

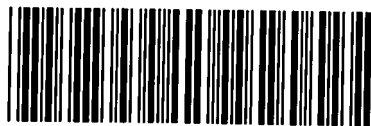
Registered number: 03943686

BREATH LIMITED

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2022

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BREATH LIMITED
Annual report and financial statements
For the year ended 31 December 2022

COMPANY INFORMATION

DIRECTORS

D Cooper
S Charlesworth

COMPANY NUMBER

03943686

REGISTERED OFFICE

Ridings Point
Whistler Drive
Castleford
West Yorkshire
England
WF10 5HX

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors
Central Square
29 Wellington Street
Leeds
LS1 4DL

BREATH LIMITED
Annual report and financial statements
For the year ended 31 December 2022

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DIRECTORS' REPORT

The directors present their report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022.

Principal activities and future developments

The strategy of Breath Limited is and will continue to be the collection of royalty income related to the sale of products by other group companies in respect of which the company owns intellectual property.

Results and dividends

The profit for the financial year amounted to £224,666 (2021: £168,732). During the year a dividend of £nil (2021: £nil) was paid. The directors do not recommend the payment of a final dividend.

On 11 March 2022, Teva Pharma Holdings Limited, a fellow Teva group undertaking, acquired the entire allotted and issued share capital of the company from Arrow Group ApS upon which Teva Pharma Holdings Limited became the company's immediate parent company.

Political and charitable donations

The company made no political or charitable donations during the year (2021: £nil).

Financial risk management

The company's activities expose it to a number of financial risks including liquidity risk and foreign currency risk. The company tries to limit these risks through the support of its parent company.

Liquidity risk

The company manages its liquidity risk by ensuring sufficient facilities are available for at least the next 12 months and enjoys the support of shareholders and group banking arrangements.

Foreign currency risk

The company is exposed to movements in foreign exchange rates as a result of undertaking transactions in foreign currencies. The company does not hedge against currency risks associated with such transactions.

Directors

The directors who served during the year and until the date of signing the financial statements were:

S Charlesworth
D Cooper

Directors' indemnities

As permitted by the Articles of Association, the directors have the benefit of an indemnity which is a qualifying third party indemnity provision as defined by Section 234 of the Companies Act 2006. The indemnity was in force throughout the last financial year and is currently in force. The company also purchased and maintained throughout the financial year Directors' and Officers' liability insurance in respect of itself and its Directors.

Going concern

The directors believe that preparing the financial statements on a going concern basis is appropriate due to the continued financial support of Teva Pharmaceuticals Europe B.V., a fellow group company. The directors have received confirmation from Teva Pharmaceuticals Europe B.V. that it has pledged its continuing support for a minimum of 12 months from the date of signing these financial statements.

Strategic report

The company has taken advantage of the exemption available in s414B of the Companies Act 2006 from preparing a strategic report as the company is entitled to prepare financial statements for the year in accordance with the small companies' regime.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (continued)**Statement of directors' responsibilities in respect of the financial statements**

The directors are responsible for preparing the Annual report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulation.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have prepared the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland", and applicable law).

Under company law, directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing the financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- state whether applicable United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 102 have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

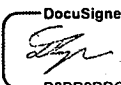
The directors are also responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006.

Directors' confirmations

In the case of each director in office at the date the directors' report is approved:

- so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditors are unaware; and
- they have taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as a director in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

On behalf of the Board:

DocuSigned by:

D2DD0DDC643E481...
D Cooper
Director

Date: 14-Apr-2023 | 10:37 BST

Independent auditors' report to the members of Breath Limited

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

In our opinion, Breath Limited's financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2022 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland", and applicable law); and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

We have audited the financial statements, included within the Annual report and financial statements (the "Annual Report"), which comprise: the balance sheet as at 31 December 2022; the profit and loss account and the statement of changes in equity for the year then ended; and the notes to the financial statements, which include a description of the significant accounting policies.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) ("ISAs (UK)") and applicable law. Our responsibilities under ISAs (UK) are further described in the Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

We remained independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, which includes the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

Conclusions relating to going concern

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

However, because not all future events or conditions can be predicted, this conclusion is not a guarantee as to the company's ability to continue as a going concern.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Reporting on other information

The other information comprises all of the information in the Annual Report other than the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion or, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in this report, any form of assurance thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify an apparent material inconsistency or material misstatement, we are required to perform procedures to conclude whether there is a material misstatement of the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report based on these responsibilities.

Independent auditors' report to the members of Breath Limited (continued)

Reporting on other information (continued)

With respect to the Directors' report, we also considered whether the disclosures required by the UK Companies Act 2006 have been included.

Based on our work undertaken in the course of the audit, the Companies Act 2006 requires us also to report certain opinions and matters as described below.

Directors' report

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit, the information given in the Directors' report for the year ended 31 December 2022 is consistent with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

In light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we did not identify any material misstatements in the Directors' report.

Responsibilities for the financial statements and the audit

Responsibilities of the directors for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the Statement of directors' responsibilities in respect of the financial statements, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with the applicable framework and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. The directors are also responsible for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud, is detailed below.

Based on our understanding of the company and industry, we identified that the principal risks of non-compliance with laws and regulations related to the Companies Act 2006, and we considered the extent to which non-compliance might have a material effect on the financial statements. We evaluated management's incentives and opportunities for fraudulent manipulation of the financial statements (including the risk of override of controls), and determined that the principal risks were related to the recoverability of debtors. Audit procedures performed by the engagement team included:

- discussions with management, including consideration of known or suspected instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations and fraud;
- obtaining management's impairment assessment over the debtor balance and testing recoverability by analysing the key assumptions for reasonableness; and
- reviewing financial statement disclosures and testing to supporting documentation, where appropriate, to assess compliance with applicable laws and regulations.

Independent auditors' report to the members of Breath Limited (continued)

Responsibilities for the financial statements and the audit (continued)

Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements (continued)

There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures described above. We are less likely to become aware of instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations that are not closely related to events and transactions reflected in the financial statements. Also, the risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery or intentional misrepresentations, or through collusion.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the FRC's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditors' report.

Use of this report

This report, including the opinions, has been prepared for and only for the company's members as a body in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006 and for no other purpose. We do not, in giving these opinions, accept or assume responsibility for any other purpose or to any other person to whom this report is shown or into whose hands it may come save where expressly agreed by our prior consent in writing.

Other required reporting

Companies Act 2006 exception reporting

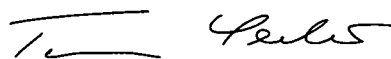
Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion:

- we have not obtained all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- adequate accounting records have not been kept by the company, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns.

We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

Entitlement to exemptions

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion, the directors were not entitled to: take advantage of the small companies exemption from preparing a strategic report. We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.



Tom Yeates (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors
Leeds
14 April 2023

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PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

		2022	2021
	Note	£	£
TURNOVER	4	169,169	173,238
GROSS PROFIT		169,169	173,238
Other operating income / (expenses)		585	(29,535)
OPERATING PROFIT	5	169,754	143,703
Interest receivable and similar income	7	54,912	25,029
PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION		224,666	168,732
Tax on profit	8	-	-
PROFIT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR		224,666	168,732

All amounts relate to continuing operations. There were no other items of comprehensive income in either the current or preceding financial year and hence a statement of comprehensive income has not been presented.

The notes on pages 9 to 14 form part of these financial statements.

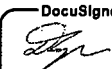
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BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2022

		2022	2021
	Note	£	£
CURRENT ASSETS			
Debtors	9	2,128,876	1,899,261
Cash at bank and in hand		-	4,949
NET CURRENT ASSETS AND NET ASSETS		<u>2,128,876</u>	<u>1,904,210</u>
CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Called up share capital	10	100	100
Profit and loss account		2,128,776	1,904,110
TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS		<u>2,128,876</u>	<u>1,904,210</u>

The notes on pages 9 to 14 form part of these financial statements.

The financial statements on pages 6 to 14 were approved by the Board of Directors and signed on its behalf by:

DocuSigned by:

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D Cooper
Director

Date: 14-Apr-2023 | 10:37 BST

Registered number: 03943686

BREATH LIMITED
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STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

	Called up Share Capital	Profit and loss account	Total shareholders' funds
	£	£	£
Balance as at 1 January 2021	100	1,735,378	1,735,478
Profit and total comprehensive income for the financial year	-	168,732	168,732
Balance as at 31 December 2021	100	1,904,110	1,904,210
Profit and total comprehensive income for the financial year	-	224,666	224,666
Balance as at 31 December 2022	100	2,128,776	2,128,876

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

The company is a private company limited by shares, incorporated in the United Kingdom under the Companies Act 2006 and registered and domiciled in England, United Kingdom. The address of its registered office is Ridings Point, Whistler Drive, Castleford, West Yorkshire, England, WF10 5HX.

2. STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

The financial statements of Breath Limited have been prepared in compliance with United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102, "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the Companies Act 2006.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

3.1 BASIS OF PREPARATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis and under the historical cost convention. The preparation is in conformity with FRS 102 and requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the company's accounting policies. The company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemptions in preparing these financial statements, as permitted by FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland":

- the requirements of Section 4 Statement of Financial Position paragraph 4.12(a)(iv);
- the requirements of Section 3 Financial Statement Presentation paragraph 3.17(d);
- the requirements of Section 11 Financial Instruments paragraphs 11.39 to 11.48A;
- the requirements of Section 12 Other Financial Instruments paragraphs 12.26 to 12.29;
- the requirements of Section 33 Related Party Disclosures paragraph 33.7.

3.2 CASH FLOW STATEMENT

The company has taken advantage of the exemption, under FRS 102 paragraph 1.12 (b), from preparing a statement of cash flows, on the basis that it is a qualifying entity and its ultimate parent company, Teva Pharmaceutical Industries Limited, includes the company's cash flows in its own consolidated financial statements.

3.3 GOING CONCERN

The directors believe that preparing the financial statements on a going concern basis is appropriate due to the continued financial support of Teva Pharmaceuticals Europe B.V., a fellow group company. The directors have received confirmation from Teva Pharmaceuticals Europe B.V. that it has pledged its continuing support for a minimum of 12 months from the date of signing these financial statements.

3.4 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The company has adopted Sections 11 and 12 of FRS 102 in respect of financial instruments. The company does not have any financial instruments other than debtors. Due to the short-term nature of these balances, the company considers the fair value of these items to be equal to their carrying values.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)**3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)****3.5 TAXATION**

Taxation expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in the profit and loss account, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

3.5.1 Current tax

Current tax is the amount of income tax payable in respect of the taxable profit for the year or prior years. Tax is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the period end.

Management periodically evaluates the position taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

3.5.2 Deferred tax

Deferred taxes arise from timing differences that are differences between taxable profits and total comprehensive income as stated in the financial statements. These timing differences arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in financial statements.

Deferred tax is recognised on all timing differences at the reporting date except for certain exceptions. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are only recognised when it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other taxable profits. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

3.6 FOREIGN CURRENCIES

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rate ruling on the date of the transaction. Exchange gains and losses are recognised in the profit and loss account.

3.7 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held at call with banks, and other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less.

3.8 TURNOVER

Turnover comprises royalties receivable for intellectual property owned by the company. It is recognised when the relevant contractual agreements have been satisfied.

3.9 CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised, if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

3.9 CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS (continued)

The estimates and critical judgements which have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities are outlined below:

3.9.1 Critical estimates

The following estimates have had the most significant effect on amounts recognised in the financial statements.

Impairment of debtors

The company makes an estimate of the recoverable value of debtors. When assessing impairment of debtors, management consider factors including the ageing profile of debtors and historical experience.

3.9.2 Critical judgements

There are no critical accounting judgements that have had a significant effect on amounts recognised in the financial statements.

4. TURNOVER

All of the company's turnover is attributable to the collection of royalty income related to the sale of products by other group companies in respect of which the company owns intellectual property.

A geographical analysis of turnover is as follows:

	2022	2021
	£	£
European Union	169,169	173,238

5. OPERATING PROFIT

Operating profit is stated after crediting / (charging):

	2022	2021
	£	£
Foreign exchange gains / (losses)	1,442	(31,614)

Auditors' remuneration for the audit of the company of £9,975 (2021: £9,490) was borne by a fellow group undertaking, Teva UK Limited, as a combined fee for the group. No recharge (2021: £nil) was made to Breath Limited for this. Auditors' remuneration for non-audit services during the year was £nil (2021: £nil).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

6. STAFF COSTS AND DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION

During both the current and previous year the company did not have any employees. The directors did not receive any emoluments in respect of their services to the company (2021: £nil). There were no (2021: £nil) other transactions with directors. The emoluments of the directors are paid by other group companies which made no recharges (2021: £nil) to the company. The directors are directors of a number of other group companies and it is not possible to make an accurate apportionment of their emoluments in respect of each of the companies.

During the year, no directors had retirement benefits accruing in respect of pension schemes of the company (2021: none).

7. INTEREST RECEIVABLE AND SIMILAR INCOME

	2022	2021
	£	£
On loans to group undertakings	<u>54,912</u>	<u>25,029</u>

8. TAX ON PROFIT

(a) Tax on profit

The tax charge is made up as follows:

	2022	2021
	£	£
Analysis of tax charge in the year		
UK corporation tax charge on profit for the year	-	-
Total current tax charge	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Deferred tax charge (note 8c)	-	-
Total tax charge on profit	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

8. TAX ON PROFIT (continued)

(b) Factors affecting tax charge

The tax assessed on profit before taxation for the year differs (2021: differs) from the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2021: 19%). The differences are reconciled below:

	2022 £	2021 £
Profit before taxation	224,666	168,732
Profit before taxation multiplied by the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2021: 19%)	<u>42,687</u>	<u>32,059</u>
Effect of:		
Group relief not paid for	<u>(42,687)</u>	<u>(32,059)</u>
Total tax charge for the year (note 8a)	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

(c) Deferred taxation

There are no recognised or unrecognised deferred tax (assets)/liabilities for the current year (2021: £nil).

(d) Tax rate change

The standard rate of UK corporation tax is 19% and this took effect from 1 April 2017. However, in March 2021, the Finance Bill 2021 included measures to increase the standard rate of UK corporation tax to 25% with effect from 1 April 2023. The Finance Bill 2021 was enacted during May 2021 and therefore deferred taxes on the balance sheet have been measured at 25% (2021: 25%), which represents the future corporation tax rate that was enacted at the balance sheet date.

9. DEBTORS

	2022 £	2021 £
Amounts owed by group undertakings	<u>2,128,876</u>	<u>1,899,261</u>

Amounts owed by group undertakings relates to trading balances, capital and interest receivable on unsecured loans, all of which are repayable on demand. Interest on these loans was charged at the 1 month London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR) plus 1.3410% from 1 January 2021 to 30 June 2021, at the 1 month LIBOR plus 1.9394% from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022, at the Sterling Overnight Index Average (SONIA) plus 1.9394% from 1 July 2022 to 31 July 2022, and at the SONIA plus 1.1047% from 1 August 2022.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

10. CALLED UP SHARE CAPITAL

	2022	2021
	£	£
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
100 (2021: 100) ordinary shares of £1 each	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>

11. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The company has no (2021: £nil) transactions with related parties other than those with fellow group companies also wholly owned by group. In accordance with paragraph 33.1A of FRS 102 these transactions with group members are exempt from disclosure.

12. ULTIMATE CONTROLLING PARTY

On 11 March 2022, Arrow Group ApS sold its entire shareholding of Breath Limited to Teva Pharma Holdings Limited, a company incorporated in the United Kingdom. From this date the immediate parent company became Teva Pharma Holdings Limited.

The ultimate parent company and controlling party of Breath Limited is considered by the directors to be Teva Pharmaceutical Industries Limited.

Teva Pharmaceutical Industries Limited, a company incorporated in Israel, is the parent undertaking of the largest and smallest group of undertakings to consolidate these financial statements at 31 December 2022. Copies of Teva Pharmaceutical Industries Limited's financial statements can be obtained from 124 Dvora HaNevi'a St., Tel Aviv, 6944020, Israel.