

Internal Auditor Charter

1. Duties and Responsibilities

- 1.** The Board of Directors of a public company shall appoint an Internal Auditor. The Internal Auditor shall be appointed upon the recommendation of the Audit Committee.
- 2.** No person shall serve as Internal Auditor of the Company if such person is an interested party in the Company, an officer of the Company, a relative of any of the foregoing, the Company's independent auditor, or anyone acting on behalf of the independent auditor.
- 3.** The role of the Internal Auditor is to conduct internal audit in the Company and in the subsidiaries controlled by the Company, and to examine the work processes of the Board of Directors and its committees, with the objective of assisting the Board of Directors and the Chief Executive Officer in fulfilling their duties responsibly and efficiently in accordance with the provisions of applicable law.
- 4.** The Internal Auditor shall examine, inter alia, the propriety of the Company's actions with respect to compliance with law, integrity, and proper business conduct. The Internal Auditor shall conduct the audit in accordance with accepted professional standards.
- 5.** The Internal Auditor shall not hold any additional position in the Company in addition to internal audit, other than the position of officer responsible for public complaints or officer responsible for employee complaints, and even then only if the performance of such additional role does not impair the performance of his principal duty.
- 6.** The Internal Auditor shall not hold any position outside the Company that creates or may create a conflict of interest with his role as the Company's Internal Auditor.
- 7.** The Internal Auditor may demand and receive any document and any information in the possession of the Company or of any of its employees which, in the opinion of the Internal Auditor, is required for the performance of his duties. Any person required to provide such document or information shall be obligated to comply with the demand within the period and in the manner prescribed therein.
- 8.** For the purpose of performing his duties, the Internal Auditor shall have access to any ordinary or computerized repository, any database, and any work plan for automatic data processing of the Company.
- 9.** The Internal Auditor may enter any property of the Company and inspect it. With respect to information that is confidential under applicable law, the restrictions prescribed by law with respect to persons authorized to receive such information shall apply to the Internal Auditor and to any person authorized to receive such information under law.
- 10.** Subject to the provisions of applicable law, the Internal Auditor shall maintain the confidentiality of any document and information that came into his possession as a result of the performance of his duties, unless disclosure is required for the performance of his duties or is required pursuant to any applicable law.
- 11.** Any authority granted to the Internal Auditor and any duty imposed upon him shall also apply to his assistants and to any person acting on his behalf.
- 12.** The organizational supervisor of the Internal Auditor shall be the Chief Executive Officer.
- 13.** The Internal Auditor shall submit to the Audit Committee for approval a proposal for an annual or periodic work plan. The Audit Committee shall approve such work plan with such changes as it deems appropriate.
- 14.** The Chairman of the Board or the Chairperson of the Audit Committee may instruct the Internal Auditor to conduct an internal audit, in addition to the work plan, with respect to matters in which an urgent review is required.
- 15.** The Internal Auditor shall submit a report on his findings to the Chairman of the Board, the Chief Executive Officer, and the Chairperson of the Audit Committee.

Internal Auditor Charter

- 16.** If, in the course of his audit of the Company, the Internal Auditor identifies exceptional findings relating to the activities of the Board of Directors, he shall report such findings to the Chairman of the Board and to the Audit Committee. The Internal Auditor shall be entitled to appear before the Board of Directors and the Audit Committee and to demand the urgent convening of the Audit Committee if, in his judgment, the audit findings so require. If the Internal Auditor believes that measures have not been taken to rectify the defects reported by him, he shall bring the matter to the attention of the full Board of Directors.
- 17.** If the Internal Auditor decides to resign from his position, he shall notify the Audit Committee and the Board of Directors in writing of the reasons for his resignation. The term of office of the Internal Auditor shall not be terminated without his consent, and he shall not be suspended from his position, unless the Board of Directors has resolved to do so after receiving the position of the Audit Committee and after the Internal Auditor has been given a reasonable opportunity to present his position before the Board of Directors and before the Audit Committee. For purposes of this section, the quorum required to open a meeting of the Board of Directors shall not be less than a majority of the members of the Board of Directors.
- 18.** Transactions with controlling shareholders - the Internal Auditor shall examine, once a year, the existence of procedures for transactions with controlling shareholders and the implementation thereof in accordance with law, and shall submit an annual report to the Audit Committee.
- 19.** Implementation of resolutions of the Audit Committee, Compensation Committee, and Board of Directors - the Internal Auditor shall examine, once a year, the implementation of such resolutions and shall issue a report on the matter, to be submitted to the Audit Committee once a year.

Note: This document is dated July 9, 2026, and is an English translation of an internal Hebrew-language procedure. In the event of any discrepancy between this translation and the original Hebrew version, the Hebrew version shall prevail. This charter is provided for informational purposes only and does not constitute legal advice.