ORAMED PHARMACEUTICALS INC.
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PROSPECTUS

6,037,483 SHARES OF COMMON STOCK

The selling stockholders identified in this prospectus may offer from time to time up to 4,191,459 shares of our common stock and 1,846,024 shares of our common stock issuable upon exercise of warrants and options.

This prospectus describes the general manner in which the shares may be offered and sold by the selling stockholders. If necessary, the specific manner in which the shares may be offered and sold will be described in a supplement to this prospectus.

While we will not receive any proceeds from the sale of the shares by the selling stockholders, we will receive cash proceeds equal to the total exercise price of any warrants or options that are exercised for cash, or approximately $8,500,000 based on a weighted average exercise price of $4.59 per share.

Our common stock is quoted on the Nasdaq Capital Market, or Nasdaq, under the symbol “ORMP.” On February 19, 2013, the closing price of our common stock on Nasdaq was $9.60 per share.

Investing in the shares involves risks. You should carefully read the “Risk Factors” beginning on page 6 of this prospectus before investing.

Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission nor any state securities commission has approved or disapproved of these securities or passed upon the adequacy or accuracy of this prospectus. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

The date of this prospectus is February 20, 2013.

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You should rely only on the information contained in this prospectus. Neither we nor the selling stockholders have authorized any dealer, salesperson or other person to give any information or to make any representations to you other than the information contained in this prospectus. You must not rely on any information or representations not contained in this prospectus as if we had authorized it. The information contained in this prospectus is current only as of the date on the cover page of this prospectus and may change after that date. We do not imply that there has been no change in the information contained in this prospectus or in our affairs since that date by delivering this prospectus. Neither we nor the selling stockholders are making an offer of these securities in any state where the offer is not permitted.

As used in this prospectus, the terms “we”, “us”, “our”, the “Company”, and “Oramed” mean Oramed Pharmaceuticals Inc. and our wholly-owned Israeli subsidiary, Oramed Ltd., unless otherwise indicated.

All dollar amounts refer to U.S. dollars unless otherwise indicated.

PROSPECTUS SUMMARY

This summary highlights information contained elsewhere in this prospectus. Before making an investment decision, you should read the entire prospectus carefully, including the sections entitled “Risk Factors” and “Cautionary Statement Regarding Forward-Looking Statements.”

On January 22, 2013, we effected a one-for-twelve reverse split of our shares of common stock, and accordingly the par value of our common stock was changed from $.001 to $.012 per share. On January 23, 2013, our shares of common stock began to trade on a reverse split-adjusted basis. Unless indicated otherwise by the context, all common stock, option, warrant and per share amounts in this prospectus have been adjusted to give retroactive effect to the reverse stock split for all periods presented.

THE COMPANY

General

We are a pharmaceutical company currently engaged in the research and development of innovative pharmaceutical solutions, including an orally ingestible insulin capsule to be used for the treatment of individuals with diabetes, and the use of orally ingestible capsules or pills for delivery of other polypeptides.

Oral Insulin: We are seeking to revolutionize the treatment of diabetes through our proprietary flagship product, an orally ingestible insulin capsule (ORMD0801). Our technology allows insulin to travel from the gastrointestinal tract via the portal vein to the bloodstream, revolutionizing the manner in which insulin is delivered. It enables its passage in a more physiological manner than current delivery methods of insulin. Our technology is a platform that has the potential to deliver medications and vaccines orally that today can only be delivered via injection.

GLP-1 Analog: Our second pipeline product is an orally ingestible exenatide (GLP-1 analog) capsule, which aids in the balance of blood-sugar levels and decreases appetite. Glucagon-like peptide-1, or GLP-1, is an incretin hormone - a type of gastrointestinal hormone that stimulates the secretion of insulin from the pancreas. The incretin concept was hypothesized when it was noted that glucose ingested by mouth (oral) stimulated two to three times more insulin release than the same amount of glucose administered intravenously. In addition to stimulating insulin release, GLP-1 was found to suppress glucagon release (hormone involved in regulation of glucose) from the pancreas, slow gastric emptying to reduce the rate of absorption of nutrients into the blood stream, and increase satiety. Other important beneficial attributes of GLP-1 are its effects of increasing the number of beta cells (cells that manufacture and release insulin) in the pancreas and, possibly, protection of the heart.

Combination of Oral Insulin and GLP-1 Analog: Our third pipeline product is a combination of our two primary products, oral insulin and oral exenatide. Preliminary results of this trial were announced in June 2012. The results showed that our two main products have greater positive effects when given together, as a combination therapy, above the administration of each product alone. A human clinical trial on healthy volunteers is expected to commence in the first quarter of calendar year 2013.

Strategy

We plan to conduct further research and development on the technology covered by the patent application

"Methods and Composition for Oral Administration of Proteins," which we acquired from Hadasit Medical Research Services and Development Ltd., or Hadasit, in 2006 and which is pending in various foreign jurisdictions, as well as the other patents we have filed in various foreign jurisdictions since then, as discussed below under "Our Business—Patents and Licenses" and "Risk Factors." Through our research and development efforts, we are seeking to develop an oral dosage form that will withstand the harsh chemical environment of the stomach and intestines and will be effective in delivering active insulin or other proteins, such as exenatide, for the treatment of diabetes. The enzymes and vehicles that are added to the proteins in the formulation process must not modify the proteins chemically or biologically, and the dosage form must be safe to ingest. We plan to continue to conduct clinical trials to show the effectiveness of our technology. On December 31, 2012, we filed an Investigational New Drug, or IND, application with the U.S. Food and Drug Administration, or FDA, to begin a Phase 2 clinical trial of our orally ingested insulin capsule, in order to evaluate the safety, tolerability and efficacy of our oral insulin capsule on type 2 diabetic volunteers. We have been communicating with the FDA regarding our IND, and, according to FDA requirements, intend to conduct a sub study before we begin the main clinical trial. We began conducting a clinical trial of our orally ingested exenatide in January 2013, and plan to conduct a trial of the combination of the two proteins in the first quarter of calendar year 2013. Clinical trials are planned in order to substantiate our results as well as for purposes of making future filings for drug approval. We also plan to conduct further research and development by deploying our proprietary drug delivery technology for the delivery of other polypeptides in addition to insulin, and to develop other innovative pharmaceutical products.

If our oral insulin capsule or other drug delivery solutions show significant promise in clinical trials, we plan to ultimately seek a strategic commercial partner, or partners, with extensive experience in the development, commercialization, and marketing of insulin applications and/or other orally digestible drugs. We anticipate such partner or partners would be responsible for, or substantially support, late stage clinical trials (Phase 3) to increase the likelihood of obtaining regulatory approvals and registrations in the appropriate markets in a timely manner. We further anticipate that such partner, or partners, would also be responsible for sales and marketing of our oral insulin capsule in these markets. Such planned strategic partnership, or partnerships, may provide a marketing and sales infrastructure for our products as well as financial and operational support for global clinical trials, post marketing studies, label expansions and other regulatory requirements concerning future clinical development in the United States and elsewhere. Any future strategic partner, or partners, may also provide capital and expertise that would enable the partnership to develop new oral dosage form for other polypeptides. While our strategy is to partner with an appropriate party, no assurance can be given that any third party would be interested in partnering with us. Under certain circumstances, we may determine to develop one or more of our oral dosage form on our own, either world-wide or in select territories.

In addition to developing our own oral dosage form drug portfolio, we are, on an on-going basis, considering in-licensing and other means of obtaining additional technologies to complement and/or expand our current product portfolio. Our goal is to create a well-balanced product portfolio that will enhance and complement our existing drug portfolio.

Recent Product Developments

Orally Ingestible Insulin

In September 2010, we reported the successful results of an exploratory clinical trial testing the effectiveness of our oral insulin capsule in type 1 diabetes patients suffering from uncontrolled diabetes. Unstable or labile diabetes is characterized by recurrent, unpredictable and dramatic blood glucose swings often linked with irregular hyperglycemia and sometimes serious hypoglycemia affecting type 1 diabetes patients. This completed exploratory study was a proof of concept study for defining a novel indication for ORMD0801. We believe the encouraging results justify further clinical development of ORMD0801 capsule application toward management of uncontrolled diabetes.

In December 2012, we filed an IND application with the FDA for a Phase 2 clinical trial of our orally ingested insulin candidate, ORMD0801. We have been communicating with the FDA regarding our IND, and, according to FDA requirements, intend to conduct a sub study before we begin the main clinical trial.

GLP-1 Analog

In December 2009, we successfully completed our first-in-humans clinical trial which tested the safety and efficacy of the exenatide capsule ORMD0901. The trial was conducted on healthy males and monitored their responses to a single dose delivered 60 minutes before a glucose load. ORMD0901 was well tolerated by all subjects and demonstrated physiological activity, as extrapolated from ensuing subject insulin levels when compared to those observed after treatment with placebo.

A further clinical trial for our exenatide capsule on healthy volunteers and type 2 diabetic patients began in

January 2013. We expect to receive results from such trial in the first quarter of calendar year 2013.

Combination Therapy

In June 2012, we presented an abstract, which reported on the impact of our oral insulin capsule ORMD0801 delivered in combination with our oral exenatide capsule ORMD0901. The work that was presented assessed the safety and effectiveness of a combination of oral insulin and oral exenatide treatments delivered to pigs prior to food intake. The drug combination resulted in significantly improved blood glucose regulation when compared to administration of each drug separately.

We plan to commence a first human clinical trial on healthy volunteers with the combination therapy in the first quarter of calendar year 2013.

Recent Other Business Developments and Financing Activities

In September 2012, we entered into a Master Services Agreement with Medpace, Inc., or Medpace, to retain Medpace as a contract research organization, or CRO, for our upcoming Phase 2 clinical trial for an oral insulin capsule that is expected to start in the first calendar quarter of 2013 in the United States, and is expected to be completed in December 2013. As consideration for its services, we will pay Medpace a total amount of approximately $3,500,000 during the term of the engagement, based on the achievement of certain milestones.

In October 2012, we entered into a Securities Purchase Agreement with D.N.A Biomedical Solutions Ltd., or D.N.A, an Israeli company listed on the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange, or TASE, according to which, we issued to D.N.A 199,172 shares of our common stock in consideration for a warrant to purchase up to 21,637,611 ordinary shares of D.N.A, or the D.N.A Warrant. We had previously acquired 8,404,667 ordinary shares of D.N.A issued in March 2011. In February 2013, following receipt by D.N.A of TASE approval to list the ordinary shares of D.N.A issuable upon exercise of the D.N.A Warrant, we sent to D.N.A an exercise notice to exercise the D.N.A Warrant. In addition, in February 2013 we sold 3,500,000 of the D.N.A shares that were issued to us in March 2011. The shares were sold in a private transaction for a total of NIS 420,000 (or approximately $114,000, based on the exchange rate between the NIS and the U.S. dollar, as quoted by the Bank of Israel on the date of sale), before brokerage fees. As of February 19, 2013 we own approximately 2.6% of D.N.A's outstanding ordinary shares, and, following the exercise of the D.N.A Warrant, own approximately 12.8% of D.N.A's ordinary shares.

Between September and November 2012, we completed private placements pursuant to which we sold to certain investors an aggregate of 335,477 "units" at a purchase price of $4.44 per unit for total consideration of $1,489,518. Each unit consisted of one share of common stock and a five-year warrant to purchase 0.50 of a share of common stock at an exercise price of $6.00 per share. In connection with such private placements, we paid cash compensation of $12,885 as a finder's fee. We also issued 1,127 shares of common stock and warrants to purchase 564 shares of common stock as a finder's fee to a third-party in connection with the private placements and issued 12,745 shares of common stock and warrants to purchase 6,373 shares of common stock as a finder's fee to one of our directors, Leonard Sank. The shares and warrant shares issued in these private placements are included in this prospectus for resale. See "Selling Stockholders."

In November 2012, we entered into a letter agreement, or the Agreement, with Regals Fund LP, or Regals, in connection with (1) the warrant originally issued in January 2011, as amended in August 2012 and November 2012, to purchase up to 290,459 shares of our common stock, (2) the warrant dated August 28, 2012, to purchase up to 112,613 shares of our common stock and (3) the warrant dated November 5, 2012, to purchase up to 16,892

shares of our common stock , or together, the Warrants. Pursuant to the Agreement, we and Regals agreed to amend the Warrants to provide that the anti-dilution protection of the Warrants shall be deleted in its entirety. In addition, as to the warrants issued in August and November 2012, the parties agreed to reduce the exercise price to $3.7656 per share, the current exercise price per share of the warrants originally issued in January 2011. At such time, we also issued to Regals a warrant, or the New Warrant, pursuant to which Regals shall have the right to purchase up to 137,311 shares of our common stock over a period of four years at an exercise price of $7.20 per share. All such warrant shares issued to Regals are included in this prospectus for resale. See “Selling Stockholders.”

In December 2012, we were issued a patent by the South African Patent Office, which covers part of our technology with respect to oral delivery of peptides.

THE OFFERING	
Issuer	Oramed Pharmaceuticals Inc. Hi-Tech Park 2/5 Givat-Ram, PO Box 39098 Jerusalem 91390, Israel Telephone: 972-2-566-0001
Securities Offered by the Selling Stockholders	4,191,459 shares of our common stock and 1,846,024 shares of our common stock issuable upon the exercise of warrants and options.
Trading Market	The common stock offered in this prospectus is traded on Nasdaq under the symbol “ORMP.”
Common Stock Outstanding (as of February 19, 2013)	7,222,397 shares1.
Use of Proceeds	We will not receive any of the proceeds from the sale of the shares of our common stock being offered for sale by the selling stockholders. However, we may receive up to approximately $8,500,000 in proceeds upon exercise of the warrants and options held by the selling stockholders, as the warrants and options have a weighted average exercise price of $4.59 per share and are exercisable into 1,846,024 shares of our common stock. These potential proceeds will be used for the research and development of our products and for general working capital purposes. See “Use of Proceeds.”
Plan of Distribution	The selling stockholders, and their pledgees, donees, transferees or other successors in interest, may from time to time offer and sell, separately or together, some or all of the common stock covered by this prospectus. Registration of the common stock covered by this prospectus does not mean, however, that such shares necessarily will be offered or sold. See “Plan of Distribution.”
Risk Factors	Please read “Risk Factors” and other information included in this prospectus for a discussion of factors you should carefully consider

before deciding to invest in the securities offered in this prospectus.

1 Does not include 2,272,949 shares of our common stock issuable upon the exercise of outstanding options and warrants.

RISK FACTORS

An investment in our securities involves a high degree of risk. You should consider carefully the following information about these risks, together with the other information contained in this prospectus before making an investment decision. Our business, prospects, financial condition, and results of operations may be materially and adversely affected as a result of any of the following risks. The value of our securities could decline as a result of any of these risks. You could lose all or part of your investment in our securities. Some of the statements in "Risk Factors" are forward-looking statements. The following risk factors are not the only risk factors facing our Company. Additional risks and uncertainties not presently known to us or that we currently deem immaterial may also affect our business, prospects, financial condition, and results of operations.

Risks Related to Our Business

We continue and expect to incur losses in the future.

Successful completion of our development programs and our transition to normal operations are dependent upon obtaining necessary regulatory approvals from the FDA prior to selling our products within the United States, and foreign regulatory approvals must be obtained to sell our products internationally. There can be no assurance that we will receive regulatory approval of any of our product candidates, and a substantial amount of time may pass before we achieve a level of revenues adequate to support our operations, if at all. We also expect to incur substantial expenditures in connection with the regulatory approval process for each of our product candidates during their respective developmental periods. Obtaining marketing approval will be directly dependent on our ability to implement the necessary regulatory steps required to obtain marketing approval in the United States and in other countries. We cannot predict the outcome of these activities.

Based on our current cash resources and commitments, we believe we will be able to maintain our current planned development activities and the corresponding level of expenditures for at least the next 12 months, although no assurance can be given that we will not need additional funds prior to such time. If there are unexpected increases in our operating expenses, we may need to seek additional financing during the next 12 months.

We will need substantial additional capital in order to satisfy our business objectives.

To date, we have financed our operations principally through offerings of securities exempt from the registration requirements of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or the Securities Act. We believe that our available resources and cash flow will be sufficient to meet our anticipated working capital needs for at least the next 12 months from the date of this prospectus. We will require substantial additional financing at various intervals in order to continue our research and development programs, including significant requirements for operating expenses including intellectual property protection and enforcement, for pursuit of regulatory approvals, and for commercialization of our products. We can provide no assurance that additional funding will be available on a timely basis, on terms acceptable to us, or at all. In the event that we are unable to obtain such financing, we will not be able to fully develop and commercialize our technology. Our future capital requirements will depend upon many factors, including:

- Continued scientific progress in our research and development programs,
- Costs and timing of conducting clinical trials and seeking regulatory approvals and patentprosecutions,
- Competing technological and market developments,
- Our ability to establish additional collaborative relationships, and
- Effects of commercialization activities and facility expansions if and as required.

If we cannot secure adequate financing when needed, we may be required to delay, scale back or eliminate one or more of our research and development programs or to enter into license or other arrangements with third parties to commercialize products or technologies that we would otherwise seek to develop ourselves and commercialize ourselves. In such event, our business, prospects, financial condition, and results of operations may be adversely affected as we may be required to scale-back, eliminate, or delay development efforts or product introductions or enter into royalty, sales or other agreements with third parties in order to commercialize our products.

We are a development stage company with a history of losses and can provide no assurance as to our future operating results.

We are a development stage company with no revenues from our research and development activities. Consequently, we have incurred net losses and negative cash flows since inception. We currently have no product revenues, and may not succeed in developing or commercializing any products which could generate product or licensing revenues. We do not expect to have any products on the market for several years. In addition, development of our product candidates requires a process of pre-clinical and clinical testing, during which our products could fail. We may not be able to enter into agreements with one or more companies experienced in the manufacturing and marketing of therapeutic drugs and, to the extent that we are unable to do so, we will not be able to market our product candidates. Eventual profitability will depend on our success in developing, manufacturing, and marketing our product candidates. As of November 30, 2012, August 31, 2012 and August 31, 2011, we had working capital of $6,473,335, $4,439,438 and $3,842,790, respectively, and stockholders' equity of $6,249,867, $3,778,013 and $3,723,916, respectively. We have generated no revenues to date. For the period from our inception on April 12, 2002 through November 30, 2012, the three month period ended November 30, 2012, and the year ended August 31, 2012, we incurred net losses of $18,850,530, $958,753 and $3,344,478, respectively. We may never achieve profitability and expect to incur net losses in the foreseeable future. See "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations."

We rely upon patents to protect our technology.

The patent position of biopharmaceutical and biotechnology firms is generally uncertain and involves complex legal and factual questions. We do not know whether any of our current or future patent applications will result in the issuance of any patents. Even issued patents may be challenged, invalidated or circumvented. Patents may not provide a competitive advantage or afford protection against competitors with similar technology. Competitors or potential competitors may have filed applications for, or may have received patents and may obtain additional and proprietary rights to compounds or processes used by or competitive with ours. In addition, laws of certain foreign countries do not protect intellectual property rights to the same extent as do the laws of the United States.

Patent litigation is becoming widespread in the biopharmaceutical and biotechnology industry and we cannot predict how this will affect our efforts to form strategic alliances, conduct clinical testing or manufacture and market any products under development. If challenged, our patents may not be held valid. We could also become involved in interference proceedings in connection with one or more of our patents or patent applications to determine priority of invention. If we become involved in any litigation, interference or other administrative proceedings, we will likely incur substantial expenses and the efforts of our technical and management personnel will be significantly diverted. In addition, an adverse determination could subject us to significant liabilities or require us to seek licenses that may not be available on favorable terms, if at all. We may be restricted or prevented from manufacturing and selling our products in the event of an adverse determination in a judicial or administrative proceeding or if we fail to obtain necessary licenses.

We may be unable to protect our intellectual property rights and we may be liable for infringing the intellectual property rights of others.

Our ability to compete effectively will depend on our ability to maintain the proprietary nature of our technologies. We currently hold several pending patent applications in the United States for our technologies covering oral administration of insulin and other proteins and oral administration of exenatides and proteins, corresponding patent applications filed in Canada, Europe, Japan, China, Russia, Israel, Brazil, Australia, South Africa, New Zealand, Hong Kong and India and four patents issued by the Australian, Israeli, South African (for our technologies covering oral administration of insulin and other proteins) and New Zealand (for our technologies covering oral administration of insulin and other proteins and oral administration of exenatides) patent offices. Further, we intend to rely on a

combination of trade secrets and non-disclosure and other contractual agreements and technical measures to protect our rights in our technology. We intend to depend upon confidentiality agreements with our officers, directors, employees, consultants, and subcontractors, as well as collaborative partners, to maintain the proprietary nature of our technology. These measures may not afford us sufficient or complete protection, and others may independently develop technology similar to ours, otherwise avoid our confidentiality agreements, or produce patents that would materially and adversely affect our business, prospects, financial condition, and results of operations. We believe that our technology is not subject to any infringement actions based upon the patents of any third parties; however, our technology may in the future be found to infringe upon the rights of others. Others may assert infringement claims against us, and if we should be found to infringe upon their patents, or otherwise impermissibly utilize their intellectual property, our ability to continue to use our technology could be materially restricted or prohibited. If this event occurs, we may be required to obtain licenses from the holders of this intellectual property, enter into royalty agreements, or redesign our products so as not to utilize this intellectual property, each of which may prove to be uneconomical or otherwise impossible. Licenses or royalty agreements required in order for us to use this technology may not be available on terms acceptable to us, or at all. These claims could result in litigation, which could materially adversely affect our business, prospects, financial condition, and results of operations.

Our commercial success will also depend significantly on our ability to operate without infringing the patents and other proprietary rights of third parties. Patent applications are, in many cases, maintained in secrecy until patents are issued. The publication of discoveries in the scientific or patent literature frequently occurs substantially later than the date on which the underlying discoveries were made and patent applications are filed. In the event of infringement or violation of another party's patent, we may be prevented from pursuing product development or commercialization. See "Our Business—Patents and Licenses."

At present, our success depends primarily on the successful commercialization of our oral insulin capsule.

The successful commercialization of oral insulin capsule is crucial for our success. At present, our principal product is the oral insulin capsule. Our oral insulin capsule is in a very early stage of clinical development and faces a variety of risks and uncertainties. Principally, these risks include the following:

- Future clinical trial results may show that the oral insulin capsule is not well tolerated by recipients at its effective doses or is not efficacious as compared to placebo,

- Future clinical trial results may be inconsistent with previous preliminary testing results and data from our earlier studies may be inconsistent with clinical data,

- Even if our oral insulin capsule is shown to be safe and effective for its intended purposes, we may face significant or unforeseen difficulties in obtaining or manufacturing sufficient quantities or at reasonable prices,

- Our ability to complete the development and commercialization of the oral insulin capsule for our intended use is significantly dependent upon our ability to obtain and maintain experienced and committed partners to assist us with obtaining clinical and regulatory approvals for, and the manufacturing, marketing and distribution of, the oral insulin capsule on a worldwide basis,

- Even if our oral insulin capsule is successfully developed, commercially produced and receives all necessary regulatory approvals, there is no guarantee that there will be market acceptance of our product, and

- Our competitors may develop therapeutics or other treatments which are superior or less costly than our own with the result that our products, even if they are successfully developed, manufactured and approved, may not generate significant revenues.

If we are unsuccessful in dealing with any of these risks, or if we are unable to successfully commercialize our oral insulin capsule for some other reason, it would likely seriously harm our business.

We have limited experience in conducting clinical trials.

Clinical trials must meet FDA and foreign regulatory requirements. We have limited experience in designing, conducting and managing the preclinical studies and clinical trials necessary to obtain regulatory approval for our product candidates in any country. We have entered into agreements with Hadasit and Medpace to assist us in designing, conducting and managing our various clinical trials in Israel and the U.S., as more fully described in "Our Business—Partnerships and Collaborative Arrangements." Any failure of Hadasit, Medpace or any other consultant to fulfill their obligations could result in significant additional costs as well as delays in designing, consulting and completing clinical trials on our products.

Our clinical trials may encounter delays, suspensions or other problems.

We may encounter problems in clinical trials that may cause us or the FDA or foreign regulatory agencies to delay, suspend or terminate our clinical trials at any phase. These problems could include the possibility that we may not be able to conduct clinical trials at our preferred sites, enroll a sufficient number of patients for our clinical trials at one or more sites or begin or successfully complete clinical trials in a timely fashion, if at all. Furthermore, we, the FDA or foreign regulatory agencies may suspend clinical trials at any time if we or they believe the subjects participating in the trials are being exposed to unacceptable health risks or if we or they find deficiencies in the clinical trial process or conduct of the investigation. If clinical trials of any of the product candidates fail, we will not be able to market the product candidate which is the subject of the failed clinical trials. The FDA and foreign regulatory agencies could also require additional clinical trials, which would result in increased costs and significant development delays. Our failure to adequately demonstrate the safety and effectiveness of a pharmaceutical product candidate under development could delay or prevent regulatory approval of the product candidate and could have a material adverse effect on our business, prospects, financial condition, and results of operations.

We can provide no assurance that our products will obtain regulatory approval or that the results of clinical studies will be favorable.

The testing, marketing and manufacturing of any of our products will require the approval of the FDA or regulatory agencies of other countries. We have completed certain non-FDA clinical trials and pre-clinical trials for our products but have yet to conduct any FDA approved trials. We have filed an IND application with the FDA in December 2012 to conduct an FDA approved Phase 2 study on our oral insulin capsule product and we intend to conduct a sub study before we begin the main clinical trial, in accordance with FDA requirements.

We cannot predict with any certainty the amount of time necessary to obtain regulatory approvals, including from the FDA or other foreign regulatory authorities, and whether any such approvals will ultimately be granted. In any event, review and approval by the regulatory bodies is anticipated to take a number of years. Preclinical and clinical trials may reveal that one or more of our products are ineffective or unsafe, in which event further development of such products could be seriously delayed or terminated. Moreover, obtaining approval for certain products may require the testing on human subjects of substances whose effects on humans are not fully understood or documented. Delays in obtaining necessary regulatory approvals of any proposed product and failure to receive such approvals would have an adverse effect on the product's potential commercial success and on our business, prospects, financial condition, and results of operations. In addition, it is possible that a product may be found to be ineffective or unsafe due to conditions or facts which arise after development has been completed and regulatory approvals have been obtained. In this event we may be required to withdraw such product from the market. See "Our Business—Government Regulation."

We are dependent upon third party suppliers of our raw materials.

We are dependent on outside vendors for our entire supply of the oral insulin capsule. While we believe that there are numerous sources of supply available, if the third party suppliers were to cease production or otherwise fail to supply us with quality raw materials in sufficient quantities on a timely basis and we were unable to contract on acceptable terms for these services with alternative suppliers, our ability to produce our products and to conduct testing and clinical trials would be materially adversely affected.

We are highly dependent upon our ability to enter into agreements with collaborative partners to develop, commercialize, and market our products.

Our long-term strategy is to ultimately seek a strategic commercial partner, or partners, such as large pharmaceutical companies, with extensive experience in the development, commercialization, and marketing of insulin applications and/or other orally digestible drugs. We anticipate such partner or partners would be responsible for, or substantially support, late stage clinical trials (Phase 3) and sales and marketing of our oral insulin capsule and other products. Such planned strategic partnership, or partnerships, may provide a marketing and sales infrastructure for our products as well as financial and operational support for global clinical trials, post marketing studies, label expansions and other regulatory requirements concerning future clinical development in the United States and elsewhere.

While our strategy is to partner with an appropriate party, no assurance can be given that any third party would be interested in partnering with us. We currently lack the resources to manufacture any of our product candidates on a large scale and we have no sales, marketing or distribution capabilities. In the event we are not able to enter into a collaborative agreement with a partner or partners, on commercially reasonable terms, or at all, we may be unable to commercialize our products, which would have a material adverse effect upon our business, prospects, financial condition, and results of operations.

The biotechnology and biopharmaceutical industries are characterized by rapid technological developments and a high degree of competition. We may be unable to compete with more substantial enterprises.

The biotechnology and biopharmaceutical industries are characterized by rapid technological developments and a high degree of competition. As a result, our products could become obsolete before we recoup any portion of our related research and development and commercialization expenses. These industries are highly competitive, and this competition comes both from biotechnology firms and from major pharmaceutical and chemical companies. Many of these companies have substantially greater financial, marketing, and human resources than we do (including, in some cases, substantially greater experience in clinical testing, manufacturing, and marketing of pharmaceutical products). We also experience competition in the development of our products from universities and other research institutions and compete with others in acquiring technology from such universities and institutions. In addition, certain of our products may be subject to competition from products developed using other technologies. See “Our Business—Competition.”

We have limited senior management resources and may be required to obtain more resources to manage our growth.

We expect the expansion of our business to place a significant strain on our limited managerial, operational, and financial resources. We will be required to expand our operational and financial systems significantly and to expand, train, and manage our work force in order to manage the expansion of our operations. Our failure to fully integrate our new employees into our operations could have a material adverse effect on our business, prospects, financial condition, and results of operations. Our ability to attract and retain highly skilled personnel is critical to our operations and expansion. We face competition for these types of personnel from other technology companies and more established organizations, many of which have significantly larger operations and greater financial, technical, human, and other resources than we have. We may not be successful in attracting and retaining qualified personnel on a timely basis, on competitive terms, or at all. If we are not successful in attracting and retaining these personnel, our business, prospects, financial condition, and results of operations will be materially adversely affected. See “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations,” “Our Business—Strategy” and “Our Business—Employees.”

We have limited financial personnel and may not provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of internal control over financial reporting.

Due to our inherent limitations derived from our small size and limited number of employees, management's evaluation of our internal control over financial reporting concluded that there is a material weakness with respect to segregation of duties that may not provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of internal control over financial reporting and may not prevent or detect misstatements. Specifically, our Chief Financial Officer serves as our only qualified internal accounting and financial reporting personnel and as such performs all accounting and financial reporting functions without the benefit of independent checks, confirmations or backup other than bookkeeping functions performed by an outside accounting firm. In addition, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

We depend upon our senior management and skilled personnel and their loss or unavailability could put us at a competitive disadvantage.

We currently depend upon the efforts and abilities of our senior executives, as well as the services of several key consultants and other key personnel, including Dr. Miriam Kidron, our Chief Medical and Technology Officer. The loss or unavailability of the services of any of these individuals for any significant period of time could have a material adverse effect on our business, prospects, financial condition, and results of operations. We do not maintain "key man" life insurance policies for any of our senior executives. In addition, recruiting and retaining qualified scientific personnel to perform future research and development work will be critical to our success. There is currently a shortage of employees with expertise in developing, manufacturing and commercialization of products and related clinical and regulatory affairs, and this shortage is likely to continue. Competition for skilled personnel is intense and turnover rates are high. Our ability to attract and retain qualified personnel may be limited. Our inability to attract and retain qualified skilled personnel would have a material adverse effect on our business, prospects, financial condition, and results of operations.

Fulfilling our obligations incident to being a public company will be expensive and time consuming.

As a public company, the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, Dodd-Frank Act, and the related rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission, or the SEC, require us to maintain certain corporate governance practices and adhere to a variety of reporting requirements and complex accounting rules. Compliance with these public company obligations increases our legal and financial compliance costs and place significant additional demands on our finance and accounting staff and on our financial, accounting and information systems.

Healthcare policy changes, including pending legislation recently adopted and further proposals still pending to reform the U.S. healthcare system, may harm our future business.

Healthcare costs have risen significantly over the past decade. There have been and continue to be proposals by legislators, regulators and third-party payors to keep these costs down. Certain proposals, if passed, would impose limitations on the prices we will be able to charge for the products that we are developing, or the amounts of reimbursement available for these products from governmental agencies or third-party payors. These limitations could in turn reduce the amount of revenues that we will be able to generate in the future from sales of our products and licenses of our technology.

In March 2010, the U.S. Congress enacted and President Obama signed into law healthcare reform legislation that may significantly impact the pharmaceutical industry. In addition to requiring most individuals to have health insurance and establishing new regulations on health plans, this legislation will require discounts under the Medicare drug benefit program and increased rebates on drugs covered by Medicaid. In addition, the legislation imposes an annual fee, which will increase annually, on sales by branded pharmaceutical manufacturers starting in 2011. The financial impact of these discounts, increased rebates and fees and the other provisions of the legislation on our business is unclear and there can be no assurance that our business will not be materially adversely affected. In addition, these and other ongoing initiatives in the United States have increased and will continue to increase pressure on drug pricing. The announcement or adoption of any such initiative could have an adverse effect on potential revenues from any product that we may successfully develop.

Various healthcare reform proposals have also emerged at the state level. We cannot predict what healthcare initiatives, if any, will be implemented at the federal or state level, or the effect any future legislation or regulation will have on us. However, an expansion in government's role in the U.S. healthcare industry may lower the future revenues for the products we are developing and adversely affect our future business, possibly materially.

We became a publicly traded company through the acquisition of a public shell company, and we could be liable for unanticipated claims or liabilities as a result thereof.

We were originally incorporated on April 12, 2002 as an exploration stage company engaged in the acquisition and exploration of mineral properties. We were unsuccessful in implementing our business plan as a mineral exploration company and became a public shell company. On May 27, 2004, we executed a share exchange with the shareholders of Integrated Security Technologies, Inc., a New Jersey corporation, or ISTI. However, due to disappointing results, on May 31, 2005, effective as of May 27, 2004, we terminated the share exchange agreement with the shareholders of ISTI, and we again became a public shell company. We remained a public shell company until March 8, 2006, when we became a pharmaceutical company engaged in the development of innovative pharmacological solutions.

We face substantial risks associated with being a former public shell company, including absence of accurate or adequate public information concerning the public shell company; undisclosed liabilities; improper accounting; claims or litigation from former officers, directors, employees or stockholders; contractual obligations; and regulatory requirements. Although management performed due diligence on us, there can be no assurance that such risks do not occur. The occurrence of any such risk could materially adversely affect our financial condition.

Risks Related to our Common Stock

As the market price of our common stock may fluctuate significantly, this may make it difficult for you to sell your shares of common stock when you want or at prices you find attractive.

The price of our common stock is currently traded on Nasdaq and constantly changes. In recent years, the stock market in general has experienced extreme price and volume fluctuations. We expect that the market price of our common stock will continue to fluctuate. These fluctuations may result from a variety of factors, many of which are beyond our control. These factors include:

- Clinical trial results and the timing of the release of such results,
- The amount of cash resources and our ability to obtain additional funding,
- Announcements of research activities, business developments, technological innovations or new products by us or our competitors,
- Entering into or terminating strategic relationships,
- Changes in government regulation,
- Departure of key personnel,
- Disputes concerning patents or proprietary rights,
- Changes in expense level,
- Future sales of our equity or equity-related securities,
- Public concern regarding the safety, efficacy or other aspects of the products or methodologies being developed,
- Activities of various interest groups or organizations,
- Media coverage, and
- Status of the investment markets.

We have effected a reverse stock split of our shares of common stock.

Our board of directors, or our Board, and our stockholders have approved a reverse stock split at a ratio of one-for-twelve, effective January 22, 2013. While our Board believes that the potential advantages of a reverse stock split, including meeting Nasdaq listing requirements, outweigh the risks, there can be no assurance that:

- Our shares of common stock will trade at a price in proportion to the reduction in the number of outstanding shares resulting from the reverse stock split,

- The reverse stock split will result in a per share price high enough to attract and retain employees and strategic partners,

- The bid price of our shares of common stock after a reverse stock split can be maintained at or above the minimum bid price requirement,

- Our shares of common stock will not be delisted from Nasdaq for other reasons,

- The liquidity of our shares of common stock will not be adversely affected by the reduced number of shares that would be outstanding after the reverse stock split,

- Engaging in a reverse stock split will not be perceived in a negative manner by investors, analysts or other stock market participants, or

- The reverse stock split will not result in some stockholders owning “odd-lots” of less than 100 shares of common stock, potentially resulting in higher brokerage commissions and other transaction costs than the commissions and costs of transactions in “round-lots” of even multiples of 100 shares.

Future sales of common stock or the issuance of securities senior to our common stock or convertible into, or exchangeable or exercisable for, our common stock could materially adversely affect the trading price of our common stock, and our ability to raise funds in new equity offerings.

Future sales of substantial amounts of our common stock or other equity-related securities in the public market or privately, or the perception that such sales could occur, could adversely affect prevailing trading prices of our common stock and could impair our ability to raise capital through future offerings of equity or other equity-related securities. We anticipate that we will need to raise capital though offerings of equity and equity related securities. We can make no prediction as to the effect, if any, that future sales of shares of our common stock or equity-related securities, or the availability of shares of common stock for future sale, will have on the trading price of our common stock.

Our stockholders may experience significant dilution as a result of any additional financing using our equity securities.

To the extent that we raise additional funds by issuing equity securities, our stockholders may experience significant dilution. Sale of additional equity securities at prices below certain levels may trigger anti-dilution provisions with respect to certain securities we have previously sold.

Future sales of our common stock by our existing stockholders could adversely affect our stock price.

The market price of our common stock could decline as a result of sales of a large number of shares of our common stock in the market, or the perception that these sales could occur. These sales also might make it more difficult for us

to sell equity securities in the future at a time and at a price that we deem appropriate. As of February 19, 2013, we had outstanding 7,222,397 shares of common stock, a large majority of which are freely tradeable. Giving effect to the exercise in full of all of our outstanding warrants and options, we would have outstanding 9,495,346 shares of common stock. This prospectus relates to 4,191,459 shares of common stock held by the selling stockholders and 1,846,024 shares of common stock issuable upon exercise of warrants and options held by the selling stockholders.

Our issuance of warrants and options to investors, employees and consultants may have a negative effect on the trading prices of our common stock as well as a dilutive effect.

We have issued and may continue to issue warrants, options and convertible notes at, above or below the current market price. As of February 19, 2013, we had outstanding warrants and options exercisable for 2,272,949 shares of common stock (2,241,872 as of November 30, 2012, and 1,892,142 as of August 31, 2012). In addition to the dilutive effect of a large number of shares and a low exercise price for the warrants and options, there is a potential that a large number of underlying shares may be sold in the open market at any given time, which could place downward pressure on the trading of our common stock.

Delaware law could discourage a change in control, or an acquisition of us by a third party, even if the acquisition would be favorable to you, and thereby adversely affect existing stockholders.

The Delaware General Corporation Law contains provisions that may have the effect of making more difficult or delaying attempts by others to obtain control of us, even when these attempts may be in the best interests of stockholders. Delaware law imposes conditions on certain business combination transactions with "interested stockholders." These provisions and others that could be adopted in the future could deter unsolicited takeovers or delay or prevent changes in our control or management, including transactions in which stockholders might otherwise receive a premium for their shares over then current market prices. These provisions may also limit the ability of stockholders to approve transactions that they may deem to be in their best interests.

Because we will not pay cash dividends, investors may have to sell shares in order to realize their investment.

We have not paid any cash dividends on our common stock and do not intend to pay cash dividends in the foreseeable future. We intend to retain future earnings, if any, for reinvestment in the development and expansion of our business. Any credit agreements which we may enter into with institutional lenders or otherwise may restrict our ability to pay dividends. Whether we pay cash dividends in the future will be at the discretion of our Board and will be dependent upon our financial condition, results of operations, capital requirements, and any other factors that our Board decides is relevant. See "Market Price and Dividends" and "Description of Common Stock."

Because certain of our stockholders control a significant number of shares of our common stock, they may have effective control over actions requiring stockholder approval.

As of February 19, 2013, our directors, executive officers and principal affiliated stockholders beneficially own 35.4% of our outstanding shares of common stock. As a result, these stockholders, should they act together, may have the ability to control the outcome of matters submitted to our stockholders for approval, including the election of directors and any merger, consolidation or sale of all or substantially all of our assets. In addition, these stockholders, should they act together, may have the ability to control our management and affairs. Accordingly, this concentration of ownership might harm the market price of our common stock by:

- Delaying, deferring or preventing a change in corporate control,
- Impeding a merger, consolidation, takeover or other business combination involving us, or
- Discouraging a potential acquirer from making a tender offer or otherwise attempting to obtain control of us.

Risks Related to Conducting Business in Israel

We are affected by the political, economic, and military risks of locating our principal operations in Israel.

Our operations are located in the State of Israel, and we are directly affected by political, economic, and security conditions in that country. Since the establishment of the State of Israel in 1948, a number of armed conflicts have taken place between Israel and its Arab neighbors and a state of hostility, varying in degree and intensity, has led to security and economic problems for Israel. Since October 2000, there has been a high level of violence between Israel and the Palestinians. In addition, acts of terrorism, armed conflicts or political instability in the region could negatively affect local business conditions and harm our results of operations. We cannot predict the effect on the region of any diplomatic initiatives or political developments involving Israel or the Palestinians or other countries in the Middle East. Recent political events, including political uprisings, social unrest and regime change, in various countries in the Middle East and North Africa have weakened the stability of those countries, which could result in extremists coming to power. In addition, Iran has threatened to attack Israel and is widely believed to be developing nuclear weapons. Iran is also believed to have a strong influence among extremist groups in the region, such as Hamas in Gaza and Hezbollah in Lebanon. This situation may potentially escalate in the future to violent events which may affect Israel and us. Our business, prospects, financial condition, and results of operations could be materially adversely affected if major hostilities involving Israel should occur or if trade between Israel and its current trading partners is interrupted or curtailed.

All adult male permanent residents of Israel, unless exempt, may be required to perform military reserve duty annually. Additionally, all such residents are subject to being called to active duty at any time under emergency circumstances. Some of our officers, directors, and employees currently are obligated to perform annual military reserve duty. We can provide no assurance that such requirements will not have a material adverse effect on our business, prospects, financial condition, and results of operations in the future, particularly if emergency circumstances occur.

Because almost all of our officers and directors are located in non-U.S. jurisdictions, you may have no effective recourse against our management for misconduct.

Almost all of our directors and officers are nationals and/or residents of countries other than the United States, and all or a substantial portion of their assets are located outside the United States. As a result, it may be difficult for investors to enforce within the United States any judgments obtained against such officers or directors, including judgments predicated upon the civil liability provisions of the securities laws of the United States or any U.S. state. Additionally, it may be difficult to enforce civil liabilities under U.S. securities law in original actions instituted in Israel. Israeli courts may refuse to hear a claim based on a violation of U.S. securities laws because Israel is not the most appropriate forum to bring such a claim. In addition, even if an Israeli court agrees to hear a claim, it may determine that Israeli law and not U.S. law is applicable to the claim. If U.S. law is found to be applicable, the content of applicable U.S. law must be proved as a fact, which can be a time-consuming and costly process. Certain matters of procedure will also be governed by Israeli law.

CAUTIONARY STATEMENT REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This prospectus (including the section regarding Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations) and any prospectus supplement contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of the federal securities laws regarding our business, clinical trials, financial condition, expenditures, results of operations and prospects. Words such as "expects," "anticipates," "intends," "plans," "planned expenditures," "believes," "seeks," "estima similar expressions or variations of such words are intended to identify forward-looking statements, but are not deemed to represent an all-inclusive means of identifying forward-looking statements as denoted in this prospectus. Additionally, statements concerning future matters are forward-looking statements.

Although forward-looking statements in this prospectus reflect the good faith judgment of our management, such statements can only be based on facts and factors currently known by us. Consequently, forward-looking statements are inherently subject to risks and uncertainties and actual results and outcomes may differ materially from the results and outcomes discussed in or anticipated by the forward-looking statements. Factors that could cause or contribute to such differences in results and outcomes include, without limitation, those specifically addressed under the heading "Risk Factors" above, as well as those discussed elsewhere in this prospectus. Readers are urged not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the date of this prospectus. Except as required by law, we undertake no obligation to revise or update any forward-looking statements in order to reflect any event or circumstance that may arise after the date of this prospectus. Readers are urged to carefully review and consider the various disclosures made throughout the entirety of this prospectus which attempt to advise interested parties of the risks and factors that may affect our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

USE OF PROCEEDS

We will not receive any of the proceeds from the sale of the shares of our common stock being offered for sale by the selling stockholders. However, we may receive up to approximately $8,500,000 in proceeds upon exercise of the warrants and options held by the selling stockholders, as the warrants and options have a weighted average exercise price of $4.59 per share and are exercisable into 1,846,024 shares of our common stock. None of the selling stockholders have presently advised us of their intention to exercise any warrants or options at this time. All potential proceeds will be used for the research and development of our products and for general working capital purposes. We will incur all costs associated with the preparation and filing of the registration statement of which this prospectus is a part. Brokerage fees, commissions and similar expenses, if any, attributable to the sale of shares offered hereby will be borne by the applicable selling stockholders.

MARKET PRICE AND DIVIDENDS

Market Price for our Common Stock

Our common stock was quoted on the OTCQB through February 8, 2013. Effective February 11, 2013, our common stock is listed on Nasdaq under the symbol "ORMP." The quarterly high and low reported bid prices for our common stock as quoted on the OTCQB for the periods indicated are as follows:

	High	Low
Year Ended August 31, 2011		
Three Months Ended November 30, 2010	$5.04	$3.36
Three Months Ended February 28, 2011	$4.44	$3.24
Three Months Ended May 31, 2011	$4.20	$2.76
Three Months Ended August 31, 2011	$4.08	$2.40
Year Ended August 31, 2012		
Three Months Ended November 30, 2011	$5.28	$3.00
Three Months Ended February 29, 2012	$4.56	$3.24
Three Months Ended May 31, 2012	$4.32	$3.24
Three Months Ended August 31, 2012	$4.32	$2.76
Year Ended August 31, 2013		
Three Months Ended November 30, 2012	$4.08	$3.24

The foregoing quotations were provided by Yahoo! Finance and the quotations reflect inter-dealer prices, without retail mark-up, mark-down or commission and may not represent actual transactions. On February 19, 2013, the closing price of our common stock on Nasdaq was $9.60 per share.

Holders

As of February 19, 2013, there were 7,222,397 shares of our common stock issued and outstanding held of record by approximately 96 registered stockholders. We believe that a significant number of stockholders hold their shares of our common stock in brokerage accounts and registered in the name of stock depositories and are therefore not included in the number of stockholders of record.

Dividend Policy

We have never paid any cash dividends on our common stock and do not anticipate paying any cash dividends on our common stock in the foreseeable future. We intend to retain future earnings to fund ongoing operations and future capital requirements of our business. Any future determination to pay cash dividends will be at the discretion of our Board and will be dependent upon our financial condition, results of operations, capital requirements and such other factors as our Board deems relevant.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The following discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations should be read in conjunction with our accompanying consolidated financial statements and notes thereto that appear elsewhere in this prospectus. In addition to our consolidated financial statements, the following discussion contains forward-looking statements that reflect our plans, estimates and beliefs. Our actual results could differ materially from those discussed in the forward-looking statements. Factors that could cause or contribute to these differences include those discussed below and elsewhere in this prospectus, particularly in the sections entitled "Risk Factors" and "Cautionary Statement Regarding Forward-Looking Statements."

Overview of Operations

We are a pharmaceutical company currently engaged in the research and development of innovative pharmaceutical solutions, including an orally ingestible insulin capsule to be used for the treatment of individuals with diabetes, and the use of orally ingestible capsules or pills for delivery of other polypeptides.

Short Term Business Strategy

We plan to conduct further research and development on the technology covered by the patent application "Methods and Composition for Oral Administration of Proteins," which we acquired from Hadasit in 2006 and which is pending in various foreign jurisdictions, as well as the other patents we have filed in various foreign jurisdictions since then, as discussed below under "Our Business—Patents and Licenses" and above under "Risk Factors." Through our research and development efforts, we are seeking to develop an oral dosage form that will withstand the harsh chemical environment of the stomach and intestines and will be effective in delivering active insulin or other proteins, such as exenatide, for the treatment of diabetes. The enzymes and vehicles that are added to the proteins in the formulation process must not modify the proteins chemically or biologically, and the dosage form must be safe to ingest. We plan to continue to conduct clinical trials to show the effectiveness of our technology. On December 31, 2012, we filed an IND application with the FDA, to begin a Phase 2 clinical trial of our orally ingested insulin capsule, in order to evaluate the safety, tolerability and efficacy of our oral insulin capsule on type 2 diabetic volunteers. We have been communicating with the FDA regarding our IND, and, according to FDA requirements, intend to conduct a sub study before we begin the main clinical trial. We began conducting a clinical trial of our orally ingested exenatide in January 2013, and plan to conduct a trial of the combination of the two proteins in the first quarter of calendar year 2013. Clinical trials are planned in order to substantiate our results as well as for purposes of making future filings for drug approval. We also plan to conduct further research and development by deploying our proprietary drug delivery technology for the delivery of other polypeptides in addition to insulin, and to develop other innovative pharmaceutical products.

Long Term Business Strategy

If our oral insulin capsule or other drug delivery solutions show significant promise in clinical trials, we plan to ultimately seek a strategic commercial partner, or partners, with extensive experience in the development, commercialization, and marketing of insulin applications and/or other orally digestible drugs. We anticipate such partner or partners would be responsible for, or substantially support, late stage clinical trials (Phase 3) to increase the likelihood of obtaining regulatory approvals and registrations in the appropriate markets in a timely manner. We further anticipate that such partner, or partners, would also be responsible for sales and marketing of our oral insulin capsule in these markets. Such planned strategic partnership, or partnerships, may provide a marketing and sales infrastructure for our products as well as financial and operational support for global clinical trials, post marketing

studies, label expansions and other regulatory requirements concerning future clinical development in the United States and elsewhere. Any future strategic partner, or partners, may also provide capital and expertise that would enable the partnership to develop new oral dosage form for other polypeptides. While our strategy is to partner with an appropriate party, no assurance can be given that any third party would be interested in partnering with us. Under certain circumstances, we may determine to develop one or more of our oral dosage form on our own, either world-wide or in select territories.

Other Planned Strategic Activities

In addition to developing our own oral dosage form drug portfolio, we are, on an on-going basis, considering in-licensing and other means of obtaining additional technologies to complement and/or expand our current product portfolio. Our goal is to create a well-balanced product portfolio that will enhance and complement our existing drug portfolio.

Results of Operations

Critical accounting policies

Our significant accounting policies are more fully described in the notes to our accompanying consolidated financial statements. We believe that the accounting policies below are critical for one to fully understand and evaluate our financial condition and results of operations.

The discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations is based on our consolidated financial statements, which we prepared in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. The preparation of our consolidated financial statements requires us 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 consolidated financial statements, as well as the reported revenues and expenses during the reporting periods. On an ongoing basis, we evaluate such estimates and judgments. We base our estimates on historical experience and on various other factors that we believe are reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis for making judgments about the carrying value of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions or conditions.

Marketable securities: Consist mainly of ordinary shares and a warrant to purchase ordinary shares of D.N.A, which are classified as available-for-sale and are recorded at fair value. As of October 1, 2011, the ordinary shares are not restricted and the fair value of the ordinary shares is measured based on the quoted prices of the ordinary shares on an active market. Changes in fair value, net of taxes, are reflected in other comprehensive income (loss). The ordinary shares that will be received upon exercising the warrant will be restricted for a period of six months from the exercise date. The fair value of the restricted ordinary shares receivable upon exercise of the warrant was measured based on the quoted prices of the otherwise identical unrestricted securities, adjusted for the effect of the restriction by applying a proper discount. The discount was determined with reference to other similar restricted instruments. Similar securities, with no restriction on tradability, are quoted on an active market.

Factors considered in determining whether a loss is temporary include the extent to which fair value has been less than the cost basis, and the financial condition and near-term prospects of the investee based on our intent and ability to hold the investment for a period of time sufficient to allow for any anticipated recovery in market value. The loss is recorded as a charge to earnings.

Valuation of options and warrants: We grant options to purchase shares of our common stock to employees and consultants and issue warrants in connection with some of our financings and to certain other consultants.

We account for share-based payments in accordance with the guidance that requires awards classified as equity awards be accounted for using the grant-date fair value method. The fair value of share-based payment transactions is recognized as an expense over the requisite service period, net of estimated− forfeitures. We estimate forfeitures based on historical experience and anticipated future conditions.

We elected to recognize compensation cost for an award with only service conditions that has a graded vesting schedule using the accelerated method based on the multiple-option award approach.

When stock options are granted as consideration for services provided by consultants and other non-employees, the transaction is accounted for based on the fair value of the consideration received or the fair value of the stock options issued, whichever is more reliably measurable, pursuant to the guidance. The fair value of the options granted is measured on each reporting date, and the gains (losses) are recorded to earnings over the related service period using the straight-line method.

Valuation of warrants issued as part of capital raisings that are classified as a liability: Warrants that entitle the holder to down-round protection (through ratchet and anti-dilution provisions) are classified as liabilities in the statement of financial position. The liability is measured both initially and in subsequent periods in fair value, with changes in fair value are charged to finance expenses, net.

The fair value of the warrants was determined by using Monte Carlo type model based on the risk neutral approach. The model takes as an input the estimated future dates when new capital will be raised, and builds a multi-step dynamic model. The first step is to model the risk neutral distribution of the share value on the new issue dates, then for each path to use the Black-Scholes model to estimate the value of the warrants on the last issue date including all the changes in exercise price and quantity along this path. The significant unobservable input used in the fair value measurement is the future expected issue dates. Significant delay in this input would result in a higher fair value measurement.

Taxes on income: Deferred taxes are determined utilizing the asset and liability method based on the estimated future tax effects of differences between the financial accounting and tax bases of assets and liabilities under the applicable tax laws. Deferred tax balances are computed using the tax rates expected to be in effect when those differences reverse. A valuation allowance in respect of deferred tax assets is provided if, based upon the weight of available evidence, it is more likely than not that some or all of the deferred tax assets will not be realized. We have provided a full valuation allowance with respect to our deferred tax assets.

Regarding our subsidiary, Oramed Ltd., relevant accounting guidance prohibits the recognition of deferred tax liabilities or assets that arise from differences between the financial reporting and tax bases of assets and liabilities that are measured from the local currency into U.S. Dollars using historical exchange rates, and that result from changes in exchange rates or indexing for tax purposes. Consequently, the above-mentioned differences were not reflected in the computation of deferred tax assets and liabilities.

Comparison of Three Month Period Ended November 30, 2012 to 2011 and Fiscal Year 2012 to Fiscal Year 2011

The following table summarizes certain statements of operations data for us for the three month periods ended November 30, 2012 and 2011:

	Three months ended	
Operations Data:	November 30, 2012	November 30, 2011
Research and development costs, net	$392,626	$184,016
General and administrative expenses	339,213	281,901
Financial expenses, net	226,914	12,602
Net loss for the period	$958,753	$478,519
Total other comprehensive income	(235,868)	(4,205)
Total comprehensive loss for the period	$722,885	$474,314
Loss per common share – basic and diluted	$(0.14)	$(0.08)
Weighted average common shares outstanding	6,826,896	5,842,803

The following table summarizes certain statements of operations data for us for the twelve months periods ended August 31, 2012 and 2011:

Operations Data:	Year ended August 31, 2012	August 31, 2011
Research and development expenses, net	$1,680,845	$1,159,309
General and administrative expenses	1,203,164	1,275,960
Gain on sale of investment	-	(1,033,004)
Impairment of available for sale securities	184,254	197,412
Financial expenses (income), net	185,997	(14,452)
Loss before taxes on income	(3,254,260)	(1,585,225)
Taxes on income	90,218	(23,980)
Net loss for the period	$(3,344,478)	$(1,561,245)
Loss per common share – basic and diluted	$(0.57)	$(0.29)
Weighted average common shares outstanding	5,884,595	5,417,278

Research and development expenses

Research and development expenses include costs directly attributable to the conduct of research and development programs, including the cost of salaries, payroll taxes, employee benefits, costs of registered patents materials, supplies, the cost of services provided by outside contractors, including services related to our clinical trials, clinical trial expenses, the full cost of manufacturing drug for use in research, preclinical development. All costs associated with research and development are expensed as incurred.

Clinical trial costs are a significant component of research and development expenses and include costs associated with third-party contractors. We outsource a substantial portion of our clinical trial activities, utilizing external entities such as CROs, independent clinical investigators, and other third-party service providers to assist us with the execution of our clinical studies.

Clinical activities which relate principally to clinical sites and other administrative functions to manage our clinical trials are performed primarily by CROs. CROs typically perform most of the start-up activities for our trials, including document preparation, site identification, screening and preparation, pre-study visits, training, and program management.

Clinical trial and pre-clinical trial expenses include regulatory and scientific consultants' compensation and fees, research expenses, purchase of materials, cost of manufacturing of the oral insulin capsules, payments for patient recruitment and treatment, costs related to the maintenance of our registered patents, costs related to the filings of patent applications, as well as salaries and related expenses of research and development staff.

In August 2009, Oramed Ltd. was awarded a government grant amounting to a total net amount of NIS 3.1 million (approximately $813,000), from the Office of the Chief Scientist of the Ministry of Industry, Trade and Labor of Israel, or OCS. This grant was used for research and development expenses for the period of February 2009 to June 2010. The funds were used by us to support further research and development and clinical study of our oral insulin capsule and oral GLP-1-analog. In December 2010, Oramed Ltd. was awarded a second grant, or the Second Grant, amounting to a total net amount of NIS 2.9 million (approximately $720,000) from the OCS, which was designated for research and development expenses for the period of July 2010 to November 2011. As a result of a delay in the research and development plan, as of November 30, 2011, Oramed Ltd. had used only NIS 1,473,000

(approximately $365,000) of the Second Grant. In May 2012, Oramed Ltd. was awarded an extension of nine months to use the funds of the Second Grant until August 2012. In addition, in May 2012, Oramed Ltd. was granted a third grant amounting to a total net amount of NIS 595,000 (approximately $148,000) from the OCS, which was designated for research and development expenses for the period of September 2012 to December 2012. We used the funds to support further research and development and clinical studies of our oral insulin capsule and oral GLP-1 analog. The three grants are subject to repayment according to the terms determined by the OCS and applicable law. See "—Government grants" below.

During the three months ended November 30, 2012, research and development expenses totaled $392,626, compared to $184,016 for the three months ended November 30, 2011. The increase is mainly attributed to the preparation for the FDA approved Phase 2 study that will be conducted during fiscal year 2013. The research and development costs include stock based compensation costs, which during the three months ended November 30, 2012 totaled $78,438 as compared to $24,605 during the three months ended November 30, 2011.

During the year ended August 31, 2012, research and development expenses totaled $1,680,845, compared to $1,159,309 for the year ended August 31, 2011. The increase is mainly attributed to the preparation for the FDA approved Phase 2 study that will be conducted during fiscal year 2013. The research and development costs include stock based compensation costs, which during the year ended August 31, 2012 totaled $98,688, as compared to $265,327 during the year ended August 31, 2011. The decrease is mainly attributable to the end of the vesting period at January 31, 2012 of the 72,000 options granted to Dr. Miriam Kidron in April 2010.

Government grants

The Government of Israel encourages research and development projects through the OCS, pursuant to the Law for the Encouragement of Industrial Research and Development, 1984, as amended, or the R&D Law. Under the R&D Law, a research and development plan that meets specified criteria is eligible for a grant of up to 50% of certain approved research and development expenditures. Each plan must be approved by the OCS.

In May 2012, Oramed Ltd. was granted a third grant amounting to a total net amount of NIS 595,000 (approximately $148,000) from the OCS, which was designated for research and development expenses for the period of September 2012 to December 2012. We used the funds to support further research and development and clinical studies of our oral insulin capsule and oral GLP-1 analog.

In the three months ended November 30, 2012, we recognized research and development grants in an amount of $10,058 from the OCS, and in the three months ended November 30, 2011, we recognized research and development grants in an amount of $41,257 from OCS. As of November 30, 2012, we had no contingent liabilities to the OCS.

In the years ended August 31, 2012 and 2011, we recognized research and development grants in an amount of $372,959 and $354,906, respectively. As of August 31, 2012, we did not incur any royalty liability to the OCS.

Under the terms of the grants we received from the OCS, we are obligated to pay royalties of 3% to 3.5% on all revenues derived from the sale of the products developed pursuant to the funded plans, including revenues from licensed ancillary services. Royalties are payable up to 100% of the amount of such grants, or up to 300% as detailed below, linked to the U.S. Dollar, plus annual interest at LIBOR.

The R&D Law generally requires that a product developed under a program be manufactured in Israel. However, upon notification to the OCS (and provided that the OCS does not object within 30 days), up to 10% of a company's approved Israeli manufacturing volume, measured on an aggregate basis, may be transferred outside of Israel. In addition, upon the approval of the OCS, a greater portion of the manufacturing volume may be performed outside of Israel, provided that the grant recipient pays royalties at an increased rate, which may be substantial, and the aggregate repayment amount is increased up to 300% of the grant, depending on the portion of the total manufacturing volume that is performed outside of Israel. The R&D Law further permits the OCS, among other things, to approve the transfer of manufacturing rights outside of Israel in exchange for an import of different manufacturing into Israel as a substitute, in lieu of the increased royalties. The R&D Law also allows for the approval of grants in cases in which the applicant declares that part of the manufacturing will be performed outside of Israel or by non-Israeli residents and an OCS research committee is convinced that doing so is essential for the execution of the program. This declaration will be a significant factor in the determination of the OCS as to whether to approve a program and the amount and other terms of benefits to be granted. For example, an increased royalty rate and repayment amount might be required

in such cases.

The R&D Law also provides that know-how developed under an approved research and development program may not be transferred to another person or entity without the approval of the research committee. Such approval is not required for the sale or export of any products resulting from such research or development. The research committee, under special circumstances, may approve the transfer of OCS-funded know-how outside of Israel if: (a) the grant recipient pays to the OCS a portion of the sale price paid in consideration for such OCS-funded know-how or the price paid in consideration for the sale of the grant recipient itself, as the case may be, which portion will not exceed six times the amount of the grants received by the grant recipient plus interest (or three times the amount of the grants received plus interest, in the event that the recipient of the know-how has committed to retain the R&D activities of the grant recipient in Israel after the transfer); (b) the grant recipient receives know-how from a third party in exchange for its OCS-funded know-how; (c) such transfer of OCS-funded know-how arises in connection with certain types of cooperation in research and development activities; or (d) such transfer of OCS-funded know-how arises in connection with a liquidation by reason of insolvency or receivership of the grant recipient.

The R&D Law imposes reporting requirements with respect to certain changes in the ownership of a grant recipient. The R&D Law requires the grant recipient and its controlling shareholders and foreign interested parties to notify the OCS of any change in control of the recipient or a change in the holdings of the means of control of the recipient that results in a non-Israeli becoming an interested party in the recipient, and requires the new interested party to undertake to the OCS to comply with the R&D Law. In addition, the rules of the OCS may require additional information or representations in respect of certain such events. For this purpose, "control" is defined as the ability to direct the activities of a company other than any ability arising solely from serving as an officer or director of the company. A person is presumed to have control if such person holds 50% or more of the means of control of a company. "Means of control" refers to voting rights or the right to appoint directors or the chief executive officer. An "interested party" of a company includes a holder of 5% or more of its outstanding share capital or voting rights, its chief executive officer and directors, someone who has the right to appoint its chief executive officer or at least one director, and a company with respect to which any of the foregoing interested parties owns 25% or more of the outstanding share capital or voting rights or has the right to appoint 25% or more of the directors. Accordingly, any non-Israeli who acquires 5% or more of our common stock will be required to notify the OCS that it has become an interested party and to sign an undertaking to comply with the R&D Law.

Failure to meet the R&D Law's requirements may subject us to mandatory repayment of grants received by us (together with interest and penalties), as well as expose us to criminal proceedings. In addition, the Israeli government may from time to time audit sales of products which it claims incorporate technology funded through OCS programs which may lead to additional royalties being payable on additional products.

Grants from the Bio-Jerusalem fund

The Bio-Jerusalem fund was founded by the Jerusalem Development Authority in order to support the biomed industry in Jerusalem. We are committed to pay royalties to the Bio-Jerusalem fund on proceeds from future sales at a rate of 4% and up to 100% of the amount of the grants received by the Company (Israeli CPI linked) in the total amount of $65,053 as of November 30, 2012. For the three month periods ended November 30, 2012 and 2011, we received $12,320 and $0, respectively, from the Bio-Jerusalem fund. For the year ended August 31, 2012 there were no grants received from the Bio-Jerusalem fund, and in the year ended August 31, 2011, we received $20,950 from said fund. As of November 30, 2012, we had not yet realized any revenues since inception and thus did not incur any royalty liability to the Bio-Jerusalem fund.

General and administrative expenses

General and administrative expenses include the salaries and related expenses of our management, consulting costs, legal and professional fees, traveling, business development costs, insurance expenses and other general costs.

For the three months ended November 30, 2012, general and administrative expenses totaled $339,213 compared to $281,901 for the three months ended November 30, 2011. The increase in costs incurred related to general and administrative activities during the three months ended November 30, 2012, reflect an increase in stock options granted to employees and consultants of $113,079. The increase in general and administrative expenses was partially offset by a decrease in investor relations costs, most of which were paid in the three months ended November 30, 2011 with our common stock and warrants to purchase common stock. During the three months ended November 30, 2012, as part of our general and administrative expenses, we incurred $139,770 related to stock options granted to employees and consultants, as compared to $26,691 during the three months ended November 30, 2011.

For the year ended August 31, 2012, general and administrative expenses totaled $1,203,164 compared to $1,275,960 for the year ended August 31, 2011. The decrease in costs incurred related to general and administrative activities during the year ended August 31, 2012 was mainly due to a decrease in consulting fees, which was partially offset by an increase in investor relations costs. During the year ended August 31, 2012, as part of our general and administrative expenses, we incurred $172,470 related to stock options granted to employees and consultants, as compared to $263,999 during the year ended August 31, 2011.

Financial income/expense, net

Financial expenses for the three months ended November 30, 2012 includes an expense of $296,982 resulting mainly from the removal of the anti-dilution protections from warrant liabilities and the grant of new warrants.

In the three months ended November 30, 2012, we incurred revenues from exchange rate differences as well as interest income on available cash and cash equivalents that were partially offset by bank charges. In the three months ended November 30, 2011, we received a higher amount of interest income on available cash and cash equivalents which was offset by bank charges.

Financial expenses for the year ended August 31, 2012 include an expense of $142,704 for changes in fair value of warrant liabilities, which was mainly derived from an amendment to certain warrants that reduced the exercise prices and increased the number of shares issuable pursuant thereto, as discussed below under "—Liquidity and Capital Resources." During the year ended August 31, 2012, we incurred increased losses, as compared to the year ended August 31, 2011, as a result of exchange rate differences and bank charges that were partially offset by interest income on available cash and cash equivalents. The decrease in the interest income for the year ended August 31, 2012 was also attributable to the use of funds raised by share issuances described below in the year ended August 31, 2011.

As of August 31, 2011, the warrants that were granted to Regals during the year ended August 31, 2011 were presented within stockholders' equity. After further review, we have determined that these instruments should have been classified as liabilities. Changes in the fair value of these warrants require adjustments to the amount of the liabilities recorded on our balance sheet, and the corresponding gain or loss is required to be recorded in our statement of operations. We assessed the materiality of the correction and concluded that it was immaterial to previously reported annual and interim amounts and that the correction of the error in 2012 is not material to the current year end results of operations. Accordingly, we corrected this error during the year ended August 31, 2012, as reflected in the financial expenses for the year ended August 31, 2012, and did not restate our consolidated financial statements for the prior years or interim periods impacted.

Gain on sale of investment and impairment of available for sale securities

In March 2011, we consummated a transaction with D.N.A whereby we sold to D.N.A 47% of Entera Bio Ltd.'s, or Entera's, outstanding share capital on an undiluted basis, as discussed below under "Our Business—Out-Licensed Technology." As a result of the transaction, we recognized a gain on sale of investment of $1,033,004 for the year ended August 31, 2011. Also as a result of the transaction, we received 8,404,667 ordinary shares of D.N.A, having an aggregate market value of approximately $581,977 as of March 31, 2011, the closing date of the Entera sale. The D.N.A shares were recorded at fair value as discussed above under "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations—Results of Operations—Marketable securities." As of November 30, 2012 and August 31, 2012, these ordinary shares of D.N.A had an aggregate market value of approximately $317,657 and $200,311, respectively. Pursuant to the Israel Securities Law, the ordinary shares of D.N.A that we own are subject to certain restrictions on sale. In addition, even if such restrictions are no longer applicable, the market price for D.N.A's ordinary shares may decline, which could result in a loss to us if we sell such shares at a price below the value on the date we acquired such shares. The ordinary shares of D.N.A have historically experienced low trading volume; as a

result there is no guarantee that we will be able to resell the ordinary shares of D.N.A at the prevailing market prices. Changes in fair value, net of taxes, are discussed in Note 3 to our accompanying consolidated financial statements for the three months ended November 30, 2012 and 2011 and for the years ended August 31, 2012 and 2011. See "—Liquidity and capital resources" for a discussion of the February 2013 sale of certain of our ordinary shares of D.N.A.

Liquidity and capital resources

From inception through November 30, 2012, we incurred losses in an aggregate amount of $18,850,530. We have financed our operations through the private placements of equity financing, raising a total of $16,603,071, net of transaction costs. We will seek to obtain additional financing through similar sources in the future as needed. As of November 30, 2012, we had $5,531,075 of available cash. We anticipate that we will require approximately $4.9 million to finance our activities during the 12 months following November 30, 2012.

Management is in the process of evaluating various financing alternatives as we will need to finance future research and development activities and general and administrative expenses through fund raising in the public or private equity markets. Although there is no assurance that we will be successful with those initiatives, management believes that it will be able to secure the necessary financing as a result of ongoing financing discussions with third party investors and existing stockholders as well as through additional funding from the OCS.

Effective February 11, 2013, our common stock is listed on Nasdaq under the symbol “ORMP.” As a result of our shares of common stock being listed on Nasdaq, we may experience increased trading volume in our shares of common stock and increases in our share price resulting from the heightened market exposure. However, there can be no assurance that the aforementioned benefits will result.

During the three month period ended November 30, 2012, cash and cash equivalents increased by $1,100,335 from the $4,430,740 reported as of August 31, 2012, which is due to the reasons described below. During the year ended August 31, 2012, cash and cash equivalents increased by $2,917,375 from the $1,513,365 reported as of August 31, 2011, which is primarily due to proceeds from the issuance of common stock and warrants and proceeds from the sale of our investment in Entera.

Operating activities used cash of $792,826 in the three months ended November 30, 2012, as compared to $484,070 in the three months ended November 30, 2011. Cash used for operating activities in the three months ended November 30, 2012 primarily consisted of net loss resulting from research and development and general and administrative expenses, partially offset by stock based compensation adjustments and common stock issuances, while cash used by operating activities in the three months ended November 30, 2011 primarily consisted of net loss resulting from research and development and general and administrative expenses. Operating activities used cash of $2,301,608 in the year ended August 31, 2012 and $1,705,844 in the year ended August 31, 2011. Cash used for operating activities in the year ended August 31, 2012 primarily consisted of net loss resulting from research and development and general and administrative expenses, partially offset by stock based compensation adjustments, common stock issued for services and increases in accounts payable and accrued expenses. The increase in cash used by operating activities in the year ended August 31, 2012, as compared to the year ended August 31, 2011, is mainly due to the gain on sale of investment of $1,033,004 from our sale of Entera’s shares as discussed below under “Our Business—Out-Licensed Technology,” that was recognized in the year ended August 31, 2011.

Investing activities provided cash of $454,227 in the three months ended November 30, 2012, as compared to $448,939 in the three months ended November 30, 2011. Cash provided by investing activities in the three months ended November 30, 2012 consisted primarily of proceeds from short-term bank deposits. Cash provided by investing activities in the three months ended November 30, 2011 consisted primarily of proceeds from the sale of our investment in Entera. Investing activities provided cash of $1,768,898 in the year ended August 31, 2012, as compared to $1,703,430 used in investing activities in the year ended August 31, 2011. Cash provided by investing activities in the year ended August 31, 2012 consisted primarily of proceeds from short-term bank deposits and proceeds from the sale of our investment in Entera. In the year ended August 31, 2011, cash used in investing activities consisted primarily of purchasing short term investments.

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Financing activities provided cash of $1,458,436 in the three months ended November 30, 2012, as compared to $0 for the three months ended November 30, 2011. Cash provided by financing activities during the three months ended November 30, 2012 consisted of proceeds from our issuance of common stock and warrants as further discussed below. Financing activities provided cash of $3,488,942 in the year ended August 31, 2012 and $3,694,212 in the year ended August 31, 2011. Cash provided by financing activities during both periods consisted of proceeds from our issuance of common stock and warrants.

During the three months period ended November 30, 2012, of the $10,058 OCS grants we recognized during such period, we received none towards our research and development expenses, as was also the case in the three months ended November 30, 2011. The amounts that were recognized but not received during the three months ended November 30, 2012 are expected to be received from the OCS following the submission of periodic and final reports by Oramed Ltd., and their examination by the OCS. The OCS has supported our activity in the past three years.

During the year ended August 31, 2012, of the $372,959 OCS grants we recognized during such period, we received approximately $305,984 from the OCS towards our research and development expenses, as compared to $284,817 received in the year ended August 31, 2011. The amounts that were recognized but not received during the year ended August 31, 2012 are expected to be received from the OCS following the submission of periodic and final reports by Oramed Ltd., and their examination by the OCS. In May 2012, Oramed Ltd. was awarded a nine month extension through August 2012 for its existing Second Grant, and an additional grant amounting to a total net amount of NIS 595,000 (approximately $148,000) from the OCS, which extended Second Grant and additional grant were designated to support further research and development and clinical studies of our oral insulin capsule and oral GLP-1 analog from December 2011 to December 2012.

During fiscal years 2012 and 2011 we issued a total of 89,970 shares of common stock to various third party vendors for services rendered. The aggregate value of those shares was approximately $335,429. We also consummated three private placements by selling 967,662 and 801,852 “units” at a purchase price of $3.84 and $4.44 per unit, respectively, for total consideration of $3,715,800 and $3,560,192, respectively. Each unit consisted of one share of common stock and a five-year warrant to purchase 0.35 and 0.50, respectively, of a share of common stock at an exercise price of $6.00 per share.

Our recent financing activities include the following:

- In January 2011, we issued a total of 8,334 shares of our common stock, valued at $30,000, in the aggregate, to a third party as remuneration for services rendered.

- In February 2011, we granted options to purchase up to 20,834 shares of our common stock, at an exercise price of $6.00 per share, to a consultant for services rendered. The options vest in five annual installments commencing in February 2012 and expiring in February 2021. The initial fair value of the options on the date of grant was $62,185, calculated using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model, and was based on the following assumptions: dividend yield of 0% for all years; expected volatility of 78.65%; risk-free interest rates of 3.42%; and the remaining contractual life of 10 years. The fair value of the options granted is measured on a final basis at the end of the related service period and is recognized over the related service period using the straight-line method.

- In March 2011, we completed a private placement pursuant to which we sold to the investors an aggregate of 873,961 “units” at a purchase price of $3.84 per unit for total consideration of $3,356,000. Each unit consisted of one share of our common stock and a five-year warrant to purchase 0.35 of a share of our common stock at an exercise price of $6.00 per share. We also issued 16,397 shares of our common stock and warrants to purchase 5,906 shares of our common stock as finders’ fees in connection with the private placement. These amounts include the $250,000 investment by D.N.A in connection with our technology transaction on March 31, 2011.

- In April 2011, we granted 3,584 options to a third-party as remuneration for services rendered at an exercise price of $6.00 per share (higher than the traded market price on the date of grant). The options vested immediately on the date of grant and will expire in April 2016. The fair value of these options on the date of grant was $10,000, calculated using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model, and was based on the following assumptions: dividend yield of 0% for all years; expected volatility of 79.24%; risk-free interest rates of 2.06%; and the remaining contractual life of five years.

- In April 2011, we completed a private placement pursuant to which we sold to the investors an aggregate of 93,701 "units" at a purchase price of $3.84 per unit for total consideration of $359,800. Each unit consisted of one share of our common stock and a five-year warrant to purchase 0.35 of a share of our common stock at an exercise price of $6.00 per share. We also issued five year warrants to purchase 5,622 shares of our common stock at an exercise price of $6.00 per share and paid $21,588 as finders' fees in connection with the private placement.

- In May 2011, we issued 14,744 shares of our common stock, valued at $47,769, in the aggregate, to a third party as remuneration for services rendered.

- In May 2011, we issued 16,667 shares of our common stock, valued at $60,000, in the aggregate, to a third party as remuneration for services to be rendered.

- In July 2011, we issued warrants to purchase 2,667 shares of our common stock at an exercise price of $6.00 per share to a third-party as remuneration for services rendered during the 12 month period commencing in May 2011. The warrants vest in twelve equal annual installments commencing in October 2011 and will expire in July 2016. The fair value of these warrants on the date of grant was $5,057, calculated using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model, and was based on the following assumptions: dividend yield of 0% for all years; expected volatility of 77.39%; risk-free interest rates of 1.55%; and the remaining contractual life of five years.

- In December 2011, we issued 6,917 shares of our common stock, valued at $24,900, in the aggregate, to an advisor as remuneration for services rendered.

- In February 2012, we issued warrants to purchase 62,500 shares of our common stock at an exercise price of $6.00 per share to an advisor as remuneration for services to be rendered during the 12 month period commencing in February 2012. The warrants vest in 12 equal monthly installments commencing in February 2012 and will expire in February 2017. The fair value of these warrants on the date of grant was $171,236, calculated using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model, and was based on the following assumptions: dividend yield of 0% for all years; expected volatility of 76.82%; risk-free interest rates of 0.81%; and the remaining contractual life of five years.

- In March 2012, we issued 11,084 shares in the aggregate of our common stock, valued at $38,570, to two advisory companies as remuneration for services rendered.

- In May 2012, we issued 6,917 shares of our common stock, valued at $24,900, in the aggregate, to an advisor as remuneration for services rendered.

- In July 2012, we issued 4,167 shares of our common stock, valued at $16,000, in the aggregate, to an advisor as remuneration for services rendered.

- Between August and November 2012, we completed private placements pursuant to which we sold to the investors an aggregate of 1,137,336 "units" at a purchase price of $4.44 per unit for total consideration of $5,049,710. Each unit consisted of one share of our common stock and a five-year warrant to purchase 0.50 of a share of our common stock at an exercise price of $6.00 per share. We paid cash compensation of $84,135 as a finder's fee. We also issued 1,127 shares of our common stock and warrants to purchase 564 shares of our common stock as a finder's fee to a third party in connection with the private placements and issued 12,745 shares of our common stock and warrants to purchase 6,373 shares of our common stock as a finder's fee to Mr. Leonard Sank, one of our directors. The units issued in these private placements, except 11,261 of such units, are included in this prospectus for resale. See "Selling Stockholders." Most of the selling stockholders were granted customary registration rights with respect to resales of shares, including the shares underlying the warrants. Regals participated in such private placements and received certain special rights, including preemptive rights as long as they hold at least 5% of our outstanding common stock. With respect to Regals' participation in the August 2012 private placement, we

undertook to file a registration statement to register their shares and the shares underlying their warrants, by December 27, 2012. Since such registration statement was not timely filed, we may be required to pay liquidated damages of $10,000 or, at Regals' discretion, 27,027 shares of common stock. Such liquidated damages may increase if we do not meet the Effectiveness Deadline as defined in Regals' agreement. The liquidated damages may not exceed, in the aggregate, $100,000. Regals has not notified us that they plan to request such payment, and such damages may be waived by Regals.

• Ιν Οχτοβερ 2012, ωε εντερεδ ιντο α Σεχυριτιεσ Πυρχηασε Αγρεεμεντ ωιτη Δ.Ν.Α, αχχορδινγ το ωηιχη, ωε ισσυεδ το Δ.Ν.Α 199,172 σηαρεσ οφ ουρ χομμον στοχκ ιν χονσιδερατιον φορ τηε Δ.Ν.Α Ωαρραντ. Μρ. Ζεεϖ Βρονφελδ, α χοντρολλινγ σηαρεηολδερ οφ Δ.Ν.Α, βενεφιχιαλλψ οωνεδ 7.1% οφ ουρ ουτστανδινγ χομμον στοχκ πριορ το τηε τρανσαχτιον. Ασ α ρεσυλτ οφ τηε ηολδινγσ οφ Μρ. Βρονφελδ, τηε Ισραελι Σεχυριτιεσ Αυτηοριτψ, ορ τηε ΙΣΑ, ινφορμεδ Δ.Ν.Α τηατ ιν ιτσ οπινιον τηε προχεδυρε οφ αππροϖινγ τηε τρανσαχτιον βψ Δ.Ν.Α ωασ νοτ ιν αχχορδανχε ωιτη αππλιχαβλε λαω. Ωε, βασεδ ον α λεγαλ οπινιον ωε ρεχειϖεδ φρομ χουνσελ, αρε οφ τηε οπινιον τηατ τηε προχεδυρε ωασ ιν ορδερ, βασεδ ον πρεχεδεντσ ανδ χουνσελ σ εξπεριενχε ωιτη σιμιλαρ χασεσ. Ωε ηαδ πρεϖιουσλψ αχθυιρεδ 8,404,667 ορδιναρψ σηαρεσ οφ Δ.Ν.Α ισσυεδ ιν Μαρχη 2011 ασ φυρτηερ δισχυσσεδ ιν Ουρ Βυσινεσσ Ουτ−Λιχενσεδ Τεχηνολογψ. Ιν Φεβρυαρψ 2013, φολλοωινγ ρεχειπτ βψ Δ.Ν.Α οφ ΤΑΣΕ αππροϖαλ το λιστ τηε ορδιναρψ σηαρεσ οφ Δ.Ν.Α ισσυαβλε υπον εξερχισε οφ τηε Δ.Ν.Α Ωαρραντ, ωε σεντ το Δ.Ν.Α αν εξερχισε νοτιχε το εξερχισε τηε Δ.Ν.Α Ωαρραντ. Ιν αδδιτιον, ιν Φεβρυαρψ 2013 ωε σολδ 3,500,000 οφ τηε Δ.Ν.Α σηαρεσ τηατ ωερε ισσυεδ το υσ ιν Μαρχη 2011. Τηε σηαρεσ ωερε σολδ ιν α πριϖατε τρανσαχτιον φορ α τοταλ οφ ΝΙΣ 420,000 (ορ αππροξιματελψ ∃114,000, βασεδ ον τηε εξχηανγε ρατε βετωεεν τηε ΝΙΣ ανδ τηε Υ.Σ. δολλαρ, ασ θυοτεδ βψ τηε Βανκ οφ Ισραελ ον τηε δατε οφ σαλε), βεφορε βροκεραγε φεεσ. Ασ οφ Φεβρυαρψ 19, 2013 ωε οων αππροξιματελψ 2.6% οφ Δ.Ν.Α σ ουτστανδινγ ορδιναρψ σηαρεσ, ανδ, φολλοωινγ τηε εξερχισε οφ τηε Δ.Ν.Α Ωαρραντ, οων αππροξιματελψ 12.8% οφ Δ.Ν.Α σ ορδιναρψ σηαρεσ. Πυρσυαντ το τηε Ισραελ Σεχυριτιεσ Λαω, τηε ρεμαινινγ ορδιναρψ σηαρεσ οφ Δ.Ν.Α τηατ ωε οων αρε συβφεχτ το χερταιν ρεστριχτιονσ ον σαλε. Ιν αδδιτιον, εϖεν ιφ συχη ρεστριχτιονσ αρε νο λονγερ αππλιχαβλε, τηε μαρκετ πριχε φορ Δ.Ν.Α σ ορδιναρψ σηαρεσ μαψ δεχλινε, ωηιχη χουλδ ρεσυλτ ιν α λοσσ το υσ ιφ ωε σελλ συχη σηαρεσ ατ α πριχε βελοω τηε ϖαλυε ον τηε δατε ωε αχθυιρεδ συχη σηαρεσ. Τηε ορδιναρψ σηαρεσ οφ Δ.Ν.Α ηαϖε ηιστοριχαλλψ εξπεριενχεδ λοω τραδινγ ϖολυμε; ασ α ρεσυλτ τηερε ισ νο γυαραντεε τηατ ωε ωιλλ βε αβλε το ρεσελλ ουρ ρεμαινινγ ορδιναρψ σηαρεσ οφ Δ.Ν.Α ατ τηε πρεϖαιλινγ μαρκετ πριχεσ.

• In November 2012, we entered into the Agreement with Regals in connection with the Warrants. Pursuant to the Agreement, we and Regals agreed to amend the Warrants to provide that the anti-dilution protection of the Warrants shall be deleted in its entirety. In addition, as to the warrants issued in August and November 2012, the parties agreed to reduce the exercise price to $3.7656 per share, the current exercise price per share of the warrants originally issued in January 2011. At such time, we also issued to Regals the New Warrant. All such warrant shares issued to Regals are included in this prospectus for resale. See “Selling Stockholders.”

• In connection with the New Warrant, Nadav Kidron, our President, Chief Executive Officer and a director, in his personal capacity as one of our stockholders, agreed that following the execution and delivery of the Agreement, in the event that an adjustment pursuant to the anti-dilution protection of the Warrants (had they not been amended by the Agreement) would have been triggered and the number of shares of our common stock that Regals would have been able to purchase under the Warrants would have increased by an aggregate number in excess of 137,311 common shares, then Regals shall have the right to purchase from Mr. Kidron such number of shares of our common stock owned by Mr. Kidron, up to a maximum of 112,690 shares of our common stock. This right shall survive until the termination of the Warrants.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

As of August 31, 2012 and November 30, 2012, we had no off balance sheet arrangements that have had or that we expect would be reasonably likely to have a future material effect on our financial condition, changes in financial condition, revenues or expenses, results of operations, liquidity, capital expenditures or capital resources.

Planned Expenditures

The estimated expenses referenced herein are in accordance with our business plan. Since our technology is still in the development stage, it can be expected that there will be changes in some budgetary items. Our planned expenditures for the twelve months beginning February 1, 2013 are as follows:

Category	Amount
Research and development, net of OCS funds	$ 3,616,000
General and administrative expenses	1,026,000
Financial income, net	(12,000)
Total	$ 4,630,000

As indicated above, in December 2012 we filed an IND application with the FDA for our orally ingested insulin and we are conducting, or planning to conduct, further clinical studies with our exenatide capsule and the combination therapy, respectively, and others. We expect to have a significant increase in research and development expenses during the term of the FDA approved Phase 2 study that will be conducted during fiscal year 2013. Our ability to complete these activities is dependent on several major factors including the ability to attract sufficient financing on terms acceptable to us and receiving additional grants from the OCS.

OUR BUSINESS

General

We are a pharmaceutical company currently engaged in the research and development of innovative pharmaceutical solutions, including an orally ingestible insulin capsule to be used for the treatment of individuals with diabetes, and the use of orally ingestible capsules or pills for delivery of other polypeptides.

Oral Insulin: We are seeking to revolutionize the treatment of diabetes through our proprietary flagship product, an orally ingestible insulin capsule (ORMD0801). Our technology allows insulin to travel from the gastrointestinal tract via the portal vein to the bloodstream, revolutionizing the manner in which insulin is delivered. It enables its passage in a more physiological manner than current delivery methods of insulin. Our technology is a platform that has the potential to deliver medications and vaccines orally that today can only be delivered via injection.

GLP-1 Analog: Our second pipeline product is orally ingestible exenatide (GLP-1 analog) capsule, which aids in the balance of blood-sugar levels and decreases appetite. Results of a trial on healthy volunteers and type 2 diabetic patients are expected in the first quarter of calendar year 2013.

Combination of Oral Insulin and GLP-1 Analog: Our third pipeline product is a combination of our two primary products, oral insulin and oral exenatide. Preliminary results of this trial were announced in June 2012. The results showed that our two main products have greater positive effects when given together, as a combination therapy, above the administration of each product alone. A human clinical trial on healthy volunteers is expected to commence in the first quarter of calendar year 2013.

Diabetes: Diabetes is a disease in which the body does not produce or properly use insulin. Insulin is a hormone that causes sugar to be absorbed into cells, where the sugar is converted into energy needed for daily life. The cause of diabetes is attributed both to genetics (type 1 diabetes) and, most often, to environmental factors such as obesity and lack of exercise (type 2 diabetes). According to the International Diabetes Federation, an estimated 371 million people worldwide suffered from diabetes in 2012. In 2012, an estimated 4.8 million people died from consequences of high blood sugar. According to the American Diabetes Association, or ADA, in the United States there were approximately 25.8 million people with diabetes, or 8.3% of the U.S. population in 2010. Diabetes is a leading cause of blindness, kidney failure, heart attack, stroke and amputation.

Intellectual Property: We own a portfolio of patents and patent applications covering our technologies and we are aggressively protecting these technology developments on a worldwide basis.

Management: We are led by a highly-experienced management team knowledgeable in the treatment of diabetes. Our Chief Medical and Technology Officer, Miriam Kidron, PhD, is a world-recognized pharmacologist and a biochemist and the innovator primarily responsible for our oral insulin technology development and know-how.

Scientific Advisory Board: Our management team has access to our internationally recognized Scientific Advisory Board whose members are thought-leaders in their respective areas. The Scientific Advisory Board is comprised of Dr. Nir Barzilai, Professor Ele Ferrannini, Professor Avram Hershko, Dr. Derek LeRoith, Dr. John Amatruda and Dr. Michael Berelowitz acting as Chairman.

Strategy

Short Term Business Strategy

We plan to conduct further research and development on the technology covered by the patent application "Methods and Composition for Oral Administration of Proteins," which we acquired from Hadasit in 2006 and which is pending in various foreign jurisdictions, as well as the other patents we have filed in various foreign jurisdictions since then, as discussed below under "—Patents and Licenses" and above under "Risk Factors." Through our research and development efforts, we are seeking to develop an oral dosage form that will withstand the harsh chemical environment of the stomach and intestines and will be effective in delivering active insulin or other proteins, such as exenatide, for the treatment of diabetes. The enzymes and vehicles that are added to the proteins in the formulation process must not modify the proteins chemically or biologically, and the dosage form must be safe to ingest. We plan to continue to conduct clinical trials to show the effectiveness of our technology. On December 31, 2012, we filed an IND application with the FDA to begin a Phase 2 clinical trial of our orally ingested insulin capsule, in order to evaluate the safety, tolerability and efficacy of our oral insulin capsule on type 2 diabetic volunteers. We have been communicating with the FDA regarding our IND, and, according to FDA requirements, intend to conduct a sub study before we begin the main clinical trial. We began conducting a clinical trial of our orally ingested exenatide in January 2013, and plan to conduct a trial of the combination of the two proteins in the first quarter of calendar year 2013. Clinical trials are planned in order to substantiate our results as well as for purposes of making future filings for drug approval. We also plan to conduct further research and development by deploying our proprietary drug delivery technology for the delivery of other polypeptides in addition to insulin, and to develop other innovative pharmaceutical products.

Long Term Business Strategy

If our oral insulin capsule or other drug delivery solutions show significant promise in clinical trials, we plan to ultimately seek a strategic commercial partner, or partners, with extensive experience in the development, commercialization, and marketing of insulin applications and/or other orally digestible drugs. We anticipate such partner or partners would be responsible for, or substantially support, late stage clinical trials (Phase 3) to increase the likelihood of obtaining regulatory approvals and registrations in the appropriate markets in a timely manner. We further anticipate that such partner, or partners, would also be responsible for sales and marketing of our oral insulin capsule in these markets. Such planned strategic partnership, or partnerships, may provide a marketing and sales infrastructure for our products as well as financial and operational support for global clinical trials, post marketing studies, label expansions and other regulatory requirements concerning future clinical development in the United States and elsewhere. Any future strategic partner, or partners, may also provide capital and expertise that would enable the partnership to develop new oral dosage form for other polypeptides. While our strategy is to partner with an appropriate party, no assurance can be given that any third party would be interested in partnering with us. Under certain circumstances, we may determine to develop one or more of our oral dosage form on our own, either world-wide or in select territories.

Other Planned Strategic Activities

In addition to developing our own oral dosage form drug portfolio, we are, on an on-going basis, considering in-licensing and other means of obtaining additional technologies to complement and/or expand our current product portfolio. Our goal is to create a well-balanced product portfolio that will enhance and complement our existing drug portfolio.

Product Development

Orally Ingestible Insulin

During fiscal year 2007 we conducted several clinical studies of our orally ingestible insulin. The studies were intended to assess both the safety/tolerability and absorption properties of our proprietary oral insulin. Based on the pharmacokinetic and pharmacologic outcomes of these trials, we decided to continue the development of our oral insulin product.

In November 2007, we successfully completed animal studies in preparation for the Phase 1B clinical trial of our oral insulin capsule (ORMD0801). In January 2008, we commenced the non-FDA approved Phase 1B clinical trials with our oral insulin capsule, in healthy human volunteers with the intent of dose optimization. In March 2008, we successfully completed our Phase 1B clinical trials.

In April 2008, we commenced a non-FDA approved Phase 2A study to evaluate the safety and efficacy of our oral insulin capsule in type 2 diabetic volunteers at Hadassah Medical Center in Jerusalem. In August 2008, we announced the successful results of this trial.

In July 2008 we were granted approval by the Institutional Review Board Committee of Hadassah Medical Center in Jerusalem, or IRB, to conduct a non-FDA approved Phase 2A study to evaluate the safety and efficacy of our oral insulin capsule on type 1 diabetic volunteers. In September 2008, we announced the beginning of this trial. In July 2009 we reported positive results from this trial.

In May 2009, we commenced a non-FDA approved Phase 2B study in South Africa to evaluate the safety, tolerability and efficacy of our oral insulin capsule on type 2 diabetic volunteers. In May 2010, we reported that the capsule was found to be well tolerated and exhibited a positive safety profile. No cumulative adverse effects were reported throughout this first study of extended exposure to the capsule.

In February 2010, we entered into agreements with Vetgenerics Research G. Ziv Ltd., a clinical research organization, to conduct a toxicology trial on our oral insulin capsules. In March 2011, we reported that we successfully completed the resulting comprehensive toxicity study for our oral insulin capsule. The study was completed under conditions prescribed by the FDA Good Laboratory Practices regulations.

In September 2010, we reported the successful results of an exploratory clinical trial testing the effectiveness of our oral insulin capsule in type 1 diabetes patients suffering from uncontrolled diabetes. Unstable or labile diabetes is characterized by recurrent, unpredictable and dramatic blood glucose swings often linked with irregular hyperglycemia and sometimes serious hypoglycemia affecting type 1 diabetes patients. This completed exploratory study was a proof of concept study for defining a novel indication for ORMD0801. We believe the encouraging results justify further clinical development of ORMD0801 capsule application toward management of uncontrolled diabetes.

In September 2012, we entered into a Master Services Agreement with Medpace to retain Medpace as a CRO for our upcoming Phase 2 clinical trial for an oral insulin capsule that is expected to start in the first calendar quarter of 2013 in the United States, and is expected to be completed in December 2013. As consideration for its services, we will pay Medpace a total amount of approximately $3,500,000 during the term of the engagement, based on the achievement of certain milestones.

In December 2012, we filed an IND application with the FDA for a Phase 2 clinical trial of our orally ingested insulin candidate, ORMD0801. We have been communicating with the FDA regarding our IND, and, according to FDA requirements, intend to conduct a sub study before we begin the main clinical trial.

GLP-1 Analog

In September 2008 we announced the launch of pre-clinical trials of ORMD0901, an analog for GLP-1, a gastrointestinal hormone. The pre-clinical trials include animal studies which suggest that the GLP-1 analog (exenatide-4) when combined with Oramed's absorption promoters is absorbed through the gastrointestinal tract and retains its biological activity.

GLP-1 is an incretin hormone - a type of gastrointestinal hormone that stimulates the secretion of insulin from the pancreas. The incretin concept was hypothesized when it was noted that glucose ingested by mouth (oral) stimulated two to three times more insulin release than the same amount of glucose administered intravenously. In addition to stimulating insulin release, GLP-1 was found to suppress glucagon release (hormone involved in regulation of glucose) from the pancreas, slow gastric emptying to reduce the rate of absorption of nutrients into the blood stream, and increase satiety. Other important beneficial attributes of GLP-1 are its effects of increasing the number of beta cells (cells that manufacture and release insulin) in the pancreas and, possibly, protection of the heart.

In September 2009, we received approval from the IRB to commence human clinical trials of an oral GLP-1 analog. The approval was granted after successful pre-clinical results were reported. The trials were conducted on healthy

male volunteers at Hadassah University Medical Center in Jerusalem. These first-in-humans clinical trials were testing the safety and efficacy of ORMD0901, an encapsulated oral GLP-1 analog formulation. The study monitored the responses of healthy males to a single dose delivered 60 minutes before a glucose load and was completed in December 2009. ORMD0901 was well tolerated by all subjects and demonstrated physiological activity, as extrapolated from ensuing subject insulin levels when compared to those observed after treatment with placebo.

A further clinical trial for our exenatide capsule on healthy volunteers and type 2 diabetic patients began in January 2013. We expect to receive results from such trial in the first quarter of calendar year 2013.

Combination Therapy

In June 2012, we presented an abstract, which reported on the impact of our oral insulin capsule ORMD0801 delivered in combination with our oral exenatide capsule ORMD0901. The work that was presented assessed the safety and effectiveness of a combination of oral insulin and oral exenatide treatments delivered to pigs prior to food intake. The drug combination resulted in significantly improved blood glucose regulation when compared to administration of each drug separately. A clinical trial is expected to commence in the first quarter of calendar year 2013.

Raw Materials

Our oral insulin capsule is currently manufactured by Swiss Caps AG, or Swiss Caps.

In May 2010, Oramed Ltd. entered into an agreement with SAFC Pharma, or SAFC, to develop a process to produce one of our oral capsule ingredients and in June, 2011, Oramed Ltd. issued a purchase order to SAFC for producing the ingredient.

In July 2010, Oramed Ltd. entered into the Manufacturing and Supply Agreement, or MSA, with Sanofi-Aventis Deutschland GMBH, or Sanofi-Aventis. According to the MSA, Sanofi-Aventis will supply Oramed Ltd. with specified quantities of recombinant human insulin to be used for clinical trials in the United States.

We purchase, pursuant to separate agreements with third parties, the raw materials required for the manufacturing of our oral capsule. We generally depend upon a limited number of suppliers for the raw materials. Although alternative sources of supply for these materials are generally available, we could incur significant costs and disruptions if we would need to change suppliers. The termination of our relationships with our suppliers or the failure of these suppliers to meet our requirements for raw materials on a timely and cost-effective basis could have a material adverse affect on our business, prospects, financial condition and results of operations.

Patents and Licenses

We maintain a proactive intellectual property strategy which includes patent filings in multiple jurisdictions, including the United States and other commercially significant markets. We hold 35 patent applications currently pending, with respect to various compositions, methods of production and oral administration of proteins and exenatide. Expiration dates for pending patents, if granted, will fall between 2026 and 2032.

In January 2012, we received the approval for a key patent by the Australian Patent Office. The patent covers an important part of our core technology which allows for the oral delivery of peptides.

In January 2012, we filed a provisional patent application with the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office for a combination therapy of our lead compound, ORMD0801, in combination with our oral GLP-1 analog formulation, ORMD0901.

In February 2012, we filed a provisional patent application with the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office for the composition of a key ingredient of our oral capsules.

In May 2012, we were issued a patent by each of the Israeli Patent Office, which covers part of our technology with respect to oral delivery of peptides, and the New Zealand Patent Office, which covers part of our technology with

respect to oral exenatide compositions.

In December 2012, we were issued a patent by the South African Patent Office, which covers part of our technology with respect to oral delivery of peptides.

Consistent with our strategy to seek protection in key markets worldwide, we have been and will continue to pursue the patent applications and corresponding foreign counterparts of such applications. We believe that our success will depend on our ability to obtain patent protection for our intellectual property.

Our patent strategy is as follows:

Aggressively protect all current and future technological developments to assure strong and broad protection by filing patents and/or continuations in part as appropriate,

Protect technological developments at various levels, in a complementary manner, including the base technology, as well as specific applications of the technology, and

Establish comprehensive coverage in the United States and in all relevant foreign markets in anticipation of future commercialization opportunities.

We also rely on trade secrets and unpatentable know-how that we seek to protect, in part, by confidentiality agreements. Our policy is to require our employees, consultants, contractors, manufacturers, outside scientific collaborators and sponsored researchers, our Board, technical review board and other advisors to execute confidentiality agreements upon the commencement of employment or consulting relationships with us. These agreements provide that all confidential information developed or made known to the individual during the course of the individual's relationship with us is to be kept confidential and not disclosed to third parties except in specific limited circumstances. We also require signed confidentiality or material transfer agreements from any company that is to receive our confidential information. In the case of employees, consultants and contractors, the agreements provide that all inventions conceived by the individual while rendering services to us shall be assigned to us as the exclusive property of our Company. There can be no assurance, however, that all persons who we desire to sign such agreements will sign, or if they do, that these agreements will not be breached, that we would have adequate remedies for any breach, or that our trade secrets or unpatentable know-how will not otherwise become known or be independently developed by competitors.

Partnerships and Collaborative Arrangements

In July 2010, we entered into the MSA with Sanofi-Aventis. Pursuant to the MSA, Sanofi-Aventis will supply specified quantities of recombinant human insulin to be used for clinical trials in the United States.

In September 2011, we entered into the fourth agreement with Hadasit, Dr. Miriam Kidron and Dr. Daniel Schurr, or the Fourth Agreement, to facilitate clinical trials and provide other services. According to the Fourth Agreement, Hadasit will be entitled to total consideration of $200,000 to be paid in accordance with the actual progress of the study, none of which was recognized or paid through August 31, 2012. See "Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence" below for a further description of the terms and conditions of the Fourth Agreement.

In December 2011, we received a quotation for the supply of insulin soft gel capsules for our clinical trials according to which Swiss Caps manufactured insulin capsules for total consideration of CHF 395,000 (approximately $411,000). The manufacturing was completed during November 2012.

In February 2012, we entered into an advisory agreement with a third party advisor for a period of one year, pursuant to which the advisor agreed to provide investor relations services for share based compensation as follows: 25,000

shares of our common stock will be issued in six installments over the engagement period, commencing as of February 15, 2012, and a warrant to purchase 62,500 shares of our common stock. The warrant has a term of five years and an exercise price of $6.00 per share and vests in 12 monthly installments over the first year of the agreement. In July 2012, we and the advisor entered into an amendment to the agreement, according to which the original agreement was extended until July 3, 2013 (unless terminated earlier by one of the parties), and a new payment and vesting schedule was determined as of such date for the remaining share based compensation and unvested warrant shares, respectively, until the end of the new term of the agreement. As of November 30, 2012, 8,334 shares of our common stock had been issued to the advisor, and 33,334 of the warrant shares had vested.

In September 2012, we entered into a Master Services Agreement with Medpace to retain Medpace as a CRO for our upcoming Phase 2 clinical trial for an oral insulin capsule that is expected to start in the first calendar quarter of 2013 in the United States, and is expected to be completed in December 2013. As consideration for its services, we will pay Medpace a total amount of approximately $3,500,000 during the term of the engagement, based on the achievement of certain milestones.

Out-Licensed Technology

In June 2010, Oramed Ltd. entered into a joint venture agreement with D.N.A for the establishment of Entera. Under the terms of a license agreement that was entered into between Oramed and Entera in August 2010, we out-licensed technology to Entera, on an exclusive basis, for the development of oral delivery drugs for certain indications to be agreed upon between the parties. The out-licensed technology differs from our main delivery technology that is used for oral insulin and GLP-1 analog and is subject to different patent applications. Entera's initial development effort is for an oral formulation for the treatment of osteoporosis. The license was royalty-free unless our ownership interest in Entera decreased to 30% or less of its outstanding share capital, in which case royalties would have been payable with respect to revenues derived from certain indications. Under certain circumstances, Entera may have received ownership of the licensed technology, in which case we would have received a license back on the same terms.

D.N.A initially invested $600,000 in Entera, and Entera was initially owned in equal parts by Oramed and D.N.A. Entera's Chief Executive Officer, Dr. Phillip Schwartz, was granted options to purchase ordinary shares of Entera, reflecting 9.9% of Entera's share capital, upon full exercise.

In March 2011, we consummated a transaction with D.N.A, whereby we sold to D.N.A 47% of Entera's outstanding share capital on an undiluted basis. As consideration for the Entera shares, we received a promissory note issued by D.N.A in the principal amount of $450,000, with an annual interest rate of 0.45%, to be paid within four months after closing, and 8,404,667 ordinary shares of D.N.A, having an aggregate market value of approximately $581,977 as of March 31, 2011 ($200,311 as of November 30, 2012). The promissory note was secured by a personal guarantee of the D.N.A majority shareholders and its term was extended in August 2011. D.N.A paid off the promissory note in November 2011. The ordinary shares of D.N.A were restricted for six months from the closing. In February 2013 we sold 3,500,000 of the D.N.A shares that were issued to us in March 2011. The shares were sold in a private transaction for a total of NIS 420,000 (or approximately $114,000, based on the exchange rate between the NIS and the U.S. dollar, as quoted by the Bank of Israel on the date of sale), before brokerage fees. Pursuant to the Israel Securities Law, the remaining ordinary shares of D.N.A that we own are subject to certain additional restrictions on sale through the market, which will expire on March 31, 2013. Following that date, the market price for D.N.A's ordinary shares may decline, which could result in a loss to us if we sell such shares at a price below the value on the date we acquired such shares. The ordinary shares of D.N.A have historically experienced low trading volume; as a result there is no guarantee that we will be able to resell our remaining ordinary shares of D.N.A at the prevailing market prices. In addition, D.N.A invested $250,000 in our private placement investment round, which closed in March 2011, for which it received 65,105 shares of our common stock and a five-year warrant to purchase 22,787 shares of our common stock at an exercise price of $6.00 per share.

As part of the transaction with D.N.A, we entered into a patent transfer agreement (to replace the original license agreement upon closing) pursuant to which Oramed assigned to Entera all of its right, title and interest in and to the patent application that it had licensed to Entera in August 2010. Under this agreement, Oramed Ltd. is entitled to receive from Entera royalties of 3% of Entera's net revenues (as defined in the agreement) and a license back of that patent application for use in respect of diabetes and influenza.

In March 2011, Oramed Ltd., Entera and D.N.A terminated the joint venture agreement entered into in June 2010 in connection with the formation of Entera.

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In September 2011, Entera reported successful Phase 1 clinical trial results. We believe the Phase 1 data supports the continued development of Entera's oral osteoporosis drug. The Phase 1 clinical trial consisted of twelve healthy patients and was conducted at the Hadassah Medical Center in Jerusalem. No adverse events were reported.

Government Regulation

The Drug Development Process

Regulatory requirements for the approval of new drugs vary from one country to another. In order to obtain approval to market our drug portfolio, we need to go through a different regulatory process in each country in which we apply for such approval. In some cases information gathered during the approval process in one country can be used as supporting information for the approval process in another country. As a strategic decision, we decided to first explore the FDA regulatory pathway. The following is a summary of the FDA's requirements.

The FDA requires that pharmaceutical and certain other therapeutic products undergo significant clinical experimentation and clinical testing prior to their marketing or introduction to the general public. Clinical testing, known as clinical trials or clinical studies, is either conducted internally by life science, pharmaceutical, or biotechnology companies or is conducted on behalf of these companies by CROs.

The process of conducting clinical studies is highly regulated by the FDA, as well as by other governmental and professional bodies. Below we describe the principal framework in which clinical studies are conducted, as well as describe a number of the parties involved in these studies.

Protocols. Before commencing human clinical studies, the sponsor of a new drug or therapeutic product must submit an IND application to the FDA. The application contains, among other documents, what is known in the industry as a protocol. A protocol is the blueprint for each drug study. The protocol sets forth, among other things, the following:

- Who must be recruited as qualified participants,
- How often to administer the drug or product,
- What tests to perform on the participants, and
- What dosage of the drug or amount of the product to give to the participants.

Institutional Review Board. An institutional review board is an independent committee of professionals and lay persons which reviews clinical research studies involving human beings and is required to adhere to guidelines issued by the FDA. The institutional review board does not report to the FDA, but its records are audited by the FDA. Its members are not appointed by the FDA. All clinical studies must be approved by an institutional review board. The institutional review board's role is to protect the rights of the participants in the clinical studies. It approves the protocols to be used, the advertisements which the company or CRO conducting the study proposes to use to recruit participants, and the form of consent which the participants will be required to sign prior to their participation in the clinical studies.

Clinical Trials. Human clinical studies or testing of a potential product are generally done in three stages known as Phase 1 through Phase 3 testing. The names of the phases are derived from the regulations of the FDA. Generally, there are multiple studies conducted in each phase.

Phase 1. Phase 1 studies involve testing a drug or product on a limited number of healthy participants, typically 24 to 100 people at a time. Phase 1 studies determine a product's basic safety and how the product is absorbed by, and

eliminated from, the body. This phase lasts an average of six months to a year.

Phase 2. Phase 2 trials involve testing up to 200 participants at a time who may suffer from the targeted disease or condition. Phase 2 testing typically lasts an average of one to two years. In Phase 2, the drug is tested to determine its safety and effectiveness for treating a specific illness or condition. Phase 2 testing also involves determining acceptable dosage levels of the drug. If Phase 2 studies show that a new drug has an acceptable range of safety risks and probable effectiveness, a company will generally continue to review the substance in Phase 3 studies.

Phase 3. Phase 3 studies involve testing large numbers of participants, typically several hundred to several thousand persons. The purpose is to verify effectiveness and long-term safety on a large scale. These studies generally last two to three years. Phase 3 studies are conducted at multiple locations or sites. Like the other phases, Phase 3 requires the site to keep detailed records of data collected and procedures performed.

New Drug Approval. The results of the clinical trials are submitted to the FDA as part of a new drug application, or NDA. Following the completion of Phase 3 studies, assuming the sponsor of a potential product in the United States believes it has sufficient information to support the safety and effectiveness of its product, the sponsor will generally submit an NDA to the FDA requesting that the product be approved for marketing. The application is a comprehensive, multi-volume filing that includes the results of all clinical studies, information about the drug's composition, and the sponsor's plans for producing, packaging and labeling the product. The FDA's review of an application can take a few months to many years, with the average review lasting 18 months. Once approved, drugs and other products may be marketed in the United States, subject to any conditions imposed by the FDA.

Phase 4. The FDA may require that the sponsor conduct additional clinical trials following new drug approval. The purpose of these trials, known as Phase 4 studies, is to monitor long-term risks and benefits, study different dosage levels or evaluate safety and effectiveness. In recent years, the FDA has increased its reliance on these trials. Phase 4 studies usually involve thousands of participants. Phase 4 studies also may be initiated by the company sponsoring the new drug to gain broader market value for an approved drug.

The drug approval process is time-consuming, involves substantial expenditures of resources, and depends upon a number of factors, including the severity of the illness in question, the availability of alternative treatments, and the risks and benefits demonstrated in the clinical trials.

Other Regulations

Various federal, state and local laws, regulations, and recommendations relating to safe working conditions, laboratory practices, the experimental use of animals, the environment and the purchase, storage, movement, import, export, use, and disposal of hazardous or potentially hazardous substances, including radioactive compounds and infectious disease agents, used in connection with our research are applicable to our activities. They include, among others, the U.S. Atomic Energy Act, the Clean Air Act, the Clean Water Act, the Occupational Safety and Health Act, the National Environmental Policy Act, the Toxic Substances Control Act, and Resources Conservation and Recovery Act, national restrictions on technology transfer, import, export, and customs regulations, and other present and possible future local, state, or federal regulation. The compliance with these and other laws, regulations and recommendations can be time-consuming and involve substantial costs. In addition, the extent of governmental regulation which might result from future legislation or administrative action cannot be accurately predicted and may have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

Competition

Competition in General

Competition in the area of biomedical and pharmaceutical research and development is intense and significantly depends on scientific and technological factors. These factors include the availability of patent and other protection for

technology and products, the ability to commercialize technological developments and the ability to obtain governmental approval for testing, manufacturing and marketing. Our competitors include major pharmaceutical, medical products, chemical and specialized biotechnology companies, many of which have financial, technical and marketing resources significantly greater than ours. In addition, many biotechnology companies have formed collaborations with large, established companies to support research, development and commercialization of products that may be competitive with ours. Academic institutions, governmental agencies and other public and private research organizations are also conducting research activities and seeking patent protection and may commercialize products on their own or through joint ventures. We are aware of certain other products manufactured or under development by competitors that are used for the treatment of the diseases and health conditions that we have targeted for product development. We can provide no assurance that developments by others will not render our technology obsolete or noncompetitive, that we will be able to keep pace with new technological developments or that our technology will be able to supplant established products and methodologies in the therapeutic areas that are targeted by us. The foregoing factors could have a material adverse effect on our business, prospects, financial condition and results of operations. These companies, as well as academic institutions, governmental agencies and private research organizations, also compete with us in recruiting and retaining highly qualified scientific personnel and consultants.

Competition within our sector is increasing, so we will encounter competition from existing firms that offer competitive solutions in diabetes treatment solutions. These competitive companies could develop products that are superior to, or have greater market acceptance, than the products being developed by us. We will have to compete against other biotechnology and pharmaceutical companies with greater market recognition and greater financial, marketing and other resources.

Our competition will be determined in part by the potential indications for which our technology is developed and ultimately approved by regulatory authorities. In addition, the first product to reach the market in a therapeutic or preventive area is often at a significant competitive advantage relative to later entrants to the market. Accordingly, the relative speed with which we, or our potential corporate partners, can develop products, complete the clinical trials and approval processes and supply commercial quantities of the products to the market are expected to be important competitive factors. Our competitive position will also depend on our ability to attract and retain qualified scientific and other personnel, develop effective proprietary products, develop and implement production and marketing plans, obtain and maintain patent protection and secure adequate capital resources. We expect our technology, if approved for sale, to compete primarily on the basis of product efficacy, safety, patient convenience, reliability, value and patent position.

Competition for our Oral Insulin Capsule

We anticipate the oral insulin capsule to be a competitive diabetes drug because of its anticipated efficacy and safety profile. The following are treatment options for type 1 and type 2 diabetic patients:

- Insulin injections,
- Insulin pumps,
- Insulin inhalers, or
- A combination of diet, exercise and oral medication which improve the body’s response to insulin or cause the body to produce more insulin.

Several entities who are developing oral insulin capsules and other alternative oral insulin as well as the development stage are thought to be: Novo Nordisk (Denmark), Biocon Limited (India) and Apollo Life Sciences Pvt. Limited (India).

Scientific Advisory Board

We maintain a Scientific Advisory Board consisting of internationally recognized scientists who advise us on scientific and technical aspects of our business. The Scientific Advisory Board meets periodically to review specific projects and to assess the value of new technologies and developments to us. In addition, individual members of the Scientific Advisory Board meet with us periodically to provide advice in their particular areas of expertise. The Scientific Advisory Board consists of the following members, information with respect to whom is set forth below: Professor Avram Hershko, Professor Nir Barzilai, Professor Ele Ferrannini, Professor Derek LeRoith, Dr. John Amatruda and one of our directors, Dr. Michael Berelowitz, acting as Chairman.

We have entered into an agreement with Dr. Berelowitz pursuant to which we will pay him certain fees as compensation for serving as Chairman. See "Management" and "Executive Compensation—Director Compensation" for certain information about Dr. Berelowitz.

Professor Avram Hershko, MD, PhD, joined the Oramed Scientific Advisory Board in July 2008. He earned his MD degree (1965) and PhD degree (1969) from the Hebrew University- Hadassah Medical School of Jerusalem. Professor Hershko served as a physician in the Israel Defense Forces from 1965 to 1967. After a post-doctoral fellowship with Gordon Tomkins at the University of San Francisco (1969-72), he joined the faculty of the Haifa Technion becoming a professor in 1980. He is now Distinguished Professor in the Unit of Biochemistry in the B. Rappaport Faculty of Medicine of the Technion. Professor Hershko's main research interests concern the mechanisms by which cellular proteins are degraded, a formerly neglected field of study. Professor Hershko and his colleagues showed that cellular proteins are degraded by a highly selective proteolytic system. This system tags proteins for destruction by linkage to a protein called ubiquitin, which had previously been identified in many tissues, but whose function was previously unknown. Subsequent work by Professor Hershko and many other laboratories has shown that the ubiquitin system has a vital role in controlling a wide range of cellular processes, such as the regulation of cell division, signal transduction and DNA repair. Professor Hershko was awarded the Nobel Prize in Chemistry (2004) jointly with his former PhD student Aaron Ciechanover and their colleague Irwin Rose. His many honors include the Israel Prize for Biochemistry (1994), the Gardner Award (1999), the Lasker Prize for Basic Medical Research (2000), the Wolf Prize for Medicine (2001) and the Louisa Gross Horwitz Award (2001). Professor Hershko is a member of the Israel Academy of Sciences (2000) and a Foreign Associate of the U.S. Academy of Sciences (2003).

Professor Derek LeRoith, MD, PhD, joined the Oramed Scientific Advisory Board in January 2007. He is currently the Chief of the Division of Endocrinology, Diabetes and Bone Diseases at Mt. Sinai School of Medicine in New York. Professor LeRoith has worked at the National Institute of Health, or NIH, since 1979 in the field of Endocrinology and Diabetes and rose to be Chief of Diabetes Branch at the MDNIH in Bethesda, Maryland, a position he held until 2005. His main interests have focused on the role of insulin and the insulin-like growth factors, or IGFs, in normal physiology and disease states. In these areas he has published over 500 peer-reviewed articles and reviews in high profile journals. He is also the senior editor of a textbook on diabetes, now in its third edition, and has edited books on IGFs. Professor LeRoith has made major contributions in our understanding of the basic pathophysiology of type 2 diabetes and also the role of the IGFs in various disorders, especially in cancer, and is considered a worldwide expert on these topics. In recognition of his contributions he has received many lecturing positions worldwide and has been the plenary speaker at numerous national and international symposia. He is the editor of a number of diabetes- and growth factor-related journals, has been on the advisory boards of a number of companies and co-chairs two national committees involved in the education of endocrinologist and primary care physicians.

Professor Ele Ferrannini, MD, PhD, joined the Oramed Scientific Advisory Board in February 2007. He is a past President to the, European Association for the Study of Diabetes, which supports scientists, physicians, laboratory workers, nurses and students from all over the world who are interested in diabetes and related subjects in Europe, and performs functions similar to that of the ADA in the United States. Professor Ferrannini has worked with various institutions including the Department of Internal Medicine, University of Pisa School of Medicine, and NRC (National Research Council) Institute of Clinical Physiology, Pisa, Italy; and the Diabetes Division, Department of Medicine, University of Texas Health Science Center at San Antonio, Texas. He has also had extensive training focused on microbiology, immunology, and endocrinology, and specializing in diabetes studies. Professor Ferrannini has received a Certificate of the Educational Council for Foreign Medical Graduates from the University of Bologna, and with cum laude honors completed a subspecialty in Diabetes and Metabolic Diseases at the University of Torino. He has published over 350 original papers and 50 book chapters and he is a "highly cited researcher," according to the Institute for Scientific Information, or ISI. ISI provides bibliographic database services and publishes list of highly cited researchers.

Professor Nir Barzilai, MD, joined the Oramed Scientific Advisory Board in January 2007. He is the Director of the Institute for Aging Research at the Albert Einstein College of Medicine, New York. He is currently an Associate Professor in the Department of Medicine, Molecular Genetics and the Diabetes Research Center and is a member of the Divisions of Endocrinology and Geriatrics. He is also the Director of the Montefiore Hospital Diabetes Clinic, New York. He has spent over 20 years assisting patients internationally and training in various fields including Medicine, Geriatrics, Endocrinology and Molecular Genetics. Professor Barzilai has had a strong career in diabetes studies in Israel, London and the United States. He has worked for such esteemed institutions as Hadassah Research Hospital, NIH, and many esteemed U.S. based university hospitals, including Cornell and Yale.

Dr. John Amatruda, MD, joined the Oramed Scientific Advisory Board in February 2010. He graduated from Yale University, received his MD degree from the Medical College of Wisconsin and did his internship and residency in Internal Medicine and Fellowship in Endocrinology and Metabolism at The Johns Hopkins Hospital. He is board certified in Internal Medicine and Endocrinology and Metabolism and continues to see patients. From 1977 to 1992, Dr. Amatruda was a Professor of Medicine at The University of Rochester School of Medicine where he was head of the Clinical Research Center, fully funded as principle investigator on two NIH grants, and acting Head of the Endocrine Metabolism Unit. From 1992 to 2002, he started and ran a drug discovery group at Bayer Corp. where he served as Vice President and Therapeutic Area Research Head, as well as a Professor of Medicine Adjunct at Yale University School of Medicine. He assisted in the approval of Acarbose, an anti-diabetic drug distributed by Bayer AG used to treat type 2 diabetes and, in some countries, prediabetes, and his group put several compounds into clinical development including the first glucagon receptor antagonist. From 2002 to 2009, Dr. Amatruda held various positions at Merck & Co. Inc., including Vice President and Therapeutic Area Head for Metabolism and Atherosclerosis and acting Therapeutic Area head for Cardiovascular. These groups filed NDAs for the drugs Vytorin, Januvia and Janumet. Most recently Dr. Amatruda was Senior Vice President and Franchise Head for Diabetes and Obesity and a member of the Research Management Committee at Merck. Dr. Amatruda is an author of over 150 papers, abstracts, reviews and book chapters, primarily in the areas of insulin action in vitro systems and in clinical diabetes and obesity.

Employees

We have been successful in retaining experienced personnel involved in our research and development program. In addition, we believe we have successfully recruited the clinical/regulatory, quality assurance and other personnel needed to advance through clinical studies or have engaged the services of experts in the field for these requirements. As of August 31, 2012, we have contracted with eight individuals for employment or consulting arrangements. Of our staff, three are senior management, three are engaged in research and development work, and the remaining two are involved in administration work.

Corporate History

Oramed was incorporated on April 12, 2002, in the State of Nevada under the name Iguana Ventures Ltd. Following the incorporation, we were an exploration stage company engaged in the acquisition and exploration of mineral properties. We were unsuccessful in implementing our business plan as a mineral exploration company. Accordingly, we decided to change the focus of our business by completing a share exchange with the shareholders of ISTI. On June 4, 2004, we changed our name to Integrated Security Technologies, Inc. by filing a Certificate of Amendment with the Nevada Secretary of State. Effective June 14, 2004 we effected a 3.3:1 forward stock split, increasing the amount of authorized capital to 200,000,000 shares of common stock with a par value of $.001 per share. However, due to disappointing results, we terminated the share exchange agreement with the shareholders of ISTI.

On February 17, 2006, we executed an agreement with Hadasit to acquire provisional patent application No. 60/718716 and related intellectual property. The provisional patent application No. 60/718716 relates to a method of preparing insulin so that it may be taken orally to be used in the treatment for the treatment of individuals with diabetes. On April 10, 2006, we changed our name from Integrated Security Technologies, Inc. to Oramed Pharmaceuticals Inc. On August 31, 2006, based on provisional patent application No. 60/718716, we filed a patent application under the Patent Cooperation Treaty at the Israel Patent Office for “Methods and Compositions for Oral Administration of Proteins.”

On March 11, 2011, Oramed was reincorporated from the State of Nevada to the State of Delaware.

On January 22, 2013, we effected a one-for-twelve reverse split, decreasing the amount of authorized capital to 16,666,667 shares of common stock with a par value of $.012 per share.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY

Our principal executive offices are comprised of approximately 117 square meters of leased office space in Givat-Ram, Jerusalem, Israel. The current lease term is from January 1, 2012 until September 30, 2016. The aggregate annual base rent for this space is currently $12,441 in fiscal year 2013, $16,215 in fiscal year 2014 and $17,669 from fiscal year 2015 onwards, and will be linked to the increase in the Israeli consumer price index. We believe that our existing facilities are suitable and adequate to meet our current business requirements. In the event that we should require additional or alternative facilities, we believe that such facilities can be obtained on short notice at competitive rates.

As security for our obligations under the lease agreement, we have provided a bank guarantee in an amount equal to three monthly lease payments, valid until November 30, 2016.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

From time to time we may become subject to litigation incidental to our business. We are not currently a party to any material legal proceedings.

MANAGEMENT

Directors and Executive Officers

Set forth below is certain information with respect to the individuals who are our directors and executive officers.

Name	Age	Position
Nadav Kidron	38	President, Chief Executive Officer and Director
Miriam Kidron	72	Chief Medical and Technology Officer and Director
Leonard Sank	47	Director
Harold Jacob	59	Director
Michael Berelowitz	68	Director and Chairman of the Scientific Advisory Board
Gerald Ostrov	63	Director
Yifat Zommer	39	Chief Financial Officer, Treasurer and Secretary

Dr. Miriam Kidron is Mr. Nadav Kidron's mother. There are no other directors or officers of our Company who are related by blood or marriage.

Business Experience

The following is a brief account of the education and business experience during at least the past five years of each director and our only executive officer who is not a director, indicating the principal occupation during that period, and the name and principal business of the organization in which such occupation and employment were carried out.

Mr. Nadav Kidron was appointed President, Chief Executive Officer and director in March 2006. He is also a director of Entera (of which we own 3% of the outstanding shares). In 2009, he was a fellow at the Merage Foundation for U.S.-Israel Trade Programs for executives in the life sciences field. From 2003 to 2006, he was the managing director of the Institute of Advanced Jewish Studies at Bar Ilan University. From 2001 to 2003, he was a legal intern at Wine, Mishaiker & Ernstoff Law Offices in Jerusalem, Israel. Mr. Kidron holds an LL.B. and an International MBA from Bar Ilan University, Israel, and is a member of the Israel Bar Association.

We believe that Mr. Kidron's qualifications to serve on our Board include his familiarity with the Company as its founder, his experience in capital markets, as well as his knowledge and familiarity with corporate management.

Dr. Miriam Kidron was appointed Chief Medical and Technology Officer and director in March 2006. Dr. Kidron is a pharmacologist and a biochemist with a Ph.D. in biochemistry. From 1990 to 2007, Dr. Kidron was a senior researcher in the Diabetes Unit at Hadassah University Hospital in Jerusalem, Israel. During 2003 and 2004, Dr. Kidron served as a consultant to Emisphere Technologies Inc., a company that specializes in developing broad-based proprietary drug delivery platforms. Dr. Kidron was formerly a visiting professor at the Medical School at the University of Toronto (Canada), and is a member of the American, European and Israeli Diabetes Associations. Dr. Kidron is a recipient of the Bern Schlanger Award.

We believe that Dr. Kidron's qualifications to serve on our Board include her expertise in the Company's technology, as it is based on her research, as well as her experience and relevant education in the fields of pharmacology and diabetes.

Mr. Leonard Sank was appointed a director in October 2007. Mr. Sank is a South African entrepreneur and businessman, who is devoted to entrepreneurial endeavors and initiatives. He has over 20 years of experience playing important leadership roles in developing businesses. Since December 2011, Mr. Sank has served as a director in Eastvaal Motors Pty Ltd., a diversified retail motor business, and served as a director there in the past. Since 2010, Mr. Sank has served as a director in Bradbury Finance Pty Ltd. From 2000 to 2007, Mr. Sank served as a director in Vecto Finance Pty Ltd., a credit lending business. For the past fifteen years Mr. Sank has served as a director of Macsteel Service Centres SA Pty Ltd., South Africa's largest private company. He also serves on the boards of small businesses and local non-profit charity organizations in Cape Town, where he resides.

We believe that Mr. Sank's qualifications to serve on our Board include his years of experience in development stage businesses, as well as his experience serving as a director of many entities.

Dr. Harold Jacob was appointed a director in July 2008. Since 1998, Dr. Jacob has served as the president of Medical Instrument Development Inc., a company which provides a range of support and consulting services to start-up and early stage companies as well as patenting its own proprietary medical devices. Dr. Jacob has advised a spectrum of companies in the past and he served as a consultant and then as the Director of Medical Affairs at Given Imaging Ltd., from 1997 to 2003, a company that developed the first swallowable wireless pill camera for inspection of the intestine. He has licensed patents to a number of companies including Kimberly-Clark Corporation. Since 2003, Dr. Jacob has served as the Chief Executive Officer of NanoVibronix, Inc., a medical device company using surface acoustics to prevent catheter acquired infection as well as other applications. He practiced clinical gastroenterology in New York and served as Chief of Gastroenterology at St. Johns Episcopal Hospital and South Nassau Communities Hospital from 1986 to 1995, and was a Clinical Assistant Professor of Medicine at SUNY from 1983 to 1990. Dr. Jacob founded and served as Editor in Chief of Endoscopy Review and has authored numerous publications in the field of gastroenterology.

We believe that Dr. Jacob's qualifications to serve on our Board include his years of experience in the biomed industry, his experience serving in management roles of various companies, as well as his knowledge and familiarity with gastroenterology.

Dr. Michael Berelowitz was appointed a director in June 2010 and Chairman of our Scientific Advisory Board in June 2011. From 2009 to 2010, Dr. Berelowitz served as Senior Vice President and Head of Clinical Development and Medical Affairs in the Specialty Care Business Unit at Pfizer, Inc. From 1996 to 2009, he served in various other roles at Pfizer, Inc., beginning as a Medical Director in the Diabetes Clinical Research team and then assuming positions of increasing responsibility until being appointed to his present role. Prior to that, Dr. Berelowitz spent a number of years in academia. Among his public activities, Dr. Berelowitz has served on the board of directors of the ADA, the Clinical Initiatives Committee of the Endocrine Society, and has chaired the Task Force on Research of the New York State Council on Diabetes. He has also served on several editorial boards, including the Journal of Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism and Endocrinology, Reviews in Endocrine and Metabolic Disorders and Clinical Diabetes. Dr. Berelowitz has authored and co-authored more than 100 peer-reviewed journal articles and book chapters in the areas of pituitary growth hormone regulation, diabetes and metabolic disorders. Dr. Berelowitz holds adjunct appointments as Professor of Medicine in the Divisions of Endocrinology and Metabolism at SUNY – StonyBrook and Mt. Sinai School of Medicine in New York.

We believe that Dr. Berelowitz's qualifications to serve on our Board include his years of experience in management roles in the pharmaceuticals industry, as well as his vast skill and expertise in the fields of endocrinology and diabetes.

Mr. Gerald Ostrov was appointed a director in September 2012. Mr. Ostrov currently serves on the board of directors of Orasure Technologies Inc., a Nasdaq listed company which develops, manufactures, markets and sells oral fluid diagnostic products and specimen collection devices, is a founder and a board of directors member of Adlens Beacon, a privately held company developing self adjustable reading glasses, serves as a board of directors member of the Robert Wood Johnson University Hospital Foundation and serves on the Johnson & Johnson Corporate Contributions Committee. From 2008 to 2010, Mr. Ostrov served as Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Bausch & Lomb Incorporated, where he helped to stabilize and restructure the business following its privatization. From 1998 to 2006, Mr. Ostrov acted as Company Group Chairman for Johnson & Johnson's Worldwide Vision Care businesses. Mr. Ostrov began his career with Johnson & Johnson's Health Care Division in 1976. In 1982, he left Johnson & Johnson to become Vice President of Marketing for Ciba-Geigy's Consumer Pharmaceuticals Company, where he was named President of Ciba Consumer Pharmaceuticals in 1985 and served in that capacity until rejoining Johnson & Johnson in 1991 as President of the corporation's Personal Products Company. Mr. Ostrov holds a Bachelor of Science degree with distinction in Industrial Engineering and Operations Research from Cornell University and holds an M.B.A. from Harvard University.

We believe that Mr. Ostrov's qualifications to serve on our Board include his years of experience in management roles in the pharmaceuticals industry, as well as his experience serving as a director of many entities.

Ms. Yifat Zommer was appointed as Chief Financial Officer, Treasurer and Secretary in April 2009. From April 2007 to October 2008, Ms. Zommer served as Chief Financial Officer of Witech Communications Ltd., a subsidiary of IIS Intelligence Information Systems Ltd., a company operating in the field of video transmission using wireless communications. From April 2006 to April 2007, Ms. Zommer acted as Chief Financial Officer for CTWARE Ltd., a telecommunication company. Prior to that she was an audit manager in Kesselman & Kesselman, a member of PricewaterhouseCoopers International Limited, where she served for five years. Ms. Zommer holds a Bachelor of Accounting and Economics degree from the Hebrew University, a Business Administration degree (MBA) from Tel-Aviv University and a Masters degree in Law (LL.M.) from Bar-Ilan University, Israel. Ms. Zommer is a certified public accountant in Israel.

There have been no events under any bankruptcy act, no criminal proceedings and no judgments, injunctions, orders or decrees material to the evaluation of the ability and integrity of any of our directors, executive officers, or control persons during the past ten years.

EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

Summary Compensation Table

The following table sets forth the compensation earned during the fiscal years ended August 31, 2012 and 2011 by our President and Chief Executive Officer, our Chief Medical and Technology Officer and our Chief Financial Officer, or the Named Executive Officers:

Name and Principal Position	Year (1)	Salary ($) (7)	Option Awards ($) (2)	All Other Compensation ($) (3) (7)	Total ($)
Nadav Kidron					
President and CEO and director (4)	2012	159,136	88,927	17,989	266,052
	2011	171,167	163,304	28,213	362,684
Miriam Kidron					
Chief Medical and Technology Officer					
and director (5)(6)	2012	159,136	88,927	13,200	261,263
	2011	172,172	163,304	13,581	349,057
Yifat Zommer					
CFO, Treasurer and Secretary	2012	58,686	32,915	29,719	121,320
	2011	85,700	46,162	32,034	163,896

(1) The information is provided for each fiscal year, which begins on September 1 and ends on August 31.
(2) The amounts reflect the grant date fair value, as calculated pursuant to FASB ASC Topic 718, of these option awards. The assumptions used to determine the fair value of the option awards for fiscal years ended August 31, 2012 and 2011 are set forth in Note 10 to our audited consolidated financial statements included in this prospectus. Our Named Executive Officers will not realize the value of these awards in cash unless and until these awards are exercised and the underlying shares subsequently sold.
(3) See “All Other Compensation Table” below.
(4) Mr. Kidron receives compensation from Oramed Ltd. through KNRY, Ltd., an Israeli entity owned by Mr. Kidron, or KNRY. See “—Employment and Consulting Agreements” below.
(5) Dr. Kidron receives compensation from Oramed Ltd. through KNRY. See “—Employment and Consulting Agreements” below.
(6) See “Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence” for a description of management fees received by Dr. Kidron from Hadasit.
(7) Amounts paid for Salary and All Other Compensation were originally denominated in NIS and were translated into U.S. Dollars at the then current exchange rate for each payment.

All Other Compensation Table

The "All Other Compensation" amounts set forth in the Summary Compensation Table above consist of the following:

Name	Year	Automobile-Related Expenses ($)	Manager's Insurance* ($)	Education Fund* ($)	Total ($)
Nadav Kidron	2012	17,989	--	--	17,989
	2011	21,044	--	--	21,044
Miriam Kidron	2012	13,200	--	--	13,200
	2011	13,581	--	--	13,581
Yifat Zommer	2012	12,976	11,024	5,719	29,719
	2011	21,017	7,169	3,849	32,035

* Manager's insurance and education funds are customary benefits provided to employees based in Israel. Manager's insurance is a combination of severance savings (in accordance with Israeli law), defined contribution tax-qualified pension savings and disability insurance premiums. An education fund is a savings fund of pre-tax contributions to be used after a specified period of time for educational or other permitted purposes.

Outstanding Equity Awards at Fiscal Year-End

The following table sets forth information concerning stock options and stock awards held by the Named Executive Officers as of August 31, 2012.

	Option Awards			
Name	Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options (#) Exercisable	Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options (#) Unexercisable	Option Exercise Price ($)	Option Expiration Date
Nadav Kidron	72,000 (1)	-	6.48	05/07/18
	72,000 (3)	-	5.88	04/20/20
	24,000 (4)	48,000 (4)	4.08	08/08/22
Miriam Kidron	72,000 (1)	-	6.48	05/07/18
	72,000 (3)	-	5.88	04/20/20
	24,000 (4)	48,000 (4)	4.08	08/08/22
Yifat Zommer	22,223 (2)	11,112 (2)	5.64	10/19/19
	1,750 (5)	49,000 (5)	4.08	08/08/22

(1) On May 7, 2008, 72,000 options were granted to each of Nadav Kidron and Miriam Kidron under the 2008 Plan (as defined below) at an exercise price of $6.48 per share; 12,000 of such options vested immediately on the date of grant and the remainder vested in twenty equal monthly installments, commencing on June 30, 2008. The

options have an expiration date of May 7, 2018.

(2) On June 3, 2009, 33,334 options were granted to Yifat Zommer under the 2008 Plan at an exercise price of $5.64 per share; the options vest in three equal annual installments, commencing October 19, 2010, and expire on October 19, 2019.

(3) On April 21, 2010, 72,000 options were granted to each of Nadav Kidron and Miriam Kidron under the 2008 Plan at an exercise price of $5.88 per share; 9,000 of such options vested immediately on the date of grant and the remainder vested in twenty-one equal monthly installments, commencing on May 31, 2010. The options have an expiration date of April 20, 2020.

(4) On August 8, 2012, 72,000 options were granted to each of Nadav Kidron and Miriam Kidron under the 2008 Plan at an exercise price of $4.08 per share; 21,000 of such options vested immediately on the date of grant and the remainder vests in seventeen equal monthly installments, commencing on August 31, 2012. The options have an expiration date of August 8, 2022.

(5) On August 8, 2012, 50,750 options were granted to Yifat Zommer under the 2008 Plan at an exercise price of $4.08 per share; the options vest in twenty-nine equal monthly installments, commencing on August 31, 2012, and expire on August 8, 2022.

Stock Option Plans

2006 Stock Option Plan

On October 15, 2006, our Board adopted the 2006 Stock Option Plan, or the 2006 Plan, in order to attract and retain quality personnel. Under the 2006 Plan, 250,000 shares have been reserved for the grant of options by our Board. In addition, under the terms of the 2006 Plan, options that have expired or been terminated for any reason prior to being exercised may be reissued.

On August 8, 2012, our Board cancelled the 2006 Plan and will no longer issue any securities pursuant to the 2006 Plan, and reallocated the pool of 250,000 shares of our common stock that were reserved for issuance under the 2006 Plan and transferred such shares to the 2008 Stock Option Plan, or the 2008 Plan. As of such date, there were no longer any outstanding securities under the 2006 Plan.

2008 Stock Incentive Plan

On May 5, 2008, our Board adopted the 2008 Plan in order to attract and retain quality personnel. The 2008 Plan provides for the grant of stock options, restricted stock, restricted stock units and stock appreciation rights, collectively referred to as “awards.” Stock options granted under the 2008 Plan may be either incentive stock options under the provisions of Section 422 of the Internal Revenue Code, or non-qualified stock options. Incentive stock options may be granted only to our employees or to employees of our parent or subsidiary. Awards other than incentive stock options may be granted to employees, directors and consultants. Under the 2008 Plan, 666,667 shares were reserved for the grant of awards, which may be issued at the discretion of our Board from time to time.

On August 8, 2012, our Board reserved an additional 333,334 shares of our common stock for the grant of awards under the 2008 Plan, resulting in a total of 1,000,000 shares of our common stock now being reserved for the issuance of awards under the 2008 Plan, including the shares reallocated to the 2008 Plan from the 2006 Plan.

As of November 30, 2012, options with respect to 830,350 shares of our common stock have been granted under the 2008 Plan, of which 86,167 have been forfeited and 8,334 have expired.

Other

On August 14, 2007, we granted Dr. Miriam Kidron a warrant to purchase up to 280,114 shares of our common stock at an exercise price of $.012 per share; the warrant vested immediately and had an expiration date of December 31, 2012. On August 8, 2012, our Board resolved to extend the term of Dr. Kidron’s warrant until August 6, 2014. The warrant is not governed by either of the plans detailed above.

Employment and Consulting Agreements

On July 1, 2008, Oramed Ltd. entered into a consulting agreement with KNRY, whereby Mr. Nadav Kidron, through KNRY, provides services as President and Chief Executive Officer of both the Company and Oramed Ltd., or the Nadav Kidron Consulting Agreement. Additionally, on July 1, 2008, Oramed Ltd. entered into a consulting agreement with KNRY whereby Dr. Miriam Kidron, through KNRY, provides services as Chief Medical and Technology Officer of both the Company and Oramed Ltd., or the Miriam Kidron Consulting Agreement, and together with the Nadav Kidron Consulting Agreement, the Consulting Agreements.

The Consulting Agreements are both terminable by either party upon 60 days prior written notice. The Consulting Agreements provide that KNRY (i) will be paid, under each of the Consulting Agreements, in a gross amount of NIS 50,400 per month and (ii) will be reimbursed for reasonable expenses incurred in connection with performance of the Consulting Agreements. Pursuant to the Consulting Agreements, KNRY, Nadav Kidron and Miriam Kidron each agree that during the term of the Consulting Agreements and for a 12 month period thereafter, none of them will compete with Oramed Ltd. nor solicit employees of Oramed Ltd.

On March 11, 2011, we entered into new indemnification agreements with our directors and executive officers, pursuant to which we agreed to indemnify each director and executive officer for any liability he or she may incur by reason of the fact that he or she serves as our director or executive officer, to the maximum extent permitted by Delaware law.

We, through Oramed Ltd., have entered into an employment agreement with Yifat Zommer as of April 19, 2009, pursuant to which Ms. Zommer was appointed as Chief Financial Officer, Treasurer and Secretary of the Company and Oramed Ltd. In accordance with the employment agreement, as amended, Ms. Zommer's current gross monthly salary is NIS 24,200.

Director Compensation

Our directors are entitled to reimbursement for reasonable travel and other out-of-pocket expenses incurred in connection with attendance at meetings of our Board. Effective June 1, 2010, each independent director is entitled to receive as remuneration for his or her service as a member of our Board a sum equal to $10,000 per annum, to be paid quarterly and shortly after the close of each quarter. Our executive officers did not receive additional compensation for service as directors. Our Board may award special remuneration to any director undertaking any special services on behalf of us other than services ordinarily required of a director.

On June 22, 2011, we appointed one of our directors, Michael Berelowitz, to serve as the Chairman of our Scientific Advisory Board. In this role, Dr. Berelowitz will be actively involved in our scientific decisions, clinical strategy, and partnership negotiations. Dr. Berelowitz will be paid a fee of $300 per hour, up to $1,500 per day, as compensation for serving in this position.

Other than as indicated in this prospectus, no director received and/or accrued any compensation for his or her services as a director, including committee participation and/or special assignments, during the year ended August 31, 2012.

The following table sets forth director compensation for the year ended August 31, 2012.

Name of Director	Fees Earned or Paid in Cash ($)	Option Awards (6) ($)	All Other Compensation ($)	Total ($)
Nadav Kidron (1)	-	-	-	-
Miriam Kidron (1)	-	-	-	-
Leonard Sank (2) (4)	10,000	11,106	-	21,106
Harold Jacob (2) (4)	10,000	11,106	-	21,106
Michael Berelowitz (3) (5)	10,000	32,528	4,500	47,028
Gerald Ostrov (7)	-	-	-	-

(1) Please refer to the summary compensation table for executive compensation with respect to the named individual.

(2) On January 11, 2009, 25,000 options were granted to each of Leonard Sank and Harold Jacob under the 2008 Plan at an exercise price of $5.16 per share. The options vested in three equal annual installments, commencing January 1, 2010, and expire on January 10, 2019.

(3) On July 8, 2010, 25,000 options were granted to Michael Berelowitz under the 2008 Plan at an exercise price of $5.76 per share. The options vest in three equal annual installments, commencing July 8, 2011, and expire on July 7, 2020.

(4) On August 8, 2012, 20,000 options were granted to each of Leonard Sank and Harold Jacob under the 2008 Plan at an exercise price of $4.08 per share. The options vest in two equal annual installments, commencing January 1, 2013, and expire on August 8, 2022.

(5) On August 8, 2012, 3,334 options were granted to Michael Berelowitz under the 2008 Plan at an exercise price of $4.08 per share. The options vest in two equal annual installments, commencing January 1, 2013, and expire on August 8, 2022.

(6) The amounts reflect the grant date fair value, as calculated pursuant to FASB ASC Topic 718, of these option awards. The assumptions used to determine the fair value of the option awards for the fiscal year ended August 31, 2012 are set forth in Note 10 to our audited consolidated financial statements included in this prospectus. Our directors will not realize the value of these awards in cash unless and until these awards are exercised and the underlying shares subsequently sold.

(7) Mr. Ostrov was appointed as a director on September 24, 2012.

SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT

The following table sets forth certain information regarding the beneficial ownership of our common stock as of February 19, 2013 by: (i) each person who is known by us to own beneficially more than 5% of our common stock; (ii) each director; (iii) each of our Named Executive Officers listed above under “Summary Compensation Table”; and (iv) all of our directors and executive officers as a group. On such date, we had 7,222,397 shares of our common stock outstanding.

As used in the table below and elsewhere in this prospectus, the term “beneficial ownership” with respect to a security consists of sole or shared voting power, including the power to vote or direct the vote and/or sole or shared investment power, including the power to dispose or direct the disposition, with respect to the security through any contract, arrangement, understanding, relationship, or otherwise, including a right to acquire such power(s) during the next 60 days following February 19, 2013. Inclusion of shares in the table does not, however, constitute an admission that the named stockholder is a direct or indirect beneficial owner of those shares. Unless otherwise indicated, each person or entity named in the table has sole voting power and investment power (or shares that power with that person’s spouse) with respect to all shares of common stock listed as owned by that person or entity.

Name and Address of Beneficial Owner	Number of Shares		Percentage of Shares Beneficially Owned	
Nadav Kidron #+ 12 Eliezer Hagadol St. Jerusalem, Israel	1,053,312	(1)	14.2	%
Miriam Kidron #+ 2 Elza St. Jerusalem, Israel	469,114	(2)	6.1	%
Leonard Sank # 3 Blair Rd Camps Bay Cape Town, South Africa	545,623	(3)	7.5	%
Harold Jacob # Haadmur Mebuyon 26 Jerusalem, Israel	35,834	(4)	*	
Michael Berelowitz # 415 East 37th Street New York, NY, USA	18,334	(5)	*	
Yifat Zommer + P.O. Box 39098, Jerusalem, Israel	47,334	(6)	*	
Regals Fund LP 767 Fifth Ave. New York, NY, USA	1,317,914	(7)	16.9	%

Zeev Bronfeld 6 Uri St. Tel-Aviv, Israel	697,185	(8)	9.6	%
All current executive officers and directors, as a group (seven persons)	2,169,551	(9)	26.9	%

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* Less than 1%
\# Indicates Director
\+ Indicates Executive Officer

(1) Includes 189,000 shares of common stock issuable upon the exercise of outstanding stock options.

(2) Includes 280,114 shares of common stock issuable upon the exercise of an outstanding warrant and 189,000 shares of common stock issuable upon the exercise of outstanding stock options.

(3) Includes: (i) 243,000 shares of common stock and warrants to purchase 23,265 shares of common stock held by Mr. Sank, (ii) 78,125 shares of common stock and a warrant to purchase 27,344 shares of common stock held by Mr. Sank's wife, (iii) 35,000 shares of common stock issuable to Mr. Sank upon the exercise of outstanding stock options, and (iv) 138,889 shares of common stock owned by a company wholly owned by a trust of which Mr. Sank is a trustee. Mr. Sank disclaims beneficial ownership of the securities referenced in (ii) and (iv) above. The foregoing is based on Forms 4 filed by Mr. Sank on January 13, 2009, October 6, 2011, August 9, 2012, November 6, 2012 and February 11, 2013, and information available to the Company.

(4) Includes 834 shares of common stock indirectly acquired through a corporation wholly-owned by Mr. Jacob, and 35,000 shares of common stock issuable upon the exercise of outstanding stock options.

(5) Includes 18,334 shares of common stock issuable upon the exercise of outstanding stock options.

(6) Includes 47,334 shares of common stock issuable upon the exercise of outstanding stock options.

(7) Include warrants to purchase 557,274 shares of common stock. Regals Capital Management LP is the investment manager of Regals Fund LP, the owner of record of these shares of common stock. Mr. David M. Slager is the managing member of the general partner of Regals Capital Management LP. All investment decisions are made by Mr. Slager, and thus the power to vote or direct the votes of these shares of common stock, as well as the power to dispose or direct the disposition of such shares of common stock is held by Mr. Slager through Regals Capital Management LP. The forgoing is based on a Schedule 13G/A filed February 12, 2013 jointly by Regals Fund LP, Regals Capital Management LP and Mr. Slager.

(8) Includes 199,172 shares of common stock and warrants to purchase 22,787 shares of common stock held by D.N.A. Mr. Bronfeld and Mr. Meni Mor are parties to a voting agreement relating to their joint holdings in D.N.A, which as of December 27, 2012, represented approximately 39.6% of D.N.A's outstanding share capital on an actual basis, as reported by D.N.A to the ISA. As a result, Mr. Bronfeld may be deemed a beneficial owner of, and to share the power to vote and dispose of our securities held by D.N.A. Mr. Bronfeld has disclaimed beneficial ownership of any of our securities held by D.N.A. The foregoing is based on a Schedule 13G/A filed by Mr. Bronfeld on February 5, 2013.

(9) Includes 844,391 shares of common stock issuable upon the exercise of warrants beneficially owned by the referenced persons and the exercise of outstanding stock options.

CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS, AND DIRECTOR INDEPENDENCE

Except as otherwise indicated below, during fiscal years 2012 and 2011, we did not participate in any transaction, and we are not currently participating in any proposed transaction, or series of transactions, in which the amount involved exceeds the lesser of $120,000 or one percent of the average of our total assets at year-end for the last two completed fiscal years, and in which, to our knowledge, any of our directors, officers, five percent beneficial security holders, or any member of the immediate family of the foregoing persons had, or will have, a direct or indirect material interest.

Our policy is to enter into transactions with related persons on terms that, on the whole, are no less favorable than those available from unaffiliated third parties. Based on our experience in the business sectors in which we operate and the terms of our transactions with unaffiliated third parties, we believe that all of the transactions described below met this policy standard at the time they occurred. All related person transactions are approved by our Board.

On February 17, 2006, we entered into an agreement with Hadasit, or the First Agreement, to retain Hadasit to provide consulting and clinical trial services for a total consideration of $200,000, and to acquire the provisional patent related to our research and development of an orally ingestible insulin pill to be used for the treatment of individuals with diabetes. On January 7, 2009, we entered into a second agreement with Hadasit which replaced in its entirety the First Agreement and confirms that Hadasit has conveyed, transferred and assigned all of its ownership rights in the patents acquired under the First Agreement and certain other patents filed by us after the First Agreement as a result of the collaboration between us and Hadasit, and that Hadasit acknowledges and agrees that the 345,128 shares of our common stock that were issued to Hadasit on February 17, 2006 constitute the sole and complete compensation for said sale. On July 8, 2009, we entered into a third agreement with Hadasit to retain consulting and clinical trial services from Hadasit for a total consideration of $400,000, with $200,000 of this amount having first been agreed to in the terms of the First Agreement. The clinical trials conducted by Hadasit are managed by Dr. Miriam Kidron, our Chief Medical and Technology Officer and one of our directors, through a research fund account at Hadasit in Dr. Kidron's name. The fees paid by us to Hadasit are deposited into such Hadasit research account. Pursuant to the general policy of Hadasit with respect to its research funds, Dr. Kidron is entitled to receive a management fee in the amount of 10% of all the funds deposited into this research fund account, including the funds paid by us under the aforementioned agreements. Since March 2006, only the funds paid by us have been deposited in this account, of which, $10,214 has been paid to Dr. Kidron. On September 11, 2011, we entered into the Fourth Agreement to facilitate clinical trials and provide other services. According to this agreement, Hadasit will be entitled to total consideration of $200,000 to be paid in accordance with the actual progress of the study, none of which was recognized or paid through August 31, 2012. Hadasit will deduct 16.7% of the payments that will be received from us as overhead. All other terms and conditions of this agreement are substantially similar to those of the previous Hadasit agreements.

On June 1, 2010, Oramed Ltd. entered into a joint venture agreement with D.N.A for the establishment of Entera, according to which D.N.A invested $600,000, Oramed Ltd. entered into a patent license agreement with Entera, and Entera was owned in equal parts by Oramed Ltd. and D.N.A. On February 22, 2011, Oramed Ltd. entered into a share purchase agreement with D.N.A for the sale of 47% of Entera's outstanding share capital on an undiluted basis, for total consideration of approximately $1,032,000 to be paid in D.N.A shares and in a promissory note. As part of the transaction, Oramed Ltd. entered into a patent transfer agreement with Entera that replaced the original patent license agreement. These two transactions closed on March 31, 2011. In addition, on the closing date, D.N.A participated in our private placement, on the same investment terms as other investors at that time, for which D.N.A received 65,105 shares of our common stock and a five-year warrant to purchase 22,787 shares of our common stock at an exercise price of $6.00 per share for consideration of $250,000. We currently own 3% of the outstanding shares of Entera. Mr. Zeev Bronfeld, who is one of D.N.A's directors and controlling shareholders, holds approximately 9.6% of our outstanding common stock (see "Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management"). Mr. Nadav Kidron, our President, Chief Executive Officer and one of our directors, is also a director of Entera.

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On October 30, 2012, we entered into a Securities Purchase Agreement with D.N.A, according to which, we issued to D.N.A 199,172 shares of our common stock in consideration for the D.N.A Warrant. Mr. Zeev Bronfeld, a controlling shareholder of D.N.A, beneficially owned 7.1% of our outstanding common stock prior to the transaction. As a result of the holdings of Mr. Bronfeld, the ISA informed D.N.A that in its opinion the procedure of approving the transaction by D.N.A was not in accordance with applicable law. We, based on a legal opinion we received from counsel, are of the opinion that the procedure was in order, based on precedents and counsel's experience with similar cases. We had previously acquired 8,404,667 ordinary shares of D.N.A issued in March 2011 as further discussed in "Our Business—Out-Licensed Technology." In February 2013, following receipt by D.N.A of TASE approval to list the ordinary shares of D.N.A issuable upon exercise of the D.N.A Warrant, we sent to D.N.A an exercise notice to exercise the D.N.A Warrant. In addition, in February 2013 we sold 3,500,000 of the D.N.A shares that were issued to us in March 2011. The shares were sold in a private transaction for a total of NIS 420,000 (or approximately $114,000, based on the exchange rate between the NIS and the U.S. dollar, as quoted by the Bank of Israel on the date of sale), before brokerage fees. As of February 19, 2013 we own approximately 2.6% of D.N.A's outstanding ordinary shares, and, following the exercise of the D.N.A Warrant, own approximately 12.8% of D.N.A's ordinary shares. Pursuant to the Israel Securities Law, the remaining ordinary shares of D.N.A that we own are subject to certain restrictions on sale. In addition, even if such restrictions are no longer applicable, the market price for D.N.A's ordinary shares may decline, which could result in a loss to us if we sell such shares at a price below the value on the date we acquired such shares. The ordinary shares of D.N.A have historically experienced low trading volume; as a result there is no guarantee that we will be able to resell our remaining ordinary shares of D.N.A at the prevailing market prices.

On November 29, 2012, we entered into the Agreement with Regals in connection with the Warrants. Pursuant to the Agreement, we and Regals agreed to amend the Warrants to provide that the anti-dilution protection of the Warrants shall be deleted in its entirety. In addition, as to the warrants issued in August and November 2012, the parties agreed to reduce the exercise price to $3.7656 per share, the current exercise price per share of the warrants originally issued to Regals in January 2011. On that day, we also issued to Regals the New Warrant. All such warrant shares issued to Regals are included in this prospectus for resale. See "Selling Stockholders."

In connection with the New Warrant, Nadav Kidron, our President, Chief Executive Officer and a director, in his personal capacity as one of our stockholders, agreed that following the execution and delivery of the Agreement, in the event that an adjustment pursuant to the anti-dilution protection of the Warrants (had they not been amended by the Agreement) would have been triggered and the number of shares of our common stock that Regals would have been able to purchase under the Warrants would have increased by an aggregate number in excess of 137,311 common shares, then Regals shall have the right to purchase from Mr. Kidron such number of shares of our common stock owned by Mr. Kidron, up to a maximum of 112,690 shares of our common stock. The foregoing right shall survive until the termination of the Warrants.

See "Executive Compensation—Director Compensation" above for information as to one of our directors and the Chairman of our Scientific Advisory Board, Michael Berelowitz.

Our Board has determined that Leonard Sank, Harold Jacob, Michael Berelowitz and Gerald Ostrov are independent as defined under the rules promulgated by Nasdaq.

DESCRIPTION OF COMMON STOCK

The following summary is a description of the material terms of our share capital. We encourage you to read our Certificate of Incorporation, as amended, and Amended and Restated By-laws which have been filed with the SEC.

General

Our authorized capital stock consists of 16,666,667 shares of common stock, par value $.012 per share.

Description of Common Stock

Upon our liquidation, dissolution or winding up, the holders of common stock are entitled to share ratably in all net assets available for distribution to security holders after payment to creditors. The common stock is not convertible or redeemable and has no preemptive, subscription or conversion rights. Each outstanding share of common stock is entitled to one vote on all matters submitted to a vote of security holders. There are no cumulative voting rights. The holders of outstanding shares of common stock are entitled to receive dividends out of assets legally available therefore at such times and in such amounts as our Board may from time to time determine. Holders of common stock will share equally on a per share basis in any dividend declared by our Board. We have not paid any dividends on our common stock and do not anticipate paying any cash dividends on such stock in the foreseeable future. In the event of a merger or consolidation, all holders of common stock will be entitled to receive the same per share consideration.

As of February 19, 2013, we had outstanding 7,222,397 shares of common stock, and employees, directors and consultants stock options to purchase an aggregate of 756,358 shares of common stock at a weighted average exercise price of $5.52 per share with the latest expiration date of these options being December 19, 2022 (of which options to purchase an aggregate of 554,767 shares of common stock were exercisable as of February 19, 2013). As of February 19, 2013, we also had outstanding warrants to purchase an aggregate of up to 1,516,591 shares of common stock at a weighted average exercise price of $4.38 per share with the latest expiration date of these warrants being February 7, 2018 (of which warrants to purchase an aggregate of 1,503,853 shares of common stock were exercisable as of February 19, 2013).

On January 22, 2013, we effected a reverse stock split of our shares of common stock at a ratio of one-for-twelve.

Meetings of Stockholders

An annual meeting of our stockholders shall be held on the day and at the time as may be set by our Board, at which the stockholders shall elect the board of directors and transact such other business as may properly be brought before the meeting. All annual meetings of stockholders are to be held at our registered office in the State of Delaware or at such other place as may be determined by our Board.

Special meetings of our stockholders may be called for any purpose or purposes, unless otherwise prescribed by statute, by the majority of our Board. Business transacted at any special meeting of stockholders shall be confined to the purpose or purposes stated in the notice for such meeting.

Anti-Takeover Provisions

Delaware Law

Section 203 of the Delaware General Corporation Law generally prohibits a Delaware corporation from engaging in any business combination with any interested stockholder for a period of three years following the date the stockholder became an interested stockholder, unless:

- prior to such date, the board of directors approved either the business combination or the transaction that resulted in the stockholder becoming an interested stockholder;

- upon consummation of the transaction that resulted in the stockholder becoming an interested stockholder, the interested stockholder owned at least 85% of the voting stock of the corporation outstanding at the time the transaction commenced, excluding for purposes of determining the number of shares outstanding those shares owned by persons who are directors and also officers and by employee stock plans in which employee participants do not have the right to determine confidentially whether shares held subject to the plan will be tendered in a tender or exchange offer; or
- on or subsequent to such date, the business combination is approved by the board of directors and authorized at an annual meeting or special meeting of stockholders and not by written consent, by the affirmative vote of at least 66 2/3% of the outstanding voting stock that is not owned by the interested stockholder.

Section 203 defines a business combination to include:

- any merger or consolidation involving the corporation and the interested stockholder;
- any sale, transfer, pledge or other disposition of 10% or more of the assets of the corporation involving the interested stockholder;
- subject to certain exceptions, any transaction that results in the issuance or transfer by the corporation of any stock of the corporation to the interested stockholder;
- any transaction involving the corporation that has the effect of increasing the proportionate share of the stock of any class or series of the corporation beneficially owned by the interested stockholder; or
- the receipt by the interested stockholder of the benefit of any loans, advances, guarantees, pledges or other financial benefits provided by or through the corporation.

In general, Section 203 defines an “interested stockholder” as any entity or person beneficially owning 15% or more of the outstanding voting stock of a corporation, or an affiliate or associate of the corporation and was the owner of 15% or more of the outstanding voting stock of a corporation at any time within three years prior to the time of determination of interested stockholder status; and any entity or person affiliated with or controlling or controlled by such entity or person.

The provisions of Section 203 may encourage persons interested in acquiring us to negotiate in advance with our Board, since the stockholder approval requirement would be avoided if a majority of the directors then in office approves either the business combination or the transaction which results in any such person becoming an interested stockholder. Such provisions also may have the effect of preventing changes in our management.

Since we have not elected to be exempt from the restrictions imposed under Section 203, we are subject to Section 203 because our shares of common stock are listed on a national securities exchange as of our listing on Nasdaq on February 11, 2013. Unless we adopt an amendment to our Certificate of Incorporation, as amended, by action of our stockholders expressly electing not to be governed by Section 203, we are generally subject to Section 203 of the Delaware General Corporation Law, except that the restrictions contained in Section 203 would not apply if the business combination is with an interested stockholder who became an interested stockholder before the time that we listed on Nasdaq.

Section 214 of the Delaware General Corporation Law provides that stockholders are denied the right to cumulate votes in the election of directors unless our Certificate of Incorporation, as amended, provides otherwise. Our Certificate of Incorporation, as amended, does not provide for cumulative voting.

These Delaware statutory provisions could delay or frustrate the removal of incumbent directors or a change in control of us. They could also discourage, impede, or prevent a merger, tender offer, or proxy contest, even if such event would be favorable to the interests of our stockholders.

Authorized but Unissued Shares

Our authorized but unissued shares of common stock will be available for future issuance without stockholder approval. We may use additional shares of common stock for a variety of purposes, including future offerings to raise additional capital or as compensation to third party service providers. The existence of authorized but unissued shares of common stock could render more difficult or discourage an attempt to obtain control of us by means of a proxy contest, tender offer, merger or otherwise.

Certificate of Incorporation, as amended, and Amended and Restated By-law Provisions

Our Certificate of Incorporation, as amended, and Amended and Restated By-laws contain provisions that could have the effect of discouraging potential acquisition proposals or making a tender offer or delaying or preventing a change in control, including changes a stockholder might consider favorable. In particular, the Certificate of Incorporation, as amended, and Amended and Restated By-laws, as applicable, among other things:

- provide our Board with the exclusive authority to call special meetings of the stockholders;
- provide our Board with the ability to alter our Amended and Restated By-laws without stockholder approval;
- provide our Board with the exclusive authority to fix the number of directors constituting the whole Board; and
- provide that vacancies on our Board may be filled by a majority of directors in office, although less than a quorum.

Such provisions may have the effect of discouraging a third-party from acquiring us, even if doing so would be beneficial to our stockholders. These provisions are intended to enhance the likelihood of continuity and stability in the composition of our Board and in its policies, and to discourage some types of transactions that may involve an actual or threatened change in control of us. These provisions are designed to reduce our vulnerability to an unsolicited acquisition proposal and to discourage some tactics that may be used in proxy fights. We believe that the benefits of increased protection of our potential ability to negotiate with the proponent of an unfriendly or unsolicited proposal to acquire or restructure us outweigh the disadvantages of discouraging such proposals because, among other things, negotiation of such proposals could result in an improvement of their terms. However, these provisions could have the effect of discouraging others from making tender offers for our shares of common stock and, as a consequence, they also may inhibit fluctuations in the market price of our shares of common stock that could result from actual or rumored takeover attempts. These provisions also may have the effect of preventing changes in our management.

Transfer Agent and Registrar

The current transfer agent and registrar for our common stock is Continental Stock Transfer & Trust Company, 17 Battery Place, New York, NY 10004.

Listing

Our common stock is traded on Nasdaq under the symbol “ORMP.”

SELLING STOCKHOLDERS

The selling stockholders acquired the securities being registered for resale pursuant to this prospectus in private placement transactions, as remuneration for services rendered and/or as equity compensation, as detailed below:

On June 15, 2007, we issued to certain selling stockholders in a private placement, 300,000 “units” of our securities at a price of $6.00 per unit for aggregate proceeds of $1,800,000. Each unit consisted of one share of our common stock and one three-year warrant, each warrant exercisable into one share of our common stock at an exercise price of $9.00 per share. These warrants expired on June 15, 2010.

On August 2, 2007, we issued to certain selling stockholders in a private placement, 42,500 “units” at a purchase price of $6.00 per unit for aggregate proceeds of $255,000. Each unit consisted of one share of our common stock and one three-year warrant, each warrant exercisable into one share of our common stock at an exercise price of $9.00 per share. These warrants expired on August 2, 2010. We also issued 834 shares of our common stock to Shikma A M R Ltd as a finder’s fee.

On July 14, 2008, we entered into a securities purchase agreement with certain selling stockholders pursuant to which we sold to such selling stockholders an aggregate of 710,389 shares of our common stock at a purchase price of $7.20 per share. Such selling stockholders also received three-year warrants to purchase an aggregate of 355,195 shares of common stock at an exercise price of $10.80 per share. These warrants expired on July 14, 2011.

On August 14, 2007, we granted to Dr. Miriam Kidron, our Chief Medical and Technology Officer and a director, a warrant to purchase up to 280,114 shares of our common stock at an exercise price of $.012 per share; the warrant vested immediately and had an expiration date of December 31, 2012. On August 8, 2012, our Board resolved to extend the term of Dr. Kidron’s warrant until August 6, 2014. We are also including for resale pursuant to this prospectus 189,000 shares of common stock issuable upon the exercise of options held by Dr. Kidron. The warrant and options have a weighted average exercise price of $5.52 per share and may be exercised within 60 days of February 19, 2013. The latest expiration date of the options is August 8, 2022.

In March 2011, we completed a private placement with certain selling stockholders pursuant to which we sold an aggregate of 873,961 “units” at a purchase price of $3.84 per unit for total consideration of $3,356,000. Each unit consisted of one share of common stock and a five-year warrant to purchase 0.35 of a share of common stock at an exercise price of $6.00 per share. We also issued 16,397 shares of common stock and warrants to purchase 5,906 shares of our common stock as finders’ fees in connection with the private placement. These amounts include the sale to D.N.A of 65,105 shares of our common stock and a warrant to purchase up to 22,787 shares of our common stock, for a total purchase price of $250,000 in cash.

In April 2011, we completed a private placement with certain selling stockholders pursuant to which we sold an aggregate of 93,701 “units” at a purchase price of $3.84 per unit for total consideration of $359,800. Each unit consisted of one share of common stock and a five-year warrant to purchase 0.35 of a share of common stock at an exercise price of $6.00 per share.

Between August and November 2012, we completed private placements pursuant to which we sold to certain selling stockholders an aggregate of 1,137,336 “units” at a purchase price of $4.44 per unit for total consideration of $5,049,710. Each unit consisted of one share of our common stock and a five-year warrant to purchase 0.50 of a share of our common stock at an exercise price of $6.00 per share. We paid cash compensation of $84,135 as a finder’s fee. We also issued 1,127 shares of our common stock and warrants to purchase 564 shares of our common stock as a finder’s fee to a third party in connection with the private placements and issued 12,745 shares of our common stock and warrants to purchase 6,373 shares of our common stock as a finder’s fee to Mr. Leonard Sank, one of our directors. Most of the selling stockholders were granted customary registration rights with respect to resales of shares, including

the shares underlying the warrants. Regals participated in such private placements and received certain special rights, including preemptive rights as long as they hold at least 5% of our outstanding common stock. With respect to Regals' participation in the August 2012 private placement, we undertook to file a registration statement to register their shares and the shares underlying their warrants, by December 27, 2012. Since such registration statement was not timely filed, we may be required to pay liquidated damages of $10,000 or, at Regals' discretion, 27,027 shares of common stock. Such liquidated damages may increase if we do not meet the Effectiveness Deadline as defined in Regals' agreement. The liquidated damages may not exceed, in the aggregate, $100,000. Regals has not notified us that they plan to request such payment, and such damages may be waived by Regals.

In October 2012, we entered into a Securities Purchase Agreement with D.N.A, according to which, we issued to D.N.A 199,172 shares of our common stock in consideration for the D.N.A Warrant. Mr. Zeev Bronfeld, a controlling shareholder of D.N.A, beneficially owned 7.1% of our outstanding common stock prior to the transaction.

In November 2012, we entered into the Agreement with Regals in connection with the Warrants. Pursuant to the Agreement, we and Regals agreed to amend the Warrants to provide that the anti-dilution protection of the Warrants shall be deleted in its entirety. In addition, as to the warrants issued in August and November 2012, the parties agreed to reduce the exercise price to $3.7656 per share, the current exercise price per share of the warrants originally issued to Regals in January 2011. At such time, we also issued the New Warrant.

We are also including for resale pursuant to this prospectus 189,000 shares of common stock issuable upon the exercise of options held by Mr. Nadav Kidron, our President, Chief Executive Officer and a director. The options have a weighted average exercise price of $5.76 per share and may be exercised within 60 days of February 19, 2013. The latest expiration date of the options is August 8, 2022.

The following table sets forth, for each selling stockholder, the name, the number of shares of common stock beneficially owned as of February 19, 2013 (directly and indirectly via warrants or options), the maximum number of shares of common stock that may be offered pursuant to this prospectus and the number of shares of common stock that would be beneficially owned after the sale of the maximum number of shares of common stock.

Other than the relationships described herein, to our knowledge, none of the selling stockholders are employees or suppliers of ours or our affiliates. Within the past three years, other than the relationships described herein, none of the selling stockholders has held a position as an officer or director of ours, nor has any selling stockholder had any material relationship of any kind with us or any of our affiliates, except that certain selling stockholders acquired shares of our common stock and warrants pursuant to the transactions described above. All information with respect to share ownership has been furnished by the selling stockholders, unless otherwise noted. The shares being offered are being registered to permit public secondary trading of such shares and each selling stockholder may offer all or part of the shares it owns for resale from time to time pursuant to this prospectus. In addition, other than the relationships described below, none of the selling stockholders has any family relationships with our officers, directors or controlling stockholders.

Any selling stockholders who are affiliates of broker-dealers and any participating broker-dealers are deemed to be “underwriters” within the meaning of the Securities Act, and any commissions or discounts given to any such selling stockholder or broker-dealer may be regarded as underwriting commissions or discounts under the Securities Act.

The term “selling stockholders” also includes any transferees, pledgees, donees, or other successors in interest to the selling stockholders named in the table below. Unless otherwise indicated, to our knowledge, each person named in the table below has sole voting and investment power (subject to applicable community property laws) with respect to the shares of common stock set forth opposite such person’s name. We will file a supplement to this prospectus (or a post-effective amendment hereto, if necessary) to name successors to any named selling stockholders who are able to use this prospectus to resell the securities registered hereby.

Name of Selling Stockholder	Shares Beneficially Owned Before the Offering (excluding shares issuable upon the exercise of warrants or options) (1)	Shares Beneficially Owned Before the Offering that are Issuable Upon the Exercise of Warrants or Options (1)	Maximum Number of Shares (including shares issuable upon the exercise of warrants or options) to be Offered in the Offering	Number of Shares (including shares issuable upon the exercise of warrants or options) Beneficially Owned Immediately After Sale of Maximum Number of Shares in the Offering	
				# of Shares (2)	% of Class (1)(2)
Leonard Sank (3)	243,000	58,265	245,398	55,867	*
Dorothy Sank (3)	78,125	27,344	105,469	--	--
Samson Property Investments (3)	138,889	-	138,889	--	--
Michael Pimstein (4)	20,834	7,292	28,126	--	--
David Bloch (4)	2,605	912	3,517	--	--
Laurie Rubin	36,667	-	36,667	-	-
Mirabaud & CIE	13,889	--	13,889	--	--
Joan Samson	13,889	-	13,889	--	--
Vered Schimmel	8,334	-	8,334	--	--
Shikma A M R Ltd	9,167	-	9,167	--	--
Edward Danehy	9,167	-	9,167	--	--
Oberdorf Finance SA	6,667	--	6,667	--	--

Name of Selling Stockholder	Shares Beneficially Owned Before the Offering (excluding shares issuable upon the exercise of warrants or options) (1)	Shares Beneficially Owned Before the Offering that are Issuable Upon the Exercise of Warrants or Options (1)	Maximum Number of Shares (including shares issuable upon the exercise of warrants or options) to be Offered in the Offering	Number of Shares (including shares issuable upon the exercise of warrants or options) Beneficially Owned Immediately After Sale of Maximum Number of Shares in the Offering	
				# of Shares (2)	% of Class (1)(2)
Pnini David Jerusalem	6,959	-	6,959	--	--
David Lifscitz	5,834	-	5,834	--	--
Elhanan Noam Enterprising Ltd.	8,554	--	8,554	--	--
Lawrence Leigh	3,473	-	3,473	--	--
Ryan Lazarus	3,334	-	3,334	--	--
Aviad Freidman	5,299	591	5,890	--	--
Nadav Kidron (5)	864,312	189,000	1,053,312	--	--
Zeev Bronfeld (6)	475,227	--	475,227	--	--
Hadasit Medical Research Services and Development Ltd. (7)	345,128	--	345,128	--	--
Russel Leigh	58,334	--	58,334	--	--
Regals Fund LP (8)	760,640	557,274	1,317,914	--	--

Name of Selling Stockholder	Shares Beneficially Owned Before the Offering (excluding shares issuable upon the exercise of warrants or options) (1)	Shares Beneficially Owned Before the Offering that are Issuable Upon the Exercise of Warrants or Options (1)	Maximum Number of Shares (including shares issuable upon the exercise of warrants or options) to be Offered in the Offering	Number of Shares (including shares issuable upon the exercise of warrants or options) Beneficially Owned Immediately After Sale of Maximum Number of Shares in the Offering	
				# of Shares (2)	% of Class (1)(2)
Vivid Horizon Limited	119,792	48,178	167,970	--	--
Novatrust Ltd re Clifton Two Trust	35,544	15,819	51,363	--	--
Lashmar Holdings Inc	56,250	19,688	75,938	--	--
ICT NV	39,063	13,672	52,735	--	--
Marcel Kremer	13,021	4,724	17,745	--	--
Vladimir Shklar	8,632	591	9,223	--	--
D.N.A Biomedical Solutions Ltd. (6)	199,172	22,787	22,787	199,172	2.8%
Ron Weissberg	10,105	4,558	14,663	--	--
S.Brimer Investments and Consulting	13,021	4,558	17,579	--	--
Abramovich Yehoshua	13,021	4,558	17,579	--	--
Amir Fishler	3,334	1,167	4,501	--	--
	11,719	4,102	15,821	--	--

Shmuel Pasternak	60

Name of Selling Stockholder	Shares Beneficially Owned Before the Offering (excluding shares issuable upon the exercise of warrants or options) (1)	Shares Beneficially Owned Before the Offering that are Issuable Upon the Exercise of Warrants or Options (1)	Maximum Number of Shares (including shares issuable upon the exercise of warrants or options) to be Offered in the Offering	Number of Shares (including shares issuable upon the exercise of warrants or options) Beneficially Owned Immediately After Sale of Maximum Number of Shares in the Offering	
				# of Shares (2)	% of Class (1)(2)
DSN Holdings Ltd	--	1,459	1,459	--	--
Daniel Younisian	25,000	8,750	33,750	--	--
Boaz Raam	--	2,279	2,279	--	--
Yael Berant	3,907	1,368	5,275	--	--
Beeston Nominees (Panama) Inc.	326,577	163,289	489,866	--	--
Jacar Nominees PTY Ltd as Trustees for Sank Super	11,262	5,631	16,893	--	--
Roxy Pty Ltd Atf Dak Trust	5,631	2,816	8,447	--	--
Vingol Pty Ltd	5,631	2,816	8,447	--	--
Rak Investments Pty Ltd	5,667	2,834	8,501	--	--
B+E Lewin Investments Pty Ltd	5,631	2,816	8,447	--	--
Fabian Cove Pty. Ltd.	5,631	2,816	8,447	--	--

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Name of Selling Stockholder	Shares Beneficially Owned Before the Offering (excluding shares issuable upon the exercise of warrants or options) (1)	Shares Beneficially Owned Before the Offering that are Issuable Upon the Exercise of Warrants or Options (1)	Maximum Number of Shares (including shares issuable upon the exercise of warrants or options) to be Offered in the Offering	Number of Shares (including shares issuable upon the exercise of warrants or options) Beneficially Owned Immediately After Sale of Maximum Number of Shares in the Offering	
				# of Shares (2)	% of Class (1)(2)
S.N. LE ROUX	67,568	33,784	101,352		
ARC Securities BVI Ltd	67,568	33,784	101,352	--	--
Sanur Ltd as Trustees of Arigus Trust	11,269	5,635	16,904	--	--
Joshriel Pty Ltd	5,652	2,826	8,478	--	--
Norrin Imports Staff Benefit Fund	22,523	11,262	33,785	--	--
David Steynberg	12,797	5,631	18,428	--	--
Isaac Benatar	11,262	5,631	16,893	--	--
Hero Nominees Limited A/C POOLED	22,523	11,262	33,785	--	--
Jeffrey Laurence Borstrock	22,500	11,250	33,750	--	--
David J. Fogel	17,500	8,750	26,250	--	--
Yael Choukroun	3,380	1,690	5,070	--	--
Esther Tavor	3,380	1,690	5,070	--	--
Martin Kornblum	11,262	5,631	16,893	--	--
David Mendelson	11,262	5,631	16,893	--	--

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Name of Selling Stockholder	Shares Beneficially Owned Before the Offering (excluding shares issuable upon the exercise of warrants or options) (1)	Shares Beneficially Owned Before the Offering that are Issuable Upon the Exercise of Warrants or Options (1)	Maximum Number of Shares (including shares issuable upon the exercise of warrants or options) to be Offered in the Offering	Number of Shares (including shares issuable upon the exercise of warrants or options) Beneficially Owned Immediately After Sale of Maximum Number of Shares in the Offering	
				# of Shares (2)	% of Class (1)(2)
Michael G. Jesselson 12/18/80 Trust	56,307	28,154	84,461	--	--
Benjamin J. Jesselson 12/18/80 Trust	56,307	28,154	84,461	--	--
Yair Givati	1,127	564	1,691	--	--
Miriam Kidron (9)	--	469,114	469,114	--	--
Total	4,440,125	1,852,397	6,037,483	255,039	3.6%

* Less than 1%.

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(1) Beneficial ownership is determined in accordance with SEC rules and generally includes voting or investment power with respect to securities. Shares of common stock subject to options or warrants currently exercisable, or exercisable within 60 days of February 19, 2013, are counted as outstanding for computing the percentage of the selling stockholder holding such options or warrants but are not counted as outstanding for computing the percentage of any other selling stockholder.

(2) Assumes all of the shares of common stock offered (including shares issuable upon the exercise of warrants or options) are sold. Percentage ownership is based on 7,222,397 shares of common stock issued and outstanding on February 19, 2013.

(3) Mr. Leonard Sank is one of our directors. Mr. Sank may be deemed to beneficially own the shares (including the warrant shares) held by his wife, Mrs. Dorothy Sank, set forth opposite her name. Mr. Sank also may be deemed to beneficially own the shares set forth opposite the name of Samson Property Investments, which is wholly owned by a trust of which Mr. Sank serves as a trustee. Mr. Sank disclaims beneficial ownership of all such securities. These

securities are held of record by Hargreave Hale Nominees Limited on behalf of Mr. Sank, except for 47,673 shares held of record by Mr. Sank.

(4) These shares are held of record by Apollo Nominees Inc. on behalf of David Bloch and Michael Pimstein.

(5) Mr. Nadav Kidron is our President, Chief Executive Officer and one of our directors. He is the son of Dr. Miriam Kidron, our Chief Medical and Technology Officer and one of our directors.

(6) The amount of shares beneficially owned by Mr. Bronfeld does not include the 199,172 shares of common stock and a warrant to purchase 22,787 shares of common stock held by D.N.A. Mr. Bronfeld and Mr. Meni Mor are parties to a voting agreement relating to their joint holdings in D.N.A, which as of December 27, 2012, represented approximately 39.6% of D.N.A's outstanding share capital on an actual basis, as reported by D.N.A to the ISA. As a result, Mr. Bronfeld may be deemed a beneficial owner of, and to share the power to vote and dispose of our securities held by D.N.A. Mr. Bronfeld has disclaimed beneficial ownership of any of our securities held by D.N.A. Immediately prior to the October 2012 issuance of shares to D.N.A, Mr. Bronfeld beneficially owned 7.1% of our shares common stock. The foregoing is based on a Schedule 13G/A filed by Mr. Bronfeld on February 5, 2013. In addition, as of February 19, 2013, we hold approximately 2.6% of D.N.A's outstanding ordinary shares.

(7) See "Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence" for a description of the terms and conditions of our relationship with Hadasit.

(8) Regals Capital Management LP is the investment manager of Regals Fund LP, the owner of record of these shares of common stock. Mr. David M. Slager is the managing member of the general partner of Regals Capital Management LP. All investment decisions are made by Mr. Slager, and thus the power to vote or direct the votes of these shares of common stock, as well as the power to dispose or direct the disposition of such shares of common stock is held by Mr. Slager through Regals Capital Management LP. The forgoing is based on a Schedule 13G/A which was filed February 12, 2013 jointly by Regals Fund LP, Regals Capital Management LP and Mr. Slager. Regals is our largest stockholder, beneficially owning 16.9% of our shares of common stock as of February 19, 2013.

(9) Dr. Miriam Kidron is our Chief Medical and Technology Officer and one of our directors. She is the mother of Mr. Nadav Kidron, our President, Chief Executive Officer and one of our directors.

We may require the selling stockholders to suspend the sales of the securities offered by this prospectus upon the occurrence of any event that makes any statement in this prospectus or the related registration statement untrue in any material respect or that requires the changing of statements in these documents in order to make statements in those documents not misleading.

Information concerning additional selling stockholders not identified in this prospectus will be set forth in post-effective amendments from time to time, if and as required. Information concerning the selling stockholders may change from time to time and any changed information will be set forth in post-effective amendments or prospectus supplements if and when necessary.

PLAN OF DISTRIBUTION

The selling stockholders, and their pledgees, donees, transferees or other successors in interest, may from time to time offer and sell, separately or together, some or all of the shares of common stock, or the Securities, covered by this prospectus. Registration of the Securities covered by this prospectus does not mean, however, that those Securities necessarily will be offered or sold.

The Securities covered by this prospectus may be sold from time to time, at market prices prevailing at the time of sale, at prices related to market prices, at a fixed price or prices subject to change or at negotiated prices, by a variety of methods including the following:

- in the over-the-counter market;
- in privately negotiated transactions;
- through broker-dealers, who may act as agents or principals;
- through one or more underwriters on a firm commitment or best-efforts basis;
- in a block trade in which a broker-dealer will attempt to sell a block of Securities as agent but may position and resell a portion of the block as principal to facilitate the transaction;
- directly to one or more purchasers;
- through agents; or
- in any combination of the above.

In effecting sales, brokers or dealers engaged by the selling stockholders may arrange for other brokers or dealers to participate. Broker-dealer transactions may include:

- purchases of the Securities by a broker-dealer as principal and resales of the Securities by the broker-dealer for its account pursuant to this prospectus;
- ordinary brokerage transactions; or
- transactions in which the broker-dealer solicits purchasers on a best efforts basis.

The selling stockholders have not entered into any agreements, understandings or arrangements with any underwriters or broker-dealers regarding the sale of the Securities covered by this prospectus. At any time a particular offer of the Securities covered by this prospectus is made, a revised prospectus or prospectus supplement, if required, will be distributed which will set forth the aggregate amount of Securities covered by this prospectus being offered and the terms of the offering, including the name or names of any underwriters, dealers, brokers or agents. In addition, to the extent required, any discounts, commissions, concessions and other items constituting underwriters' or agents' compensation, as well as any discounts, commissions or concessions allowed or reallowed or paid to dealers, will be set forth in such revised prospectus supplement. Any such required prospectus supplement, and, if necessary, a post-effective amendment to the registration statement of which this prospectus is a part, will be filed with the SEC to reflect the disclosure of additional information with respect to the distribution of the Securities covered by this

prospectus.

LEGAL MATTERS

Zysman Aharoni Gayer and Sullivan & Worcester LLP, New York, New York, passed upon the validity of the 2,473,518 shares of common stock that may be first offered by this prospectus, and Blank Rome LLP, New York, New York and Snell & Wilmer L.L.P., Las Vegas, Nevada, passed upon the validity of the 3,563,965 shares of common stock that may be offered by this prospectus which were first offered by the prospectuses forming parts of our registration statement nos. 333-164288, 333-173058 and 333-175216.

EXPERTS

The financial statements as of August 31, 2012 and 2011, for each of the two years in the period ended August 31, 2012 and for the cumulative period September 1, 2007 to August 31, 2012 (not separately presented herein) included in this prospectus have been so included in reliance on the report of Kesselman & Kesselman, a member firm of PricewaterhouseCoopers International Limited, an independent registered public accounting firm, given on the authority of said firm as experts in auditing and accounting.

The consolidated financial statements for the cumulative period from April 12, 2002 (the date of becoming a development stage entity) through August 31, 2007 (not separately presented herein) included in this prospectus have been so included in reliance on the report of Malone & Bailey, PC –Certified Public Accountants, an independent registered public accounting firm, given on the authority of said firm as experts in auditing and accounting.

WHERE YOU CAN FIND MORE INFORMATION

We are subject to the reporting and information requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and as a result file periodic reports and other information with the SEC. These periodic reports and other information will be available for inspection and copying at the SEC's public reference room and the website of the SEC referred to below. We also make available on our website under "Investors/SEC Filings," free of charge, our annual reports on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K and amendments to those reports as soon as reasonably practicable after we electronically file such materials with or furnish them to the SEC. Our website address is http://www.oramed.com. This reference to our website is an inactive textual reference only, and is not a hyperlink. The contents of our website are not part of this prospectus, and you should not consider the contents of our website in making an investment decision with respect to the securities.

We have filed a Registration Statement on Form S-1 under the Securities Act with the SEC with respect to the shares of our common stock offered through this prospectus. This prospectus is filed as a part of that registration statement and does not contain all of the information contained in the registration statement and exhibits. We refer you to our registration statement and each exhibit attached to it for a more complete description of matters involving us, and the statements we have made in this prospectus are qualified in their entirety by reference to these additional materials.

You may read and copy the reports and other information we file with the SEC at the SEC's Public Reference Room at 100 F Street, N.E., Washington D.C. 20549, on official business days during the hours of 10:00 am to 3:00 pm. You may also obtain copies of this information by mail from the public reference section of the SEC, 100 F Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20549, at prescribed rates. You may obtain information regarding the operation of the public reference room by calling the SEC at 1 (800) SEC-0330. The SEC also maintains a website that contains reports and other information about issuers, like us, who file electronically with the SEC. The address of that website is http://www.sec.gov. This reference to the SEC's website is an inactive textual reference only, and is not a hyperlink.

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ORAMED PHARMACEUTICALS INC.
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA
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November 30, 2012

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ORAMED PHARMACEUTICALS INC.
(A development stage company)

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

AS OF NOVEMBER 30, 2012

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ORAMED PHARMACEUTICALS INC.
(A development stage company)
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(UNAUDITED)
U.S. dollars

	November 30, 2012	August 31, 2012
Assets		
CURRENT ASSETS:		
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 5,531,075	$ 4,430,740
Short term deposits	-	454,381
Marketable securities	1,064,808	200,311
Restricted cash	16,000	16,000