

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

-----  
 PRE-EFFECTIVE AMENDMENT NUMBER 6  
 TO  
 FORM SB-2  
 REGISTRATION STATEMENT  
 UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933  
 -----

LAPIS TECHNOLOGIES, INC.  
 (Name of small business issuer in its charter)

Delaware	3629	27-0016420
(State or jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)	(Primary Standard Industrial Classification Code Number)	(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

-----  
 19 W. 34th Street, Suite 1008  
 New York, NY, 10001  
 (212) 937-3580

(Address and telephone number of principal executive offices and principal place  
of business)

-----  
 Harry Mund  
 Lapis Technologies, Inc.  
 19 W. 34th Street, Suite 1008  
 New York, NY, 10001  
 (212) 937-3580

(Name, address and telephone number of agent for service)

-----  
 With copies to:  
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 New York, New York 10022  
 (212) 400-6900  
 -----

Approximate date of commencement of proposed sale to public: As soon as  
practicable after the effective date of this registration statement.

If any of the securities being registered on this Form are offered on a  
delayed or continuous basis pursuant to Rule 415 under the Securities Act, check  
the following box:  [X]

If this Form is filed to register additional securities for an offering  
pursuant to Rule 462(b) under the Securities Act, please check the following box  
and list the Securities Act registration statement number of the earlier  
effective registration statement for the same offering:  [ ] \_\_\_\_\_

If this Form is a post-effective amendment filed pursuant to Rule 462(c)  
under the Securities Act, check the following box and list the Securities Act  
registration statement number of the earlier effective registration statement  
for the same offering:  [ ] \_\_\_\_\_

If this Form is a post-effective amendment filed pursuant to Rule 462(d)  
under the Securities Act, check the following box and list the Securities Act  
registration statement number of the earlier effective registration statement  
for the same offering:  [ ] \_\_\_\_\_

If delivery of the prospectus is expected to be made pursuant to Rule 434,  
please check the following box:  [ ]

CALCULATION OF REGISTRATION FEE

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Title of Each Class of Securities To Be Registered	Amount to be Registered	Proposed Maximum Offering Price Per Security (1)	Proposed Maximum Aggregate Offering Price (1)	Amount of Registration Fee
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
<S> Common Stock, \$.001 Par Value	<C> 733,000	<C> \$ .15	<C> \$ 109,950	<C> \$ 10.12
-----				
TOTAL	733,000	\$ .15	\$ 109,950	\$ 10.12 (2)
-----				

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</TABLE>

- (1) Estimated solely for purposes of calculating the registration fee.
- (2) Registration fee was paid when Form SB-2 was filed on November 4, 2002.

THE REGISTRANT HEREBY AMENDS THIS REGISTRATION STATEMENT ON SUCH DATE OR DATES AS MAY BE NECESSARY TO DELAY ITS EFFECTIVE DATE UNTIL THE REGISTRANT SHALL FILE A FURTHER AMENDMENT WHICH SPECIFICALLY STATES THAT THIS REGISTRATION STATEMENT SHALL BECOME EFFECTIVE IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 8(A) OF THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933, AS AMENDED, OR UNTIL THE REGISTRATION STATEMENT SHALL BECOME EFFECTIVE ON SUCH DATE AS THE COMMISSION, ACTING PURSUANT TO SECTION 8(A), MAY DETERMINE.

THE INFORMATION IN THIS PROSPECTUS IS NOT COMPLETE AND MAY BE CHANGED. THE SELLING STOCKHOLDERS MAY NOT SELL THESE SECURITIES UNTIL THE REGISTRATION STATEMENT FILED WITH THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION IS EFFECTIVE. THIS PROSPECTUS IS NOT AN OFFER TO SELL THESE SECURITIES AND IT IS NOT SOLICITING AN OFFER TO BUY THESE SECURITIES IN ANY STATE WHERE THE OFFER OR SALE IS NOT PERMITTED.

PROSPECTUS

SUBJECT TO COMPLETION DATED \_\_\_\_\_, 20\_\_

LAPIS TECHNOLOGIES, INC.

733,000 Shares of Common Stock

This prospectus relates to the sale of up to 733,000 shares of our common stock by some of our stockholders.

This is the initial registration of our shares, and no public market presently exists. The selling stockholders will sell the shares from time to time at \$.15 per share. If our shares become quoted on the OTC Bulletin Board, sales will be made at prevailing market prices or privately negotiated prices.

We will not receive any proceeds from any sales made by the selling stockholders, but will pay the expenses of this offering.

Investing in our common stock involves risks. You should carefully consider The matters described in risk factors beginning on page 3.

Neither the securities and exchange commission nor any state securities commission has approved or disapproved of these securities or determined if this prospectus is truthful or complete. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

The date of this prospectus is \_\_\_\_\_, 20\_\_

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PROSPECTUS SUMMARY

This summary highlights important information about our business and about this offering. Since it is a summary, it does not contain all the information you should consider before purchasing our common stock. In this prospectus, unless the context requires otherwise, "we" and "us" refer to Lapis Technologies, Inc. ("Lapis") and its wholly owned subsidiary, Enertec Electronics Limited.

OUR BUSINESS

We were formed in January 2002. Our operations are conducted in Israel through our wholly owned subsidiary, Enertec Electronics Limited, an Israeli entity that has been in business since December 1991, and our majority owned subsidiary Enertec Systems 2001 LTD, an Israeli corporation formed on August 28, 2001 and commenced business on January 1, 2002. Our business is to manufacture, market and distribute electronic components and products relating to power supplies, converters and related power conversion products, automatic test equipment (ATE), simulators and various military and airborne electronic systems. We are a distributor of our own products as well as products manufactured by other companies that we represent.

Our executive offices are located at 19 W. 34th Street, Suite 1008, New York, NY, 10001, Telephone: (212) 937-3580.

THE OFFERING

Common Stock Offered By The Selling

Stockholders . . . . . The selling stockholders are offering up to 733,000 shares of our common stock.

Use of Proceeds . . . . . We will not receive any of the proceeds from the sale of the shares offered by the selling stockholders.

SELECTED HISTORICAL FINANCIAL DATA

The following table sets forth selected financial information regarding Lapis for the years ended December 31, 2002 and 2001 (audited), and the nine months ended September 30, 2003 (unaudited). All of this information was derived from our financial statements appearing elsewhere in this prospectus. However, only the financial information through December 31, 2002 is audited; the financial information for the nine months ended September 30, 2003 is unaudited. In the opinion of management, the financial information for the nine months ended September 30, 2003 contains all adjustments, consisting only of normal recurring accruals, necessary for the fair presentation of the results of operations and financial position for such period. You should read this selected financial information in conjunction with our management's discussion and analysis, financial statements and related notes to the financial statements, each appearing elsewhere in this prospectus.

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LAPIS TECHNOLOGIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY  
SELECTED HISTORICAL FINANCIAL DATA  
(\$ in thousands, except share and per share information)

	Quarters Ended September 30,		Years Ended December 31,	
	2003 (unaudited)	2002 (unaudited)	2002	2001
<S>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>
Consolidated Statements of Income Data:				
Net Sales . . . . .	\$ 4,257	\$ 3,491	\$ 4,414	\$ 4,254
Cost of goods sold . . . . .	2,677	1,962	2,649	3,124
Gross profit . . . . .	1,580	1,529	1,765	1,130
Selling, general and administrative expenses . .	870	858	1,091	962
Operating income . . . . .	710	671	674	168
Other income (expense)				
Interest expense, net . . . . .	(258)	(180)	(189)	(139)
Gain on sale of property and equipment . . . . .	-	49	51	-
Equity in operations of investee . . . . .	-	8	42	-
Total other income (expense) . . . . .	(258)	(123)	(96)	(139)
Income before provision for income taxes . . . .	452	548	578	29
Provision for income taxes . . . . .	113	162	246	19
Minority interest . . . . .	90	-	-	-

Net Income . . . . .	\$ 249	\$ 386	\$ 332	\$ 10
Earnings per share (basic and diluted) . . . . .	\$ 0.05	\$ 0.08	\$ 0.06	*
Weighted average common shares outstanding . . . . .	5,483,000	5,128,868	5,218,129	4,750,000
Consolidated Balance Sheet Data:				
Total current assets . . . . .	\$ 5,412		\$ 4,652	\$ 3,119
Total other assets . . . . .	\$ 576		\$ 507	\$ 286
Total assets . . . . .	\$ 5,988		\$ 5,159	\$ 3,405
Notes payable. . . . .	\$ 3,392		\$ 2,680	\$ 1,580
Total current liabilities. . . . .	\$ 4,620		\$ 4,350	\$ 2,760
Total stockholders' equity . . . . .	\$ 655		\$ 374	\$ 396
Total liabilities and stockholder's equity . . . . .	\$ 5,988		\$ 5,159	\$ 3,405

\* Per share amount is less than \$0.01.

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#### WHERE YOU CAN GET MORE INFORMATION

At your request, we will provide you, without charge, with a copy of any information contained in this prospectus. If you want more information, write or call us at Lapis Technologies, Inc., 19 W. 34th Street, Suite 1008, New York, NY, 10001, Telephone Number (212) 937-3580, Attn: Harry Mund.

Our fiscal year ends on December 31. We intend to furnish our shareholders annual reports containing audited financial statements and other appropriate reports.

#### RISK FACTORS

You should carefully consider the following risk factors and all other information contained in this prospectus before investing in our common stock. We believe this section addresses all material risks specific to us. Investing in our common stock involves a high degree of risk. Any of the following risks could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations and could result in a complete loss of your investment.

Our greatest risk is the intense competition we face from competitors with larger research and development budgets and larger sales and marketing staffs than us who may be more efficient in anticipating and responding to rapid changes involving the electronic components and telecommunications industries, and may be able to respond more efficiently than we can to existing and potential customers.

We face the risk that our larger competitors may take advantage of their greater resources and business reputations to take away some or all of our existing business and prevent us from attracting new business. The electronic manufacturing industry is highly fragmented and competitive, with several national companies as well as a large number of smaller independent businesses serving local and regional markets. The majority of our competitors have greater financial and other resources than we do. Many of our competitors also have a history of successful operations and an established reputation within the industry. Our lack of research and development expenditures relative to our competitors may cause us to fail to anticipate or respond adequately to technological developments. Our products may become obsolete or less useful than those developed by companies with larger research and development budgets.

Our smaller marketing and sales organization may prevent us from servicing existing clients to their satisfaction or finding new customers. The sale staffs of our larger competitors may have the ability to provide more immediate responses to customer needs and to develop markets our more limited staffs may not be able to penetrate. Additionally, most of the companies with whom we compete have more experience in capital raising than us and our officers,

directors and advisors, and have greater market presence and financial, technical, personnel, marketing and other resources than we have. These limitations caused by our relatively small size could cause reductions in our competitiveness, and have an adverse affect on our revenues, profit margins or market share.

Moreover, our inability to be competitive in obtaining and maintaining clients when negotiating or renewing contracts would have a material adverse effect on our revenues and results of operations. Contracts in the electronic manufacturing industry are generally gained or renewed through a competitive bidding process. Some of our competitors may be prepared to accept less favorable fee structures than us when negotiating or renewing contracts.

Some of our competitors with greater resources include Chaban Electronics Ltd., Advise Electronics Ltd., Appletec Ltd., Migvan Technologies Ltd., Boran Technologies Ltd., Telkoo Power Supplies Ltd., and Horizon Electronics Ltd.

We may need to raise additional capital in the future and may be unable to do so on acceptable terms, which could limit our ability to grow and carry out our business plan.

Based on our current business plan, we have sufficient funds to permit us to conduct our operations and to carry out our contemplated business plan through the next twelve months. After that time, we may require additional capital. Alternatively, we may need to raise additional funds sooner if our

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estimates of revenues or capital requirements change or are inaccurate. We may also need to raise additional funds sooner than expected to finance our expansion plans, develop new products, enhance our existing products or respond to competitive pressures. We cannot be certain that we will be able to obtain additional financing on commercially reasonable terms or at all, which could limit our ability to grow. As of December 31, 2002 our working capital was \$302,000, as compared to a working capital of \$359,000 as of December 31, 2001. As of September 30, 2003, we had a working capital of \$792,000 as compared to a working capital of \$875,000 as of September 30, 2002.

Our international operations will expose us to the risk of fluctuations in currency exchange rates, which may have a negative impact on our profit margin for sales of our products.

If the value of a currency in which our receivables are denominated weakens against the value of a currency in which our expenses are denominated, there will be a negative impact on our profit margin for sales of our products. We have acquired an Israeli subsidiary that prepares its financial statements in the relevant foreign currency. We expect that our receivables will be denominated primarily in new Israeli shekels, as well as other currencies including the Euro, while our payables will be denominated in a different mix of currencies. For example, 35% of our expenses for the year ended December 31, 2001 were denominated in new Israeli shekels. Our shekel denominated expenses consist principally of salaries and related personnel expenses. We anticipate that for the foreseeable future a portion of our expenses will continue to be denominated in shekels. As we expand our sales and marketing efforts in different regions, we also expect to incur increasing amounts of our expenses in the Euro, as well as other local currencies.

Although we have been engaged to fill orders for our customized military related products through 2005, due to increased security issues, we may not qualify for additional future orders for these products, the effects of which may be adverse to our revenues, profit margins and market share.

A substantial portion of our revenues is generated through the sales of customized military related systems. Sales in this sector have been steadily increasing in light of the current worldwide political situation and the demand for military products. However, we are not compliant with the stringent security clearance standards required by some of the military customers who demand customized systems, nor are we operationally equipped to handle the growth rate in this sector. We therefore may not qualify for orders for these products on a going forward basis. Currently, we have been engaged to fill orders for these products through 2005. Once we have completely satisfied these orders, the revenues generated from customized military related products may be reduced. As a result we may experience a material drop in our revenues, profit margins and market share.

During the year ended December 31, 2002, our revenue, cost of sales, and gross profits from customized military business were \$2,169,000, \$1,591,000 and \$578,000, respectively. During the year ended December 31, 2001, these amounts were \$2,399,000, \$1,847,000 and \$552,000 respectively.

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For the nine months ended September 30, 2003, our revenue, cost of sales, and gross profits from customized military business were \$2,778,000, \$1,889,000 and \$889,000, respectively. For the nine months ended September 30, 2002, these amounts were \$1,592,000, \$1,102,000 and \$490,000 respectively.

To offset this loss of business, we have purchased a 55% equity interest in Enertec Systems 2001 Ltd ("Enertec Systems") through our wholly-owned subsidiary Enertec Management Limited. Enertec Systems exclusively manufactures customized military related products. However, this interest may not be significant enough to offset the loss we may experience from discontinuing this business. We currently do not plan to acquire more shares in Enertec Systems.

The adverse political, economic and military conditions in Israel affect our operations and may limit our ability to produce and sell our product, which would likely have a negative effect on our business condition and harm our results of operations.

All of our operating and manufacturing facilities, as well as certain of our corporate offices and back-office functions, are located in the State of Israel. We are, therefore, directly affected by the political, economic and military conditions in Israel. Since the establishment of the State of Israel in 1948, a number of armed conflicts have taken place between Israel and its Arab neighbors. A state of hostility with these Arab neighbors, varying in degree and intensity, has led to security and economic problems for Israel. Since October 2000, there has been a significant increase in violence, primarily in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, and negotiations between Israeli and Palestinian representatives have ceased. Any future armed conflict, political instability or continued violence in the region would likely have a negative effect on our business condition and harm our results of operations. Furthermore, several countries still restrict trade with Israeli companies and that may limit our ability to make sales in those countries or purchase our raw materials from outside Israel. These restrictions may have an adverse impact on our operating results, financial condition or the expansion of our business. In addition, any major hostilities involving Israel, the United States or Europe, including military activities in defense against terrorist activities, could have a material adverse effect on our business and financial condition. Any interruption or curtailment of trade between Israel and any other country in which we have strategic relationships could adversely affect such relationships.

Because our operations could be disrupted as a result of the obligation of key personnel in Israel to perform military services, our continuing operations, the development of our business and our financial condition could be adversely affected.

Generally, all male adult citizens and permanent residents of Israel under the age of 54 are, unless exempt, obligated to perform up to 36 days of military reserve duty annually. Additionally, all Israeli residents of this age are subject to being called to active duty at any time under emergency circumstances. Many of our officers and employees are currently obligated to perform annual reserve duty.

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Inflation and the Israeli economy may substantially impact our revenue and profit.

Future inflation or further devaluations of the new Israeli shekel may have a negative impact on our revenues and profits. Historically, Israel has suffered from high inflation and the devaluation of its currency, the new Israeli shekel, as compared to the U.S. dollar. If inflation causes substantial price increases or if the shekel devalues, we will be required to spend more shekels to obtain the same product. In addition, the Israeli economy is currently in the midst of a recession, which further devalues the shekel as compared to the U.S. dollar, the Euro and other currencies. The Israeli economy may not improve. If it does improve, it may take an extended period of time to do so. The longer this recession continues, the more substantially our business and profit will be negatively impacted.

It may be difficult to serve process on or enforce a judgment against our Israeli officers and directors, making it difficult to bring a successful lawsuit against our officers and directors, individually or in the aggregate.

The difficulty of serving process on or enforcing a judgment against our Israeli officers and directors who are domiciled outside the United States, could limit the ability of our stockholders to sue our directors and officers based upon an alleged breach of duty or other cause of action. However, subject to limitation, Israeli courts may enforce United States final executory judgments for liquidated amounts in civil matters, obtained after a trial before a court of competent jurisdiction, according to the rules of private international law currently prevailing in Israel, which enforce similar Israeli judgments, provided that:

- - Due service of process has been effected and the defendant was given a reasonable opportunity to defend;
- - The obligation imposed by the judgment is executionable according to the laws relating to the enforceability of judgments in Israel and such judgment is not contrary to public policy, security or sovereignty of Israel;
- - Such judgments were not obtained by fraud and do not conflict with any other valid judgments in the same matter between the same parties; and
- - An action between the same parties in the same matter is not pending in any Israeli court at the time the lawsuit is instituted in the foreign court.

Foreign judgments enforced by Israeli courts generally will be payable in Israeli currency, which can then be converted into United States dollars and transferred out of Israel. The judgment debtor may also pay in dollars. Judgment creditors must bear the risk of unfavorable exchange rates.

Under current Israeli law, we may not be able to enforce covenants not to compete and may be unable to prevent our competition from benefiting from the expertise of some of our former employees.

We may be unable to prevent our competitors from hiring and benefiting from the expertise of our former employees. This may enable our competitors to take away our business by learning confidential information about the design of our

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products, our supply sources or our pricing policies. We currently have non-competition agreements with all of our employees. These agreements prohibit our employees, if they cease working for us, from directly competing with us or working for our competitors. Recently, Israeli courts have required employers seeking to enforce non-compete undertakings of a former employee to demonstrate that the competitive activities of the former employee will harm one of a limited number of material interests of the employer, such as the secrecy of a company's confidential commercial information or its intellectual property. If we are unable to demonstrate this harm in judicial proceedings, we may be unable to prevent employees from divulging our procedural and operational know-how, which may jeopardize our competitive advantages.

There has been no prior public market for our common stock, and a public market for our common stock may not develop upon the completion of this offering, which may negatively affect the value of our shares and make it difficult for you to sell your shares or recover any part of your investment in us.

Prior to this offering, there has been no public market for our common stock and a public market for our common stock may not develop upon completion of this offering. Failure to develop or maintain an active trading market could negatively affect the value of our shares and make it difficult for you to sell your shares or recover any part of your investment in us. Even if a market for our common stock does develop, the market price of our common stock may be highly volatile. In addition to the uncertainties relating to our future operating performance and the profitability of our operations, factors such as variations in our interim financial results, or various, as yet unpredictable factors, many of which are beyond our control, may have a negative effect on the market price of our common stock.

#### CAUTIONARY NOTE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This registration statement contains certain financial and other information and statements regarding our operations and financial prospects of a forward-looking nature. Although these statements accurately reflect management's current understanding and beliefs, we caution you that certain important factors may affect our actual results and could cause such results to differ materially from any forward-looking statements which may be deemed to be made in this registration statement. Statements in this registration statement, including without limitation those contained in the sections entitled "Risk Factors" and "Description of Business" describe factors, among others, that could contribute to or cause such differences. For this purpose, any statements contained in this registration statement which are not statements of historical fact may be deemed to be forward-looking statements. Without limiting the generality of the foregoing, words such as, "may", "intend", "expect", "believe", "anticipate", "could", "estimate", "plan" or "continue" or the negative variations of those words or comparable terminology are intended to identify forward-looking statements. Such forward-looking information and statements may not be reflective in any way of our actual future operations or financial results, and such information and statements should not be relied upon either in whole or in part in connection with any decision to invest in the shares.

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USE OF PROCEEDS

The selling stockholders are selling their shares covered by this prospectus for their own accounts. Accordingly, we will not receive any proceeds from the sale of the shares.

CAPITALIZATION

The following table sets forth the capitalization of Lapis as at December 31, 2002, and September 30, 2003.

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	December 31, 2002	September 30, 2003
	-----	-----
	(unaudited)	
	(\$in thousands)	
<S>	<C>	<C>
Total liabilities . . . . .	\$ 4,714	\$ 5,164
Minority interest . . . . .	71	169
Stockholders' equity:		
Preferred stock, \$.001 par value, 5,000,000 shares. authorized; none outstanding	-	-
Common stock, \$.001 par value; 100,000,000 shares . authorized; 5,483,000 issued and outstanding, respectively	5	5
Additional paid in capital. . . . .	78	78
Retained earnings . . . . .	395	644
Accumulated other comprehensive loss. . . . .	(104)	(72)
	-----	-----
Total stockholders' equity. . . . .	374	655
	-----	-----
Total capitalization. . . . .	\$ 5,159	\$ 5,988
	=====	=====

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DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS

General

We were formed in Delaware on January 31, 2002 under the name Enertec Electronics, Inc. and have filed two Certificates of Amendment changing our name to Opal Technologies, Inc. and then to Lapis Technologies, Inc. We conduct operations in Israel through our wholly owned subsidiary, Enertec Electronics Limited ("Enertec Electronics"), an Israeli corporation formed on December 31, 1991, and Enertec Systems 2001 LTD ("Enertec Systems"), an Israeli corporation formed on August 28, 2001, of which we own a 55% equity interest. We are manufacturers and distributors of electronic components and products relating to power supplies, converters and related power conversion products, automatic test equipment (ATE), simulators and various military and airborne systems. Where the

context requires, references to "we" or "us" throughout this document include reference to Enertec Electronics and Enertec Systems.

Enertec Electronics maintains two divisions, the Systems Division and the Electronics Division. The Systems Division designs, develops and manufactures test systems for electronics manufacturers in accordance with their specifications. The Electronics Division markets and distributes the test systems, power supplies and other electronic components manufactured by us, and by other manufacturers who engage us to distribute their products. We have entered into representative and distribution agreements with seven such manufacturers, four of which have been reduced to written contracts.

Test systems and testing solutions are used to examine systems, electrical devices or products, during their final stages of production. Such systems are tested to ensure their integrity and to foster quality control. The process involves analyzing the product to determine which of its functions are vulnerable to error, and to determine which type of testing equipment would best discover and solve the potential problems.

## Our Subsidiary

In April 2002, we acquired all of the outstanding capital stock of Enertec Electronics, making it our wholly-owned subsidiary. In this transaction, we acquired 99 ordinary shares of Enertec Electronics from Harry Mund, our President and Chief Executive Officer, in exchange for 4,750,000 shares of our common stock. The common stock issued to Mr. Mund represented 86.6% of our outstanding common stock after the transaction.

Enertec Management Limited, f/k/a Elcomtech Ltd., a private Israeli company, is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Enertec Electronics. It manages the importing of raw materials, and our engineering and electronic design services.

Enertec Systems, a private Israeli company, is owned by Enertec Management Limited ("Enertec Management") (55%), Harry Mund (27%), our President and Chief Executive Officer, and Zvi Avni (18%), a former employee of Enertec Electronics Limited. The President and Chief Executive Officer of Enertec Systems is Harry Mund, and the Chief Operating Officer is Zvi Avni. Enertec Systems commenced operations on January 1, 2002.

## Electronics Division

This division is responsible for:

- The marketing and distribution of power supplies manufactured by us and third-party firms that engage us to distribute their products; and
- The marketing and distribution of power testing equipment we manufacture to our customers.

Our customers have products that require power supplies. We are contacted by them with their specifications, and based on that data, we provide a standard, or if necessary, a semi-custom or custom, power supply solution. Our technical sales staff in Israel has a comprehensive understanding of our

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customers' product base, which allows us to provide the most efficient power supply solution to our customers. Our professional marketing and sales teams include engineers who provide support to customers from the early stages of product definition and first sampling, through the production stages and up to after-sales support. Examples of products that require power supplies are computers, modems, printers, faxes, telephones, transmitter/receivers for commercial and military communications, radar, airborne infra-red cameras, surveillance equipment, telecom network routers, video-conference routers, cellular telephone transmitters/receivers, television on-routers, internet-routers, medical MRI scanners, x-ray equipment, robots, drivers for electric motors, and industrial control systems.

We have also entered into representative contracts or distribution contracts with various power supply manufacturers, namely Gaia Converter SA on June 26, 2002, Emco High Voltage Co. on July 6, 1998, Christie Electric Corp. on January 1, 1998 and CYTEC Corp. on December 20, 1988. These manufacturers granted us exclusive rights to sell their products in Israel. We solicit sales within Israel and upon receipts of purchase orders, we contact the supply manufacturers to fulfill such orders. We thereafter either apply a mark-up to the products ranging between 30% and 50% or are entitled to commissions ranging between 5% and 15% of the sale price. We have exclusive rights in that the supply manufacturers do not promote their products directly within Israel. Further, if a customer contacts the supply manufacturers directly, such manufacturer will redirect the customer to us, or advise us to contact the customer regarding the order.

We are also a major local Israeli distributor of power testing equipment. This includes DC and AC electronic loads, that is, equipment used for the testing of power supplies which utilize alternate current (AC) and direct current (DC) technology. We also provide various measurement devices that measure factors such as electrical values, voltage, current, power, resistance, and simulators, that is, pieces of equipment used during the testing process to simulate different input/output conditions while monitoring the responses of the unit to determine whether the equipment is functioning correctly. Additionally, we provide complete ATE Systems, that is automatic test systems, which are complete systems typically built to automatically test electronic systems in their entirety. Examples of such systems are power supplies, computers, modems, telecom systems, electronic motors, communication equipment, and various military systems used on aircrafts, ships or tanks.

## Systems Division

This division is responsible for designing, developing and manufacturing test systems for electronics manufacturers based on their specifications. Our systems are highly sophisticated and we have achieved recognition as a major local manufacturer of ATE Systems. We also design and manufacture various airborne military systems, for example, electronic systems used in aircrafts

such as a power supply, mission computer or a control system for a motor or a pump, a radio transceiver, an altitude measuring device, and sub-assemblies, which are parts of a system developed with the customer's specifications.

Military related products are divided into two sub-sections, the customized systems and the standard (off-the-shelf) systems. Although a significant portion of our revenues are generated from the sales of customized military related products, as of December 31, 2002, and on a going forward basis, we have not and

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continually may not qualify for orders for these products. Consequently, we may experience a significant decrease in total overall revenues during the twelve months.

However, we believe that we have taken appropriate steps to ensure that the loss of sales from the customized military business will not have a material affect on our long-term operations and cash flow. First, we have been utilizing our resources to focus on our primary business, manufacturing and distributing standard and customized power supplies in the non-military arena, as well as the distribution of standard military related power supplies. Second, we have saved the expense of becoming compliant with the stringent security clearance standards required by some military customers who demand customized systems. As a whole, we do not meet these high standards and the cost to become compliant is not justifiable. Therefore, we have no plans to increase the security clearance standards of our employees. Lastly, we have increased our securities position in Enertec Systems, an entity in which we currently own a 55% equity interest. Enertec Systems does meet scrupulous customer standards discussed above. Enertec Systems exclusively manufactures customized military related products.

We anticipate that the concentration on our primary business coupled with our equity interest in Enertec Systems, will be sufficient to offset any losses incurred from our decision to forego sales of customized military related products. There is no formal arrangement or agreement between us and Enertec Systems.

We are an ISO9001 approved company. The International Organization of Standardization (ISO) has created this model designation to apply to organizations that design, develop, produce, install, and service products. ISO expects organizations to apply this model, and to meet certain requirements, by developing a quality control system. ISO9001 is the international standard for quality assurance and quality design. This is the most common worldwide standard and is implemented across all kinds of organizations, including manufacturers, schools and shops. Most customers in the industry insist on doing business with companies that are at least ISO9002 approved, a standard that is less demanding than ISO9001. The ISO9002 standard is related mainly to the quality assurance of the manufacturing process, while the higher ISO9001 standard includes both the quality assurance of the manufacturing process component as well as the quality of the design. The ISO9001 standard is important for customers who are placing orders for custom made products.

ISO9001 quality assurance model is made up of 20 sets of quality system requirements. The key requirements are that an organization should:

- - Determine the needs and expectations of customers and other interested parties.
- - Establish policies, objectives and a work environment necessary to motivate the organization to satisfy these needs.
- - Design, resource and manage a system of interconnected processes necessary to implement the policy and attain the objectives.
- - Measure and analyze the adequacy, efficiency and effectiveness of each process in fulfilling its purpose and objectives.

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- - Pursue the continual improvement of the system from an objective evaluation of its performance.

A typical process for design, planning and implementing a quality system is likely to involve:

- - Planning the quality initiative and obtaining executive sponsorship.
- - Establishing the quality policy for the organization.
- - Designing and planning the Quality Management System (QMS), usually based on international standards.
- - Establishing the quality organization, and developing the quality manual and structure of quality records.
- - Determining the scope of implementation.
- - Assuring quality plans.
- - Reviewing deliverables and determining any actions.

- - Auditing quality records.
- - Defining areas for process improvement.
- - Managing the improvement program.

#### New Products

In the third quarter of 2001, we introduced into the market an ATE for unmanned aircraft priced at approximately \$90,000. This system is designed to test the datalink, or the communication channels, between the ground station and the unmanned aircraft. The market has responded well to this ATE. As of September 30, 2003, we have sold 10 units to Tadrian Spectralink, generating revenues of approximately \$900,000. These products were delivered throughout the year 2003 and shall continue throughout 2004.

We have recently been approved for sales into the United States by the Underwriters Laboratories, that is, approved to carry the UL sign, for a low cost line of power supplies for the ADSL (fast internet) market. This product line is estimated to cost approximately \$10,000 to develop, with an expected price to our customers of \$6 per unit. Although approved, we have not aggressively marketed this product due to the slowdown in ADSL sales.

In the fourth quarter of 2002, we launched a handheld pre-loadline tester. This device is intended to test the proper functioning of the communication between the aircraft and the payload, which payload could be bombs or missiles. This product is estimated to cost in research and development approximately \$100,000, with an expected price per unit to our customers of \$30,000. As of December 31, 2002, we had received an order from Elbit Systems for five units, for a total of \$150,000. These units were delivered in the first quarter of 2003.

#### Marketing Strategies

We market our products to a diverse group of manufacturers. Our products serve the various needs of local Israeli manufacturers of electronic systems in the following fields:

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- Telecommunications
- Medical
- Military
- Industrial

We currently sell only to Israeli companies who, in turn, incorporate our components into their products for resale to the global markets. We advertise in all the local Israeli technical magazines and participate in electronic shows three to five times a year. A substantial part of the business is from "captive" customers who have been working with us for years. Many companies have engaged us from their inception, and have implemented our custom designed solutions. Many of our customers use us exclusively, and have become dependent on us for technical services, products and support, and consider us to be their own "power supply department".

Word-of-mouth also drives our business. Our reputation is backed by many years of providing quality products and services. Our marketing strategy has been based on our brand name and reputation, which has grown substantially over the last eighteen years, including eight years prior to the formation of Enertec Electronics, when Mr. Mund conducted business under the name "Enertec International". Interest in our business has also been generated at seminars and exhibitions.

Over the next 24 months, we plan to be more aggressive in our marketing efforts by introducing an array of new advertisements, a web-site and new catalogs, as well as offering free samples of our products to new customers. We intend to provide to new customers for free, custom designed samples, or prototypes, in accordance with each of their specifications. For instance, a potential customer in the process of designing a new electronic product will require a power supply. We may provide a free sample power supply to the customer to incorporate into its design. When the product enters the production stage, our power supply will already be an intricate part of the product, generating orders for us. Free sampling, or prototypes, will allow potential customers to compare our products with those of our competition and discover our product specialization and competitive pricing.

Within the Power Supply/Electronics Division, our main competitive advantage of the standard unit is price. The main competitive factor for the custom unit is sophistication and application results. Our Systems Division does not use pricing as a competitive component because each application is unique and proprietary. The System Division relies on detailed customization, innovative state of the art solutions using cutting edge technology, and its capacity to provide optimal and cost effective solutions based on technological specialization in all areas of military and avionics systems.

As of December 19, 2003, this division employs six persons.

#### Market Conditions

Worldwide recession in high-tech, telecommunications, and Internet related products has affected the Electronics Division's power supplies' sales. The overall market dropped by about 50% during 2001. Our power supplies' sales during 2001 were lower by only approximately 25%. This can be explained

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by the sale of our military related products. The military related business has increased significantly in light of the current worldwide political situation and the demand for military products. Local manufacturers of military equipment have received increased orders from local and international markets.

Additionally, manufacturers who sell end products such as missiles, aircrafts or computers, also provide a support system (e.g., an ATE) to the end-user. The end-user uses this support system for maintenance of the end product. Historically, support systems were made by manufacturers selling the end products. Recently, however, manufacturers have been focusing their resources on the end products rather than on support systems. This has opened up a market for us to develop these systems.

The local Israeli market for ATE and simulators is estimated at \$100 to \$200 million annually. We have about 4% of this market, approximately the same level of market penetration as our competitors. This market is largely controlled by big defense manufacturers such as Elbit, El-Op, Rafael, Israeli Aircraft Industry and Tadiran. However, there has been a noticeable trend by these and other defense manufacturers to outsource test systems to specialized firms so that large manufacturers can focus their resources on designing their core products.

The eligible bidders for military contracts need to be "approved companies," which are companies that a specific customer has pre-approved to design and manufacture for it. Few of our competitors fall within this category.

The Systems Division sales have increased by approximately 30% during 2001, increased approximately 50% during 2002, and have remained the same through September 30, 2003. These results are the direct product of our work ethic, technical superiority, innovations in testing solutions, and cost efficient productions. At the present time, our plant is working at near full capacity.

Our stable growth is largely due to our diversified client base. Increases in sales in the telecommunications, industrial control, medical and the military core business sectors, have made up for the decrease in sales in our commercial products. However, our commercial market related business decreased less than the overall market for two reasons. First, our sales force pays greater attention to our customer relationships, providing more opportunities for consultation than our competition does. Second, we offer more customized power supplies, which, we believe, makes it more difficult for our competitors to bid successfully on the same projects.

A key element of our growth potential is our ability to enhance our sales and marketing team. We will need to expand our sales and marketing team significantly over the next several years to achieve our sales targets. We will face significant challenges and risks in building and managing our sales and marketing team, including managing geographically dispersed sales efforts and adequately training our sales people in the use and benefits of our products. To succeed in the implementation of our business strategy, our management team must rapidly execute our sales and marketing strategy.

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#### Customers

Our customers are mostly local Israeli manufacturers of electronic systems from different segments of the electronics industry, representing such fields as military, commercial, medical, and telecommunications industries. Due to the high level of diversification of our customers, we are not dependent on any one specific market segment, so overall performance is less affected by fluctuation in the markets.

Israeli Aircraft Industry (IAI) accounts for approximately 57% of our sales. Although the loss of this account is unlikely, we have made an effort to decrease this percentage by increasing our sales to Elbit, Rafael and several other new customers.

We currently are engaged in fulfilling long-term (1-2 years) purchase

orders with various customers for power supplies. Below is a table listing the names of the customers and, if the orders are completely satisfied, the revenue that will be generated from each:

Customer	Amount
Kollmorgen-Servotronics Ltd.	\$56,000
Synel Systems Ltd.	20,000
Orex Computed Radiography Ltd.	20,000
Big Band Networks Ltd.	108,000
Camtek Ltd- AQI Systems	10,000
Rom-Phone Ltd.	10,000
RAD Data Communications Ltd	110,000

We also are engaged in fulfilling purchase orders for testing equipment with various customers. Below is a table listing the names of the customers and again, if the orders are completely satisfied, the revenue that will be generated from each:

Customer	Amount
Israeli Aircraft Industry	\$880,000
Tadiran Spectralink Ltd.	430,000
Elbit Systems Ltd.	740,000
El-Op-Electrooptics Industries Ltd.	460,000
Rafael-Armament Development Authority	740,000

#### Backlog

As of September 30, 2003 we had a backlog of written firm orders for our products and services in the amount of approximately \$2,193,000, as compared to a backlog of approximately \$2,280,000 as of September 30, 2002.

As of December 31, 2002 we had a backlog of written firm orders for our products and services in the amount of approximately \$ 1,964,000, as compared to a backlog of approximately \$2,300,000 as of December 31, 2001.

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During the years 2001 and 2002, there was a significant increase in orders for military ATE systems, and a decrease in orders for commercial/telecommunications power supplies. The delivery lead-time of ATE systems is six to twelve months, which gives rise to a significant backlog. The delivery time for commercial products, such as power supplies, is from one to two weeks to one to two months, so that our backlog is generally small for this kind of product.

The amounts of orders included in the September 30, 2003 backlog figure are as follows:

- \$913,000 representing test systems for arrow missiles for Israel Aircraft Industry;
- \$75,000 representing airebourne power supplies and test systems for infra-red payload for El-Op;
- \$368,000 representing airebourne power supplies for Rafael Armament Development Authority; and
- \$395,000 representing data link test equipment for Tadiran Spectralink.

The backlog of firm orders for commercial products is approximately \$390,000.

A typical order size for test systems is \$30,000 to \$250,000 depending on the nature of the products for which the system is required.

The backlog and lead-time is also a function of the economy. That is, in tougher economic times, companies tend to order what they need immediately, rather than carrying an inventory. In turn, we also do not carry much excess inventory, and thus the lead-time is slightly longer. We anticipate lowering lead-time by 50% by keeping standard units in stock and by hiring more production staff. Currently, we have a 4-week lead-time with our standardized products, and a 4-month lead-time with our customized products.

#### Competition

We face intense competition from the existing manufacturers and distributors of electronic components and products. Presently, several competing companies that have greater resources than we do, such as financial, operational, sales, marketing, and research and development resources, are actively engaged in the manufacture and distribution of electronic components

and products. Our main competitors include Chaban Electronics Ltd., Advise Electronics Ltd., Appletec Ltd., Migvan Technologies Ltd., Boran Technologies Ltd., Telkooor Power Supplies Ltd., and Horizon Electronics Ltd.

However, we have been able to compete effectively with these companies for the following reasons:

- Our power supplies are high quality, low cost, and are backed by a large number of experienced technicians, a unique combination in this industry. Most of our sales people are engineers, who have an

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understanding of our customer's requirements, allowing us to provide cost-effective solutions.

- We have comprehensive experience in test systems, which enables our sales people to propose the most cost-effective testing solutions, incorporating the highest grade of software and the most sophisticated hardware.
- We maintain a strong technical team that provides solutions to our customer's needs within our target niche.
- Our products are sold in diversified activity fields, namely, commercial, industrial, military, medical, systems and components. Our products have been incorporated into many high volume production projects with long-term purchasing agreements of up to two years. That is, our customers' products are sold in high volume intervals, and to ensure delivery in a timely fashion, our customers place long-term orders with us to cover their production needs over a period of several months to up to a year. For example, we have backlog orders to December, 2004 from Tadiran Spectralink, which uses our ATE for unmanned aircrafts, and Kolmorgen, which incorporates our control systems into three of their robot models. Additionally, we mass-produce power supplies for Synel Systems' entry control system. Moreover, we are the sole manufacturer of power supplies for Big Band Networks, a Video On Demand provider. We currently have an order for five hundred (500) power supplies that is incorporated into their switchboard wideband network. There are three (3) separate power supply components in Big Band Networks' switchboard.

#### Supplies And Suppliers

Our suppliers are diversified and we are not dependent upon a limited number of suppliers for essential raw materials, energy or other items. The manufacturers that supply to us are all established companies with facilities and products in compliance with all relevant international standards. However, while we are not dependent on any one supplier, disruptions in normal business arrangements by the loss of one or a few suppliers could cause possible short-term losses. These disruptions may be experienced if our existing suppliers are no longer able to meet our requirements. They may also occur if there is an industry shortage of electronic or mechanical components. Not only could these disruptions affect our product line and limit our production capacity, but also, in relation to the shortage of components, could result in higher costs due to the supply shortage or the need to use higher cost substitute components.

Our principal suppliers are Emco High Voltage and Hitron Electronics Corp. The raw materials we use are either electronic components or mechanical components. The electronic components are purchased from suppliers and the mechanical components are mainly manufactured by local subcontractors.

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#### Employees

Function	Number Of Current Enertec Electronics Limited Employees	Number Of Employees Expected In 2003
Management & Administration	4	3
Engineering	3	4
Production	4	1
Quality Assurance	1	1
Buyer	1	1
Marketing and Sales	2	7
Programmers	1	1
	-	-
Total	16	18

All technical employees must sign a two-year confidentiality agreement and

a two-year non-compete agreement, which prohibits our employees, if they cease working for us, from directly competing with us or working for our competitors. However, Israeli courts have required employers seeking to enforce non-compete undertakings of a former employee to demonstrate that the competitive activities of the former employee will harm one of a limited number of material interests of the employer, such as the secrecy of a company's confidential commercial information or its intellectual property. We may not be able to demonstrate that harm would be caused to us, and therefore, may be unable to prevent our competitors from hiring and benefiting from the expertise of our former employees. None of our employees are subject to a collective bargaining agreement. We do not employ any supplemental benefits or incentive arrangements for our officers or employees. All of our employees are full-time. Management considers its employee relations to be good.

#### Research And Development Expenditures

We spent approximately \$100,000 (or 2% of revenues), \$200,000 (or 5% of revenues), and \$226,000 (or 5% of revenues) for research and development in the years 2000, 2001, and 2002 respectively. These costs totaled approximately \$75,000 and \$145,000 for the nine months ended September 30, 2003 and 2002 respectively (or approximately 2% and 4% of revenues respectively) for both periods. These expenditures have adequately satisfied our research and development requirements.

#### Seasonal Aspects

We do not experience seasonal variations in our operating results.

#### Patents And Trademarks

We are not dependent on patents or trademark protection with regard to the operation of our business and do not expect to be at any time in the future.

#### Government Regulation

Every electronic product must comply with the UL standards of the USA and CE standards of Europe to be eligible for sale in the respective countries subject to these standards. Every system must be tested, qualified and labeled under the relevant standards. This is a complicated and expensive process and once completed, the approved product may not be altered for sale. The power supply system has the most stringent approval standards

#### Properties

We currently maintain plants in both Haifa and Carmiel. We have no plans to secure more space, as we believe both locations are suitable for our needs.

Our Haifa plant is 400 square meters and includes a production hall and management offices. We lease this property for \$16,800 per annum from Mund Holding Limited, an entity wholly owned by our President and Chief Executive Officer, Harry Mund. We entered into this lease in January 2001. The Haifa plant houses the headquarters and accounting offices, the imports department, sales and administration employees, application engineers, and a service laboratory. This plant is suitable for our present and near future needs. There is enough space to accommodate an additional two to four sales engineers, if needed. This space is also used to sell standard power supplies products.

Our Carmiel plant is 800 square meters and also includes a production hall, with a research and development and engineering facility for our Systems Division. The Carmiel property is leased at \$38,400 per annum. We use the Carmiel plant for manufacturing. It houses engineers, software programmers, electronic hardware designers, mechanical designers, and electronic and mechanical assembly personnel. It consists of office rooms for one to three people, and contains one room for electronics assembly, one for mechanical assembly, and two for final testing of finished products. The Systems Division manufactures its customized products in this facility, and accordingly, it is not a plant for high volume production. It is located in the Carmiel industrial area, and is in close proximity to many of our Systems Division clients. Every engineer has individual workstations, which contain computers that are inter-connected by our own local network for fast communication. The plant has been updated to satisfy all our present and near future needs. In this facility, there is space for five additional offices, which would accommodate approximately 15 more people, and the existing assembly rooms could accommodate three to eight additional workers.

#### Legal Proceedings

We are not subject to any pending or threatened legal proceedings, except for the lawsuit described below.

Orckit Communications brought an action in the Tel Aviv District Court against Gaia Converter, a company for which we act as sales representative,



Alcyon Production Systems, a subcontractor of Gaia Converter, and Enertec Electronics, alleging that the DC converters supplied to it by Gaia Converter were defective and caused Orckit to replace the converters at a substantial financial expense. Gaia Converter has advised us that the converters in issue were free from any and all defects and were in good working order and that it

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was the faulty performance of Orckit's product into which the converters were incorporated that caused them to fail at a greater rate than anticipated by Orckit. Enertec Electronics filed a defense to this claim on the basis that there is no cause of action against it, as among other things, Enertec Electronics is merely the local Israeli sales representative of Gaia Converter and did not make any implied or express representations or warranties to Orckit regarding the suitability of the converters or otherwise, nor was Enertec Electronics required to do so by law. Technical specifications required by Orckit for the converters were determined and communicated directly by Orckit to Gaia Converter and all other communications regarding the converters were directly between Orckit and Gaia Converter. Moreover, Orckit conducted a qualification test of the converters and confirmed to Gaia Converter that the converters complied with their requirements subsequent to such testing. Enertec Electronics has had initial informal discussions with Orckit Communications about removing Enertec Electronics as a Defendant in the action. Neither Gaia Converter nor Alcyon Production Systems have filed a defense to this action, and consequently Orckit Communications requested and obtained default judgments from the Tel Aviv District Court against both Gaia Converter and Alcyon Production Systems. The granting of these judgments render the continuation of the action against Enertec Electronics highly improbable. However, if the proceedings are continued, Enertec Electronics intends to defend this action vigorously and we do not believe that it will have a material adverse impact on our business.

#### Management's Discussion And Analysis Of Financial Condition And Results Of Operations

##### Overview

Some of the information in this prospectus under this caption "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" contains "forward-looking statements" that involve substantial risks and uncertainties. You can identify these statements by forward-looking words such as "may," "expect," "anticipate" "believe," "estimate" and "continue," or similar words. You should read statements that contain these words carefully because they:

- discuss our future expectations;
- contain projections of our future results of operations or of our financial condition; and
- state other "forward-looking" information.

We believe it is important to communicate our expectations. However, there may be events in the future that we are not able to accurately predict or over which we have no control. Our actual results and the timing of certain events could differ materially from those anticipated in these forward-looking statements as a result of certain factors, including those set forth under "Risk Factors" and "Description of Business". and elsewhere in this prospectus.

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#### Liquidity And Capital Resources

##### Overview

As of December 31, 2002, our cash balance was \$313,000 as compared to \$86,000 at December 31, 2001. Cash balances were \$119,000 as of September 30, 2003. Total current assets at December 31, 2002 were \$4,652,000, as compared to \$3,119,000 at December 31, 2001. Total current assets were \$5,412,000 as of September 30, 2003.

Our accounts receivable at December 31, 2002 was \$1,976,000, as compared to \$739,000 at December 31, 2001. This change in accounts receivable is primarily due to several large customers paying approximately \$630,000 of accounts receivable in advance of the due dates in December 2001, thereby reducing our accounts receivable to an unusually low level at December 31, 2001. Our accounts receivable was \$2,515,000 as of September 30, 2003. At September 30, 2003 our accounts receivable accounts for approximately 59% of our revenues and 42% of our total assets. The increase in our accounts receivable percentage relating to revenue is due to multiple reasons. Firstly, the sales generated from our military related products have increased. These customers take approximately 90

days to pay amounts due to us. This has had the effect of increasing our accounts receivable both as a percentage of revenue and current assets. Secondly, our accounts receivables include an 18% value added tax (VAT) which is not included in revenues. This VAT is recorded on our consolidated balance sheet as a current liability and is periodically remitted to the taxing authorities. Lastly, our accounts receivable percentage to revenue is generally greater in the beginning of any one year and typically decreases with time. As revenue is zero at January 1 and increases with time, our accounts receivable percentage to revenue decreases. Consequently, we experience the lowest accounts receivable percentage to revenue at December 31.

The increase in our accounts receivable percentage relating to total assets is primarily due to our decision in early 2003 to extend the terms of our accounts receivable from 60 days to 90 days. We have also granted certain of our governmental customers additional credit terms of up to 110 days. As discussed below, Tadiran Spectralink Ltd. and Israeli Aircraft Industry, two large, financially secure Israeli firms, account for approximately 66% of our accounts receivable at September 30, 2003. An additional 24% of the receivables consist of several similarly financially positioned companies. A majority of these firms are triple A companies and have large governmental contracts. Accordingly, we believe that these amounts will be collected in full. The decision to increase the payment terms of our accounts receivable was partly in response to our local competitors providing this accommodation and partly due to the softer Israeli economy.

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Based on our two most recent quarters we believe that our accounts receivable percentage to total assets and to revenues have leveled off and we anticipate that they will stay at approximately their current levels.

We do not expect much effect on our net profitability due to the increased period of credit granted to our customers from 60 to 90 days, and up to 110 days for certain of our governmental customers. This increased period has become an industry standard in Israel, and accordingly, financial institutions have also increased their periods of credit, alleviating pressures on us. Although this change of payment terms will minimize the overall cash-flow to us, our tight control will enable us to detect adverse situations immediately. Such control entails credit control and constant monitoring of clients' financial position. If we detect a problem with a customer, we will more aggressively seek payment from, and suspend any work in process for, this customer.

As of December 31, 2002 our working capital was \$302,000, as compared to a working capital of \$359,000 as of December 31, 2001. As of September 30, 2003, we had a working capital of \$792,000 as compared to a working capital of \$875,000 as of September 30, 2002. There is currently no information available to determine the Company's working capital at December 31, 2003.

On December 31, 2002, our current portion of long-term debt was \$1,053,000 and our borrowings against our bank line of credit were \$1,352,000, for total short-term debt of \$2,405,000. The current portion of long-term debt consisted of several small loans.

At September 30, 2003, our total available bank line of credit was \$2,649,000. These funds were borrowed against and attributed as follows: \$2,942,000 of total short-term debt consisting of \$2,479,000 of current portion of long-term debt and \$463,000 of approved banking overdrafts, and \$450,000 of long-term debt. As a result, on September 30, 2003, we were \$743,000 over extended. Our banks allow for this over extension due to the relationship they have with our president, Harry Mund, coupled with the quality of our customer receivables, that is, receivables that are due from reputable customers with large governmental contracts.

During the nine months ended September 30, 2003, we paid down our bank line of credit by using additional funds borrowed as short-term debt, as well as borrowing additional short-term funds to be used in our operations.

The current portion long-term debt at September 30, 2003 consisted of the following: \$745,000 due October 2003, \$188,000 due November 2003, \$171,000 due December 2003, \$226,000 due January 2004, \$226,000 due March 2004, \$93,000 due May 2004, \$699,000 due July 2004, and \$131,000 due August 2004. At December 31, 2003, on an unaudited basis, our current portion long-term debt has been reduced to \$1,791,000 and consisted of the following: \$226,000 due January 2004, \$226,000 due March 2004, \$186,000 due April 2004, \$93,000 due May 2004, \$230,000 due June 2004, \$699,000 due July 2004 and \$131,000 due August 2004.

At December 31, 2003, on an unaudited basis, our total available bank line of credit was \$2,649,000. These funds were borrowed against and attributed as follows: \$2,704,000 of total short-term debt consisting of 1,791,000 of current portion of long-term debt and \$913,000 of approved banking overdrafts, and \$453,000 of long-term debt. As a result, on December 31, 2003, on an unaudited

basis, we were \$508,000 over extended. There are no current lines of credit available to us to refinance our short-term bank loans. Additionally, we currently do not have any other sources of financing available to us for refinancing our short-term loans. Our bank line of credit is due December 2005.

Our banks have extended us a line of credit which we use from time to time to satisfy our temporary needs. They have extended us such credit based on the pledging of certain assets as follows: approximately 25% by the pledging of our current working capital, approximately 30% by the pledging of our customers' receivables, and approximately 45% by the pledging of some of the financial assets of our president, Harry Mund.

At December 31, 2002, our long-term debt was \$250,000. At September 30, 2003, our long-term was \$450,000, and at December 31, 2003, on an unaudited basis, our long-term debt was \$453,000. This long-term debt is due between February 2005 and September 2007.

For the foreseeable future we do not expect to repay the principal portion of this short-term debt but we plan to obtain additional financing to pay for the debt as it becomes due. We believe this is a sound business decision due to the fact that we are receiving better interest rates on the short-term loans than we could obtain using long-term loans. Currently, Israeli banks are providing long-term credit with interest rates at prime plus 2.5%. The Israeli prime rate during 2003 has ranged between 7.6% and 10.2%. Our short-term loans have interest rates ranging between 7.0% and 9.5%. Therefore, we are paying less in interest expense to carry a larger amount of debt.

At December 31, 2002, and at September 30, 2003, we had receivables from Harry Mund, our Chief Executive Officer and President, in the amounts of \$296,000 and \$150,000, respectively, and from Mund Holding Limited, an entity wholly owned by Harry Mund, in the amounts of \$57,000 and \$51,000 at December 31, 2002 and September 30, 2003, respectively. The loan to Mr. Mund was extended as salary advances. The loan to Mund Holding Limited was made pursuant to the sale of a building by us to Mund Holding Limited. The building was sold for part cash and the balance by this loan. There are no written agreements setting out repayment terms of either loan. The parties have orally agreed that the amounts outstanding are due on demand. Mr. Mund will make such repayments by waiving rights to bonus and salaries accrued by him throughout the year 2003. We believe that the current payment status will not affect our future cash flow or liquidity.

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#### Financing Needs

Although we currently do not have any material commitments for capital expenditures, we expect our capital requirements to increase over the next several years as we continue to develop and test our suite of products, increase marketing and administration infrastructure, and embark on developing in-house business capabilities and facilities. Our future liquidity and capital funding requirements will depend on numerous factors, including, but not limited to, the levels and costs of our research and development initiatives, the cost of hiring and training additional sales and marketing personnel to promote our products and the cost and timing of the expansion of our marketing efforts.

#### Financings

During the period June 2002 through September 2002, we entered into 31 subscription agreements with private investors, pursuant to which we issued an aggregate of 233,000 shares of our common stock at \$.15 per share. These private investments generated total proceeds to us of \$34,950. The costs relating to this offering were \$45,000.

Based on our current business plan, we anticipate that our existing cash balances and cash generated from future sales will be sufficient to permit us to conduct our operations and to carry out our contemplated business plans for the next twelve months. Currently, the only external sources of liquidity are our banks, and we may seek additional financing from them or through securities offerings to expand our operations, using new capital to develop new products, enhance existing products or respond to competitive pressures. At the present time, we do not have definitive plans to seek additional financing.

#### Results Of Operations

Nine Months Ended September 30, 2003 Compared to Nine Months ended September 30, 2002.

For the nine months ended September 30, 2003, we had total revenue of \$4,257,000 as compared to \$3,491,000 for the nine month period ended September 30, 2002, an increase of \$766,000 or 21.9%. This increase in revenue is a result of our consolidation of Enertec Systems for the nine months ended September 30, 2003 versus Enertec Systems not being part of consolidation for the nine months

ended September 30, 2002.

Gross profit totaled \$1,580,000 for the nine months ending September 30, 2003, as compared to \$1,529,000 for the nine months ended September 30, 2002, an increase of \$51,000 or 3.3%. The gross profit as a percentage of sales for the nine months ended September 30, 2003 was 37.1% as compared to 43.8% for the nine months ended September 30, 2002. This decrease in the gross profit percentage is a result of our consolidation of Enertec Systems for the nine months ended September 30, 2003 versus Enertec Systems not being part of consolidation for the nine months ended September 30, 2002.

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Total operating expenses in each of the nine month periods ended September 30, 2003 and September 30, 2002 were comprised of selling, general and administrative expenses. Operating expenses for the nine month periods ended September 30, 2003 and September 30, 2002 were \$870,000 and \$858,000, respectively, an increase of \$12,000, or 1.4%.

Our net income was \$249,000 in the nine months ended September 30, 2003 as compared to \$386,000 in the nine months ended September 30, 2002. This decrease in net income is due to several factors. During 2003 we increased our total debt as compared to 2002 and thereby increased our interest expense by approximately \$78,000 for the nine months ended September 30, 2003.

Fiscal Year ended December 31, 2002 compared to Fiscal Year ended December 31, 2001.

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2002 we had total revenue of \$4,414,000. Revenue was \$4,254,000 for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2001. This increase in revenue of \$160,000, or 3.8%, is due to an increase in the number and size of orders for our products.

Gross profit totaled \$1,765,000 for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2002 as compared to \$1,130,000 for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2001, an increase of \$635,000 or 56.2%. Gross profit as a percentage of sales for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2002 was 40.0% as compared to 26.6% for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2001. The increase in our gross profit percentage was due to continuing projects where related development costs were incurred in prior periods.

Total operating expenses in each of the fiscal years ended December 31, 2002 and 2001 were comprised of selling, general and administrative expenses. Operating expenses for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2002 and 2001 were \$1,091,000 and \$962,000, respectively, an increase of \$129,000, or 13.4%. The increase in operating expenses is attributable to the general increase in overhead which accompanied the expansion of the capacity of our business.

Our net income was \$332,000 in the fiscal year ended December 31, 2002 compared to \$10,000 in the fiscal year ended December 31, 2001. This increase was due to the increase in gross profit, which was due to the sales of repeat projects.

From 2000 through September 2003, our non-military business is down approximately 50% due to the downturn in the technology industry, coupled with the effects of the events of September 11th. For the nine months ended September 30, 2003, our revenue, costs of sales and gross profits from our non-military business were \$1,479,000, \$788,000 and \$691,000 respectively, and \$1,899,000, \$860,000 and \$1,039,000 respectively for the nine months ended September 30, 2002. Revenue, costs of sales and gross profits have decreased approximately 22.1%, 8.4% and 33.5% for the nine months ended September 30, 2003, as compared to the same period in the prior year.

From 2000 through September 2002, this downturn was offset by the dramatic rise of 83.7% in the military sector as a result of the rise in global political unrest, as exacerbated by the events of September 11th. The increase was due to a much larger demand for military products by the local and international military related business. Local manufacturers of military equipment have received increased orders for the local and international markets. This predominately accounts for our growth in this business sector. From September 2002 to September 2003, the growth in this sector has stabilized. For the nine month period ended September 30 2003, our revenue, costs of sales and gross profits from customized military business were \$2,778,000, \$1,889,000 and \$889,000 respectively, and \$1,592,000, \$1,102,000 and \$490,000, respectively for nine months ended September 30, 2002. Revenue, costs of sales and gross profits have changed approximately 74.5%, 71.4% and 81.4% for the nine months ended September 30, 2003, as compared to the same period in the prior year. When we combine military revenue, cost of sales and gross profit of Enertec Systems for the nine months ended September 30, 2002 with our military revenue, cost of sales and gross profit for the nine months ended September 30, 2002, the percentage becomes a decrease of 1.0% and 10.3% and an increase of 27.2% respectively. The stabilization in this sector is primarily due to the troubled Israeli economy which caused the Israeli government to freeze orders to local

companies, some of whom are our customers. Moreover, many of the products that we make are destined for export, and, as a result of the negative political environment, some customers overseas have chosen not to utilize Israeli products

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when it comes to the military component of our business. This trend is not seen from the commercial side of the business. However, despite these economic realities, we anticipate our profits growing in 2004 because we have been receiving repeat orders in 2003, payments for which we will receive in 2004.

During the year ended December 31 2001, our revenue, costs of sales and gross profits from customized military business were \$2,399,000, \$1,847,000 and \$552,000 respectively, and \$2,169,000, \$1,591,000 and \$578,000, respectively for year ended December 31, 2002. These revenues and gross profits may significantly decrease in the coming years if we do not qualify for orders for these customized military related products.

Although we may experience a decrease in customized military related revenues within Enertec Electronics during the next twelve months, we believe that we have taken appropriate steps to ensure that the loss of sales from the customized military business will not have a material affect on our long-term operations and cash flow. We have been utilizing our resources that we would have otherwise expended on customized military related business, toward the development of our primary business, that is, manufacturing and distributing standard and customized power supplies in the non-military arena, as well as the distribution of standard military related power supplies. Additionally, Enertec Systems, has doubled its revenues and profits since its inception. It is better suited to focus on this sector and has aggressively set bids for various projects. It is building critical mass and economies of scale within this specialized arena. We have increased our equity interest in Enertec Systems to 55%, and that, coupled with our concentration on our primary business, should be sufficient to offset any losses incurred from engaging in the sales of customized military products within Enertec Electronics.

On January 1, 2002, Enertec Management, a wholly owned subsidiary of Enertec Electronics, acquired 25% of Enertec Systems from Harry Mund. This 25% represented founding equity and was acquired by Enertec Management for \$57. On December 31, 2002, Enertec Management increased its securities position to 55% of Enertec Systems' outstanding stock by purchasing additional shares from Zvi Avni for \$71,000. A total of 300 shares of Enertec Systems' outstanding stock were acquired from Mr. Avni for \$236.66 per share. The objective of the acquisition was to consolidate control of Enertec Systems, bring more structure to management, and increase the ownership position of Enertec Electronics' in a company dedicated to carrying out specialized military contracts. The purchase price was paid by Enertec Electronics through Enertec Management. The source of the funds was Enertec Electronics' cash from operations. No liabilities were assumed as a result of the purchases.

At September 30, 2003 we had two customers that accounted for approximately 66% of accounts receivable. During the nine months ended September 30, 2003 and 2002, we had two customers in both periods which accounted for approximately 50% and 80%, respectively, of our sales. For the nine months ended September 30, 2003, approximately 50% of our sales were to: Israeli Aircraft Industry (30%) and Tadiran Spectralink Ltd. (20%). For the nine months ended September 30, 2002, approximately 80% of our sales were to: Israeli Aircraft Industry (57%) and Tadiran Spectralink Ltd. (23%).

At December 31, 2002 the company had three customers that accounted for approximately 62% of the accounts receivable. During the years ended December 31, 2002 and 2001, approximately 71% and 63% of our sales were to three customers, respectively. For the year ended December 31, 2002, approximately 71% of our sales were to: Israeli Aircraft Industry (46%), Rafael-Armament Development Authority (8%) and Elbit Systems Ltd. (16%). For the year ended December 31, 2001, approximately 63% of our sales were made to: Israeli Aircraft Industry (44%), Elbit Systems Ltd. (10%) and Rafael-Armament Development Authority (9%).

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#### Management

Directors, Officers, Key Employees And Consultants

Directors And Executive Officers

The members of our board of directors and our executive officers, together with their respective ages and certain biographical information are set forth below. Our directors receive no compensation for their services as board members but are reimbursed for expenses incurred by them in connection with

attending board meetings. All directors hold office until the next annual meeting of our stockholders and until their successors have been duly elected and qualified. Our executive officers are elected by, and serve at the designation and appointment of, the board of directors. There are no family relationships among any of our directors or executive officers.

Name	Age	Position
Harry Mund	56	Chairman of the Board, Chief Executive Officer, President and Secretary
Miron Markovitz	56	Director and Chief Financial Officer

The following is a brief account of the business experience of each of our directors and executive officers during the past five years or more.

HARRY MUND, our Chairman of the Board, Chief Executive Officer, President and Secretary since our inception, and has been the Chief Executive Officer and President of our subsidiary, Enertec Electronics Limited, since 1987. Mr. Mund is also the Chief Executive Officer and managing director of Enertec Management Limited (f/k/a Elcomtech Limited), a wholly-owned subsidiary of Enertec Electronics Limited. From 1983 to 1987, Mr. Mund was the President and Chief Executive Officer of Enercon International, a marketing and sales firm of military and commercial power supplies and test equipment. Enercon International activities were transferred to Enertec International in 1987, which subsequently became Enertec Electronics Limited in 1992. From 1975 to 1983, Mr. Mund worked for Elbit Systems as a design engineer of advanced test systems and as the head of the ATE engineering group. Mr. Mund attended Ben-Gurion University from 1970 to 1974 and earned a Bachelor of Science as an Electronic Engineer.

MIRON MARKOVITZ, a Director and our Chief Financial Officer since our inception, and has been the Chief Financial Officer of our subsidiary, Enertec Electronics Limited, since 1992, responsible for its accounting and financial management. He attended Haifa University from 1975 to 1978 and earned a BA in economics and accounting.

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#### Significant Employees

The following is a brief description of the business experience of each of our significant employees:

ZVI AVNI, 40, was the System Division Manager for our subsidiary, Enertec Electronics Limited, from February 1997 to January 2002. His responsibilities included the design and manufacture of automatic test systems. Mr. Avni has 18 years of experience with ATE systems for the military market and worked at Elbit Systems for 12 years as an ATE group leader. Since January 2002, Mr. Avni has worked for Enertec Systems 2001 Ltd., which is owned by Enertec Management Limited (55%), Harry Mund (27%) and Mr. Avni (18%), and continues to be responsible for the design and manufacture of the Automatic Test Systems. Mr. Avni graduated from Haifa Technion Institute of Technology in 1982 and earned a degree as a Practical Electronic Engineer.

YAAKOV OLECH, 51, has been employed by our subsidiary, Enertec Electronics Limited, since March 1991. Mr. Olech is head of our customer service electronic lab and technical support, providing after-sales customer support and repair services for products under warranty or by utilizing service contracts for repair of power supplies. He attended Radiotechnical Institute, Minsk, USSR from 1976 to 1979 and has earned a Master in Science in electronic engineering.

DR. ALEXANDER VELICHKO, 55, has 28 years of experience as leading research and development engineer and head of the research and development group at several companies. From 1981 to 1990, he was a lecturer of electronics and automation at the Engineering Institute, Karatau, Kazakhtan. From 1990 to 1999, Dr. Velichko was chief engineer of the Laboratory of Electronics and Automatization Karatau, Kazakhtan, responsible for development of compact analog/digital measurement devices. Since February 2000 he has been Enertec Electronics Limited's chief scientist and head of research and development. Dr Velichko is responsible for the design of custom made power supplies. He earned a PhD in Automatic Control at the Moscow Institute of Mining, which he attended from 1964 to 1969, and earned a Master in Science at Tomsk Institute of Electronic Engineering.

Our future success depends, in significant part, on the continued service of Mr. Mund, and certain other key executive officers, managers, and sales and technical personnel, who possess extensive expertise in various aspects of the our business, including Mr. Markovitz, Mr. Avni, Mr. Olech, and Dr. Velichko. We may not be able to find an appropriate replacement for any of our key personnel. Any loss or interruption of our key personnel's services could adversely affect our ability to implement our business plan. It could also result in our failure to create and maintain relationships with strategic partners that are critical to our success. We do not presently maintain key-man life insurance policies on any of our officers.

## Executive Compensation

The following table shows compensation earned by our Chief Executive Officer and President during fiscal 2002, 2001 and 2000. Since Lapis Technologies, Inc. did not compensate any executive during fiscal 2002, 2001 and 2000, the information in the table includes compensation paid or awarded by Enertec Electronics Limited only. No executive officer other than Mr. Mund received total annual compensation in excess of \$100,000 during fiscal 2002, 2001 and 2000.

<TABLE>  
<CAPTION>

Summary Compensation Table

Name And Principal Positions	Year	Annual Compensation		Long Term Compensation					
		Salary (\$)	Bonus (\$)	Awards		Payouts			
				Other Annual Compen- sation (\$)	Restricted Stock Awards (\$)	Securities Underlying Options/ SARs (#)	LTIP Payouts (\$)	All Other Compen- sation (\$)	
<S>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>
Harry Mund, President and Chief Executive Officer	2002	145,550	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2001	405,900	330,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2000	450,000	330,000	0	0	0	0	0	0

</TABLE>

## 2002 Stock Option Plan

We adopted, subject to stockholder approval, our 2002 Stock Option Plan on October 16, 2002. The plan provides for the grant of options intended to qualify as "incentive stock options", options that are not intended to so qualify or "nonstatutory stock options" and stock appreciation rights. The total number of shares of common stock reserved for issuance under the plan is 500,000, subject to adjustment in the event of a stock split, stock dividend, recapitalization or similar capital change, plus an indeterminate number of shares of common stock issuable upon the exercise of "reload options" described below. We have not yet granted any options or stock appreciation rights under the plan.

The plan is will be administered by our board of directors, which will select the eligible persons to whom options shall be granted, determines the number of common shares subject to each option, the exercise price therefor and the periods during which options are exercisable, interprets the provisions of the plan and, subject to certain limitations, may amend the plan. Each option granted under the plan shall be evidenced by a written agreement between us and the optionee.

Options may be granted to our employees (including officers) and directors, any of our subsidiaries, and certain of our consultants and advisors. Incentive stock options can be issued to all employees (including officers). Nonstatutory stock options can be issued to employees, non-employee directors, or consultants and advisors.

The exercise price for incentive stock options granted under the plan may not be less than the fair market value of the common stock on the date the option is granted, except for options granted to 10% stockholders which must have an exercise price of not less than 110% of the fair market value of the common stock on the date the option is granted. The exercise price for nonstatutory stock options is determined by the board of directors, in its sole discretion, but may not be less than 85% of the fair market value of the Company's common stock at the date of grant. Incentive stock options granted under the plan have a maximum term of ten years, except for 10% stockholders who are subject to a maximum term of five years. The term of nonstatutory stock options is determined by the Board of Directors. Options granted under the plan are not transferable, except by will and the laws of descent and distribution.

The board of directors may grant options with a reload feature. Optionees granted a reload feature shall receive, contemporaneously with the payment of the option price in common stock, a right to purchase that number of common shares equal to the sum of (i) the number of shares of common stock used to exercise the option, and (ii) with respect to nonstatutory stock options, the number of shares of common stock used to satisfy any tax withholding requirement incident to the exercise of such nonstatutory stock option.

Also, the plan allows the board of directors to award to an optionee for each share of common stock covered by an option, a related alternate stock appreciation right, permitting the optionee to be paid the appreciation on the option in lieu of exercising the option. The amount of payment to which an optionee shall be entitled upon the exercise of each stock appreciation right shall be the amount, if any, by which the fair market value of a share of common stock on the exercise date exceeds the exercise price per share of the option.

#### Certain Relationships And Related Transactions

On April 26, 2002, we issued 4,750,000 shares of our common stock to Harry Mund in exchange for his 99 shares of Enertec Electronics Limited, our wholly owned subsidiary, which constituted all of its issued and outstanding shares. The 4,750,000 shares were valued at a price of \$.10 per share or a total of \$475,000.

At December 31, 2001, our subsidiary Enertec Electronics Limited had a loan receivable from Harry Mund, our Chief Executive Officer and President, in the amount of \$687,000 bearing interest at a rate of 4% per annum. This loan was extended to Mr. Mund in October, 2001. At December 31, 2002, the loan receivable was \$296,000. The loan was extended as a salary advance to Mr. Mund. There are no written agreements setting out repayment terms. The parties have orally agreed that the amount outstanding is due on demand.

During 2001, our subsidiary Enertec Electronics Limited sold a building to Mund Holding Limited, an entity wholly owned by Harry Mund, our Chief Executive Officer and President, for approximately \$170,320. An independent appraiser and governmental body, The Capital Gains Authority, determined the sale price. The building was paid in part with cash in the amount of \$93,245, and the balance by a non-interest bearing loan. This loan is unrelated to the interest bearing loan receivable from Mr. Mund discussed above. A portion of the loan was paid down on June 6, 2003 in the amount of \$12,600, and again on July 1, 2003 in the amount of \$10,971. There are no written agreements setting out repayment terms. The parties have orally agreed that the amount outstanding is due on demand. As of September 30, 2003, the amount of the loan outstanding was \$51,000.

Enertec Electronics rents the building's office and manufacturing space from Mund Holding Limited for \$16,800 annually for twenty-four months ending December 31, 2003. We have exercised our option to lease the building for an additional twenty-four months ending December 31, 2005 for approximately \$18,000 annually.

On December 31, 2000, Enertec Management Limited (f/k/a Elcomtech Limited), a wholly-owned subsidiary of Enertec Electronics Limited, and of which Harry Mund is the Chief Executive Officer and managing director, loaned an aggregate amount of \$23,000 to Enertec Electronics Limited at an interest rate of 4% per annum due December 31, 2002. This loan was repaid on December 31, 2002.

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Enertec Systems 2001 Ltd. ("Enertec Systems"), an Israeli company, is owned by Enertec Management Limited (55%) ("Enertec Management"), Harry Mund (27%) and Zvi Avni (18%), an employee of Enertec Systems. Enertec Systems commenced operations on January 1, 2002. Enertec Management initially acquired 25% of Enertec Systems from Harry Mund on January 1, 2002. This 25% represented founding equity and was acquired by Enertec Management for 250 NIS. On December 31, 2002, Enertec Management increased its securities position to 55% of Systems' outstanding stock by purchasing additional shares from Zvi Avni for \$71,000. A total of 300 shares of Systems' outstanding stock were acquired from Mr. Avni for \$236.66 per share. The purchase price was paid by Enertec Electronics through Enertec Management. The source of the funds was Enertec Electronics' cash from operations. No liabilities were assumed as a result of the purchases.

#### Security Ownership Of Certain Beneficial Owners And Management

The following table sets forth information regarding the beneficial ownership of our common stock as of December 19, 2003. The information in this table provides the ownership information for:

- each person known by us to be the beneficial owner of more than 5% of our common stock;
- each of our directors;
- each of our executive officers; and
- our executive officers and directors as a group.

The percentages in the table have been calculated on the basis of treating as outstanding for a particular person, all shares of our common stock outstanding on December 19, 2003 and all shares of our common stock issuable to that person in the event of the exercise of outstanding options and other derivative securities owned by that person which are exercisable within 60



days of December 19, 2003. Presently, there are no options or derivative securities outstanding. Except as otherwise indicated, the persons listed below have sole voting and investment power with respect to all shares of our common stock owned by them, except to the extent such power may be shared with a spouse.

Unless otherwise indicated, the address of each beneficial owner is c/o Enertec Electronics Limited, 27 Rechov Ha'Mapilim, Kiriati Ata, Israel, P.O. BOX 497, Kiriati Motzkin 26104, Israel.

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Name and Address of Beneficial Owner	Number of Shares Beneficially Owned	Percentage Outstanding
Harry Mund	4,750,000	86.63%
Miron Markovitz	9,000	.16%
All directors and executive officers as a group (2 persons)	4,759,000	86.79%

Selling Stockholders

The following table provides certain information with respect to the beneficial ownership of our common stock known by us as of December 19, 2003 by each selling shareholder. None of the selling stockholders are broker-dealers. The percentages in the table have been calculated on the basis of treating as outstanding for a particular person, all shares of our common stock outstanding on December 19, 2003 and all shares of our common stock issuable to that person in the event of the exercise of outstanding options and other derivative securities owned by that person at December 19, 2003 which are exercisable within 60 days of December 19, 2003. Presently, there are no options or derivative securities outstanding. Except as otherwise indicated, the persons listed below have sole voting and investment power with respect to all shares of our common stock owned by them, except to the extent such power may be shared with a spouse. Amounts shown assume the maximum number of shares being offered are all sold. The shares being offered by the selling stockholders are being registered to permit public secondary trading, and the stockholders may offer all or part of their registered shares for resale from time to time. However, the selling stockholders are under no obligation to sell all or any portion of their shares. The table below assumes that all shares offered by the selling stockholders will be sold. See "Plan of Distribution".

<TABLE>  
<CAPTION>

Name And Address Of Beneficial Owner	Number Of Shares Offered	Shares Of Common Stock Beneficially Owned		Percentage Ownership	
		Before Offering	After Offering	Before Offering	After Offering
<S> Claudia Ben-Dor Mitzpe Tel - El House No. 408 P.O Oshrat P.O. Box 25167 Israel	<C> 6,000	<C> 6,000	<C> 0	<C> *	<C> 0
Israel Ben-Dor Mitzpe Tel - El House No. 408 P.O Oshrat P.O. Box 25167	6,000	6,000	0	*	0
Eliasz Bilik Moria Ave. 101/A Haifa 34616 Israel	3,200	3,200	0	*	0

</TABLE>

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<TABLE>  
<CAPTION>

Name And Address Of Beneficial Owner	Number Of Shares Offered	Shares Of Common Stock Beneficially Owned		Percentage Ownership	
		Before Offering	After Offering	Before Offering	After Offering
<S>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>

Snir Eitan Parcel 140 Hosen Israel	1,400	1,400	0	*	0
Yael Elipaz 25 Shoham Pts. Haifa Israel	1,400	1,400	0	*	0
Olga Gross Gedaliahy Street 1517 Neveshaanon 32587 Israel	6,000	6,000	0	*	0
Shoshy Inbal Hachzav Street 16/21 Nesher 19234 Israel	1,400	1,400	0	*	0
Barak Koren (12) BAZ 14 Street Karmiel 20100 Israel	1,000	1,000	0	*	0
Eitan Koren (11) BAZ 14 Street Karmiel 20100 Israel	7,000	7,000	0	*	0
Sasson Koren (10) BAZ 14 Street Karmiel 20100 Israel	12,000	12,000	0	*	0
Shoshana Koren (9) BAZ 14 Street Karmiel 20100 Israel	18,000	18,000	0	*	0
Elliot Kretzmer 3 Chanita Street Kfar Sava Israel </TABLE>	35,000	35,000	0	*	0

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<TABLE>  
<CAPTION>

Name And Address Of Beneficial Owner	Number Of Shares Offered	Shares Of Common Stock Beneficially Owned		Percentage Ownership	
		Before Offering	After Offering	Before Offering	After Offering
-----					
<S>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>
Amir Marcovitz (2) 77 Moshe Gorken Street K. Motykin Israel	6,000	6,000	0	*	0
Editha Marcovitz (1) 77 Moshe Gorken Street K. Motykin Israel	9,000	9,000	0	*	0
Miron Marcovitz (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) 77 Moshe Gorken Street K. Motykin Israel	9,000	9,000	0	*	0
Revital Marcovitz-Mizrachi (6) 16/3 Hativet Haegev Street Modiin Israel	6,000	6,000	0	*	0
Bracha Meirav 64 Haalie Street Haifa Israel	2,600	2,600	0	*	0
Yigal Meirav	2,600	2,600	0	*	0

64 Haalia Street  
Haifa  
Israel

Sasson Mizrachi (5) 16/3 Hativet Haugev Street Modiin Israel	6,000	6,000	0	*	0
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Helena Mund (8) 25 Sinai Street Haifa Israel	16,000	16,000	0	*	0
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Simon Mund (7) 25 Sinai Street Haifa Israel	16,000	16,000	0	*	0
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<TABLE>  
<CAPTION>

Name And Address Of Beneficial Owner	Number Of Shares Offered	Shares Of Common Stock Beneficially Owned		Percentage Ownership	
		Before Offering	After Offering	Before Offering	After Offering
<S>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>
Alexander Osztreicher (14) 15/7, Ghedaliahu Haifa 32587 Israel	14,000	14,000	0	*	0
Barak Osztreicher (17) P.O.B. 240 Moledet 19130 Israel	4,000	4,000	0	*	0
Einat Osztreicher (15) P.O.B. 79 Elyashiu Israel	4,000	4,000	0	*	0
Haim Osztreicher (18) P.O.B. 33658 Haifa Israel	6,600	6,600	0	*	0
Klara Osztreicher (13) 15/7, Ghedaliahu Haifa 32587 Israel	14,000	14,000	0	*	0
Lior Osztreicher (16) 7, Hashitim Q. Tivon 36000 Israel	4,000	4,000	0	*	0
Shimon Tregerman Broshim 205 Tal-El 25167 Israel	1,400	1,400	0	*	0
Svetlana Tregerman Broshim 205 Tal-El 25167 Israel	1,400	1,400	0	*	0
Margareta Weissman (4) 2/7 Eshkol Street K. Motykin Israel	6,000	6,000	0	*	0
Martin Weissman (3) 2/7 Eshkol Street K. Motykin Israel	6,000	6,000	0	*	0

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<TABLE>  
<CAPTION>

Name And Address Of Beneficial Owner	Number Of Shares Offered	Shares Of Common Stock Beneficially Owned		Percentage Ownership	
		Before Offering	After Offering	Before Offering	After Offering
<S>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>
Fairbain Trading (20) c/o A.P.T. Associates, 19 W. 34th Street, 11th Floor, New York, NY, 10001	150,000	150,000	0	*	0
Global Exploration Equities Inc. (19) c/o A.P.T. Associates, 19 W. 34th Street, 11th Floor, New York, NY, 10001	200,000	200,000	0	*	0
Jackson Steinem, Inc. (22) c/o Gottbetter & Partners, LLP 488 Madison Avenue, Floor 12 New York, New York 10022	50,000	50,000	0	*	0
Stephen Silberfein Trustee for Samantha Topola Family Trust (21) c/o A.P.T. Associates, 19 W. 34th Street, 11th Floor, New York, NY, 10001	100,000	100,000	0	*	0

\*Indicates less than one percent of total outstanding common stock

</TABLE>

- (1) Miron Marcovitz is married to Edith Marcovitz.
- (2) Amir Marcovitz is the son of Miron Marcovitz.
- (3) Martin Weissman is Miron Marcovitz's father-in-law.
- (4) Margareta Weissman is Miron Marcovitz's mother-in-law.
- (5) Sasson Mizrachi is Miron Marcovitz's son-in-law.
- (6) Revital Mizrachi is Miron Marcovitz's daughter.
- (7) Simon Mund is Harry Mund's father.
- (8) Helena Mund is Harry Mund mother.
- (9) Shoshana Koren is Harry Mund's sister.
- (10) Sasson Koren is Harry Mund's brother-in-law.
- (11) Eitan Koren is Harry Mund's nephew.
- (12) Barak Koren is Harry Mund's nephew.
- (13) Klara Ostreicher is Harry Mund's mother-in-law.
- (14) Alexander Ostreicher is Harry Mund's father-in-law.
- (15) Einat Ostreicher is Harry Mund's niece.
- (16) Lior Ostreicher is Harry Mund's nephew.
- (17) Barak Ostreicher is Harry Mund's nephew.
- (18) Haim Ostreicher is Harry Mund's brother-in-law.
- (19) Sole beneficial owner of which is David Kretzmer.
- (20) Sole beneficial owner of which is Solomon Krok.
- (21) Sole beneficial owner of which is Samantha Topola Family Trust. Stephen Silberfein, as trustee of the trust, has sole voting and investment power of the shares, and is deemed the beneficial owner of the Samantha Topola Family Trust.
- (22) Beneficial owner of which is Adam S. Gottbetter a partner of Gottbetter & Partners, LLP, counsel to the Company.

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#### Description Of Securities

##### General

Our authorized capital stock currently consists of 100,000,000 shares of common stock, par value \$0.001 per share, and 5,000,000 shares of preferred stock, par value \$0.001 per share, the rights and preferences of which may be established from time to time by our Board of Directors. As at December 19, 2003 there are 5,483,000 shares of our common stock issued and outstanding. No other securities, including without limitation any preferred stock, convertible securities, options, warrants, promissory notes or debentures are outstanding.

All material rights of common and preferred shareholders are discussed below.

## Common Stock

Holders of our common stock are entitled to one vote for each share held on all matters submitted to a vote of stockholders and do not have cumulative voting rights. Accordingly, holders of a majority of the shares of our common stock entitled to vote in any election of directors may elect all of the directors standing for election. Subject to preferences that may be applicable to any shares of preferred stock outstanding at the time, holders of our common stock are entitled to receive dividends ratably, if any, as may be declared from time to time by our board of directors out of funds legally available therefor.

Upon our liquidation, dissolution or winding up, the holders of our common stock are entitled to receive ratably, our net assets available after the payment of:

- all secured liabilities, including any then outstanding secured debt securities which we may have issued as of such time;
- all unsecured liabilities, including any then outstanding unsecured debt securities which we may have issued as of such time; and
- all liquidation preferences on any then outstanding preferred stock.

Holders of our common stock have no preemptive, subscription, redemption or conversion rights, and there are no redemption or sinking fund provisions applicable to the common stock. The rights, preferences and privileges of holders of common stock are subject to, and may be adversely affected by, the rights of the holders of shares of any series of preferred stock which we may designate and issue in the future.

As of the date of this prospectus, 94,517,000 shares of our common stock remain unissued. Our board of directors has the power to issue any or all of the remaining common shares for general corporate purposes, without shareholder approval. While we presently have no commitments, contracts or intentions to issue any additional common shares except as otherwise disclosed in this prospectus, potential investors should be aware that any such stock issuances may result in a reduction of the book value of the outstanding common shares. If

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we issue any additional common shares, such issuance will reduce the proportionate ownership and voting power of each other common shareholder.

## Preferred Stock

Our board of directors is authorized, without further stockholder approval, to issue up to 5,000,000 shares of preferred stock in one or more series and to fix the rights, preferences, privileges and restrictions of these shares, including dividend rights, conversion rights, voting rights, terms of redemption and liquidation preferences, and to fix the number of shares constituting any series and the designations of these series. These shares will have rights senior to our common stock. The issuance of preferred stock may have the effect of delaying or preventing a change in our control. The issuance of preferred stock could decrease the amount of earnings and assets available for distribution to the holders of common stock or could adversely affect the rights and powers, including voting rights, of the holders of our common stock. At present, we have no plans to issue any shares of our preferred stock.

## Penny Stock Rules

At the present time, there is no public market for our stock. However, Vfinance, a broker-dealer, filed a Form 211 in November 2002, with the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. in order to allow for the quotation of our common stock on the OTC Bulletin Board. The quotation of our common stock, however, may not occur.

The Securities Enforcement and Penny Stock Reform Act of 1990 requires special disclosure relating to the trading of any stock defined as a penny stock. Commission regulations generally define a penny stock to be an equity security that has a market price of less than \$5.00 per share and is not listed on The Nasdaq Small Cap Stock Market or a major stock exchange. These regulations subject all broker-dealer transactions involving such securities to special Penny Stock Rules. Following the completion of this offering, the commencement of trading of our common stock, and the foreseeable future thereafter, the market price of our common stock is expected to be substantially less than \$5 per share. Accordingly, should anyone wish to sell any of our shares through a broker-dealer, such sale will be subject to the Penny Stock Rules. These Rules will affect the ability of broker-dealers to sell our shares and will therefore also affect the ability of purchasers in this offering to resell their shares in the secondary market, if such a market should ever develop.

The Penny Stock Rules impose special sales practice requirements on

broker-dealers who sell shares defined as a penny stock to persons other than their established customers or accredited investors. Among other things, the Penny Stock Rules require that a broker-dealer make a special suitability determination respecting the purchaser and receive the purchaser's written agreement to the transaction prior to the sale. In addition, the Penny Stock Rules require that a broker-dealer deliver, prior to any transaction, a disclosure schedule prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Commission relating to the penny stock market. Disclosure also has to be made about commissions payable to both the broker-dealer and the registered representative and the current quotations for the securities. Finally, monthly statements have to be sent to any holder of such penny stocks disclosing recent price information for the penny stock held in the account and information on the limited market in penny stocks. Consequently, the rule may affect the ability of

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broker-dealers to sell our shares and may affect the ability of holders to sell our shares in the secondary market. Accordingly, for so long as the Penny Stock Rules are applicable to our common stock, it may be difficult to trade such stock because compliance with the Penny Stock Rules can delay or preclude certain trading transactions. This could have an adverse effect on the liquidity and price of our common stock.

#### Delaware Anti-Takeover Law

We are not presently subject to Section 203 of the DGCL and will not become subject to Section 203 in the future unless, among other things, our common stock is (i) listed on a national securities exchange; (ii) authorized for quotation on the NASDAQ Stock Market; or (iii) held of record by more than 2,000 stockholders. If Section 203 should become applicable to us in the future, it could prohibit or delay a merger, takeover or other change in control of our Company and therefore could discourage attempts to acquire us. Section 203 restricts certain transactions between a corporation organized under Delaware law and any person holding 15% or more of the corporation's outstanding voting stock, together with the affiliates or associates of such person (an Interested Stockholder). Section 203 prevents, for a period of three years following the date that a person became an Interested Stockholder, the following types of transactions between the corporation and the Interested Stockholder (unless certain conditions, described below, are met): (a) mergers or consolidations, (b) sales, leases, exchanges or other transfers of 10% or more of the aggregate assets of the corporation, (c) issuances or transfers by the corporation of any stock of the corporation which would have the effect of increasing the Interested Stockholder's proportionate share of the stock of any class or series of the corporation, (d) any other transaction which has the effect of increasing the proportionate share of the stock of any class or series of the corporation which is owned by the Interested Stockholder and (e) receipt by the Interested Stockholder of the benefit (except proportionately as a stockholder) of loans, advances, guarantees, pledges or other financial benefits provided by the corporation.

The three-year ban does not apply if either the proposed transaction or the transaction by which the Interested Stockholder became an Interested Stockholder is approved by the board of directors of the corporation prior to the time such stockholder becomes an Interested Stockholder. Additionally, an Interested Stockholder may avoid the statutory restriction if, upon the consummation of the transaction whereby such stockholder becomes an Interested Stockholder, the stockholder owns at least 85% of the outstanding voting stock of the corporation without regard to those shares owned by the corporation's officers and directors or certain employee stock plans. Business combinations are also permitted within the three-year period if approved by the board of directors and authorized at an annual or special meeting of stockholders by the holders of at least two-thirds of the outstanding voting stock not owned by the Interested Stockholder. In addition, any transaction is exempt from the statutory ban if it is proposed at a time when the corporation has proposed, and a majority of certain continuing directors of the corporation have approved, a transaction with a party who is not an Interested Stockholder (or who becomes such with approval of the board of directors) if the proposed transaction involves (a) certain mergers or consolidations involving the corporation, (b) a sale or other transfer of over 50% of the aggregate assets of the corporation, or (c) a tender or exchange offer for 50% or more of the outstanding voting stock of the corporation.

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#### Dividend Policy

We have never paid any dividends on our common stock. We do not intend to declare or pay dividends on our common stock, but to retain our earnings for the operation and expansion of our business. Dividends will be subject to the discretion of our board of directors and will be contingent on future earnings, our financial condition, capital requirements, general business conditions and other factors as our board of directors deem relevant.

Before this offering, there has been no public market for our common stock and a public market for our common stock may not develop after this offering. We anticipate that our common stock will be traded on the OTC Bulletin Board, but this may not occur. VFinance, a broker-dealer, filed a Form 211 in November 2002, with the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. in order to allow for the quotation of our common stock on the OTC Bulletin Board. There is no arrangement between us and VFinance.

Prior to this offering, we have 5,483,000 shares of common stock issued and outstanding held by approximately 36 persons. A total of 733,000 shares will be offered by the selling stockholders.

#### Transfer Agent

Continental Stock Transfer & Trust Company, 17 Battery Place, New York, NY 10004, will act as the Transfer Agent for our common stock.

#### Plan Of Distribution

The selling stockholders may, from time to time, sell any or all of their shares of common stock covered by this prospectus in private transactions at a price of \$.15 per share or on any stock exchange, market or trading facility on which the shares may then be traded. Once our shares are quoted on the Over the Counter Bulletin Board ("OTCBB"), the selling stockholders may sell any or all of their shares at prevailing market prices or privately negotiated prices. The term "selling stockholders" includes donees, pledgees, transferees or other successors-in-interest selling shares received after the date of this prospectus from a selling stockholder as a gift, pledge, partnership distribution or other non-sale related transfer. We will pay the expense incurred to register the shares being offered by the selling stockholders for resale, but the selling stockholders will pay any underwriting discounts and brokerage commissions associated with these sales. The commission or discount which may be received by any member of the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. in connection with these sales will not be greater than 8%. The selling stockholders may use any one or more of the following methods when selling shares:

- a. ordinary brokerage transactions and transactions in which the broker-dealer solicits purchasers;
- b. block trades in which the broker-dealer will attempt to sell the shares as agent but may position and resell a portion of the block as principal to facilitate the transaction;
- c. purchases by a broker-dealer as principal and resale by the broker-dealer for its account;
- d. privately negotiated transactions; and
- e. a combination of any such methods of sale.

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In addition, any shares that qualify for sale under Rule 144 may be sold under Rule 144 rather than through this prospectus.

The \$.15 per share offering price of the common stock being sold under this prospectus has been arbitrarily set. The price does not bear any relationship to our assets, book value, earnings or net worth and it is not an indication of actual value. Additionally, the offering price of our shares is higher than the price paid by our founder, and exceeds the per share value of our net tangible assets. Therefore, if you purchase shares in this offering, you will experience immediate and substantial dilution. You may also suffer additional dilution in the future from the sale of additional shares of common stock or other securities, if the need for additional financing forces us to make such sales. Investors should be aware of the risk of judging the real or potential future market value, if any, of our common stock by comparison to the offering price.

In offering the shares covered by this prospectus, the selling stockholders and any broker-dealers who execute sales for the selling stockholders may be deemed to be an "underwriter" within the meaning of the Securities Act in connection with such sales. Any profits realized by the selling stockholders and the compensation of any broker-dealer may be deemed to be underwriting discounts and commissions.

Selling shareholders will be able to sell their shares in all 50 states in the U.S. We will apply to the Standard and Poor's Editorial Board to be listed in its corporation records. The Standard and Poor's Corporation Records is a recognized securities manual for "blue sky" or "manual exemption" trading in approximately 35 states. The remaining states have self-executing securities registration exemptions. The listing should assist the brokerage community in making a market for the Company's stock. It is recommended, however, that brokers check with the blue sky laws in their particular state.

Each selling stockholder and any other person participating in a distribution of securities will be subject to applicable provisions of the Exchange Act and the rules and regulations thereunder, including, without limitation, Regulation M, which may restrict certain activities of, and limit the timing of purchases and sales of securities by, selling stockholders and other persons participating in a distribution of securities. Furthermore, under Regulation M, persons engaged in a distribution of securities are prohibited from simultaneously engaging in market making and certain other activities with respect to such securities for a specified period of time prior to the commencement of such distributions, subject to specified exceptions or exemptions. All of the foregoing may affect the marketability of the securities offered hereby.

Any securities covered by this prospectus that qualify for sale pursuant to Rule 144 under the Securities Act may be sold under that rule rather than pursuant to this prospectus.

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This offering will terminate on the earlier of (i) the date that all shares offered by this prospectus have been sold by the selling shareholders, (ii) twenty-four (24) months from the effective date of the Registration Statement on Form SB-2 that we have filed with the SEC, or (iii) the date all of the selling shareholders may sell all of the shares described herein without restriction pursuant to Rule 144 of the Securities Act.

#### Shares Eligible For Future Sale

As of December 19, 2003 we had 5,483,000 shares of common stock issued and outstanding. Of these shares, the 733,000 shares that can be sold in this offering by the Selling Stockholders will be freely tradable without restriction or further registration under the Securities Act.

In general, under Rule 144, a person or persons whose shares are required to be aggregated, who has beneficially owned shares of common stock for a period of one year, including a person who may be deemed an affiliate, is entitled to sell, within any three-month period, a number of shares not exceeding 1% of the total number of outstanding shares of such class. A person who is not an affiliate of ours and who has beneficially owned shares for at least two years is entitled to sell such shares under Rule 144 without regard to the volume limitations described above. Under Rule 144, an affiliate of an issuer is a person that directly or indirectly through the use of one or more intermediaries controls, is controlled by, or is under common control with, such issuer.

If a public market develops for our common stock, we are unable to predict the effect that sales made under Rule 144 or other sales may have on the then prevailing market price of our common stock. None of our presently outstanding shares of Common Stock will be eligible for sale under Rule 144 prior to April, 2003.

#### Commission Position On Indemnification

Our Certificate of Incorporation limits, to the maximum extent permitted under Delaware law, the personal liability of our directors and officers for monetary damages for breach of their fiduciary duties as directors and officers, except in certain circumstances involving certain wrongful acts, such as a breach of the director's duty of loyalty or acts of omission which involve intentional misconduct or a knowing violation of law.

Section 145(a) of the General Corporation Law of Delaware ("GCL") permits a corporation to indemnify any person who was or is a party or is threatened to be made a party to any threatened, pending or completed action, suit or proceeding, whether civil, criminal, administrative or investigative (other than an action by or in the right of the corporation), by reason of the fact that he or she is or was a director, officer, employee or agent of the corporation, or is or was serving at the request of the corporation as a director, officer, employee or agent of another corporation, partnership, joint venture, trust or other enterprise against expenses (including attorneys' fees), judgments, fines and amounts paid in settlement actually and reasonably incurred in connection with such action, suit or proceeding if he or she acted in good faith and in a manner he or she reasonably believed to be in, or not opposed to, the best interests of the corporation, and, with respect to any criminal action or proceeding, had no reasonable cause to believe his or her conduct was unlawful.

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Under Section 145(b) of the GCL, a corporation also may indemnify any person who was or is a party or is threatened to be made a party to any threatened, pending or completed action or suit by or in the right of the corporation to procure a judgment in its favor by reason of the fact that he or she is or was a director, officer, employee or agent of the corporation, or is or was serving at the request of the corporation as a director, officer, employee or agent of another corporation, partnership, joint venture, trust or



other enterprise against expenses (including attorneys' fees) actually and reasonably incurred by him or her in connection with the defense or settlement of such action or suit if he or she acted in good faith and in a manner he or she reasonably believed to be in, or not opposed to the best interests of the corporation. However, in such an action by or on behalf of a corporation, no indemnification may be in respect of any claim, issue or matter as to which the person is adjudged liable to the corporation unless and only to the extent that the court determines that, despite the adjudication of liability but in view of all the circumstances, the person is fairly and reasonably entitled to indemnity for such expenses which the court shall deem proper.

In addition, under Section 145(f) of the GCL, the indemnification provided by Section 145 shall not be deemed exclusive of any other rights to which those seeking indemnification may be entitled under any by-law, agreement, vote of stockholders or disinterested directors or otherwise, both as to action in his or her official capacity and as to action in another capacity while holding such office.

We will not indemnify our directors and officers (a) for any breach of loyalty to us or our stockholders; (b) if a director or officer does not act in good faith; (c) for acts involving intentional misconduct; (d) for acts or omissions falling under Section 174 of the DGCL; or (e) for any transaction for which the director or officer derives an improper personal benefit. We will indemnify our directors and officers for expenses related to indemnifiable events, and will pay for these expenses in advance. Our obligation to indemnify and to provide advances for expenses are subject to the approval of a review process with a reviewer to be determined by the Board. The rights of our directors and officers will not exclude any rights to indemnification otherwise available under law or under our Certificate of Incorporation.

Insofar as indemnification for liabilities arising under the Securities Act may be permitted to our directors, officers and controlling persons pursuant to the foregoing provisions, or otherwise, we have been advised that in the opinion of the Commission such indemnification is against public policy as expressed in the Securities Act and is, therefore, unenforceable. In the event that a claim for indemnification against such liabilities (other than the payment by us of expenses incurred or paid by a director, officer or controlling person of ours in the successful defense of any action, suit or proceeding) is asserted by such director, officer or controlling person in connection with the securities being registered, we will, unless in the opinion of our counsel the matter has been settled by controlling precedent, submit to a court of appropriate jurisdiction the question whether such indemnification by it is against public policy as expressed in the Securities Act and will be governed by the final adjudication of such issue.

Article X of our By-laws, on indemnification provides as follows:

"Any person who at any time serves or has served as a director or officer of the Corporation, or in such capacity at the request of the

Corporation for any other foreign or domestic corporation, partnership, joint venture, trust or other enterprise, or as trustee or administrator under an employee benefit plan, shall have a right to be indemnified by the Corporation to the fullest extent permitted by law against (a) reasonable expenses, including attorneys' fees, actually and necessarily incurred by him in connection with any threatened, pending or completed action, suit or proceeding, whether civil, criminal, administrative or investigative, and whether or not brought by or on behalf of the Corporation, seeking to hold him liable by reason of the fact that he is or was acting in such capacity, and (b) reasonable payments made by him in satisfaction of any judgment, money decree, fine, penalty or settlement for which he may have become liable in any such action, suit or proceeding.

To the extent permitted by law, expenses incurred by a director or officer in defending a civil or criminal action, suit or proceeding shall be paid by the Corporation in advance of the final disposition of such action, suit or proceeding, upon receipt of an undertaking by or on behalf of such director or officer to repay such amount unless it shall ultimately be determined that he is entitled to be indemnified hereunder by the Corporation.

If a person claiming a right to indemnification under this Section obtains a non-appealable judgment against the Corporation requiring it to pay substantially all of the amount claimed, the claimant shall be entitled to recover from the Corporation the reasonable expense (including reasonable legal fees) of prosecuting the action against the Corporation to collect the claim.

Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions, the Corporation shall indemnify or agree to indemnify any person against liability or litigation expense he may incur if he acted in good faith and in a manner he reasonably believed to be in or not opposed to the best interests of the

corporation, and with respect to any criminal action or proceeding, if he had no reasonable cause to believe his action was unlawful.

The Board of Directors of the Corporation shall take all such action as may be necessary and appropriate to authorize the Corporation to pay the indemnification required by this Bylaw, including without limitation, to the extent needed, making a good faith evaluation of the manner in which the claimant for indemnity acted and of the reasonable amount of indemnity due him and giving notice to, and obtaining approval by, the stockholders of the Corporation.

Any person who at any time after the adoption of this Bylaw serves or has served in any of the aforesaid capacities for or on behalf of the Corporation shall be deemed to be doing or to have done so in reliance upon, and as consideration for, the right of indemnification provided herein. Such right shall inure to the benefit of the legal representatives of any such person and shall not be exclusive of any other rights to which such person may be entitled apart from the provision of this Bylaw.

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Unless otherwise provided herein, the indemnification extended to a person that has qualified for indemnification under the provisions of this Article X shall not be terminated when the person has ceased to be a director, officer, employee or agent for all causes of action against the indemnified party based on acts and events occurring prior to the termination of the relationship with the Corporation and shall inure to the benefit of the heirs, executors and administrators of such person."

#### Legal Matters

Gottbetter & Partners, LLP has rendered an opinion as our counsel, that the shares offered hereby will be legally issued, fully paid and nonassessable. The partners of Gottbetter & Partners, LLP own 50,000 shares of our common stock through Jackson Steinem, Inc.

#### Experts

The financial statements of both Enertec Electronics Limited as of December 31, 2001 and 2002 included in this prospectus, and elsewhere in the registration statement have been audited by Gvilli and Co., certified public accountants, as indicated in their reports with respect thereto, and are included in this prospectus in reliance upon the authority of said firm as experts in accounting and auditing in giving said report.

The financial statements of the parent company, Lapis Technologies, Inc. as of and for the year ended December 31, 2002 have been audited by Rogoff & Company, P.C., as indicated in their report with respect thereto, and are included in this prospectus in reliance upon the authority of said firm as experts in accounting and auditing in giving said report.

#### Additional Information

We have not previously been required to comply with the reporting requirements of the Securities Exchange Act. We have filed with the SEC a registration statement on Form SB-2 to register the securities offered by this prospectus. The prospectus is part of the registration statement, and, as permitted by the SEC's rules, does not contain all of the information in the registration statement. For future information about us and the securities offered under this prospectus, you may refer to the registration statement and to the exhibits and schedules filed as a part of the registration statement.

In addition, after the effective date of this prospectus, we will be required to file annual, quarterly, and current reports, or other information with the SEC as provided by the Securities Exchange Act. You may read and copy any reports, statements or other information we file at the SEC's public reference facility maintained by the SEC at Judiciary Plaza, Room 1024, 450 Fifth Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20549. You can request copies of these documents, upon payment of a duplicating fee, by writing to the SEC. Please call the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330 for further information on the operation of the public reference room. Our SEC filings are also available to the public through the SEC Internet site at <http://www.sec.gov>.

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#### INDEX TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS LAPIS TECHNOLOGIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY

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[LETTERHEAD OF GVILLI & CO, C.P.A.]

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF

ENERTEC ELECTRONICS LTD.

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheet of Enertec Electronics L.T.D (the corporationas) of December 31,2002 and the related consolidated statements of income, changes in shareholders' equity, and cash flows for each of the two years ended December 31, 2002. These financial statements are the responsibility of the company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by the management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion. In our opinion, the above mentioned financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the company as of December 31, 2002 and the consolidated results of their operations and their cash flows of the company for each of the two years ended December 31, 2002, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

/s/ Gvilli & Co., CPA

GVILLI & CO., CPA

Caesarea  
April 1, 2003

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[LETTERHEAD OF ROGOFF & COMPANY, PC]

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Stockholders' and the Board of Directors  
of Lapis Technologies, Inc.

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheet of Lapis

Technologies, Inc. (the "Company") at December 31, 2002, and the related consolidated statements of income, changes in stockholders' equity and comprehensive income and cash flows for the year then ended. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based upon our audit.

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

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Lapis Technologies, Inc. at December 31, 2002, and the consolidated results of their operations and their cash flows for the year then ended, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

/s/Rogoff & Company, P.C.

New York, New York  
April 1, 2003

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<TABLE>

LAPIS TECHNOLOGIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY  
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS  
(IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT SHARE AMOUNTS)

<CAPTION>

ASSETS

	September 30, 2003	December 31, 2002
	----- (Unaudited)	-----
	<C>	<C>
<b>&lt;S&gt;</b>		
<b>Current Assets:</b>		
Cash and cash equivalents . . . . .	\$ 119	\$ 313
Accounts receivable . . . . .	2,515	1,976
Inventories . . . . .	2,260	1,788
Prepaid expenses and other current assets . . . . .	368	279
Due from stockholder . . . . .	150	296
	-----	-----
Total current assets . . . . .	5,412	4,652
Property and equipment, net . . . . .	509	435
Due from affiliates . . . . .	51	57
Deferred income taxes . . . . .	16	15
	-----	-----
	\$ 5,988	\$ 5,159
	=====	=====

LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

<b>Current Liabilities:</b>		
Bank line of credit . . . . .	\$ 463	\$ 1,352
Current portion of long term debt . . . . .	2,479	1,053
Accounts payable and accrued expenses . . . . .	1,405	1,567
Income tax payable . . . . .	273	166
Customer deposits . . . . .	-	212
	-----	-----
Total current liabilities . . . . .	4,620	4,350
Long-term debt, net of current portion . . . . .	450	275
Severance payable . . . . .	94	89
	-----	-----
	5,164	4,714
	-----	-----

Commitments and contingencies (See Notes 11 and 12)

Minority interest . . . . .	169	71
Stockholders' Equity:		
Preferred stock; \$.001 par value, 5,000,000 shares authorized, none outstanding . . . . .	-	-
Common stock; \$.001 par value, 100,000,000 shares authorized, 5,483,000 shares issued and outstanding, respectively . . . .	5	5
Additional paid in capital . . . . .	78	78
Accumulated other comprehensive loss . . . . .	(72)	(104)
Retained earnings . . . . .	644	395
	-----	-----
Total stockholders' equity . . . . .	655	374
	-----	-----
	\$ 5,988	\$ 5,159
	=====	=====

</TABLE>

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

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<TABLE>  
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LAPIS TECHNOLOGIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY  
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME  
(In Thousands, Except Earnings Per Share and Share Amounts)

	Nine Months Ended September 30,		Years Ended December 31,	
	2003	2002	2002	2001
	(Unaudited)			
<S>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>
Sales . . . . .	\$ 4,257	\$ 3,491	\$ 4,414	\$ 4,254
Cost of sales . . . . .	2,677	1,962	2,649	3,124
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Gross profit . . . . .	1,580	1,529	1,765	1,130
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Operating expenses:				
Selling expenses . . . . .	24	47	68	94
General and administrative . . . . .	846	811	1,023	868
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total operating expenses . . . . .	870	858	1,091	962
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Income from operations . . . . .	710	671	674	168
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Other income (expense):				
Interest expense, net . . . . .	(258)	(180)	(189)	(139)
Gain on sale of property and equipment . . . . .	-	49	51	-
Equity in income of investee . . . . .	-	8	42	-
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total other income (expense) . . . . .	(258)	(123)	(96)	(139)
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Income before provision for income taxes and minority interest . . . . .	452	548	578	29
Provision for income taxes . . . . .	113	162	246	19
Minority interest . . . . .	90	-	-	-
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Net income . . . . .	\$ 249	\$ 386	\$ 332	\$ 10
	=====	=====	=====	=====
Basic net income per common share . . . . .	\$ 0.05	\$ 0.08	\$ 0.06	\$ *
	=====	=====	=====	=====
Basic weighted average common shares outstanding . . . . .	5,483,000	5,128,868	5,218,129	4,750,000
	=====	=====	=====	=====

</TABLE>

\* Amount is less than \$.01.

<TABLE>  
<CAPTION>

LAPIS TECHNOLOGIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY  
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY AND COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)  
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2002 AND 2001  
(In Thousands, Except Share Amounts)

Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Common Stock-		Additional Paid In Capital	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss	Retained Earnings	Total Stockholders' Equity
	Shares	Amount				
<S> <C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>
Balance, December 31, 2000. . .	4,750,000	\$ 5	\$ (5)	\$ (38)	\$ 462	\$ 424
Foreign currency translation. \$ (38) adjustment	-	-	-	(38)	-	(38)
Net income. . . . . 10	-	-	-	-	10	10
Balance, December 31, 2001. . . (28)	4,750,000	5	(5)	(76)	472	396 \$
Common stock issued for . . . services	500,000	-	50	-	-	50
Sale of common stock under a private placement , net . of expenses of \$45	233,000	-	(11)	-	-	(11)
Recapitalization on . . . . . acquisition of subsidiary	-	-	44	-	-	44
Dividends paid. . . . .	-	-	-	-	(409)	(409)
Foreign currency translation. \$ (28) adjustment	-	-	-	(28)	-	(28)
Net income. . . . . 332	-	-	-	-	332	332
Balance, December 31, 2002. . . 304	5,483,000	5	78	(104)	395	374 \$
Foreign currency translation. \$ 32 adjustment (Unaudited)	-	-	-	32	-	32
Net income (Unaudited). . . . . 249	-	-	-	-	249	249
Balance, September 30, 2003 . . . 281	5,483,000	\$ 5	\$ 78	\$ (72)	\$ 644	\$ 655 \$

(Unaudited)

&lt;/TABLE&gt;

<TABLE>  
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LAPIS TECHNOLOGIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY  
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS  
(In Thousands)

	Nine Months Ended		Years Ended	
	September 30,		December 31,	
	2003	2002	2002	2001
	(Unaudited)			
<S>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>
Cash flows from operating activities:				
Net income . . . . .	\$ 249	\$ 386	\$ 332	\$ 10
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash used in operating activities:				
Depreciation and amortization . . . . .	81	32	77	55
Minority interest . . . . .	90	-	-	-
Equity in income of investee . . . . .	-	(8)	(42)	-
Common stock issued for services . . . . .	-	50	50	-
Recapitalization on acquisition of subsidiary . . . . .	-	44	44	-
Gain on sale of property and equipment . . . . .	-	(49)	(51)	-
Deferred income tax . . . . .	(2)	-	17	-
Change in operating assets and liabilities:				
Accounts receivable . . . . .	(395)	(689)	(392)	891
Inventories . . . . .	(342)	(40)	(382)	(506)
Prepaid expenses and other current assets . . . . .	(50)	181	20	(343)
Accounts payable and accrued expenses . . . . .	(275)	(318)	(495)	(46)
Income tax payable . . . . .	107	(53)	113	(185)
Customer deposits . . . . .	(212)	50	192	17
Severance payable . . . . .	(1)	(9)	(59)	32
Net cash used in operating activities . . . . .	(750)	(423)	(576)	(75)
Cash flows from investing activities:				
Proceeds from sale of property and equipment . . . . .	-	197	192	83
Purchase of property and equipment . . . . .	(114)	-	(48)	-
(Increase) decrease in due from stockholder . . . . .	146	465	391	(419)
(Increase) decrease in due from affiliates . . . . .	6	(186)	142	(179)
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities . . . . .	38	476	677	(515)
Cash flows from financing activities:				
Increase in deferred offering costs . . . . .	-	(94)	-	-
Increase (decrease) in bank line of credit, net . . . . .	(958)	555	494	603
Proceeds from long term debt . . . . .	4,665	1,352	6,236	70
Repayment of long term debt . . . . .	(3,203)	(1,426)	(6,178)	-
Collection of subscription receivable . . . . .	-	1	-	-
Expense on sale of common stock . . . . .	-	-	(11)	-
Dividends paid . . . . .	-	(409)	(409)	-
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities . . . . .	504	(21)	132	673
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents . . . . .				
	14	(36)	(6)	(4)
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents . . . . .	(194)	(4)	227	79
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period . . . . .	313	86	86	7
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period . . . . .	\$ 119	\$ 82	\$ 313	\$ 86

</TABLE>

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

<TABLE>  
<CAPTION>

LAPIS TECHNOLOGIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY  
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS  
(In Thousands)

	September 30,		December 31,	
	2003	2002	2002	2001
	(Unaudited)			
<S>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>
Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information:				
Cash paid during the period for:				
Interest . . . . .	\$ 258	\$ 180	\$ 249	\$ 144
	=====	=====	=====	=====
Income taxes . . . . .	\$ 57	\$ 364	\$ 235	\$ 193
	=====	=====	=====	=====
Supplementary disclosure of non-cash financing activities:				
Common stock issued for services . . . . .	\$ -	\$ 50	\$ 50	\$ -
	=====	=====	=====	=====
Common stock issued by subscription . . . . .	\$ -	\$ 35	\$ -	\$ -
	=====	=====	=====	=====

</TABLE>

See Notes Consolidated Financial Statements.

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LAPIS TECHNOLOGIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY  
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
(All information pertaining to the Nine-Months Ended  
September 30, 2003 and 2002 is Unaudited)  
(In Thousands, Except Share and Per Share Amounts)

NOTE 1 - DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS, ACQUISITION AND CONTINUING OPERATIONS

Lapis Technologies, Inc. (the "Company") was incorporated in the State of Delaware on January 31, 2002. The Company was originally named Enertec Electronics, Inc. and on April 23, 2002 changed its name to Opal Technologies, Inc., which changed its name to Lapis Technologies, Inc. on October 3, 2002. The Company's operations are conducted through its wholly owned Israeli Subsidiary, Enertec Electronics Ltd. ("Enertec") and its majority owned Israeli subsidiary Enertec Systems 2001 LTD ("Systems"). Enertec is engaged in the manufacturing, distribution and marketing of electronic components and products relating to power supplies, converters and related power conversion products, automatic test equipment, simulators and various military and airborne systems, within the State of Israel.

On April 26, 2002 the Company acquired 100% of the outstanding common stock of Enertec (the "Merger") for 4,750,000 shares of the Company's common stock valued at \$.10 per share or \$475,000. Although Lapis is the legal survivor in the Merger, under accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America the Merger was accounted for as a reverse acquisition, whereby Enertec is considered the "acquirer" of Lapis for financial reporting purposes as Enertec's stockholders controlled more than 50% of the post Merger combined entity. The Company has included in its consolidated financial statements the financial information of Lapis Technologies, Inc., from the date of completion of the Merger, and the prior historical financial statements and other information of Enertec. It also requires a retroactive restatement of Enertec's historical stockholders' equity to reflect the equivalent number of shares of common stock received in the Merger.

On January 1, 2002 Enertec assisted in the organization of Systems in exchange for 25% of the common stock of Systems. This investment was accounted for under the equity method. Systems is engaged in the manufacturing of electronic components primarily for military use. On December 31, 2002 Enertec increased its common stock ownership interest in Systems to 55% for \$71, which was included in accounts payable and accrued expenses in the accompanying consolidated balance sheet at December 31, 2002. This amount was paid during January 2003. Due to the Company's increased ownership of Systems at December 31, 2002 the Systems balance sheet has been consolidated at December 31, 2002 and System's statement of income is being consolidated beginning in 2003.

The acquisition of the additional 30% was accounted for using the purchase method of accounting. The purchase price as of December 31, 2002 has been allocated over the fair value of the assets acquired and the liabilities assumed based upon their fair values at the date of acquisition. The purchase price of the additional 30% has been allocated at December 31, 2002 as follows:

Current assets	\$	741
Fixed assets		196
Accounts payable and accrued expenses		(470)
Long term debt		(361)



Severance payable	(35)
	-----
	\$ 71
	=====

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LAPIS TECHNOLOGIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY  
 NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
 (All information pertaining to the Nine-Months Ended  
 September 30, 2003 and 2002 is Unaudited)  
 (In Thousands, Except Share and Per Share Amounts)

NOTE 1 - DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS, ACQUISITION AND CONTINUING OPERATIONS -  
 continued

The following unaudited pro forma consolidated results of operations for the year ended December 31, 2002 assume that the Systems acquisitions had occurred as of January 1, 2002, giving effect to purchase accounting adjustments, if any. The pro forma data is for informational purposes only and may not necessarily reflect the actual results of operations had Systems been operated as a part of the Company since January 1, 2002.

Sales	\$ 5,920
	=====
Net income	\$ 452
	=====
Basic income per common share	\$ 0.09
	=====
Basic weighted average common share outstanding	5,218,129
	=====

NOTE 2 - BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The accompanying consolidated financial statements present the results of operations of the Enertec and its wholly owned subsidiaries for the nine months ended September 30, 2003 and for the years ended December 31, 2002 and 2001 and includes the operations of Lapis from April 26, 2002 through September 30, 2003. All material intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

The financial information included herein at September 30, 2003 and for the nine-months ended September 30, 2003 and 2002 is unaudited. Such information reflects all adjustments (consisting of only normal recurring adjustments), which are, in the opinion of management, necessary for a fair presentation of the financial position, results of operations and cash flows of the interim period. The results of operations for the nine-months ended September 30, 2003 are not necessarily indicative of the results for the full year.

NOTE 3 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Concentration of credit risk

Concentrations of credit risk with respect to trade receivables are limited to customers dispersed primarily across Israel. All trade receivables are concentrated in the manufacturing and distribution of electronic components segment of the economy; accordingly the Company is exposed to business and economic risk. Although the Company does not currently foresee a concentrated credit risk associated with these trade receivables, repayment is dependent upon the financial stability of this segment of the economy.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows the Company considers all highly liquid investments with an original maturity of three months or less at the time of purchase to be cash equivalents.

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LAPIS TECHNOLOGIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY  
 NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
 (All information pertaining to the Nine-Months Ended  
 September 30, 2003 and 2002 is Unaudited)  
 (In Thousands, Except Share and Per Share Amounts)

NOTE 3 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

#### Allowance for doubtful accounts

The Company estimates uncollectibility of accounts receivable by analyzing historical bad debts, customer concentrations, customer credit worthiness and current economic trends when evaluating the adequacy of the allowance for doubtful accounts. At September 30, 2003 and December 31, 2002 the Company has not recorded an allowance for doubtful accounts.

#### Inventory

Inventory is stated at the lower of cost (first-in, first-out basis) or market.

#### Property and Equipment

Property and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and amortization. Routine maintenance and repairs and minor replacement costs are charged to expense as incurred, while expenditures that extend the life of these assets are capitalized. Depreciation and amortization are provided for in amounts sufficient to relate the cost of depreciable assets to operations over their estimated service lives. The Company uses the same depreciation method for both financial reporting and tax purposes. Upon the sale or retirement of property and equipment, the cost and related accumulated depreciation and amortization will be removed from the accounts and resulting profit or loss will be reflected in the statement of income. The estimated lives used to determine depreciation and amortization are:

Leasehold improvements	10 years
Machinery and equipment	10 years
Furniture and fixtures	14 years
Transportation equipment	7 years
Computer equipment	3 years

#### Equity in Subsidiary

An investment where the Company controls 20% or more but less than 50% of the voting stock of another entity will be recorded using the equity method. Under the equity method the initial investment is recorded at cost. Subsequently, the investment is increased or decreased to reflect the Company's share of income, losses and dividends actually received.

#### Income Taxes

The Company uses the liability method of accounting for income taxes as required by Statement of Financial Accounting Standards ("SFAS") No. 109 "Accounting for Income Taxes." Under this method, deferred tax assets and liabilities are determined based on differences between financial reporting and tax basis of assets and liabilities. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates and laws that will be in effect when the differences are expected to reverse. Valuation allowances are established when it is determined that it is more likely than not that the deferred tax assets will not be realized.

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LAPIS TECHNOLOGIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY  
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
(All information pertaining to the Nine-Months Ended  
September 30, 2003 and 2002 is Unaudited)  
(In Thousands, Except Share and Per Share Amounts)

#### NOTE 3 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

##### Warranty Reserves

The Company includes a one-year warranty on all products sold. A provision for estimated warranty costs, if material, is recorded at the time of sale. Based upon historical experience the Company has not incurred material costs relating to its warranty and has therefore not recorded a warranty provision for the nine months ended September 30, 2003 and 2002 and the years ended December 31, 2002 and 2001.

##### Revenue Recognition and Customer Deposits

Revenue is recorded as product is shipped, the price has been fixed or determined, collectability is reasonably assured and all material specific performance obligations have been completed. The product sold by the Company is made to the specifications of each customer; sales returns and allowances are allowed on a case-by-case basis, are not material to the financial statements and are recorded as an adjustment to sales. Cash payments received in advance are recorded as customer deposits.

Revenue relating to service is recognized on the straight-line basis over the life of the agreement, generally one year. For all periods shown revenue relating to service contracts is less than one percent of net sales.

#### Shipping and Handling Costs

Shipping and handling costs are included in cost of sales in accordance with guidance established by the Emerging Issues Task Force, issue No. 00-10, "Accounting for Shipping and Handling Costs."

#### Stock Based Compensation

Effective January 1, 2003 the Company adopted SFAS No. 148, "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation-Transition and Disclosure" ("SFAS 148"). SFAS 148 amends SFAS No. 123 "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation" ("SFAS 123"), and provides alternative methods of transition for a voluntary change to the fair value based method of accounting for stock-based employee compensation. In addition, SFAS 148 amends the disclosure requirements of SFAS 123 to require more prominent and more frequent disclosures in financial statements of the effects of stock-based compensation. The interim disclosure requirements of SFAS 148 are effective for interim periods beginning after December 15, 2002. The Company's stock-based compensation related to employees and non-employee directors is recognized using the intrinsic value method in accordance with Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 25, "Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees," and thus there is no compensation expense for options granted with exercise prices equal to the fair value of the Company's common stock on the date of the grant. With respect to stock based compensation granted to nonemployees, the Company records an expense equal to the fair value of the option on the measurement date, which is either the earlier of the date at which a commitment for performance is reached or the date at which the service is complete. At September 30, 2003 and December 31, 2002 the Company has not issued any stock options.

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LAPIS TECHNOLOGIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY  
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
(All information pertaining to the Nine-Months Ended  
September 30, 2003 and 2002 is Unaudited)  
(In Thousands, Except Share and Per Share Amounts)

#### NOTE 3 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

##### Research and Development Costs

Research and development costs are charged to general and administrative expense in the accompanying statement of income and consist of salaries. Research and development cost for the nine months ended September 30, 2003 and 2002 were approximately \$75 and \$145, respectively. For the years ended December 31, 2002 and 2001 research and development costs were approximately \$226 and \$200, respectively.

##### Earnings per Share

The Company presents basic earnings per share and, if appropriate, diluted earnings per share in accordance with the provisions of SFAS No. 128 "Earnings per Share" ("SFAS 128").

Under SFAS 128 basic net earnings per share is computed by dividing the net earnings for the period by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted net earnings per share is computed by dividing the net earnings for the period by the weighted average number of common shares and common share equivalents outstanding during the period. Common stock equivalents would arise from the granting of stock options. At September 30, 2003 and December 31, 2002 the Company did not grant any stock options. Diluted earnings per share is not included as it is the same as basic for all periods shown.

##### Impairment of Long-Lived Assets

The Company reviews long-lived assets for impairment whenever circumstances and situations change such that there is an indication that the carrying amounts may not be recovered. In such circumstances, the Company will estimate the future cash flows expected to result from the use of the asset and its eventual disposition. Future cash flows are the future cash inflows expected to be generated by an asset less the future outflows expected to be necessary to obtain those inflows. If the sum of the expected future cash flows (undiscounted and without interest charges) is less than the carrying amount of the asset, the Company will recognize an impairment loss to adjust to the fair value of the asset. Management believes that there is no impairment of long-lived assets at September 30, 2003 and December 31, 2002.

##### Minority Interest

Minority interest represents the minority stockholders' proportionate share of the equity of the Company's subsidiary at September 30, 2003 and December 31, 2002. The minority interest is adjusted for the minority's share of the earnings or loss of Systems.

#### Financial Instruments

The carrying amounts of financial instruments, including cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable and accounts payable and accrued expenses approximate fair value at September 30, 2003 and December 31, 2002 because of the relatively short maturity of the instruments. The fair values of due from stockholders' and due from affiliates is not practical to estimate without incurring excessive cost and is carried at cost at September 30, 2003 and December 31, 2002. The carrying value of the long-term debt approximate fair value at September 30, 2003 and December 31, 2002 based upon debt terms available for companies under similar terms.

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LAPIS TECHNOLOGIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY  
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
(All information pertaining to the Nine-Months Ended  
September 30, 2003 and 2002 is Unaudited)  
(In Thousands, Except Share and Per Share Amounts)

#### NOTE 3 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

##### Comprehensive Income (Loss)

Comprehensive income (loss) consists of net income for the period and foreign currency translation adjustments.

##### Foreign Currency Translation

The assets and liabilities of the foreign subsidiary are translated at current exchange rates and related revenues and expenses at average exchange rates in effect during the period. Resulting translation adjustments, if material, are recorded as a separate component of stockholders' equity.

##### Use of Estimates

In preparing financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, management is required to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

##### Reclassification

Certain reclassifications have been made to the prior year's financial statements in order to conform to the current year presentation.

##### New Accounting Pronouncements

In June 2001 the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued SFAS No. 141, "Business Combinations" ("SFAS 141"). SFAS 141 requires the purchase method of accounting for all business combinations initiated after June 30, 2001 and eliminates the pooling-of-interest method. SFAS 141 further clarifies the criteria for recognition of intangible assets separately from goodwill.

In June 2001 the FASB issued SFAS No. 142, "Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets," ("SFAS 142"). SFAS 142 eliminates the amortization of goodwill and indefinite lived intangible assets and initiates an annual review for impairment. Identifiable intangible assets with determinable useful lives will continue to be amortized. The Company adopted this Statement as of January 1, 2002 and management does not believe that this Statement had a material impact on the financial statements.

In August 2001, the FASB issued SFAS No. 143, "Accounting for Asset Retirement Obligations" ("SFAS 143"), which is effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2002. It requires that obligations associated with the retirement of a tangible long-lived asset be recorded as a liability when those obligations are incurred, with the amount of the liability initially measured at fair market value. Upon initial recognition of an accrued retirement obligation, an entity must capitalize the cost by recognizing an increase in the carrying amount of the related long-lived asset. Over time, the liability is accreted to its present value each period, and the capitalized cost is depreciated over the useful life of the related asset. Upon settlement of the liability, an entity either settles the obligation for its recorded amount or incurs a gain or loss upon settlement. Management believes the adoption of SFAS 143 will not have any effect on the Company's financial statements.

LAPIS TECHNOLOGIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY  
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
(All information pertaining to the Nine-Months Ended  
September 30, 2003 and 2002 is Unaudited)  
(In Thousands, Except Share and Per Share Amounts)

## NOTE 3 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

In July 2002, the FASB issued SFAS No. 146, "Accounting for Costs Associated with Exit or Disposal Activities" ("SFAS 146"). SFAS 146 requires that a liability for costs associated with an exit or disposal activity be recognized and measured initially at fair value only when the liability is incurred. SFAS 146 is effective for exit or disposal activities that are initiated after December 31, 2002. The Company does not expect the adoption of SFAS 146 to have a material impact on its operating results or financial position.

In April 2003, the FASB issued SFAS No. 149 ("SFAS 149"), "Amendment of Statement 133 on Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities." This statement amends SFAS 133 to provide clarification on the financial accounting and reporting of derivative instruments and hedging activities and requires contracts with similar characteristics to be accounted for on a comparable basis. The Company is in the process of assessing the effect of SFAS 149 and does not expect the adoption of the statement, which will be effective for contracts entered into or modified after June 30, 2003, to have a material effect on its financial position or results of operations.

In May 2003, the FASB issued SFAS No. 150 ("SFAS 150"), "Accounting for Certain Financial Instruments with Characteristics of both Liabilities and Equity." SFAS 150 establishes standards on the classification and measurement of financial instruments with characteristics of both liabilities and equity. SFAS 150 will become effective for financial instruments entered into or modified after May 31, 2003. The adoption of SFAS 150 has not had a material effect on the Company's financial position or results of operations.

In November 2002, the FASB issued Emerging Issues Task Force (EITF) Issue No. 00-21, "Revenue Arrangements with Multiple Deliverables." EITF 00-21 addresses certain aspects of the accounting by a company for arrangements under which it will perform multiple revenue-generating activities. EITF 00-21 addresses when and how an arrangement involving multiple deliverables should be divided into separate units of accounting. EITF 00-21 provides guidance with respect to the effect of certain customer rights due to company nonperformance on the recognition of revenue allocated to delivered units of accounting. EITF 00-21 also addresses the impact on the measurement and/or allocation of arrangement consideration of customer cancellation provisions and consideration that varies as a result of future actions of the customer or the company. Finally, EITF 00-21 provides guidance with respect to the recognition of the cost of certain deliverables that are excluded from the revenue accounting arrangement. The provisions of EITF 00-21 will apply to revenue arrangements entered into in fiscal periods beginning after June 15, 2003. The Company does not expect the adoption of EITF 00-21 will have a material effect on its financial position or results of operations.

In November 2002, the FASB issued Interpretation No. 45, "Guarantor's Accounting and Disclosure Requirements for Guarantees, Including Indirect Guarantees of Indebtedness to Others, an interpretation of FASB Statements No. 5, 57 and 107 and a rescission of FASB Interpretation No. 34" ("FIN 45"). FIN 45 requires the recognition of an initial liability for the fair value of an obligation assumed by issuing a guarantee. The provision for the initial recognition and measurement of the liability will be applied on a prospective basis to guarantees issued or modified after December 31, 2002. The adoption of FIN 45 is not expected to materially affect the consolidated financial statements.

LAPIS TECHNOLOGIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY  
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
(All information pertaining to the Nine-Months Ended  
September 30, 2003 and 2002 is Unaudited)  
(In Thousands, Except Share and Per Share Amounts)

## NOTE 3 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

In January 2003, the FASB issued Financial Interpretation No. 46, "Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities" ("FIN 46"). The consolidation requirements of FIN 46 apply immediately to variable interest entities created after January 31, 2003. The consolidation requirements apply to older entities in the first fiscal year or interim periods beginning after June 15, 2003. Certain of the disclosure requirements apply in all financial statements issued after January 31, 2003,

regardless of when the variable interest entity was established. The Company does not have variable interest entities and does not expect the adoption of FIN 46 to have a material effect on its financial position or results of operations.

NOTE 4 - INVENTORY

Inventory consists of the following at:

<TABLE>  
<CAPTION>

	September 30, 2003	December 31, 2002
	(Unaudited)	
	<C>	<C>
Raw materials . . . . .	\$ 698	\$ 617
Work in process . . . . .	1,168	690
Finished goods . . . . .	394	481
	-----	-----
	\$ 2,260	\$ 1,788
	=====	=====

</TABLE>

NOTE 5 - PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

Property and equipment consists of the following at:

<TABLE>  
<CAPTION>

	September 30, 2003	December 31, 2002
	(Unaudited)	
	<C>	<C>
Leasehold improvements . . . . .	\$ 96	\$ 102
Machinery and equipment . . . . .	3	4
Furniture and fixtures . . . . .	173	131
Transportation equipment . . . . .	240	180
Computer equipment . . . . .	267	190
	-----	-----
	779	607
Less: Accumulated depreciation and amortization . .	(270)	(172)
	-----	-----
	\$ 509	\$ 435
	=====	=====

</TABLE>

LAPIS TECHNOLOGIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY  
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
(All information pertaining to the Nine-Months Ended  
September 30, 2003 and 2002 is Unaudited)  
(In Thousands, Except Share and Per Share Amounts)

NOTE 6 - INCOME TAXES

The provision for income taxes consists of the following:

<TABLE>  
<CAPTION>

	Nine Months Ended September 30,		Years Ended December 31,	
	2003	2002	2002	2001
	(Unaudited)			
	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>
Current:				
Foreign.	\$ 113	\$ 162	\$ 232	\$ 19
Deferred:				
Foreign.	-	-	14	-
	-----	-----	-----	-----
	\$ 113	\$ 162	\$ 246	\$ 19
	=====	=====	=====	=====

</TABLE>

At September 30, 2003 and December 31, 2002, the Company has a net operating loss carryforward of approximately \$65 for both periods, which may be utilized to offset future taxable income for United States Federal tax purposes. These

net operating loss carryforwards begin to expire in 2022. The only timing difference which creates a deferred tax asset is the net operating loss carryforward. This net operating loss carryforward creates a deferred tax asset of approximately \$10. Since it is more likely than not that the Company will not realize a benefit from these net operating loss carryforwards a 100% valuation allowance has been recorded to reduce the deferred tax asset to its net realizable value.

Deferred tax assets are classified as current or non-current, according to the classification of the related asset or liability for financial reporting. At September 30, 2003 and December 31, 2002 the Company's wholly owned Israeli subsidiary has a deferred tax asset of approximately \$16 and \$15, respectively, due to timing differences relating to severance payable. The Israeli subsidiary has not recorded a valuation allowance as it is more likely than not that the timing differences will be utilized.

The following is a summary of the components of non-current deferred tax assets at September 30, 2003 and December 31, 2002:

	September 30, 2003	December 31, 2002
	-----	-----
	(Unaudited)	
<S>	<C>	<C>
Severance payable. . . . .	\$ 16	\$ 15
Net operating loss carryforward.	10	10
Valuation allowance. . . . .	(10)	(10)
	-----	-----
Deferred tax assets. . . . .	\$ 16	\$ 15
	=====	=====

LAPIS TECHNOLOGIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY  
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
(All information pertaining to the Nine-Months Ended  
September 30, 2003 and 2002 is Unaudited)  
(In Thousands, Except Share and Per Share Amounts)

NOTE 6 - INCOME TAXES - continued

Differences between the United States Federal statutory income tax rate and the effective tax rate for the nine months ended September 30, 2003 and 2002 and for the years ended December 31, 2002 and 2001 are as follows:

	Nine Months Ended September 30,		Years Ended December 31,	
	2003	2002	2002	2001
	-----	-----	-----	-----
	(Unaudited)			
<S>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>
Federal statutory rate . . . . .	34.0%	34.0%	34.0%	34.0%
Valuation Allowance. . . . .	(34.0)	(34.0)	(34.0)	(34.0)
Effect on foreign taxes.	25.0	29.6	42.6	65.5
	-----	-----	-----	-----
	25.0%	29.6%	42.6%	65.5%
	=====	=====	=====	=====

NOTE 7 - LONG-TERM DEBT

Long-term debt consists of the following at:

	September 30, 2003	December 31, 2002
	-----	-----
	(Unaudited)	
<S>	<C>	<C>
Bank line of credit due July 23, 2004 at at 6.7% per annum . . . . .	\$ 463	\$ 1,352
Short-term bank loans, payable within twelve months at rates ranging from 7% per annum and 9.5% per annum	2,283	1,055
Term loans, due between February 2005 and September 2007 at rates ranging from		

6.75% per annum and 9.55% per annum . . . . .	646	273
	-----	-----
	3,392	2,680
Less: current portion . . . . .	2,942	2,405
	-----	-----
	\$ 450	\$ 275
	=====	=====

</TABLE>

The Company has pledged its accounts receivables as collateral against its long term debt, which is payable to one financial institution. In addition, the president has guaranteed personal assets, as defined in the agreement, against the Company's long term debt.

The aggregate maturities of long term debt at December 31, 2002 are as follows:

Year Ended	
-----	
2003	\$ 2,405
2004	23
2005	236
2006	16
	-----
	\$ 2,680
	=====

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LAPIS TECHNOLOGIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY  
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
(All information pertaining to the Nine-Months Ended  
September 30, 2003 and 2002 is Unaudited)  
(In Thousands, Except Share and Per Share Amounts)

NOTE 8 - SEVERANCE PAYABLE

Severance payable represents amounts computed on employees' most recent salary and the number of years working in Israel. The Company's liability is partially offset by amounts deposited to insurance policies, which are under the company's control.

NOTE 9 - EQUITY TRANSACTIONS

On June 4, 2002 the Company sold 233,000 shares of its common stock at a price of \$.15 per share. The Company received aggregate cash proceeds of \$34 and had offering costs of \$45.

On April 26, 2002 the Company issued 150,000, 200,000, and 100,000 shares of its common stock to certain entities in exchange for services provided in connection with the Company's corporate organization. The Company valued these services at \$.10 per share of common stock.

On April 26, 2002 the Company issued 50,000 shares of its common stock to its legal counsel for services provided and valued at \$.10 per share of common stock.

During April 2002, the Company issued 4,750,000 shares of its common stock in exchange for the transfer of 100% of the common stock of Enertec Electronics LTD. (See Note 1).

NOTE 10 - STOCK OPTION PLAN

On October 16, 2002 the Board of Directors of the Company authorized the formation of the 2002 Stock Option Plan (the "Plan"), subject to stockholder approval. The Plan provides for the granting of incentive stock options, non-statutory stock options and stock appreciation rights. The incentive stock options can be granted to employees, including officers, or any subsidiary of the Company. The non-statutory stock options can be granted to all employees, including officers, non-employee directors, consultants or any subsidiary of the Company. Non-statutory stock options can only be granted to consultants that have rendered a bona fide service to the Company, so long as the service is not in connection with the offer or sale of securities in a capital raising transaction. The number of shares of common stock reserved for issuance under the Plan is 500,000, subject to adjustment in the event of a stock split, stock dividend, recapitalization or similar change in the Company's capital structure.

Incentive stock options must be granted prior to ten years from the date the Plan was initially adopted by the Board of Directors. The option price for



shares issued as incentive stock options shall not be less than the fair market value of the Company's common stock at the date of grant unless the option is granted to an individual who, at the date of the grant, owns more than 10% of the total combined voting power of all classes of the Company's stock (the "Principal Stockholder"). Then the option price shall be at least 110% of the fair market value at the date the option is granted. No incentive stock option granted under the Plan shall be exercisable after ten years from its grant date. If the incentive stock option is granted to a Principal Stockholder then the exercise period is five years from the date of grant. Every incentive stock option granted under the Plan shall be subject to earlier termination as expressly provided for in the Plan.

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LAPIS TECHNOLOGIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY  
 NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
 (All information pertaining to the Nine-Months Ended  
 September 30, 2003 and 2002 is Unaudited)  
 (In Thousands, Except Share and Per Share Amounts)

NOTE 10 - STOCK OPTION PLAN - continued

The option price for shares issued under the non-statutory stock options shall be determined at the sole discretion of the Board of Directors, but may not be less than 85% of the fair market value of the Company's common stock at the date of grant. A non-statutory stock option granted under the Plan may be of such duration as shall be determined by the Board of Directors.

NOTE 11 - RELATED PARTIES

Due from Stockholder

At September 30, 2003 and December 31, 2002 the majority stockholder had advances due to the Company that accrue interest at 4% per annum. These advances are repayable within the next twelve months.

Due from Affiliate

During 2001, Enertec entered into a sale-leaseback transaction with an entity owned by the majority stockholder of the Company. The Company sold a building for approximately \$170 and received approximately \$113 in cash and a note receivable for \$57. No interest is being accrued on this note receivable. No gain or loss was recorded on this transaction, as the book value of the building equaled the fair market value. The Company has agreed to exercise its option to rent this property through December 31, 2005 at approximately \$18 annually with an option to renew the lease for an additional two years ending December 31, 2007. This lease has been classified as an operating lease.

NOTE 12 - COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Lease commitments

The Company leases certain office and manufacturing space under two noncancellable operating leases expiring at December 31, 2005 and March 31, 2007. Rent expense, including municipal taxes and utilities associated with the leases approximated \$38 and \$25 for the nine months ended September 30, 2003 and 2002, respectively and was approximately \$59 for both years ended December 31, 2002 and 2001.

At December 31, 2002, total minimum rentals under noncancellable operating leases with an initial or remaining term lease term of one year or more are as follows:

Year Ending December, 31	
-----	
2003	\$ 55
2004	39
2005	38
2006	38
2007	10
	-----
	\$ 180
	=====

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LAPIS TECHNOLOGIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY  
 NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
 (All information pertaining to the Nine-Months Ended  
 September 30, 2003 and 2002 is Unaudited)  
 (In Thousands, Except Share and Per Share Amounts)

NOTE 12 - COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES - continued

Legal proceedings

A Customer has brought an action in the Tel Aviv District Court for an unspecified monetary amount against one of the Company's suppliers, a subcontractor of the supplier and Enertec, alleging that the materials supplied were defective and caused the Customer to replace the materials at a substantial financial expense. Enertec filed a defense claim that there is no cause of action against them as Enertec is only the local Israeli sales representative and did not make any implied or express representation or warranty to the Customer regarding the suitability of its materials. Management believes that the chance of losing this suit is remote, intends to defend this action vigorously and does not believe that it will have a materially adverse impact on the Company's operations and liquidity.

NOTE 13 - CONCENTRATIONS

The Company had deposits with commercial financial institutions, which, at times, may exceed the FDIC insured limits of \$100. Management has placed these funds in high quality institutions in order to minimize the risk. Cash held in Israel at September 30, 2003 and December 31, 2002 was \$118 and \$305, respectively.

At September 30, 2003 the Company had two customers that accounted for approximately 66% of accounts receivable. During the nine months ended September 30, 2003 and 2002 the Company had two customers in both periods which accounted for approximately 50% and 80%, respectively, of the Company's sales. At December 31, 2002 the Company had three customers that accounted for approximately 62% of the accounts receivable. During the years ended December 31, 2002 and 2001 approximately 71% and 63%, respectively, of the Company's sales were to three customers in both years, respectively.

NOTE 14- SEGMENT AND GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

Information about the Company's assets in different geographic locations at September 30, 2003 and December 31, 2002 is shown below pursuant to the provisions of SFAS 131, "Disclosures About Segments of an Enterprise and Related Information."

<TABLE>  
<CAPTION>

	September 30, 2003	December 31, 2002
	(Unaudited)	
<S>	<C>	<C>
Total assets:		
Israel . . . .	\$ 5,987	\$ 5,151
United States.	1	8
	-----	-----
	\$ 5,988	\$ 5,159
	=====	=====

</TABLE>

<TABLE>  
<CAPTION>

PRO FORMA CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET  
DECEMBER 31, 2002  
(UNAUDITED)

	ENERTEC ELECTRONICS LTD	ENERTEC SYSTEMS 2001 LTD.	ADJUSTMENTS	PRO FORMA
<S>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>
ASSETS				
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS . . . . .	\$3,149	\$ 1,326	\$ (148) (2)	\$ 4,327
Property and equipment . . . . .	74	356	(46) (4,5)	384
Due from stockholder . . . . .	296	21		317
Due from affiliate . . . . .	57	-		57

Deferred income taxes. . . . .	15	-		15
Investment . . . . .	113	-	(113) (1)	-
	-----	-----	-----	-----
	\$3,704	\$ 1,703	\$ (307)	\$ 5,100
	=====	=====	=====	=====

LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES. . . . .	\$3,034	\$ 1,456	\$ (219) (1,2)	\$ 4,271
LONG TERM DEBT, NET OF CURRENT PORTION	246	4		250
SEVERANCE PAYABLE. . . . .	25	64		89
Minority interest. . . . .	-	-	81 (3)	81
STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY				
Common Stock . . . . .	-	-		-
Additional paid in capital . . . . .	-	-		-
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(104)	(2)		(106)
Retained earnings. . . . .	503	181	(169) (1,3,5)	515
	-----	-----	-----	-----
	\$3,704	\$ 1,703	\$ (307)	\$ 5,100
	=====	=====	=====	=====

</TABLE>

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ENERTEC ELECTRONICS LTD AND SUBSIDIARY  
PRO FORMA CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2002  
(UNAUDITED)

<TABLE>  
<CAPTION>

	ENERTEC ELECTRONICS LTD	ENERTEC SYSTEMS 2001 LTD.	ADJUSTMENTS	PRO FORMA
<S>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>
NET SALES. . . . .	\$ 4,414	\$ 1,506		\$ 5,920
COST OF SALES. . . . .	2,649	890		3,539
	-----	-----	-----	-----
GROSS PROFIT . . . . .	1,765	616		2,381
OPERATING EXPENSES . . . . .	983	394	(5) (5)	1,372
	-----	-----	-----	-----
INCOME FROM OPERATIONS . . . . .	782	222		1,009
OTHER INCOME (EXPENSE):				
Interest expense, net. . . . .	(189)	(41)		(230)
Gain on sale of property and equipment	51	-	(51) (4)	-
Equity in income of investee . . . . .	42	-	(42) (1)	-
	-----	-----	-----	-----
TOTAL OTHER INCOME (EXPENSE) . . . . .	(96)	(41)	(93)	(230)
	-----	-----	-----	-----
INCOME BEFORE PROVISION FOR INCOME TAXES AND MINORITY INTEREST. . . . .	686	181	(93)	779
PROVISION FOR INCOME TAXES . . . . .	246	-		246
MINORITY INTEREST. . . . .	-	-	81 (3)	81
	-----	-----	-----	-----
NET INCOME . . . . .	\$ 440	\$ 181	\$ (174)	\$ 452
	=====	=====	=====	=====
BASIC NET INCOME PER SHARE. . . . .				\$ 0.09
				=====
BASIC WEIGHTED AVERAGE COMMON SHARES OUTSTANDING.				5,218,129
				=====

</TABLE>

ENERTEC ELECTRONICS LTD AND SUBSIDIARY  
 NOTES TO PRO FORMA CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(UNAUDITED)

Note 1 The pro forma adjustments to the condensed consolidated balance sheet are as follows:

- (1) To eliminate the investment in Enertec Systems 2001 Ltd.
- (2) To eliminate current assets and current liabilities.
- (3) To record 45% minority interest of Enertec Systems 2001 LTD.
- (4) To reverse gain on sale of property and equipment sold to Enertec Systems LTD.
- (5) To reverse depreciation expense on property and equipment sold to Enertec Systems 2001 LTD.

No dealer, salesman or other person has been authorized to give any information or to make any representation not contained in this prospectus in connection with the offer made hereby. If given or made, such information or representation must not be relied upon as having been authorized by us. This prospectus does not constitute an offer to any person in any jurisdiction in which such an offer would be unlawful. Neither the delivery of this prospectus nor any sale made hereunder shall under any circumstances create any implication that the information contained throughout this prospectus is correct as of any time subsequent to the date hereof.

733,000 Shares

LAPIS TECHNOLOGIES, INC.

PROSPECTUS

\_\_\_\_\_, 20\_\_

Until \_\_\_\_\_, 20\_\_ (\_\_\_ days from the date of this prospectus), all dealers effecting transactions in the registered securities, whether or not participating in this distribution, may be required to deliver a prospectus. This is in addition to the obligation of dealers to deliver a prospectus when acting as underwriter and with respect to their unsold allotments or subscriptions.

## PART II

## ITEM 24. INDEMNIFICATION OF DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS

Our Certificate of Incorporation limits the liability of our directors and officers to the maximum extent permitted by Delaware law. Delaware law provides that directors of a corporation will not be personally liable for monetary damages for breach of their fiduciary duties as directors, except liability for: (i) breach of the directors' duty of loyalty; (ii) acts or omissions not in good faith or which involve intentional misconduct or a knowing violation of the law, (iii) the unlawful payment of a dividend or unlawful stock purchase or redemption, and (iv) any transaction from which the director derives an improper personal benefit. Delaware law does not permit a corporation to eliminate a director's duty of care, and this provision of our Certificate of Incorporation has no effect on the availability of equitable remedies, such as injunction or rescission, based upon a director's breach of the duty of care.

The effect of the foregoing is to require us to indemnify our officers and directors for any claim arising against our directors and officers in their official capacities if such person acted in good faith and in a manner that he or she reasonably believed to be in or not opposed to the best interests of the corporation, and, with respect to any criminal action or proceeding, had no reasonable cause to believe his or her conduct was unlawful.

INsofar AS INDEMNIFICATION FOR LIABILITIES MAY BE PERMITTED TO OUR DIRECTORS, OFFICERS AND CONTROLLING PERSONS PURSUANT TO THE FOREGOING PROVISIONS, OR OTHERWISE, WE HAVE BEEN ADVISED THAT IN THE OPINION OF THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION THIS TYPE OF INDEMNIFICATION IS AGAINST PUBLIC POLICY AND IS, THEREFORE, UNENFORCEABLE.

Section 203 of the Delaware General Corporation Law

We are not presently subject to the provisions of Section 203 of the Delaware General Corporation Law (Section 203). Under Section 203, certain business combinations between a Delaware corporation whose stock generally is publicly traded or held of record by more than 2,000 stockholders and an interested stockholder are prohibited for a three-year period following the date that such stockholder became an interested stockholder, unless (i) the corporation has elected in its original certificate of incorporation not to be governed by Section 203 (we did not make such an election) (ii) the business combination was approved by the Board of Directors of the corporation before the other party to the business combination became an interested stockholder (iii) upon consummation of the transaction that made it an interested stockholder, the interested stockholder owned at least 85% of the voting stock of the corporation outstanding at the commencement of the transaction (excluding voting stock owned by directors who are also officers or held in employee benefit plans in which the employees do not have a confidential right to render or vote stock held by the plan) or, (iv) the business combination was approved by the Board of Directors of the corporation and ratified by two-thirds of the voting stock which the interested stockholder did not own. The three-year prohibition also does not apply to certain business combinations proposed by an interested stockholder following the announcement or notification of certain extraordinary

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transactions involving the corporation and a person who had not been an interested stockholder during the previous three years or who became an interested stockholder with the approval of the majority of the corporation's directors. The term business combination is defined generally to include mergers or consolidations between a Delaware corporation and an interested stockholder, transactions with an interested stockholder involving the assets or stock of the corporation or its majority-owned subsidiaries and transactions which increase an interested stockholder's percentage ownership of stock. The term interested stockholder is defined generally as a stockholder who, together with affiliates and associates, owns (or, within three years prior, did own) 15% or more of a Delaware corporation's voting stock. If it should become applicable to us in the future, Section 203 could prohibit or delay a merger, takeover or other change in control of our company and therefore could discourage attempts to acquire us.

ITEM 25. OTHER EXPENSES OF ISSUANCE AND DISTRIBUTION

The following is a statement of estimated expenses in connection with the issuance and distribution of the securities being registered

<TABLE>  
<CAPTION>  
<S>

	<C>
SEC Registration Fee	\$ 11
Printing and Engraving Expenses	\$ 2,500
Legal Fees	\$ 60,000
Accounting Fees	\$ 5,000
Transfer Agent Fees	\$ 2,000
Miscellaneous Expenses	\$ 2,000
TOTAL ESTIMATED EXPENSES	\$ 71,511

</TABLE>

All such expenses will be borne by us.

ITEM 26. RECENT SALES OF UNREGISTERED SECURITIES

On April 26, 2002, we issued 4,750,000 shares of our common stock to Harry Mund in exchange for his 99 shares of Enertec Electronics Limited, our wholly owned subsidiary, which constitutes all of its issued and outstanding shares. The 4,750,000 shares were valued at \$.10 a share.

On April 26, 2002, we issued 200,000 shares of our common stock to Global Exploration Equities Inc. in exchange for consulting and legal services. Such services provided were in connection with the assistance of our corporate structuring and formation and the implementation of our business plan, and the assistance with our fund raising efforts. These shares were valued at \$.10 a share.

On April 26, 2002, we issued 150,000 of our common stock to Fairbain Trading S.A. in exchange for accounting services. Such services provided were in connection with the implementation of solutions in audit, tax, corporate finance, transactions, and similar critical business-performance issues. These shares were valued at \$.10 a share.

On April 26, 2002, we issued 100,000 shares of our common stock to Foremost Securities Limited in exchange for consulting services. Such services provided

were in connection with the listing of our common stock on the Over-the-Counter Bulletin Board. These shares were valued at \$.10 a share. These shares were subsequently assigned to Stephen Silberfein Trustee for Samantha Topola Family Trust, an entity of which the sole beneficial owner is Samantha Topola Family Trust. Stephen Silberfein, as trustee of the trust, has sole voting and investment power of the shares, and is deemed the beneficial owner of the Samantha Topola Family Trust.

On April 26, 2002 we issued 50,000 shares of our common stock to KGL Investments, Ltd., the shareholders of which are Adam S. Gottbetter, Steven Kaplan, and Paul Levenson. Mr. Gottbetter, Mr. Kaplan and Mr. Levenson are the former partners of Kaplan Gottbetter & Levenson, LLP, former counsel to the Company. This issuance was in consideration for non-legal services including business and financial consulting. These shares were valued at \$.10 a share. These shares were subsequently assigned to Jackson Steinem, Inc., an entity of which Adam S. Gottbetter is the sole principal.

All of the foregoing securities were sold under the exemption from registration provided by Section 4(2) of the Securities Act. Neither we nor any person acting on our behalf offered or sold the securities by means of any form of general solicitation or general advertising. All purchasers of these securities represented in writing that they acquired the securities for their own accounts. A legend was placed on the stock certificates stating that the securities have not been registered under the Securities Act and cannot be sold or otherwise transferred without registration or an exemption therefrom.

During the period June 2002 through September 2002 we issued an aggregate of 233,000 shares to offshore persons at a price of \$.15 per share or an aggregate of \$34,950. The offering was made in compliance with Regulation S of the General Rules and Regulations under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended.

The following table indicates the names and addresses of those individuals who purchased their shares in connection with the Regulation S offering, as well as the number of shares purchased by each, the price paid per share, and the date of each sale.

<TABLE>  
<CAPTION>

Name Of Shareholder Price	Number Of Shares	Date Shares Sold	Purchase
----- <S> Claudia Ben-Dor Mitzpe Tel - El House No. 408 P.O Oshrat P.O. Box 25167. . . . . .15	6,000	August 28, 2002	\$
----- Israel Ben-Dor Mitzpe Tel - El House No. 408 P.O Oshrat P.O. Box 25167. . . . . .15	6,000	August 28, 2002	\$
----- Eliaz Bilik Moria Ave. 101/A Haifa 34616 Israel. . . . . .15	3,200	September 3, 2002	\$
----- Snir Eitan Parcel 140 Hosen Israel. . . . . .15	1,400	August 28, 2002	\$
-----			

</TABLE>

<TABLE>  
<CAPTION>

Name Of Shareholder Price	Number Of Shares	Date Shares Sold	Purchase
<S>	<C>	<C>	<C>
Yael Elipaz 25 Shoham Pts. Haifa Israel. . . . . .15	1,400	September 5, 2002	\$
Olga Gross Gedaliahy Street 1517 Neveshaanon 32587 Israel. . . . . .15	6,000	August 28, 2002	\$
Shoshy Inbal Hachzav Street 16/21 Nesher 19234 Israel. . . . . .15	1,400	August 28, 2002	\$
Barak Koren BAZ 14 Street Karmiel 20100 Israel. . . . . .15	1,000	September 11, 2002	\$
Eitan Koren BAZ 14 Street Karmiel 20100 Israel. . . . . .15	7,000	August 30, 2002	\$
Sasson Koren BAZ 14 Street Karmiel 20100 Israel. . . . . .15	12,000	August 28, 2002	\$
Shoshana Koren BAZ 14 Street Karmiel 20100 Israel. . . . . .15	18,000	August 28, 2002	\$
Elliot Kretzmer 3 Chanita Street Kfar Sava Israel. . . . . .15	35,000	July 31, 2002	\$
Amir Marcovitz 77 Moshe Gorken Street K. Motykin Israel. . . . . .15	6,000	September 6, 2002	\$
Editha Marcovitz 77 Moshe Gorken Street K. Motykin Israel. . . . . .15	9,000	September 6, 2002	\$
Miron Marcovitz 77 Moshe Gorken Street K. Motykin Israel. . . . . .15	9,000	September 6, 2002	\$

</TABLE>

<TABLE> <CAPTION> Name Of Shareholder Price	Number Of Shares	Date Shares Sold	Purchase
<S>	<C>	<C>	<C>
----- Revital Marcovitz-Mizrachi 16/3 Hativet Hauegev Street Modiin Israel. . . . . .15 -----	6,000	September 6, 2002	\$
----- Bracha Meirav 64 Haalie Street Haifa Israel. . . . . .15 -----	2,600	September 6, 2002	\$
----- Yigal Meirav 64 Haalia Street Haifa Israel. . . . . .15 -----	2,600	September 6, 2002	\$
----- Sasson Mizrachi 16/3 Hativet Hauegev Street Modiin Israel. . . . . .15 -----	6,000	September 5, 2002	\$
----- Helena Mund 25 Sinai Street Haifa Israel. . . . . .15 -----	16,000	August 27, 2002	\$
----- Simon Mund 25 Sinai Street Haifa Israel. . . . . .15 -----	16,000	August 28, 2002	\$
----- Alexander Osztreicher 15/7, Ghedaliahu Haifa 32587 Israel. . . . . .15 -----	14,000	August 28, 2002	\$
----- Barak Osztreicher P.O.B. 240 Moledet 19130 Israel. . . . . .15 -----	4,000	September 25, 2002	\$
----- Einat Osztreicher P.O.B. 79 Elyashiu Israel. . . . . .15 -----	4,000	September 24, 2002	\$
----- Haim Osztreicher P.O.B. 33658 Haifa Israel. . . . . .15 -----	6,600	August 29, 2002	\$
----- Klara Osztreicher 15/7, Ghedaliahu Haifa 32587 Israel. . . . . .15 -----	14,000	August 28, 2002	\$



</TABLE>

<TABLE> <CAPTION> Name Of Shareholder Price	Number Of Shares	Date Shares Sold	Purchase
<S> Lior Osztreicher 7, Hashitim Q. Tivon 36000 Israel. . . . . .15	4,000	September 3, 2002	\$
Shimon Tregerman Broshim 205 Tal-El 25167 Israel. . . . . .15	1,400	August 28, 2002	\$
Svetlana Tregerman Broshim 205 Tal-El 25167 Israel. . . . . .15	1,400	August 28, 2002	\$
Margareta Weissman 2/7 Eshkol Street K. Motykin Israel. . . . . .15	6,000	September 26, 2002	\$
Martin Weissman 2/7 Eshkol Street K. Motykin Israel. . . . . .15	6,000	September 26, 2002	\$
Harry Mund 27 Rechov Ha'Mapilim, Kiriati Ata, Israel, P.O. BOX 497, Kiriati Motzkin 26104, Israel. . . . . .15	4,750,000	April 26, 2002	\$
Fairbain Trading (1) c/o A.P.T. Associates 19 W. 34th Street, 11th Floor New York, NY, 10001 . . . . . .15	150,000	April 26, 2002	\$
Global Exploration Equities Inc. (2) c/o A.P.T. Associates 19 W. 34th Street, 11th Floor New York, NY 10001. . . . . .15	200,000	April 26, 2002	\$
KGL Investments, Ltd. (3) c/o Kaplan Gottbetter & Levenson, LLP 630 Third Avenue, 5th Floor New York, NY 10017. . . . . .15	50,000	April 26, 2002	\$
Foremost Securities, Ltd. (4) c/o A.P.T. Associates 19 W. 34th Street, 11th Floor New York, NY 10001. . . . . .15	100,000	April 26, 2002	\$

</TABLE>

- (1) Sole beneficial owner of which is Solomon Krok.
- (2) Sole beneficial owner of which is David Kretzmer.
- (3) Beneficial owners of which are Adam S. Gottbetter, Steven Kaplan, and Paul Levenson. Mr. Gottbetter, Mr. Kaplan and Mr. Levenson are former partners of Kaplan Gottbetter & Levenson, LLP, former counsel to the Company. These shares have been assigned to Jackson Steinem, Inc. beneficial owner of which is Adam S. Gottbetter, a partner of Gottbetter & Partners, LLP, counsel to the Company.
- (4) Sole beneficial owner of which is Samantha Topola Family Trust. Stephen Silberfein, as trustee, of the trust, has sole voting and investment power

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of the shares, and is deemed the beneficial owner of the Samantha Topola Family Trust.

The shareholders who purchased their shares in connection with the Regulation S offering each represented in writing that 1) they were not U.S. persons and were not acquiring the shares for the account of any U.S. person; 2) if they were not an individual, they was not formed specifically for the purpose of acquiring the shares purchased pursuant to the subscription agreement; 3) they purchased the shares for their own accounts and risks, and not for the account or benefit of a U.S. Person as defined in Regulation S, and that no other person had any interest in or participation in the shares or any right, option, security interest, pledge or other interest in or to the shares; 4) they, any of their affiliates, or any person acting on their behalf, have made or are aware of any "directed selling efforts" in the United States; and 5) during the Restricted Period set forth under Rule 903(b)(iii)(A), they will not act as distributors, either directly or through any affiliate, nor will they sell, transfer, hypothecate or otherwise convey the shares other than to a non-U.S. Person. A legend was placed on the stock certificates stating that the securities have not been registered under the Securities Act and cannot be sold or otherwise transferred without registration or an exemption therefrom.

ITEM 27. EXHIBITS

EXHIBIT NO.	ITEM
-----	----
3.1	Certificate of Incorporation of Enertec Electronics, Inc. filed January 31, 31, 2002*
3.2	Certificate of Amendment of Enertec Electronics, Inc. filed April 23, 2002*
3.3	Certificate of Amendment of Opal Technologies, Inc. filed October 17, 2002*
3.4	By-Laws of Lapis Technologies, Inc.*
4.1	Specimen Common Stock Certificate**
5.1	Opinion and Consent of Counsel***
10.1	Stock Option Plan of 2002*
10.2	An Agreement for an Unprotected Tenancy, dated in June 2002 between Amnoni Brothers - Carmiel Transporters Ltd. and Enertec Systems Ltd.**
10.3	Lease Agreement dated October 31, 2002 between Mond Holdings Ltd., and Enertec Electronics Ltd.**
10.4	Manufacturer's Representative Agreement dated December 20, 1988 between Cytec Corporation and Enertec International.**
10.5	Exclusive Distribution Agreement dated June 26, 2002 between Gaia Converter by the Company Enertec (Israel) Gaia Converter Sa and Enertec Electronics Ltd.**

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10.6	Annual Agreement dated February 05, 2001 between BigBand Networks Ltd. and Enertec Electronics Ltd.**
10.7	Supply Agreement between Enertec Ltd. and The Israeli Aeronautical Industries Ltd.**
10.8	Distributor Agreement dated January 1, 1998 between Christie Electric Corp. and Enertec Electronics Ltd.**

- 10.9 Sale Representative Agreement dated July 6, 1998 between EMCO High Voltage Co. and Enertec International.\*\*
- 21 List of Subsidiaries\*\*
- 23.1 Consent of Gvilli & Co., independent certified public accountants\*\*\*
- 23.2 Consent of Rogoff & Company, PC\*\*\*

\* Previously filed with Amendment No. 2 to the Form SB-2 registration statement filed May 14, 2003.

\*\* Previously filed with Amendment No. 1 to the Form SB-2 registration statement filed February 11, 2003.

\*\*\* Filed herewith.

ITEM 28. UNDERTAKINGS.

(a) Rule 415 Offering.

The undersigned issuer hereby undertakes that it will:

(1) File, during any period in which it offers or sells securities, a post-effective amendment to this registration statement to:

(i) Include any prospectus required by Section 10(a)(3) of the Securities Act;

(ii) Reflect in the prospectus any facts or events which, individually or together, represent a fundamental change in the information in the registration statement. Notwithstanding the foregoing, any increase or decrease in volume of securities offered (if the total dollar value of the securities offered would not exceed that which was registered) and any deviation from the low or high end of the estimated maximum offering range may be reflected in the form of prospectus filed with the Commission pursuant to Rule 424(b) if, in the aggregate, the changes in volume and price represent no more than a 20 percent change in the maximum aggregate offering price set forth in the "Calculation of Registration Fee" table in the effective registration statement; and

(iii) Include any additional or changed material information on the plan of distribution.

(2) For determining liability under the Securities Act, treat each post-effective amendment as a new registration statement of the securities offered, and the offering of the securities at that time to be the initial

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bona fide offering.

(3) File a post-effective amendment to remove from registration any of the securities that remain unsold at the end of the offering.

(b) Indemnification

Insofar as indemnification for liabilities arising under the Securities Act, may be permitted to directors, officers and controlling persons of the small business issuer pursuant to the foregoing provisions, or otherwise, the issuer has been advised that in the opinion of the Securities and Exchange Commission such indemnification is against public policy as expressed in the Securities Act and is, therefore, unenforceable. In the event that a claim for indemnification against such liabilities (other than the payment by the issuer of expenses incurred or paid by a director, officer or controlling person of the issuer in the successful defense of any action, suit or proceedings) is asserted by such director, officer or controlling person in connection with the securities being registered, the issuer will, unless in the opinion of its counsel the matter has been settled by controlling precedent, submit to a court of appropriate jurisdiction the question whether such indemnification by it is against public policy as expressed in the Securities Act and will be governed by the final adjudication of such court.

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SIGNATURES

In accordance with the requirements of the Securities Act of 1933, the Registrant certifies that it has reasonable grounds to believe that it meets all of the requirements of filing on this Form SB-2 and authorizes this registration statement to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, in Kiriat Motzkin, Israel on 18th day of February, 2004.

LAPIS TECHNOLOGIES, INC.

By: /s/ Harry Mund  
-----  
Harry Mund,  
President and Chief Executive Officer

By: /s/ Miron Markovitz  
-----  
Miron Markovitz  
Chief Financial and Accounting Officer and  
Director

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Act of 1933, this registration statement on Form SB-2 has been signed by the following persons in their respective capacities with Lapis Technologies, Inc. and on the dates indicated.

<TABLE>		
<CAPTION>		
SIGNATURE	TITLE	DATE
<S>	<C>	<C>
/s/ Harry Mund	President, Chief Executive Officer,	February 18, 2004
- -----	Secretary and Chairman of the Board of	
Harry Mund	Directors	
/s/ Miron Markovitz	Chief Financial and Accounting Officer	February 18, 2004
- -----	and Director	
Miron Markovitz		

</TABLE>

February 12, 2004

Lapis Technologies, Inc.  
19 W. 34th Street, Suite 1008  
New York, NY, 10001

Re: Lapis Technologies, Inc.  
Registration Statement on Form SB-2, Amendment Number 6  
for 733,000 Shares of Common Stock

Ladies and Gentlemen:

We have acted as counsel to Lapis Technologies, Inc., a Delaware corporation (the "Registrant"), in connection with the preparation of a Registration Statement on Form SB-2 (the "Registration Statement") to be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "Commission") under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "Securities Act"), on or about the date hereof, in connection with the proposed offering of up to 733,000 shares of Common Stock, par value \$0.001 per share (the "Common Stock") of the Registrant (the "Securities").

For purposes of this opinion we have examined: (i) the Registration Statement, (ii) the Certificate of Incorporation, and the By-Laws of the Registrant, and amendments thereto, if any, (iii) resolutions of the Registrant's Board of Directors, and (iv) such documents, records, agreements, proceedings and legal matters as we have deemed necessary to examine. With respect to any documents or other corporate records which we have examined, we have assumed the genuineness of all signatures on, and the authenticity of, all documents submitted to us as originals, and the conformity to the original documents submitted to us as certified or photostatic copies.

This opinion opines upon Delaware law including the statutory provisions, all applicable provisions of the Delaware Constitution and reported judicial decisions interpreting those laws.

Based upon the foregoing, we are of the opinion that:

- (1) the Registrant is a corporation duly organized, validly existing and in good standing under the laws of the State of Delaware, and
- (2) the Securities sold pursuant to the Registration Statement are validly issued, fully paid and non-assessable.

We hereby consent to the filing of this opinion with the Commission as Exhibit 5 to the Registration Statement. We also consent to the reference to us in the prospectus included in the Registration Statement under the caption "Legal Matters." In giving the foregoing consent, we do not thereby admit that we are in the category of persons whose consent is required under Section 7 of the Securities Act or the rules and regulations of the Commission thereunder.

Sincerely,

/s/ Gottbetter & Partners, LLP

GOTTBETTER & PARTNERS, LLP

[LETTERHEAD OF GVILLI & CO.]

CONSENT OF INDEPENDENT AUDITORS

We hereby consent to the use in this Registration of Securities by a Small-Business Issuer (Form SB-2/A) of our report dated April 1, 2003 relating to the audited financial statements of Enertec Electronics LTD and subsidiary as of December 31, 2002 and for the two years ended December 31, 2002, which appears in such Form SB-2/A. We also consent to the reference to us under the headings "Experts" in such Form SB-2/A.

/s/GVILLI & CO

Caesarea, Israel  
February 12, 2004

[LETTERHEAD OF ROGOFF & COMPANY, PC]

Consent of Independent Auditors

We hereby consent to the use in this Amendment No. 6 of Registration of Securities by a Small-Business Issuer (Form SB-2) of our report dated April 1, 2003 on the financial statements of Lapis Technologies, Inc. at December 31, 2002 and for the year ended December 31, 2002 which appears in such Form SB-2. We also consent to the reference to us under the headings "Experts" in Such Form SB-2.

/s/Rogoff & Company, P.C.

New York, New York  
February 13, 2004