

July 31, 2022

The following translation is intended solely for the convenience of the reader. This translation has no legal status and although every effort has been made to ensure its accuracy, the ISA does not assume any responsibility whatsoever as to its accuracy and is not bound by its contents. Only the original Hebrew text is binding and reader is advised to consult the authoritative Hebrew text in all matters which may affect them.

**Q&A in response to publication of Conditions for a General Permit under
Article 49A to the Securities Law, December 27, 2018**

No.	Summary of question	ISA Staff response	Release date
1.	What is the deadline for filing an application according to Article 49A according to the transition provision defined in the Conditions for a General Permit?	<p>According to the transition provision defined in the Conditions of a General Permit under Article 49A to the Securities Law (hereinafter, "General Permit"), Applications for a General Permit must be submitted to the ISA within four months of the publication date of the permit format, and the prohibition on operating without a permit will come into effect six months after the publication date of the permit format.</p> <p>If the applicant does not receive a response to its application by the end of said six-month period, the applicant may continue to operate until a response to its application is received. The General Permit was published on December 30, 2018. According to the ISA Staff Notice published on April 16, 2019, a one-month extension was granted on the transition provision. Therefore, the deadline for filing applications in compliance with the transition provision is May 30, 2019, and the prohibition against operating without a permit will come into effect on July 30, 2019.</p>	16/04/2019

2.	Is a foreign exchange that (a) previously received No Action letter from the ISA in the matter of the prohibition on managing an exchange without a license in Israel with respect to Section 45, or (b) received a permit under Article 49A, now required to file a new application for a permit?	Yes. To ensure that entities operating in Israel comply with the General Permit according to Article 49A to the Securities Law 5728-1968 (hereinafter, "the Law") and in order to present a complete picture of the entities operating in Israel under a permit, even entities that previously received a permit under Article 49A or received No Action letters are required to file a new application for a permit.	16/04/2019
3.	Is a permit under Article 49A to the Law obviate the need to apply for a stock exchange license under Section 45(a) to the Law?	<p>No. As expressly stated in the explanatory note to the General Permit under Article 49A to the Law:</p> <p>“With respect to marketing activities by a foreign stock exchange itself, the prohibition defined in Article 49A applies in addition to the prohibition defined in Section 45(a) to the Law on operating a securities trading system in Israel without a license. The ISA staff previously clarified that in general, solicitation of Israeli investors by a securities trading system or its representative may create a linkage between the system and Israel such that it is required to be licensed as a stock exchange in Israel.”</p> <p>Therefore, applying for a permit under Article 49A to the Law is not an alternative route for obtaining a stock exchange license, and any entity whose operations require that such a license be issued, cannot operate without such a license.</p>	16/04/2019

<p>4.</p>	<p>Is a permit under Article 49A required when an entity offers brokerage services involving securities that are not traded on a securities exchange?</p>	<p>Section 44EE to the Law defined a System for Trading in Securities ("Securities Trading System") as “a multilateral system with which trading in securities is conducted, by bringing together buy orders and sell orders of securities and facilitating transactions between buyers and sellers of securities, acting without discretion, according to pre-determined rules”;</p> <p>Examples of trading venues included in the definition of a Securities Trading System are venues regulated as Regulated Markets and MTFs in the EU, and venues regulated as Exchanges and ATSS in the USA.</p> <p>The prohibition defined in Article 49A applies to offering securities trading services through a Securities Trading System that does not have a stock exchange license in Israel. With respect to trading services involving securities that are not traded on Securities Trading systems, as defined above, no permit under Article 49A is required because such services are not rendered through a securities trading system. However, such service providers are not exempt from all other obligations and restrictions that may apply to them under the Law, such as obligations and restrictions related to trading platform (as defined in section 44L to the Law), public offering of securities, offering of mutual funds, or the offering of investment consulting, investment marketing, or investment portfolio management services.</p>	<p>16/04/2019</p>
-----------	---	--	-------------------

<p>5.</p>	<p>Is a foreign entity allowed to offer or render securities trading services to persons in Israel who independently approach the entity, without a permit under Article 49A?</p>	<p>Article 49A prohibits any entity from making an approach to offer securities trading services¹ through a Securities Trading System that is not managed by a stock exchange (licensed in Israel) without a permit issued by the Chair of the ISA.</p> <p>Making an approach to offer securities trading services means — any direct or indirect approach to a person (including corporation) in Israel or any direct or indirect marketing activity in Israel, including by phone, email, written publications or orally, in general publications to the general public or to a specific group of individuals, making an approach through agents, publications in the media, on the Internet, and on social media.</p> <p>The Law does not prohibit an approach made by a person in Israel to foreign entities at the person's own exclusive initiative requesting to receive securities trading services from that entity, provided that said foreign entity does not operate in Israel at all, has not made any approaches to entities in Israel, and the service is limited to the specific service in respect of which the approach was made (offering other services or follow-up services is prohibited if the entity does not have a permit).</p>	<p>16/04/2019</p>
-----------	---	---	-------------------

<p>6.</p>	<p>May a foreign bank that does not have a permit under Article 49A, and has a representative office in Israel or otherwise markets banking services to individuals in Israel offer securities trading services through a securities trading system that is not licensed in Israel?</p>	<p>No. Following the previous question, making such an approach to persons (including corporations) in Israel is prohibited if the foreign bank does not have a permit under Article 49A. It does not matter whether a customer requested said securities trading services at his own initiative or not, and that is because the entity operates in Israel and offers services in Israel. For such entities, operating without a permit is prohibited.</p>	<p>16/04/2019</p>
<p>7.</p>	<p>Is a foreign broker who offers brokerage services to an Israeli banking corporation or a non-banking TASE member (NBM) for the customers of the banking corporation or the NBM required to obtain a permit under Article 49A?</p>	<p>In many cases, Israeli banking corporations or NBMs provide brokerage services to their customers through foreign brokers who provide the Israeli banking corporations or NBMs securities execution services through a securities trading system outside Israel for their respective customers. In such event, the foreign broker, who offers such services to an Israeli banking corporation or Israeli NBM for their respective customers, is not required to obtain a permit under Article 49A, provided that he meets two cumulative conditions:</p> <p>(a) The Israeli banking corporation or Israeli NBM has a permit under Article 49A; and</p> <p>(b) The contractual engagement and the contractual relationship in place are between the Israeli banking corporation or Israeli NBM and their customers, and not between the foreign broker and the customers of the Israeli banking corporation or Israeli NBM.</p>	<p>16/04/2019</p>

8.	<p>Is an entity that previously offered securities trading services through a Securities Trading System that does not have a stock exchange license in Israel and will discontinue its offers to persons (including corporations) in Israel before the General Permit came into effect permitted to continue to render services to its existing customers in Israel?</p>	<p>Such an entity may not continue to approach its customers in Israel and offer trading services if it does not have a permit under Article 49A, but it may continue to render that specific service that it began to render before the Permit came into effect until such service has been concluded.</p>	16/04/2019
9.	<p>In the application for a permit, may an applicant declare that it will meet the conditions of the permit on a future date? We received several questions from entities that requested more time to complete the organizational assimilation of rules that would ensure compliance with the conditions of the permit.</p>	<p>When applying for a permit, the applicant must declare that it meets the relevant conditions defined in the General Permit. According to the transition provision and the ISA Staff Notice of an extension to applications, applications for a General Permit must be filed with the ISA by May 30, 2019, and the prohibition on operating without a permit will enter into effect on July 30, 2019. Applicants must fully assimilate rules designed to ensure that they comply with the conditions by July 30, 2019.</p> <p>In their declaration, applicants may state that they will meet the conditions beginning from a future date, provided that this date is not later than July 30, 2019 – but they must also file an additional declaration no later than July 30, 2019, that clarifies that it meets the conditions on the date of the declaration.</p>	16/04/2019

<p>10.</p>	<p>Regarding an entity for which 2 of the alternatives defined in the General Permit obtain, and the entity approaches only qualified investors and furthermore is subject to regulation and supervision as a broker-dealers – can this entity file an application for a permit on behalf of both alternatives jointly and modify the format of the required disclosure for this purpose?</p>	<p>No. An entity for which 2 of the alternatives in the General Permit obtain must chose under which alternative it wishes to receive the permit, and must make a disclosure to its customers using the relevant disclosure format that appears in the General Permit. An entity that chooses to operate under Alternative A (qualified investors) must convey the disclosure format that appears in the General Permit but may also convey to the public and its clients any other information regarding the supervision that applies to it, provided that this information meets the requirements of the law, and specifically that it contains no misleading information.</p> <p>Furthermore, an entity that operates under Alternative B (an entity subject to supervision in the EU or the USA) may choose to restrict its operations exclusively to qualified investors.</p>	<p>16/04/2019</p>
<p>11.</p>	<p>Alternative B, subparagraph (1)(b) refers to “a member of the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange that is not a banking corporation.” Does this include a “remote member” as this term is defined in the Rules of the TASE?</p>	<p>Reference to “a member of the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange that is not a banking corporation” in Alternative B, subparagraph (1)(b) does not intend to apply to a “remote member” as this term is defined in the Rules of the TASE. Remote members may apply for a permit according to Alternative B, subparagraph (1)(c), if they meet the conditions stated there. This answer should not be considered an opinion in the matter of interpretation or implementation of Article 6A(b) to the First Part of Rules of the TASE.</p>	<p>16/04/2019 Update date 30/05/2019</p>

12.	Does publication on the permit holders' website satisfy the requirement in the General Permit regarding the disclosure regarding the nature of the permit (in the format that appears in the Conditions)?	<p>The General Permit determine that “a permit holder who informs any individual that he received an ISA permit according to Article 49A to the Law is required to submit a prominent disclosure in the following format...”</p> <p>In other words, wherever the permit holder informs any individual that he holds a permit, he must also include disclosure using the format that appears in the General Permit. If the permit holder states on his website that he holds a permit under Article 49A, it must also include a disclosure there, in the appropriate format.</p>	16/04/2019
-----	---	---	------------

<p>13.</p>	<p>Are portfolio managers required to hold a permit under Article 49A due to the activities in managing portfolios? Are they required to obtain a permit in respect of other activities, such as securities transactions on behalf of clients which are not executed within the managed portfolio?</p>	<p>Securities transactions that are executed as part of portfolio management services (which are provided lawfully) within the managed portfolio are not subject to the permit regime defined in Article 49A.</p> <p>In contrast, securities transactions executed by portfolio managers that are not conducted within a managed portfolio are subject to the permit regime defined in Article 49A.</p> <p>We clarify that a managed portfolio encompasses all the activities in the specific account through which the portfolio management services are rendered, as defined in the agreement between the parties, and as referenced in the authorization granted by the client to the licensee to submit orders in the clients account. If the parties agree that the portfolio manager may also execute the client's orders within the said account, such activities will also be considered part of duly rendered portfolio management services, provided that the agreement between the parties is essentially an agreement to receive portfolio management services and the majority of the activities in the portfolio are performed within these services and under the portfolio manager's discretion.</p> <p>We further clarify that the above also applies to parties that manage investment portfolios without a license and that operate under the exceptions defined in the Regulation of Investment Advice, Investment Marketing,</p>	<p>16/04/2019 Update date 28/05/2019 Update date 04/08/2021</p>
------------	--	---	---

		<p>and Investment Portfolio Management Law 5755-1995 (“the Advice Law”). We further stress that this paragraph refers only to the need for a permit under Section 49A of the Securities Law and has no effect on the applicability of the exemptions and obligations that apply by law, including by the Advice Law, on said activity.</p>	
<p>14.</p>	<p>If an entity is registered in the Register of Foreign Dealers pursuant to the Advice Law as a foreign portfolio management and investment marketing company, can this entity file an application for a permit under Alternative B (1)(d) (corporations that are licensed under the Advice Law)?</p>	<p>In regard to the operations of a Foreign Dealer as a portfolio manager (within the managed portfolio) – such activities do not require a permit under Article 49A.</p> <p>Foreign Dealers who are involved in investment marketing must file an application for a permit according to Alternative B(1)(d) (corporations that are licensed under the Advice Law).</p>	<p>16/04/2019</p>

<p>15.</p>	<p>Does an investment advisor who holds an investment advising license according to the Advice Law and who renders services to customers who are not qualified investors, require a permit under Article 49A to the Law in the following situations:</p> <p>(a) The advisor executes securities trading orders on the client's behalf under an authorization to submit orders in the client's account held at an entity listed in Alternative B, subparagraph (1)(c) to the General Permit (a US broker-dealer or an investment firm or credit institution that may provide investment services under the EU MiFID Directive), whether that entity holds a permit under Article 49A or not.</p> <p>(b) The advisor refers clients to open an account with an entity listed in subparagraph (1)(c) under Alternative B to the General Permit, so that the clients can execute securities transactions through that account.</p> <p>(c) The advisor executes securities trading orders on the client's behalf under an authorization to submit orders in the client's account held at an entity listed in subparagraphs (1)(a) or (1)(b) under Alternative B to the General Permit, and the said entity itself holds a permit under Article 49A.</p> <p>(d) The advisor refers clients to open an account with an entity listed in subparagraph (1)(a) or (1)(b) under</p>	<p>In situations (a) and (b), the advisor must submit an application for a permit under Article 49A to the Law. Note that issuing of a permit under Article 49A to the Law does not exempt the advisor from the obligations and requirements that apply under the Advice Law, including the prohibition to receive benefits from third parties that are not clients.</p> <p>In situations (c), (d) and (e), the advisor is not required to obtain a permit under Article 49A to the Law.</p>	<p>16/04/2019</p> <p>Update date</p> <p>01/05/2019</p> <p>Update date</p> <p>28/05/2019</p>
------------	--	--	---

	<p>Alternative B to the General Permit, so that the clients can execute securities transactions through that account, and the said entity holds a permit under Article 49A by itself.</p> <p>(e) The advisor renders only advisory services to clients, and does not execute any securities trades on behalf of his clients and does not refer his clients to open an account with specific entities through which they may receive securities trading services that are executed through a securities trading system that does not have a stock exchange license in Israel.</p>		
16.	<p>Is a licensed advisor who submits an application for a General Permit under Article 49A for rendering services to clients who are not qualified investors, required to list in the application, entities enumerated in (1)(a)-(c) under Alternative B to the General Permit with which the advisor works on behalf of clients or to which the advisor refers clients?</p>	<p>A licensed advisor or investment marketer who submits an application for a General Permit under Article 49A for rendering services to clients who are not qualified investors is not required, in the application, to list the brokers with whom he works on behalf of clients or to whom he refers clients.</p> <p>In this case the licensed professional has an obligation to confirm that these are entities that are subject to supervision and regulation as broker-dealers in the US or subject to supervision and regulation as investment firms or credit institutions that may provide investment services in any EU country under the MiFID Directive.</p>	16/04/2019
17.	<p>Can an application for a permit be filed jointly for several entities that are members of a group?</p>	<p>It is possible to apply jointly for a permit for several members of a group. In any case, each entity in the group must attached its own declaration to the application for a General Permit.</p>	16/04/2019

18.	What is the format of the declaration that is required according to Article 49A?	The declaration must include the following information: The entity must state in detail the conditions defined in the General Permit that are relevant for said entity, and declare that the entity satisfies these conditions. If the declaration is in English, the format of the declaration should relate to the wording of the conditions as mentioned in the English translation available at the following LINK .	16/04/2019
19.	What identifying details must be included in an application for a General Permit under Alternative A of section 2 in the General Permit (offers limited to qualified investors)?	<p>The application must include, at minimum, the applicant’s name, ID or incorporation number, and domicile or place of incorporation, details of a contact person for receiving correspondence from the ISA (address, telephone, and email) should be included. The applicant must notify the ISA of any change in the details related to the contact person.</p> <p>Entities that are subject to supervision, regulation, or licensing with respect to financial services they render must also note the name of the regulator in charge of said supervision, regulation, or licensing, the country in which the entity is subject to the same, and the entity’s license number, if any.</p>	16/04/2019

<p>20.</p>	<p>What identifying details must be included in an application for a General Permit under Alternative B of section 2 in the General Permit (offers not limited to qualified investors)?</p>	<p>The application must include, at minimum, the applicant’s name, ID or incorporation number, and domicile or place of incorporation. Details of a contact person for receiving correspondence from the ISA (address, telephone, and email) should be included. The applicant must notify the ISA of any change in the details related to the contact person. The application must also include the name of the regulator in charge of said the applicant's supervision, regulation, or licensing, the country in which the entity is subject to the same, and the entity’s license number (if any). Furthermore, the applicant must note the types of operations that it is permitted to perform under the foreign license that it holds.</p>	<p>16/04/2019</p>
------------	---	--	-------------------

21.	<p>If an entity makes an approach to offer investors in Israel trading services that are performed by another entity that has a permit under Article 49A, is the first entity required to obtain a permit under Article 49A?</p>	<p>Yes. The prohibition against operating without a permit applies to any entity that makes an approach to offer the trading services described in the law, including entities that contact investors in Israel in order to market trading services rendered by another entity that holds a permit under Article 49A. Employees of an entity holding a permit under Article 49A are not required to hold a permit themselves, but external entities must be explicitly included in a permit in order to be able to make an approach to offer the trading services described in the law. An entity that holds or applies for a permit under Article 49A may request to include in its permit other external entities that intend to make offers to investors on its behalf. To do so, the entity must submit a detailed and reasoned application. Since such an application does not meet the general conditions specified in the general permit, such an application will be reviewed as a specific application for a permit.</p> <p>The above is explicitly indicated by the law and this answer does not represent a new position on this issue. Nonetheless, in view of the dated of publication of this Q&A (May 28, 2019), the ISA has decided to extend the deadline for submitting applications related to entities that make offer of trading services execute by other entities (and do not perform these trading services themselves). The deadline is extended to June 30, 2019. The remaining conditions of the application and</p>	<p>28/05/2019 Update date 30/05/2019</p>
-----	--	---	--

July 31, 2022

		transition provisions stated in the General Permit continue to apply unchanged to these entities.	
--	--	---	--

<p>22.</p>	<p>Which marketing activities are prohibited for stock exchange or its representative under the condition in section 1(b) of the General Permit?</p>	<p>The condition mentioned in section 1(b) of the General Permit, which applies to stock exchanges or its representative, determine the following:</p> <p>"Marketing activities will not include contacts to or solicitation of investors who are not listed in paragraph (a) above. Marketing activities will be directed exclusively to the investors listed in paragraph (a) above, after having been identified as such, and will not include any public marketing activity including, among other things, advertisements related to the foreign stock exchange published in the media".</p> <p>This condition is similar to the one included in a series of No-Action letters concerning the need to apply for a stock exchange license in Israel under Section 45 of the Law.</p> <p>The term "marketing activity", mentioned in section 1(b) of the General Permit, refers to any marketing activity of the stock exchange directed to investors in Israel, which may contribute to the increase of the trading activity volume carried out by Israeli investors on the foreign stock exchange. This Include marketing of several services that may support the trading activity of Israeli investors on the foreign stock exchange (such as colocation services and information services that may support trading on the stock exchange). The aforementioned condition does not prohibit foreign stock exchange marketing activity,</p>	<p>12/09/2019</p>
------------	--	---	-------------------

		<p>which focuses on inviting Israeli corporations to list their securities for trading on the foreign stock exchange. Therefore, marketing activity, which focuses on promoting Israeli issuers to list their securities on the foreign stock exchange will not be considered a breach of the above condition.</p> <p>Regarding the type of communication through which the marketing activity is carried out in Israel - The target audience of the various types of communication may have an impact on the classification of the marketing activity as directed at investors in Israel, which may contribute to the increase of the trading activity volume carried out by Israeli investors on the foreign stock exchange, or as an activity focused on inviting Israeli issuers to list their securities on the foreign stock exchange. Generally, marketing through public media of the foreign stock exchange will indicate activity that may contribute to increasing the volume of trading activity carried out by Israeli investors on the foreign stock exchange. The same goes for general publications on social media, unless it is specifically targeting issuers.</p> <p>Regarding participation in seminars - Identification of the target audience depends largely on the topics discussed in the seminar and in particular on the content of the marketing media transmitted by the foreign stock exchange.</p>	
--	--	--	--

23.	<p>The Conditions of the General Permit under Article 49A were updated on the 11/11/2019 so that a bank licensed in Switzerland, which is authorized as securities dealer under the Swiss law and regulations, could apply for a permit under Alternative B to the General Permit - Offers not limited to Qualified Investors.</p> <p>Regarding Banks that meet the above condition and submitted the ISA a specific application for a permit prior to the mentioned update of the General Permit Conditions - is a new application now required or rather the existing one can be satisfying?</p>	<p>A Bank licensed in Switzerland that meets the condition for a permit under Alternative B to the General Permit is not required to supplement its application, if the application submitted by it meets all the requirements and details needed for receiving of a permit under Alternative B, including a declaration in the wording required for entities applying for a permit under Alternative B, verified signatures and details of a contact person (please notice the answers to questions 18 and 20 above). On the other hand, a Bank as stated, which has submitted an application that has not included all the requirements and details needed for receiving of a permit under Alternative B, is required to submit to the ISA a supplementing revised application under which the required details and declaration should be completed.</p> <p>Due to requests received, for postponing the deadline for submission of the supplementing applications, the deadline for submission of supplementing applications is 31/1/2020.</p>	<p>24/11/2019</p> <p>Update date</p> <p>22/12/2019</p>

<p>24.</p>	<p>Regarding a broker who received a permit under the alternative that applies to entities other than exchanges or entities that operate on their behalf, and who among his other activities also operates a securities trading system – Can such a broker offer services through the securities trading system that he operates?</p>	<p>As noted in paragraph 4, Section 44EE of the Securities Law defines a “securities trading system” whose operations or opening are subject to a stock exchange license. Securities trading system includes for example platforms regulated as regulated markets and MTFs in the EU, and exchanges and ATSS in the US.</p> <p>According to the terms of the general permit, a permit may be issued to foreign exchanges or entities operating on their behalf or either to other entities (including foreign brokers). Since these two alternatives are different alternatives, a broker who applies for a permit according to the alternative that applies to entities that are not exchanges or operating on behalf of exchanges, where said broker also manages a securities trading system, may not offer services to their clients in Israel through the securities trading system that he manages unless he received an appropriate permit, and subject to the terms of such a permit.</p>	<p>04/08/2021</p>
------------	---	---	-------------------

<p>25.</p>	<p>Does an entity described as follows meet the condition in subparagraph (1)(c) under Alternative B to the General Permit?</p> <p>An entity which is not subject to supervision and regulation as an investment firm or credit institution, in one of the EU countries, however may provide investment services in any EU country under international agreement of free trade between the entity's country and the EU (for example: the Agreement on the European Economic Area).</p>	<p>No. Subparagraph (1)(c) under Alternative B to the General Permit applies to: "...an entity that is subject to supervision and regulation as an investment firm or a credit institution that may provide investment services in any EU country under the MiFID Directive...". Therefore, an entity which is not subject to supervision and regulation as an investment firm or credit institution in EU countries, does not meet the conditions of the General Permit.</p> <p>The terms "Investment firm" and "Credit institution" in the language of the General Permit are originated from the MiFID Directive. Therefore, the General Permit condition intent is to apply on investment firms or credit institutions which are supervised and regulated in EU countries, and not on other entities which are subject to supervision and regulation elsewhere.</p>	<p>31/7/2022</p>
------------	--	---	------------------

¹ Foreign laws have similar restrictions on solicitation.