

PARTHUSCEVA INC
Form 424B4
November 05, 2002
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FILED PURSUANT TO RULE 424(b)(4)
REGISTRATION NO. 333-97353

**PROSPECTUS RELATING TO THE SEPARATION OF
CEVA, INC. FROM DSP GROUP, INC.**

Common Stock
(par value \$0.001 per share)

This prospectus is being furnished in connection with the pro rata distribution by DSP Group, Inc. to its stockholders of all outstanding shares of common stock of Ceva, Inc. in connection with the separation of Ceva from DSP Group.

Pursuant to the terms and conditions of the Separation Agreement and related agreements among DSP Group, Ceva and certain other subsidiaries of DSP Group, DSP Group contributed its DSP cores licensing business to Ceva and its subsidiaries and distributed all of the issued and outstanding stock of Ceva to DSP Group stockholders. Shares of Ceva's common stock were distributed to holders of record of DSP Group's common stock as of the close of business on the record date of the distribution, which was October 31, 2002. Each of those holders received one share of Ceva common stock for every three shares of DSP Group common stock held on October 31, 2002, the record date. You do not have to take any action to receive your shares of Ceva common stock. The Ceva common stock will be delivered as promptly as practicable after the date of this prospectus. No consideration will be paid by holders of DSP Group common stock for the shares of Ceva common stock they receive.

Immediately following the distribution described above, pursuant to the terms and conditions of a Combination Agreement dated as of April 4, 2002, by and among DSP Group, Ceva and Parthus, as amended, Parthus combined with Ceva and Ceva changed its name to ParthusCeva, Inc. The combination was effected as a scheme of arrangement under the laws of the Republic of Ireland. The existing shares of Parthus were cancelled and the existing Parthus shareholders received one share of ParthusCeva's common stock for every 0.015141 Parthus ordinary shares (0.15141 shares of ParthusCeva's common stock for every one Parthus American Depositary Share) held by them as of October 31, 2002.

Prior to the separation, no public market existed for ParthusCeva's common stock. ParthusCeva's common stock has been approved for quotation on the Nasdaq National Market under the symbol PCVA and has been approved for listing on the London Stock Exchange under the symbol PCV.

Stockholders with inquiries relating to the distribution should contact American Stock Transfer & Trust Company, the distribution agent, at +1-718-921-8145 or +1-800-937-5449, or Elaine Coughlan, Chief Financial Officer of ParthusCeva, at +353-1-402-5700.

In reviewing this prospectus, you should carefully consider the matters described under the caption Risk Factors beginning on page 8.

DSP Group, as the sole stockholder of Ceva, has approved the transactions entered into by Ceva relating to the separation and combination. DSP Group stockholder approval of the separation and combination is not required or sought. We are not asking DSP Group stockholders for a proxy and you are requested not to send us a proxy. This prospectus is first being mailed to holders of record of DSP Group's common stock on October 31, 2002.

This prospectus is not an offer to sell, or a solicitation of an offer to buy, any securities of ParthusCeva.

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

The date of this prospectus is November 5, 2002

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You should rely only on the information contained in this document. We have not authorized anyone to provide you with the information that is different. This document may only be used where it is legal to distribute these securities.

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PROSPECTUS SUMMARY

The following is a summary of some of the information contained in this prospectus. We urge you to read the entire prospectus carefully, especially the risks associated with our business discussed under Risk Factors and our financial statements.

Except for our historical financial statements or as otherwise indicated, we describe in this prospectus the business contributed to us by DSP Group, Inc. (see Separation of DSP Cores Licensing Business from DSP Group), and the business acquired by us in the combination with Parthus (see Combination with Parthus Technologies plc) as if they had been operated by ParthusCeva for all periods presented herein. We are an independent public company, and DSP Group has no continuing stock ownership in us. Accordingly, our historical financial results as part of DSP Group may not reflect our financial results in the future as an independent company or what our financial results would have been had we been a stand-alone company during the periods presented herein.

Our Business

ParthusCeva licenses to semiconductor companies and electronic equipment manufacturers (also known as original equipment manufacturers, or OEMs) complete, integrated intellectual property (IP) solutions that enable a wide variety of electronic devices. Our programmable digital signal processing (DSP) cores and application-level IP platforms power handheld wireless devices, global positioning system (GPS) devices, consumer audio products, automotive applications and a range of other consumer products. We intend to license complete system solutions consisting of our IP platforms built around our DSP cores technology, while also continuing to license our DSP cores and IP platforms as stand-alone offerings. ParthusCeva was formed in 2002 through the combination of Ceva, the former DSP cores licensing business of DSP Group, founded in 1991, and Parthus, a provider of platform-level IP for the consumer electronics market, founded in 1993.

Our DSP cores licensing business (formerly the business of Ceva) develops and licenses designs of programmable DSP cores and DSP core-based sub-systems. A programmable DSP core is a special-purpose, software-controlled processor that, through complex mathematical calculations, analyzes, manipulates and enhances digital voice, audio and video signals. Chips incorporating these core designs as their central processor are used in a wide variety of electronic devices, including digital cellular telephones, modems, hard disk drive controllers, MP3 players, voice over packet products and digital cameras, and are critical to the performance of the electronic products in which they are used. A DSP core-based sub-system incorporates additional hardware blocks required as interfaces from the DSP core for the overall system.

Our platform-level IP business (formerly the business of Parthus) develops semiconductor intellectual property for a range of consumer electronic products and licenses this technology to semiconductor manufacturers and OEMs. Our portfolio of IP platforms spans major broadband and local area wireless connectivity technologies as well as key application IP including multimedia, location and smartphone/handheld technologies. The intellectual property we license can take the form of schematics and designs for silicon chips and circuitry and software to perform particular functions on those chips. In addition, we also sell finished modules (which we refer to as Hard IP) to these customers.

Strategy

Our goal is to become the leading licensor of programmable DSP cores and platform-level IP solutions. In particular, we seek to establish our DSP core technology and IP solutions as the standards for high-volume and emerging applications. To meet these goals we intend to:

Provide an integrated solution. We seek to maximize our competitive advantage by focusing on providing integrated solutions, both for our programmable DSP cores and our application-level IP platforms, and we intend to continue to invest in the development of technology for complete systems in our target markets.

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Enhance our expertise. We seek to maximize our expertise in DSP, analog, mixed-signal and related software technology, and to capitalize on that expertise to address critical customer demands. We intend to enhance our existing DSP cores and IP platforms with additional features and performance, while developing new offerings that will focus on other emerging applications across the range of end markets we serve.

Target top-tier customers. We seek to strengthen relationships and expand licensing and royalty arrangements with our existing customers and to extend our customer base with other key industry companies in order to facilitate the development of our technology. We believe that we can achieve the best results by targeting our sales and marketing activities at high-volume semiconductor companies and leading OEMs with a track record of successful end-user product deployments. Parthus and Ceva together have entered into license agreements with nine of the top ten semiconductor companies worldwide.

Focus on large and fast-growing markets. We believe that our expertise in programmable DSP cores and platform-level IP allows us to target fast-growing segments within the consumer electronics market, such as wireless communications, mobile computing, automotive electronics, and consumer entertainment. We intend to strengthen our relationships and expand licensing and royalty arrangements with customers in those markets and to extend our customer base with key industry leaders within each of those segments.

Take advantage of the industry shift towards open-standard architectures. We believe that the industries in which we compete are moving away from proprietary IP solutions towards open-standard architectures, and that this trend creates an opportunity for providers of licensable DSP cores and platform-level IP. As a consequence, we intend to use our expertise to create leading products and services in critical open standards fields, such as Bluetooth, GPS and multimedia, to position ourselves to take advantage of this trend. We also participate in the development of industry standards in these and other emerging technology areas.

Focus on a portfolio approach to the licensing of our IP platforms. We seek to differentiate ourselves through the breadth of our IP offerings and our ability to integrate these offerings into a single solution built around our family of state-of-the-art DSP cores. In tandem with targeting top-tier customers, we intend to focus on offering a variety of solutions. Our product architecture is designed to allow multiple platforms to reside on the same piece of silicon, significantly reducing the cost and complexity of integration while simultaneously improving power dissipation and time to market for next-generation devices. This approach enables our customers to develop product solutions for next-generation devices that incorporate multiple functions. This approach will also provide our customers with the benefits of one-stop shopping and a technology roadmap for the next generation of multi-functional devices.

Establish, maintain and expand relationships with key technology providers. We have established and seek to expand our close working relationships with:

contract semiconductor companies, usually referred to as silicon foundries, in order to assure adequate supplies of chips for our customers who purchase our technology in chip form and in order to give our other OEM customers a means of obtaining competitive manufacturing capabilities;

third-party suppliers of block-level semiconductor IP, in order to have access to their most current technologies; and

developers of both application-level and system-level software so that we can continue to offer complete platform solutions.

In addition, we have and seek to expand our relationships with companies that offer complementary technologies for designing system-on-a-chip applications based on our DSP core designs. We believe that these relationships will increase the markets for our products.

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Separation of the DSP Cores Licensing Business from DSP Group

Ceva, Inc. was formed as a Delaware corporation and wholly-owned subsidiary of DSP Group in November 1999. The separation of the DSP cores licensing business from DSP Group, including the transfer of related assets, liabilities and intellectual property rights, was completed in November 2002.

We believe that we will realize the following benefits by separating from DSP Group:

We will be able to focus on developing our business and pursuing strategic opportunities in the licensing of technology to third parties, increase our research and development efforts, better target our markets, and focus our sales and support infrastructures in different markets than those of DSP Group.

As a stand-alone, independent company, our management will be able to devote time and energy exclusively to our business.

We plan to make our technology accessible to all potential users, free of competitive considerations faced by DSP Group.

Our employees will be motivated by incentive compensation programs tied to the market performance of our common stock.

As a more focused company, we expect to be able to make decisions more quickly, deploy resources more rapidly and efficiently and enhance our responsiveness to customers and partners.

We expect to have direct access to the capital markets to issue debt or equity securities and to grow through acquisitions.

Combination of Parthus and Ceva

On November 1, 2002, Parthus and Ceva combined their businesses under the terms and conditions of a Combination Agreement, dated as of April 4, 2002, as amended, by and among DSP Group, Ceva and Parthus. As part of the combination, Ceva changed its name to ParthusCeva, Inc., and Parthus became a wholly-owned subsidiary of ParthusCeva. Pursuant to arms-length negotiations between DSP Group and Parthus, and as set forth in the Combination Agreement, immediately following the separation and combination, approximately 50.1% of the outstanding shares of common stock of ParthusCeva were held by the stockholders of DSP Group, and approximately 49.9% were held by the former shareholders of Parthus.

Our principal headquarters are located at 2033 Gateway Place, Suite 150, San Jose, CA 95110-1002, and our telephone number at this location is +1-408-514-2900.

PalmDSPcore, PineDSPcore, OakDSPcore, OCEM, TeakDSPcore, Pine, Teak and Teaklite are United States registered trademarks of ParthusCeva or its affiliates. Parthus, the Parthus logo and BlueStream are European Community trademarks of ParthusCeva or its affiliates. The registration of the following trademarks is pending in the United States: ParthusCeva, the ParthusCeva logo, SmartCores, Assyst, CedarDSPcore, Parthus, the Parthus logo, MachStream, MobiStream, WarpStream, MediaStream, BlueStream, PLLXpert and NavStream. Application for the following trademarks is pending in other jurisdictions: ParthusCeva, the ParthusCeva logo, SmartCores, CedarDSPcore, Parthus, the Parthus logo, MachStream, MobiStream, WarpStream, MediaStream, InfoStream, BlueStream, PLLXpert and NavStream. The following trademarks are in use: PalmASSYST, PINE ASSYST SIMULATOR, XpertDSP, XpertPalm, OpenKey, DSCKey, VoPKey, EDP, SmartCores Enabled, CamStream, VoPStream, PDKit, ODKit, TLDKit, TDKit and In8Stream. All other trademarks and service marks appearing in this prospectus are the property of their respective owners.

Table of Contents**Summary Unaudited Pro Forma Combined Condensed Consolidated Financial Data**

The following table presents summary unaudited pro forma combined condensed consolidated financial data of ParthusCeva, giving effect to the combination of Parthus and Ceva as if it had occurred as of January 1, 2001 for statements of operations purposes and on June 30, 2002 for balance sheet purposes. Per share data and the number of shares outstanding have been computed on the assumption that one share of Ceva's common stock will be distributed for every three shares of DSP Group's common stock outstanding on the record date for the distribution and that the aggregate number of shares of Ceva's common stock to be issued to Parthus shareholders in connection with the combination will represent 49.9% of the total number of shares of ParthusCeva's common stock outstanding after the combination. This information should be read in conjunction with the unaudited pro forma combined condensed consolidated financial statements and related notes included elsewhere in this prospectus. This summary unaudited pro forma combined condensed consolidated financial data is presented for illustrative purposes only and is not necessarily indicative of the operating results or financial position that would have been achieved had the combination been consummated as of the dates indicated or that may be achieved in the future.

	Year Ended December 31, 2001	Six Months Ended June 30, 2002
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	(U.S. Dollars in thousands)	
Pro Forma Combined Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations		
Data:		
Revenues	\$ 66,163	\$ 30,173
Gross profit	52,848	24,913
Operating expenses	72,527	28,252
Operating loss	(19,679)	(3,339)
Net loss for the period	\$ (16,719)	\$ 2,167
Basic and diluted net loss per share	\$ (0.93)	\$ (0.15)
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Weighted average number of shares used in computing basic and diluted net loss per share	18,044	18,044
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
		June 30, 2002
		<u> </u>
		(U.S. Dollars in thousands)
Pro Forma Combined Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet Data:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	90,643
Working capital		76,564
Total assets		136,810
Total stockholders' equity	\$	102,043
		<u> </u>

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The following table presents summary historical consolidated financial data of Ceva, giving effect to the transfer of the DSP cores licensing business from DSP Group to Ceva as if this business had operated as a separate entity throughout the relevant periods. This information should be read in conjunction with the financial statements and related notes included elsewhere in this prospectus. This summary historical consolidated financial data is presented for illustrative purposes only and is not necessarily indicative of the operating results or financial position that would have been achieved had the separation been consummated as of the dates indicated or that may be achieved in the future.

	Year Ended December 31, 2001	Six Months Ended June 30, 2002
(U.S. Dollars in thousands)		
Consolidated Statement of Income Data:		
Revenues	\$ 25,244	\$ 8,682
Gross profit	23,993	8,066
Operating expenses	10,845	6,064
Operating income	13,148	2,002
Net income	\$ 10,355	\$ 1,510
(U.S. Dollars in thousands)		
Consolidated Balance Sheet Data:		
Working capital	\$ 6,055	
Total assets		14,544
Total stockholders' equity and Parent company investment	\$ 8,738	

Recent Developments***DSP Cores Licensing Business Results for the Quarter Ended September 30, 2002***

Total Ceva revenues for the third quarter 2002 amounted to \$4.9 million compared with \$7.8 million in the third quarter 2001, a decrease of 38% year-on-year. The decrease is primarily due to the continuing sustained downturn in the semiconductor industry, as well as in the wireless cell phone markets, due in part to the delayed roll-out of next generation devices in that industry. Ceva's total operating costs increased by 15% to \$3.2 million in the third quarter 2002, compared with total operating costs of \$2.8 million in the third quarter 2001. The increase was mainly due to higher general and administrative expenses, as well as increased research and development and marketing costs associated with the product launch of Ceva's new Cedar DSP Core. Ceva's net income for the third quarter 2002 was \$981,000, and \$3.2 million for the third quarter 2001.

Parthus Results for the Quarter Ended September 30, 2002

Total Parthus revenue for the third quarter 2002 amounted to \$9.5 million, compared with \$10.4 million in the third quarter 2001, a decrease of 9% year-on-year. This reflects in part the impact of the restructuring of Parthus' RF and Security Hardware Acceleration businesses announced on August 30, 2002 and the continuing sustained downturn in the semiconductor industry. Parthus' gross margin grew to 81% in the third quarter 2002 from 73% in the third quarter 2001, reflecting the change in revenue mix. Higher-margin licensing and royalty revenues accounted for 90% of revenues in the third quarter 2002, compared with 79% of revenues in the third quarter 2001. Parthus' total operating costs amounted to \$16.9 million in the third quarter 2002, compared with

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total operating costs of \$27.2 million in the third quarter 2001, a decrease of 38% year-on-year. (Excluding amortization charges of \$340,000, merger costs of \$4.2 million, restructuring charges of \$3.8 million, and non-cash stock compensation costs of \$525,000, operating costs for the third quarter 2002 amounted to \$8.1 million, compared with operating costs for the third quarter of 2001 of \$12.1 million, excluding amortization charges of \$3.7 million, in-process research and development charges of \$10.9 million, and non-cash stock compensation costs of \$525,000.) This decrease reflects the ongoing cost reduction actions taken by Parthus over the last 12 months, including the streamlining of Parthus RF and Security Hardware Acceleration businesses. Parthus net loss for the third quarter 2002 was \$8.7 million, representing a net loss per share of \$0.015. Excluding amortization charges of \$340,000, merger costs of \$4.2 million, restructuring charges of \$3.8 million, and non-cash stock compensation costs of \$525,000, Parthus net earnings for the third quarter 2002 were \$147,000.

ParthusCeva Combined Company Outlook

In view of the continuing weakness in our own markets and those of our customers, as well as the planned measures described below, we anticipate a decline in revenues for 2003 compared with the combined revenues of Parthus and Ceva for 2002, but are not currently in a position to estimate the extent of such decline. Under these circumstances, we believe it is important to seek to improve our combined operating margins by reducing our combined annual expenses by between \$10 million and \$14 million. We currently anticipate that we will seek to achieve these savings by streamlining functions across the Parthus and Ceva organizations and reducing overall expense levels. We are in the process of completing plans to meet these expense reduction objectives and intend to implement them as soon as practicable after the closing of the combination. Although specific details are still being finalized, we anticipate that the necessary restructuring will involve a reduction in force and restructuring charges of between \$3.5 million and \$5 million during the fourth quarter of 2002.

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FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This prospectus and other materials filed or to be filed by ParthusCeva with the Securities and Exchange Commission, as well as information included in oral statements or other written statements made or to be made by ParthusCeva, contain forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties. These forward-looking statements are not historical facts but rather are based on current expectations, estimates and projections about our industry, our beliefs and assumptions. We use words such as anticipate, expect, intend, plan, believe, seek, estimate, variations of these words and similar expressions to identify forward-looking statements. These statements are not guarantees of future performance and are subject to certain risks, uncertainties and other factors, some of which are beyond our control, are difficult to predict and could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed or forecasted in the forward-looking statements. These risks and uncertainties include those described in Risk Factors and elsewhere in this prospectus and the documents incorporated by reference in this prospectus. You should not place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements, which reflect our view only as of the date of this prospectus.

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RISK FACTORS

You should carefully consider each of the following risks and uncertainties associated with our company and ownership of our common stock, as well as all other information set forth in this prospectus. Holding our common stock involves risk. The occurrence of any of the following risks could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition and operating results, which could result in a decline in the trading price of our common stock.

**RISKS RELATING TO THE SEPARATION OF
OUR DSP CORES LICENSING BUSINESS FROM DSP GROUP**

We may have potential business conflicts of interest with DSP Group with respect to our past and ongoing relationships and we may not be able to resolve these conflicts on terms that are most favorable to us.

Conflicts of interest may arise between DSP Group and us in a number of areas relating to our past and ongoing relationships, including:

labor, tax, employee benefit, indemnification and other matters arising from our separation from DSP Group;

intellectual property matters;

employee retention and recruiting;

the nature, quality and pricing of transitional services DSP Group has agreed to provide us; and

business opportunities that may be attractive to both DSP Group and us.

We may not be able to resolve any of the potential conflicts of interest discussed above, and even if we do, the resolution may be less favorable than if we were dealing with an unaffiliated party. Under the separation agreement, DSP Group has agreed not to compete with us for a period of five years in the business of developing and licensing designs for programmable digital signal processor cores, and we have agreed not to compete with DSP Group in the business of designing, manufacturing and marketing high performance digital signal processor-based integrated circuit devices for integrated digital cordless telephones and voice-over broadband products for a period of five years.

We currently use DSP Group's operational, administrative and technical infrastructure and if these services are not sufficient to meet our needs or if we are not able to replace these services, we may be unable to manage critical operational functions of our business.

Pursuant to our transition services agreement, DSP Group, Ltd. has agreed to provide our subsidiary, Corage, Ltd., with certain general and administrative services, including management and information services and network, hardware and software maintenance and support.

In addition, DSP Group, Ltd. has assigned to us a lease covering the facilities we will occupy in Herzeliya, Israel.

The transition services agreement provides that DSP Group, Ltd. will continue to provide these services to Corage, Ltd. in exchange for fees payable by Corage, Ltd. to DSP Group, Ltd. until terminated in accordance with its terms. Although DSP Group, Ltd. is contractually obligated to provide Corage, Ltd. with these services, these services may not be provided at the same level as when we were part of DSP Group, and we may not be able to obtain the same benefits. In addition, we cannot assure you that during the initial terms of the transition services agreement, the quality of services and level of responsiveness will meet our needs. If we are unable to obtain sufficient quality of these services or replace these services which are not effectively provided, our business and results of operations could be harmed.

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After the initial terms of the transition services agreement, we will need to either extend the term of this agreement, engage others to perform these services or perform these services internally. We cannot assure you that DSP Group, Ltd. will continue to provide us with these services after the initial term of the transition services agreement, that the quality of services and level of responsiveness will meet our needs or that the cost of these services will not be significantly higher if we purchase them from unaffiliated providers or employ staff to handle them internally.

Although agreed in the context of arms-length negotiations between DSP Group and Parthus in connection with the combination, the transition services agreement was entered into in the context of a parent-subsidiary relationship with DSP Group. As a result, the prices charged to Corage, Ltd. under the transition services agreements may be lower than the prices that we may be required to pay third parties for similar services or the costs of similar services if we undertake them ourselves. If we fail to find replacements for these services in a timely fashion, or if we are not able to replace them on favorable terms, our business, results of operations and financial condition could be harmed.

For a more detailed description of the services provided to Corage, Ltd. by DSP Group, Ltd., please see Separation of DSP Cores Licensing Business from DSP Group.

Restrictions on our ability to issue stock and take certain other actions could inhibit our growth.

The restrictions in the separation agreement on issuances of our capital stock and other specified actions by us during the one-year period following the distribution, or the liquidation, disposition or discontinuation of the DSP cores licensing business during the two-year period following the distribution, and the requirement that we indemnify DSP Group if we do not comply with these restrictions, could limit our ability to grow our business and compete effectively during the period following the distribution. In addition, these restrictions and indemnification obligations could make us a less attractive acquisition or merger candidate during this period.

We could be subject to joint and several liability for taxes of DSP Group.

As a former member of a group filing consolidated income tax returns with DSP Group, we could be liable for federal income taxes of DSP Group and other members of the consolidated group, including taxes, if any, incurred by DSP Group on the distribution of our stock to the stockholders of DSP Group. DSP Group has agreed to indemnify us against these taxes, other than taxes for which we have agreed to indemnify DSP Group pursuant to the terms of the tax indemnification and allocation agreement and separation agreement we entered into with DSP Group.

Our historical financial information may not be representative of our results as a separate company.

Ceva's historical consolidated financial statements have been carved out from the consolidated financial statements of DSP Group using the historical results of operations and historical bases of the assets and liabilities of the DSP cores licensing business. Accordingly, the historical financial information we have included in this prospectus does not necessarily reflect what our financial position, results of operations and cash flows would have been had this business operated as a separate, stand-alone entity during the periods presented. DSP Group did not account for us, and we did not operate, as a separate, stand-alone entity for the periods presented. Our costs and expenses include allocations from DSP Group for centralized corporate services and infrastructure costs, including accounting and legal, research and development, sales and marketing, and general administration costs. These allocations have been determined on bases that we and DSP Group consider to reasonably reflect the utilization of services provided to us or the benefit we received. In addition, because the Ceva financial statements included herein relate to a period ending several months prior to the separation of the DSP cores licensing business from DSP Group, the balances of assets and liabilities transferred in the separation will be subject to change between the date of the financial statements and the separation.

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The historical financial information for Ceva and Parthus presented herein is not necessarily indicative of what our results of operations, financial position and cash flows will be in the future. We have not made adjustments to either company's historical financial information to reflect the significant changes in the cost structure, funding and operations which will result from the separation of the DSP cores licensing business from DSP Group and the combination with Parthus, potentially including increased costs associated with reduced economies of scale, increased marketing expenses related to building our brand and increased costs associated with being a stand-alone, publicly traded company. If our actual results differ significantly from these estimates, our stock price could be harmed.

Some of our directors and executive officers may have conflicts of interest because of their ownership of DSP Group's common stock.

Some of our directors and executive officers, including Eliyahu Ayalon, the Chairman of our board of directors and who will remain as Chairman of the board of directors of DSP Group, Gideon Wertheizer, our Executive Vice President Business Development and Chief Technology Officer, Issachar Ohana, our Vice President and General Manager of the DSP Intellectual Property Licensing Division and Bat-Sheva Ovadia, our Chief Scientist DSP Technologies, will continue to hold a significant number of shares of DSP Group's common stock and options to purchase shares of DSP Group's common stock. Ownership of DSP Group's common stock by certain of our directors and executive officers after our separation from DSP Group could create, or appear to create, conflicts of interest when they are faced with decisions that could have different implications for DSP Group and us.

With respect to Eliyahu Ayalon, the Chairman of our board of directors, to limit conflicts of interest and the appearance of conflicts, Delaware corporate law provides that transactions between a corporation and interested directors can be voided by the corporation if the interested director's vote is counted for approval of the transaction unless there is either (i) disclosure of the conflict to the board and the transaction is approved by a majority of the disinterested directors, or (ii) there is disclosure to the stockholders of the transaction who then approve the transaction, or (iii) a court determines, in the event the transaction is challenged, that the transaction is fair to the corporation. Accordingly, any transaction between DSP Group and ParthusCeva considered by the board of directors will be subject to these requirements.

RISKS RELATING TO THE DISTRIBUTION

We have agreed to indemnify DSP Group if certain of our actions or Parthus' actions cause the distribution to be taxable to DSP Group.

DSP Group has received a private letter ruling from the U.S. Internal Revenue Service to the effect that, among other things, the distribution of our stock to the DSP Group stockholders will be tax-free under Section 355 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, and that the receipt of shares of our common stock in the distribution will not result in the recognition of income, gain or loss to stockholders of DSP Group for federal income tax purposes, except with respect to cash received in lieu of fractional shares. The continuing validity of this ruling is subject to factual representations and assumptions made in the private letter ruling request. We are not currently aware of any facts or circumstances which would cause these representations and assumptions to be untrue.

Notwithstanding the receipt of this private letter ruling, if we and/or DSP Group engage in certain activities, the distribution may become taxable to DSP Group and possibly to its stockholders. For example, it is possible that even a small issuance of our capital stock, when combined with the 49.9% of our capital stock issued to shareholders of Parthus in the combination, may cause the distribution to be taxable.

The separation agreement generally provides that we will not issue capital stock or take other specified actions during the one-year period following the distribution, or liquidate, dispose of, discontinue or take similar

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actions with respect to the DSP cores licensing business during the two-year period following the distribution, unless either DSP Group consents to the action, or we receive a supplemental ruling from the Internal Revenue Service or an opinion of tax counsel satisfactory to DSP Group providing that the action will not cause the distribution to be taxable to either DSP Group or to its stockholders.

If we make such an issuance or take any other prohibited actions without complying with the terms of the separation agreement, we will be required to indemnify DSP Group for any resulting tax liability.

We also have agreed to indemnify DSP Group for any tax liability of DSP Group to the extent that the liability results from the inaccuracy of any factual information provided or representation made by Parthus, or by us after the distribution, in the application for rulings filed with the Internal Revenue Service or in connection with any tax opinion regarding the separation and distribution.

If the distribution were rendered taxable to DSP Group and its stockholders, then:

corporate-level taxable gain would be recognized by DSP Group in an amount equal to the difference between the market value of the Ceva's common stock at the time of distribution to the DSP Group stockholders and DSP Group's basis in that stock (and the tax would be determined by multiplying such gain by DSP Group's net effective tax rate at the time of the distribution (currently approximately 38%)); and

each holder of DSP Group's common stock who received shares of our common stock in the distribution would be treated as having received a dividend taxable as ordinary income in an amount equal to the fair market value of our common stock received (assuming that DSP Group had sufficient current or accumulated earnings and profits). Dividends paid to holders that are U.S. corporations may be eligible for the dividends received deduction. For certain holders of DSP Group common stock—mainly non-U.S. stockholders—the dividend may be subject to withholding at a rate of 30%, or less if there is a lower rate under an applicable treaty. To the extent the distribution exceeds a DSP Group stockholder's ratable portion of the current or accumulated earnings and profits of DSP Group, such distribution would be a non-taxable return of capital to the extent of the basis in such stockholder's DSP Group common stock, and capital gain (if the DSP Group common stock is held by the stockholder as a capital asset) to the extent the amount distributed exceeds such basis.

This discussion is not intended to be a complete analysis or description of all potential tax consequences of the distribution under U.S. federal income tax law if the distribution were rendered taxable to DSP Group and its stockholders, and does not address state, local or foreign tax laws. In addition, stockholders may be subject to special treatment under U.S. federal income tax law as a result of their individual circumstances. Accordingly, all stockholders should consult their own tax advisers concerning the tax effects to them of the distribution.

The distribution could adversely affect the aggregate value of an existing investment in DSP Group's common stock.

Following the separation and distribution, the value of our common stock and DSP Group's common stock will not necessarily be related. The combined value of our common stock and DSP Group's common stock after the separation and distribution may be less than the trading price of DSP Group's common stock immediately before the separation and distribution. As a result of the separation and distribution, the trading price range of DSP Group's common stock may be lower than the trading price range of DSP Group's common stock immediately before the separation and distribution.

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RISKS RELATING TO THE COMBINATION OF PARTHUS AND CEVA

You should not consider any particular information in this prospectus, in published news reports, or any published financial targets, without carefully evaluating the risks and other information contained in this prospectus.

During April, July, August and September 2002, articles appeared in the Irish and the U.K. press regarding the combination, including statements that ParthusCeva's target for revenues in 2003 is approximately \$75-\$80 million with targeted profits between \$17-\$18 million. These stories also noted that the combined company's current strategic goal is to achieve operating margins of approximately 20% in 2003. You should be aware that these targets are forward looking statements that are necessarily speculative in nature and it can be anticipated that one or more of the estimates or assumptions upon which the published projections were based will not materialize, or will vary significantly from actual results, and that these variances will likely increase over time. In addition, the financial and business targets appearing or reflected in these articles were based on information available in April 2002, and have not been updated for any subsequently available information, including the continued worldwide slow-down in the semiconductor industry and significant depression in share equity values. In light of these subsequent developments, we currently do not endorse such targets and note that our actual results will vary from such targets, and those variations are likely to be material.

A number of factors could impair our ability to successfully integrate the businesses of Parthus and Ceva, and thereby harm the combined company's business, financial condition and operating results.

We must integrate the operations of Ceva and Parthus, each of which has previously operated independently of the other. We cannot assure you that we will be able to successfully integrate these businesses in a timely and efficient manner, if at all. To integrate operations, we will need to focus on a number of key tasks, including:

retaining and integrating management, engineering and other key employees of each of Ceva and Parthus;

retaining existing customers, suppliers, distributors, licensees, vendors and others that have historically done business with Ceva or Parthus;

integrating sales efforts so that customers can do business easily with the combined company; and

preventing delays in ongoing research and development activities to permit efficient time-to-market introductions and time-to-volume production for acquired products and new technologies.

We may face difficulties in effecting the successful integration of these businesses, including the following:

impairment and/or loss of relationships with employees, customers, suppliers, distributors, licensees, vendors and others that have historically done business with Ceva or Parthus;

adverse financial results associated with integration of the two businesses, including unanticipated expenses related to the integration and deployment of acquired technologies; and

disruption of our business and distraction of our management.

In addition, the anticipated benefits of the combination may not be realized because, among other reasons:

ParthusCeva's technology may not be as robust as expected or may not achieve the expected performance, features or product yield;

ParthusCeva's intellectual property, including its patent portfolio, may not be as valuable as expected; and

the value of the combination may not be accretive.

We may not succeed in addressing these risks. Further, we cannot assure you that our growth rate will equal the historical growth rates experienced by Ceva or Parthus.

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The integration of Parthus and Ceva, as well as any future acquisitions or strategic investments, could interrupt our business and our financial condition could be harmed.

The integration of Parthus and Ceva and any future acquisitions or strategic investments may entail numerous risks, including the following:

- difficulties integrating acquired operations, personnel, technologies or products;
- diversion of management's focus from our core business concerns;
- write-offs related to acquired assets, including write-offs related to impairment of goodwill and other intangible assets; and
- dilution to existing stockholders and earnings per share.

Any such difficulties encountered as a result of the integration of Parthus and Ceva or any future acquisitions or strategic investments could adversely affect our business, operating results and financial condition. In July 2001, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 142, "Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets," which requires that goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite useful lives no longer be amortized, but instead be tested for impairment annually, or more frequently when events or circumstances occur indicating that goodwill might be impaired. If we determine through the impairment review process that goodwill has been impaired, we will record the impairment charge in our statement of operations. Any future write-off of goodwill or intangible assets could be significant and would likely have an adverse impact on our reported operating results. As a result, the market price of ParthusCeva's common stock could be significantly and adversely affected.

In connection with the combination, we expect to write off substantial acquired in-process research and development, which may adversely affect our stock price.

The amount of excess cost attributable to in-process research and development of Parthus is estimated to be approximately \$5.8 million. This in-process research and development was not considered to have reached technological feasibility and had no alternative or future use and, in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, the value of such in-process research and development will be expensed by ParthusCeva. This amount will be recorded as part of ParthusCeva's research and development expense in the fiscal quarter during which the combination is consummated. This write-off will reduce ParthusCeva's net income, negatively impact ParthusCeva's results of operations and reduce ParthusCeva's earnings per share for that fiscal quarter. As a result, ParthusCeva's stock price could be significantly and adversely affected.

Employee uncertainty related to the combination could harm the combined company.

Former Ceva and Parthus employees may experience uncertainty about their future roles with the combined company until or after strategies for ParthusCeva are implemented and may terminate their respective employment relationships as a result of the combination. In addition, we may streamline our operations to achieve cost savings or in response to general economic conditions. We cannot assure you that any such efforts will be properly tailored or will achieve the cost savings and other benefits we want. Employee uncertainty may adversely affect our ability to attract and retain employees necessary to implement our strategies and may disrupt our operations.

RISKS RELATING TO THE PARTHUSCEVA BUSINESS

We may not be successful in licensing integrated, system-level solutions.

We intend to offer our application-level IP platforms built around our DSP cores, as well as to continue to offer our DSP cores and IP platforms on a stand-alone basis, as Ceva and Parthus, respectively, have done in the past. We have no experience in offering DSP cores and IP platforms as an integrated solution, and may not be successful in obtaining licensees for these integrated solutions. Any licenses for these integrated solutions may be on terms less favorable than we currently anticipate.

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We may be required to invest substantial resources, including to support additional sales and marketing efforts and to fund additional research and development expenditures, to attract customers and improve the technologies for our integrated solutions. We cannot assure you that any increased expenditure related to the offering of our integrated solutions will generate a corresponding return for our business.

We rely significantly on revenue derived from a small number of licensees and customers and the success of the products they introduce, and our business and results of operations may be materially harmed if we do not continue to obtain agreements with new customers or expand our relationships with existing and former customers.

We expect that a limited number of licensees and customers will account for a substantial portion of our revenues in any period. For example, two DSP core licensees generated more than 58% of Ceva's revenues in the second quarter of 2002 with revenues from one licensee accounting for 35%. Similarly, 68%, 39% and 31% of Parthus' annual revenues in 1999, 2000 and 2001, respectively, were derived from a single customer, STMicroelectronics. We expect to continue to derive a significant portion of our revenue from a small number of licensees and customers in the future.

Moreover, we anticipate that we will depend upon new license agreements and purchase orders to generate revenues for future quarters because, historically, Ceva's license agreements have not generally provided for substantial ongoing license payments, although they may provide for royalties based on product shipments. Therefore, significant portions of our anticipated future revenue will likely depend upon our success in attracting new customers or expanding our relationships with existing and former customers. Our ability to attract new customers and expand our relationships with existing and former customers will depend on a variety of factors, including the performance, quality, breadth and depth of our current and future products. Our failure to obtain agreements with these customers will impede our future revenue growth.

In addition, our unit royalties from licenses are totally dependent upon the success of our licensees in introducing products incorporating our technology and the success of those products in the marketplace. If we do not retain our current licensees and customers and continue to attract new licensees and customers, our business may be harmed.

Our quarterly operating results will fluctuate due to a variety of factors and are not a meaningful indicator of future quarterly performance.

The operating results of each of Ceva's DSP cores licensing business and Parthus' IP platforms licensing business have fluctuated from quarter to quarter in the past, and our operating results as a combined company may continue to do so in the future. As a result, it is possible that in some quarters, ParthusCeva's operating results could be below the expectations of securities analysts and investors, which could cause our stock price to fall. Factors that may affect our results of operations in the future include, among other things:

- timely introduction, demand and market acceptance of new or enhanced products;
- new product announcements and introductions by competitors;
- supply constraints for and changes in the cost of components incorporated in our products;
- timing and volume of orders and production;
- gain or loss of significant customers, licensees, distributors and suppliers; and
- changes in our pricing policies and those of our competitors and suppliers.

Parthus has implemented a reduction in workforce in connection with the streamlining of two product lines. The reduction in workforce and realignment of resources resulted in the incurrence of a one time restructuring charge during Parthus' third quarter of fiscal 2002 of approximately \$3.8 million.

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ParthusCeva's operating results will also be affected by general economic and other conditions affecting the timing of customer orders and capital spending. Unfavorable general economic conditions have harmed Ceva's DSP cores licensing business and Parthus' IP platforms licensing business in the past and may continue to harm our business in the future.

Seasonal trends may cause our quarterly operating results to fluctuate, which may adversely affect the market price of our common stock.

Historically, there have been seasonal variations in the operating results of our DSP cores licensing business. Typically this business has generated more licensing revenues in the last quarter of the fiscal year, which we believe may be due to our licensees' desire to exhaust their year-end budgets, as well as prepare for the next year's new design trends. These seasonal trends may cause ParthusCeva's operating results to fluctuate, which may have an adverse effect on our stock price.

We depend on market acceptance of third-party semiconductor intellectual property.

In recent years, both the manufacturing processes and the complexity of semiconductor chips have advanced significantly, requiring chip manufacturers to either devote the substantial resources required to develop all of the components found in many of today's complex chips, or outsource some of these functions to third parties. Due to a lack of qualified personnel, many semiconductor designers and manufacturers are increasingly licensing from third parties proven re-useable intellectual property components, such as DSP cores, general purpose processors, memory technologies and logic blocks. Our programmable DSP technology is part of a relatively young and evolving market for third-party semiconductor intellectual property (SIP). Our future growth will depend on the level of acceptance by the market of this intellectual property concept and the variety of intellectual property offerings available on the market, which to a large extent are not in our control. If the market shifts and third-party SIP is no longer desired by our customers, our business, results of operations and financial condition could be materially harmed.

Since we do not sell our products directly to end users, we depend on the success of our licensees to promote our solutions in the marketplace.

We license our technology primarily to semiconductor companies, such as STMicroelectronics, Texas Instruments and National Semiconductor, who then incorporate our technology into the products they sell or incorporate our intellectual property with technology from other sources to produce components that they sell. We rely to a large extent on manufacturers and designers of application-specific integrated circuits (ASICs) and application-specific standard products (ASSPs) to add value to our licensed DSP cores by providing complete SmartCores-based programmable DSP solutions to meet the specific application needs of system OEMs. We believe that our licensee network is essential to improving our brand name recognition, bringing more rapid acceptance of our architectures and platforms and ensuring that there are multiple, reliable sources of products incorporating our technologies available at competitive prices. We cannot assure you that we will be able to maintain our current relationships or establish new relationships with additional licensees, and any failure by us to do so could have a material adverse effect on our business. Existing and potential licensees are not contractually obligated to use our architecture and some of them design and develop processors based on competing architectures, including their own, and others may do so in the future. None of our current semiconductor manufacturer customers is obligated to license new or future generations of our technology designs. In addition, because we do not control the business practices of our customers, we do not influence the degree to which they promote our technology or set the prices at which they sell products incorporating our technology to consumer product manufacturers. We cannot assure you that our licensees will devote satisfactory efforts to promote our solutions which is important to our business and future growth.

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We also depend significantly on system OEMs to adopt our solutions and on their success in selling products containing our technology.

Although we have licensed directly to system OEMs in the past, these companies typically purchase chips or components containing our technology from our semiconductor manufacturing licensees. As system OEMs are the creators of many of the final products containing our technology, our success is substantially dependent upon the adoption and continued use of chips containing our technology by system OEMs. We face numerous risks because of this fact, including the potential difficulties in persuading large system OEMs to rely on our technology for their critical components, rather than developing the technology themselves or relying on competing products of more established companies with greater resources and name recognition than we have. In addition, we might face difficulties in persuading users of our technologies to bear certain development costs associated with adopting our technologies and to make other necessary investments to produce embedded processors using our technologies, and of electronic product manufacturers to incorporate our technologies into their products. We depend on electronic product manufacturers to incorporate our technology in their products, and any failure by them to do so or to successfully sell their products to end users could substantially limit our revenue growth.

We also face substantial risks which are beyond our control that influence the success or failure of our existing or potential system OEM customers, including the competition they face and the market acceptance of their products; their engineering, marketing and management capabilities and the technical challenges unrelated to our technology that they face in developing their products; and their financial and other resources. The failure of one or more of the system OEMs using our technology may have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

If we are unable to meet the changing needs of our end-users or address evolving market demands, our business may be harmed.

The markets for programmable DSP cores and IP platforms are characterized by rapidly changing technology, emerging markets and new and developing end-user needs, requiring significant expenditure for research and development. Our future success will depend on our ability to develop enhancements to and new generations of our IP platforms and our SmartCores family of DSP cores, DSP based sub-systems and related development tools to address the requirements of specific product applications, and to introduce these new technologies in a timely manner. Our success will further depend upon our ability to successfully identify, anticipate and respond to technological changes in hardware, software and architecture, and the needs associated with emerging markets within our field. We cannot assure you that we will be able to introduce systems and solutions that reflect prevailing industry standards on a timely basis, to meet the specific technical requirements of our end-users or to avoid significant losses due to rapid decreases in market prices of our products, and our failure to do so may seriously harm our business. In addition, the reduction in the number of employees devoted to RF and wireless communications research and development as the result of the Parthus reduction in force in September 2002 could adversely affect our ability to attract or retain customers who require those capabilities from their IP providers either specifically or as part of integrated IP solutions.

To remain competitive, we must be able to meet our needs for substantial capital, and financing from other sources may not be available on favorable terms, if at all.

We believe that success in our markets requires substantial capital in order to maintain the flexibility to take advantage of opportunities as they arise and to fund our anticipated combined research and development needs. Our capital requirements may vary greatly from quarter to quarter, depending on, among other things, capital expenditures, fluctuations in our operating results, financing activities, acquisitions and investments and receipt of receivables. In the past, capital needs for our DSP cores licensing business have been satisfied by DSP Group. However, as a result of the separation of the DSP cores licensing business from DSP Group, DSP Group will no longer provide funds to finance our working capital or other cash requirements. We believe that the existing resources of Ceva and Parthus, including existing cash and cash equivalents, and anticipated cash flows from operations, will be adequate to meet the combined company's projected working capital, capital expenditure and research and development requirements for at least the next 12 months. However, we may need to raise funds sooner if, among other things, we acquire additional businesses, products or technologies. We cannot assure you

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that additional financing will be available on commercially reasonable terms, if at all, which may prevent ParthusCeva from taking advantage of available opportunities. To the extent that existing resources and anticipated cash flows are not adequate for the combined company's operational and other cash needs, our operating results and financial position could be harmed. If additional funds were raised through the issuance of equity securities, your percentage ownership in ParthusCeva would be reduced. Moreover, our ability to raise funds using equity securities may be limited because the separation agreement provides that we will not issue capital stock or take certain other actions during the one-year period following the distribution unless either DSP Group consents to the action or we receive a supplemental ruling from the Internal Revenue Service or an opinion of tax counsel satisfactory to DSP Group to the effect that the action will not cause the distribution to be taxable to either DSP Group or its stockholders. If we were to issue equity securities without fulfilling these conditions, we would be required to indemnify DSP Group if such issuance causes the distribution to be taxable to DSP Group. Similarly, future debt financings could involve restrictive covenants that may limit our ability to manage and grow our business.

We depend on a limited number of key personnel who would be difficult to replace. If we lose the services of these individuals or cannot hire additional qualified personnel, our business will be harmed.

The success of ParthusCeva will depend to a significant extent upon our key employees and senior management. The loss of the service of these employees could materially harm us. We believe that the future success of ParthusCeva will depend in large part upon our ability to attract and retain highly skilled technical, managerial and marketing personnel. Competition for skilled employees in these fields is intense. We cannot assure you that we will be successful in attracting and retaining the required personnel. In addition, we cannot assure you that the Ceva and Parthus management teams who became part of our company as a result of the separation and the combination, or their respective employees, will remain employed by ParthusCeva, or if they remain employed, will successfully work together to build our business.

The continued growth and success of ParthusCeva will also depend on the managerial and technical skills of key technical, sales and management personnel, whose knowledge of our business and industry would be difficult to replace. In addition, although Ceva employees have executed agreements containing non-competition provisions, the enforceability of these provisions in Israel has been questioned and we cannot assure you that a court would enforce the terms of these provisions. Because of these facts, our employees could join competitors. If any of the members of ParthusCeva's senior management team, including Kevin Fielding and Gideon Wertheizer, are unable or unwilling to continue in ParthusCeva's employ, our results of operations could be materially harmed.

ParthusCeva's success will also depend on our ability to manage our expanding and geographically dispersed operations successfully.

Any expansion of our operations in the near future is likely to place a significant strain on our existing managerial resources and may require us to retain additional management personnel. Expansion may also require us to implement additional operating and financial controls, improve coordination among engineering and finance functions, and hire additional personnel. As part of this process, we would need to install additional reporting and management information systems for production monitoring and financial reporting. To the extent we are unable to attract additional management personnel in a timely fashion, or lose the services of our existing management personnel, our operating results and financial position could be harmed.

Although ParthusCeva will be headquartered in San Jose, California, most of our executives will be based in Dublin, Ireland and Herzeliya, Israel and most of our employees will be based in Dublin. Accordingly, our ability to compete successfully will depend in part on the ability of a limited number of key executives located in geographically dispersed offices to integrate management, address the needs of ParthusCeva's customers and respond to changes in our markets. If we are unable to effectively manage our remote operations, our business may be harmed.

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We may seek to expand our business through acquisitions that could result in diversion of resources and extra expenses, which could disrupt our business and harm our financial condition.

We may pursue acquisitions of businesses, products and technologies, or establish joint venture arrangements in the future that could expand our business. The negotiation of potential acquisitions or joint ventures, as well as the integration of acquired or jointly developed businesses, technologies or products could cause diversion of management's time and our resources. Future acquisitions could result in:

- potential dilutive issuances of equity securities;
- the incurrence of debt and contingent liabilities;
- amortization of intangibles and impairment of goodwill;
- research and development write-offs; and
- other acquisition-related expenses.

We may not be able to successfully integrate acquired businesses or joint ventures with our operations. If we were to make any acquisition or enter into a joint venture, ParthusCeva may not receive the intended benefits of the acquisition or joint venture. If future acquisitions or joint ventures disrupt our operations, or if we have difficulty integrating the businesses or technologies we acquire, our business, financial condition and results of operations could suffer.

ParthusCeva may not be able to adequately protect its intellectual property.

ParthusCeva's success and ability to compete will depend in large part upon protecting our proprietary technologies. We will rely on a combination of patent, copyright, trademark, trade secret, mask work and other intellectual property rights, confidentiality procedures and licensing arrangements to establish and protect our proprietary rights. These agreements and measures may not be sufficient to protect our technology from third-party infringement, or to protect us from the claims of others. As a result, we face risks associated with our patent position, including the potential need to engage in significant legal proceedings to enforce our patents, the possibility that the validity or enforceability of our patents may be denied, the possibility that third parties will be able to compete against us without infringing our patents and the possibility that our products may infringe patent rights of third parties.

As part of their confidentiality procedures, both Ceva's DSP cores licensing business and Parthus' IP platforms licensing business generally have entered into non-disclosure agreements with their employees, consultants and corporate partners and have attempted to control access to and distribution of their technologies, documentation and other proprietary information. We plan to continue these procedures. Despite these procedures, third parties could copy or otherwise obtain and make unauthorized use of our technologies or independently develop similar technologies. The steps Parthus and Ceva have taken and that ParthusCeva may take in the future may not prevent misappropriation of our solutions or technologies, particularly in foreign countries where laws or law enforcement practices may not protect our proprietary rights as fully as in the United States.

Effective protection of intellectual property rights may be unavailable or limited, both in the United States and in foreign countries. Patent protection throughout the world is generally established on a country-by-country basis. Ceva and Parthus have applied for patent protection for some of their technologies both inside the United States and in various countries outside the United States. However, we cannot assure you that pending patents that are being transferred and assigned to ParthusCeva will issue or that the issued patents will be valid or enforceable. We cannot assure you that the protection of our proprietary rights will be adequate or that our competitors will not independently develop similar technologies, duplicate our services or design around any patents or other intellectual property rights we hold.

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Our tradenames or trademarks may be registered or utilized by third parties in countries other than those in which we have registered them, impairing our ability to enter and compete in these markets. In the United States, the trademark SmartCore has been registered by an unrelated company. While we have successfully co-existed with this other trademark holder, we cannot assure you that this state of affairs will continue. If we were forced to change any of our brand names, we could lose a significant amount of our brand equity.

If we fail to protect our intellectual property rights and proprietary technologies adequately, if there are changes in applicable laws that are adverse to our interests, or if we become involved in litigation relating to our intellectual property rights and proprietary technologies or relating to the intellectual property rights of others, our business, results of operations and financial condition could be harmed.

Our business will suffer if we are sued for infringement of the intellectual property rights of third parties or if we cannot obtain licenses to these rights on commercially acceptable terms.

Although neither DSP Group (with respect to the DSP cores licensing business) nor Parthus was involved in any material litigation regarding its respective intellectual property prior to the combination, we will be subject to the risk of adverse claims and litigation alleging infringement of the intellectual property rights of others in the future. Many participants in the semiconductor intellectual property industry have an increasing number of patents and patent applications and have frequently demonstrated a readiness to pursue litigation based on allegations of patent and other intellectual property infringement. Our products rely on technology that could be the subject of existing patents or patent applications of third parties. There are a large number of patents held by others, including our competitors, pertaining to the broad areas in which we are active. We have not, and cannot reasonably, investigate all such patents. From time to time, we have become aware of patents in our technology areas and have sought legal counsel regarding the validity of such patents and their impact on how we operate our business, and we will continue to seek such counsel when appropriate in the future. Third parties may assert infringement claims in the future with respect to our current or future products. These claims may require us to enter into license arrangements or result in protracted and costly litigation, regardless of the merits of these claims.

Any necessary licenses may not be available or, if available, may not be obtainable on commercially reasonable terms. If we cannot obtain necessary licenses on commercially reasonable terms, we may be forced to stop licensing our technology, and our business would be seriously harmed. For additional discussion of our intellectual property and proprietary rights, see [Business Proprietary Rights](#).

In any potential dispute involving our patents or other intellectual property, our licensees could also become the target of litigation. Some of our license agreements require us to provide technical support and information to a licensee who is subject to litigation involving the use of our technology. We are also generally bound to indemnify many of our licensees under the terms of their license agreements, particularly with respect to our IP platforms licensing business, and we may agree to indemnify others in the future. We could incur substantial expenses for these support and indemnification obligations. In addition to the time and expense required for us to supply support or indemnification to these licensees, their development, marketing and sales of products incorporating our technology could be severely disrupted or shut down as a result of litigation, which in turn could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

The industries in which we license our technologies are experiencing a challenging period of slow growth and have experienced and will continue to experience other cyclical effects which may negatively impact our operating results and business.

The primary customers for our products are semiconductor design and manufacturing companies, system OEMs and electronic equipment manufacturers, particularly in the telecommunications field. These industries are highly cyclical and have been subject to significant economic downturns at various times. These downturns are characterized by production overcapacity and reduced revenues, which at times may, if the downturn is sufficiently prolonged or severe, encourage semiconductor companies or electronic product manufacturers to

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reduce their expenditure on our technology. During 2001, the semiconductor industry as a whole experienced the most severe contraction in its history, with total semiconductor sales worldwide declining by more than 30%, according to the Semiconductor Industry Association. The market for semiconductors used in mobile communications was particularly hard hit, with the overall decline in sales worldwide estimated by Gartner Dataquest to have been well above 30%. If the market does not recover during the second half of 2002 and the beginning of 2003, our business could be materially and adversely affected. In addition, economic problems in certain regions have harmed and may continue to negatively affect our business. For example, in recent years certain Asian countries have experienced significant economic difficulties, including currency devaluation and instability, business failures and a depressed business environment. These difficulties triggered a significant downturn in the semiconductor market, resulting in reduced budgets for our solutions which, in turn, negatively impacted our Asian business activities. Our business is harmed when capital and research and development budgets of our current and potential customers are curtailed.

The slow growth of the telecommunication and semiconductor industries has resulted and may continue to result in the reduction of capital and research and development budgets or the delay of product introduction, both of which have resulted and may continue to result in a reduction in demand for our products. Our success depends on increasing demand for products that use our technology. In particular, in 2001, more than 56% of Ceva's sales of DSP cores were to chip manufacturers whose products are incorporated in or are being developed for use in digital cellular telephones. Recently there has been a downturn in the cellular handset industry. As a result, the growth rate of sales by our customers and potential customers has slowed significantly. Demand for other products that incorporate our DSP cores, such as MP3 devices, hard disk drives and voice over packet network services, has also weakened. For example, Ceva's total revenues decreased by 35% for the second quarter of 2002 as compared to the second quarter of 2001 as a result of the global economic slowdown which inhibited Ceva's ability to obtain new licensees. Continued weakening demand for digital cellular telephones and these other products will adversely affect our ability to maintain our current growth rate, and could harm our financial results.

Our failure to detect unknown defects could materially harm our relationship with customers, reputation and business.

Designs as complex as those we offer frequently contain undetected errors. Despite testing, errors may occur in our existing or new designs, which could result in loss of revenue or market share, failure to achieve market acceptance, diversion of development resources, injury to our reputation, indemnification claims, litigation, increased insurance costs and increased service costs, any of which could materially harm our business. Furthermore, we often provide implementation, customization, consulting and other technical services in connection with licenses of our IP. In addition, since we typically do not control the manufacturing of products containing our technology, which are made in many different foundries chosen by our licensees, we may be blamed for their manufacturing defects. Our inability to meet customer expectations with respect to our IP and delivery of other services in a timely manner could also result in a loss of or delay in revenue, loss of market share, failure to achieve market acceptance, injury to our reputation, litigation and increased costs which could harm our results of operations and financial condition.

Because customers rely on our DSP core designs and IP platforms as a central part of their applications, errors in our products might discourage customers from purchasing our products. These errors could also result in product liability or warranty claims. Although we attempt to reduce the risk of losses resulting from these claims through warranty disclaimers and liability limitation clauses in our license agreements, these contractual provisions may not be enforceable or sufficient in every instance. Furthermore, although we maintain errors and omissions insurance, this insurance coverage may not adequately cover these claims. If a court refused to enforce the liability-limiting provisions of our agreements for any reason, or if liabilities arose that were not contractually limited or adequately covered by insurance, our business could be materially harmed.

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We have a very lengthy sales cycle, which increases the likelihood that our quarterly revenue will fluctuate and which may, in turn, adversely affect the market price of our common stock.

Our lengthy sales cycle may also cause our revenue and operating results to vary unpredictably from period to period. The period of time between our initial contact with a potential customer and the receipt of a request for a quote on an intellectual property license is generally at least six months, and the time from such a request to a binding contract is generally at least another four to six months. Due to the complexity of our technology and of the legal framework in which our industry operates, we must devote a substantial amount of time to negotiating the terms of our licensing arrangements with our customers. In addition, customers perform, and require us to perform, extensive process and product evaluation and testing before entering into purchase or licensing arrangements. Even after we enter into an agreement and provide a final product to a customer in the form of silicon or intellectual property, we expect that it will be at least six months more before the customer begins to sell its products incorporating our technology, and therefore even longer before we begin to receive royalty income.

Many of the milestones along the sales cycle for our IP platforms business are beyond our control and difficult to predict. This fact makes it more difficult to forecast our quarterly results and can cause substantial variations in operating results from quarter to quarter that are unrelated to the long-term trends in our business. This lack of predictability and variability in our results could harm our stock price and could significantly affect it in particular periods.

The markets in which we operate are highly competitive, and as a result we could experience a loss of sales, lower prices and lower revenue.

The markets for the products in which our technology is used are highly competitive. Aggressive competition could result in substantial declines in the prices that we are able to charge for our intellectual property. It could also cause our existing customers to move their orders to our competitors. Many of our competitors are large companies that have significantly greater financial and other resources than we have. As a result, they may be able more quickly and effectively to:

respond to new technologies or technical standards;

react to changing customer requirements and expectations;

devote needed resources to the development, production, promotion and sale of products; or

deliver competitive products at lower prices.

In addition, we may face increased competition from smaller, niche semiconductor design companies in the future. Some of our customers may also decide to satisfy their needs through in-house design and production. We compete on the basis of price, product quality, design cycle time, reliability, performance, customer support, name recognition and reputation and financial strength. Our inability to compete effectively on these bases could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

Terrorist attacks and threats or actual war may negatively impact all aspects of ParthusCeva's operations, revenues, costs and stock price.

Recent terrorist attacks in the United States, as well as any future events occurring in response to or in connection with them, including, without limitation, future terrorist attacks against United States targets, rumors or threats of war, actual conflicts involving the United States or its allies or military or trade disruptions impacting our domestic or foreign suppliers, may substantially negatively impact our operations. Any of these events could cause consumer confidence and spending to decrease or result in increased volatility in the United States and worldwide financial markets and economy. They also could result in economic recession in the United States or abroad. Any of these occurrences could have a significant impact on our operating results, revenues and costs.

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RISKS RELATING TO THE DSP CORES LICENSING BUSINESS

Our DSP cores licensing business depends on OEMs and their suppliers to obtain required complementary components.

Some of the raw materials, components and subassemblies included in the products manufactured by our OEM customers, which also incorporate our DSP cores are obtained from a limited group of suppliers. Supply disruptions, shortages or termination of any of these sources could have an adverse effect on the business and results of operations of our DSP cores licensing business due to the delay or discontinuance of orders for products containing our IP or for our products until those necessary components are available.

The future growth of our DSP cores licensing business depends in part on our ability to license to system OEMs and small-to-medium-sized semiconductor companies directly.

Historically our DSP cores licensing business has derived a substantial portion of its revenue in any period from license fees from a relatively small number of licenses. Because of the high license fees we currently charge, only large semiconductor companies or vertically integrated system OEMs typically license our DSP core technologies. Part of our current growth strategy for our DSP cores licensing business is to broaden its client base by offering tailored packages to small- and medium-sized semiconductor companies and other system OEMs to enable them to license our DSP core technologies. We plan to expand the sales and marketing organization of our DSP cores licensing business for this purpose. We cannot assure you that we will be successful in expanding this marketing and sales organization for this purpose and in promoting its products to system OEMs and small- to medium-sized semiconductor companies. If we are unable to effectively develop and market its intellectual property through this model, our DSP cores licensing business revenues will continue to be dependent on a smaller number of licensees and the failure to secure these types of relationships could harm our business and results of operations.

The success of our DSP cores licensing business depends on its ability to compete successfully with other providers of DSP solutions.

The market for programmable DSP solutions is highly competitive and is dominated by large, fully integrated semiconductor companies that have significant brand recognition, a large installed base of customers and a large network of field support and field application engineers. We and the companies that license our technology from us compete with companies such as 3DSP, BOPS, LSI Logic and StarCore, a venture formed by Infineon, Agere and Motorola, which license DSP cores, and companies such as Analog Devices, Agere, Motorola, and Texas Instruments, which sell their own complete general purpose DSP or application specific DSP solutions. Our DSP cores licensing business also faces competition from some of its strategic partners, which are not committed exclusively to our technology and may develop products competing with our DSP cores, or products based on architectures of our direct competitors.

As demand for programmable DSP solutions increases, large manufacturers of off-the-shelf chips and system manufacturers may make their intellectual property available to others, and developers of microprocessors, microcontrollers or other processors may devote more resources to create DSP extensions to their products. It is also possible that new competitors or alliances among competitors could emerge. For example, Infineon, Agere and Motorola formed a venture to develop and market DSP technologies used in communications systems, wireless phones and consumer electronic products. These existing or future alliances could rapidly acquire significant market share in our markets.

We cannot assure you that our DSP cores licensing business will be able to compete successfully against current or future competitors, or that we will be able to improve or even maintain our competitive position or that our new products will achieve market acceptance. If our DSP cores licensing business is unable to maintain its competitive position in the marketplace, its business, results of operations and financial condition may be harmed.

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Our DSP cores licensing business may need to increase its research and development efforts to remain competitive.

The DSP cores market is experiencing extensive efforts by some of our competitors to use new technologies to manipulate their chip designs to increase the parallel processing of the chips and/or designs they offer. For example, one such technology used is Very Long Instruction Word (VLIW), of which some of our competitors possess elements, but which we do not possess at the present time. If such technology continues to improve the programming processing of these chips, or if other new technologies are demanded by our customers, we may need to change the focus of our research and development to obtain such technologies. Failure to do so could hurt our ability to remain competitive and could have an adverse effect on our results of operations. Our DSP cores licensing business spent \$1.6 million, or 34% of its total revenues, on research and development in the second quarter of 2002 and \$5.1 million, or 20% of its total revenues, in 2001, on research and development and we expect to continue to invest heavily in this area. However, we cannot assure you that these past or future expenditures will result in new and enhanced products or such products will be accepted in the market.

RISKS RELATING TO OUR IP PLATFORMS LICENSING BUSINESS

We utilize third-party foundries to produce the chips we sell, and any failure by them to deliver the chips we require on time could limit our ability to satisfy our customers demands.

Our business strategy calls for revenue from the sale of silicon chips embodying our intellectual property to comprise an increasing percentage of the total revenue of our IP platforms licensing business over the next two years. We currently utilize third party foundries to produce chips using our designs. Any interruption in our relationship with these third party foundries could harm our ability to develop this part of our business profitably. We do not have the ability to produce chips independently and thus depend on these foundries to:

- allocate a portion of their manufacturing capacity to our needs;
- produce acceptable quality silicon wafers and chips with acceptable manufacturing yields; and
- deliver chips on a timely basis at a competitive price.

RISKS RELATING TO PARTHUSCEVA S INTERNATIONAL OPERATIONS

Potential political, economic and military instability in Israel may adversely affect our results of operations.

Some of our principal research and development facilities are located in the State of Israel. In addition, although we are incorporated in Delaware, some of our directors and executive officers are residents of Israel. Although substantially all of our sales currently are being made to customers outside Israel, we are nonetheless directly influenced by the political, economic and military conditions affecting Israel. Any major hostilities involving Israel, or the interruption or curtailment of trade between Israel and its present trading partners, could significantly harm our business, operating results and financial condition.

Israel s economy has been subject to numerous destabilizing factors, including a period of rampant inflation in the early to mid-1980 s, low foreign exchange reserves, fluctuations in world commodity prices, military conflicts and civil unrest. In addition, Israel and companies doing business with Israel have been the subject of an economic boycott by the Arab countries since Israel s establishment. Although they have not done so to date, these restrictive laws and policies may have an adverse impact on our operating results, financial condition or expansion of our business.

Since the establishment of the State of Israel in 1948, a state of hostility has existed, varying in degree and intensity, between Israel and the Arab countries. Although Israel has entered into various agreements with certain Arab countries and the Palestinian Authority, and various declarations have been signed in connection with efforts to resolve some of the economic and political problems in the Middle East, hostilities between Israel and some of its Arab

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neighbors have recently escalated and intensified. We cannot predict whether or in what manner these conflicts will be resolved. Our results of operations may be negatively affected by the obligation of key personnel to perform military service. In addition, certain of our officers and employees are currently obligated to perform annual reserve duty in the Israel Defense Forces and are subject to being called for active military duty at any time. Although we have operated effectively under these requirements since our inception, we cannot predict the effect of these obligations on the company in the future. Our operations could be disrupted by the absence, for a significant period, of one or more of our officers or key employees due to military service.

The Israeli tax benefits and government program that we currently receive or participate in require us to meet several conditions and may be terminated or reduced in the future, which could increase our costs.

We were assigned certain tax benefits in Israel from DSP Group, and have received others for our Israeli facilities particularly as a result of the Approved Enterprise status of our facilities and programs. To maintain our eligibility for these tax benefits, we must continue to meet certain conditions, relating principally to adherence to the investment program filed with the Investment Center of the Israeli Ministry of Industry and Trade and to periodic reporting obligations. We believe that we will be able to continue to meet such conditions. Should we fail to meet such conditions in the future, however, these benefits would be cancelled and we would be subject to corporate tax in Israel at the standard rate of 36%, and could be required to refund tax benefits already received. In addition, we cannot assure you that such grants and tax benefits will be continued in the future at their current levels or otherwise.

We also receive funding as part of our participation in Magnet research programs supported by the Office of Chief Scientist operated by Israel's Ministry of Industry and Trade. In the second quarter of 2002, we received \$318,000 in grants to us from these programs. In the years 2001 and 2000, we recorded \$542,000 and \$578,000, respectively, in grants to us from these programs. All of these grants are non-refundable.

The termination or reduction of certain programs and tax benefits (particularly benefits available to us as a result of the Approved Enterprise status of our facilities and programs) or a requirement to refund tax benefits already received may seriously harm our business, operating results and financial condition.

The corporate tax rate applicable to our IP platforms licensing business may increase, which could adversely impact our cash flow, financial condition and results of operations.

We have significant operations in the Republic of Ireland and a substantial portion of the taxable income on our IP platforms licensing business has historically been generated there. Currently, some of our Irish subsidiaries are taxed at rates substantially lower than U.S. tax rates. Although there is no expectation of any changes to Irish tax law, if our Irish subsidiaries were no longer to qualify for these lower tax rates or if the applicable tax laws were rescinded or changed, our operating results could be materially adversely affected. In addition, because the IP platforms licensing business will be owned by subsidiaries of a U.S. corporation, distributions to the U.S. corporation, and in certain circumstances undistributed income of the subsidiaries, may be subject to U.S. tax. Moreover, if U.S. or other foreign tax authorities were to change applicable foreign tax laws or successfully challenge the manner in which our subsidiaries' profits are currently recognized, our overall taxes could increase, and our business, cash flow, financial condition and results of operations could be materially adversely affected.

Our results of operations may be affected by currency fluctuations.

Due to our multinational operations, our business is subject to fluctuations based upon changes in the exchange rates between the U.S. dollar, British pound, the euro and the new Israeli shekel, the currencies in which we collect revenues or pay expenses. Part of our expenses in Israel are paid in Israeli currency, which subjects us to the risks of foreign currency fluctuations and to economic pressures resulting from Israel's general rate of inflation. Additionally, some of our revenues and part of our expenses in Dublin, Ireland are paid in euros, which subjects us to similar risks with respect to the European economies. While a significant part of our sales and expenses are denominated in United States dollars, a

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portion of our expenses are denominated in new Israeli shekels and the euros. As a result, an increase in the value of the Israeli shekel and/or the euro in comparison to the United States dollar could increase the cost of our technology development, research and development expenses and general and administrative expenses. We cannot assure you that currency fluctuations, changes in the rate of inflation between these regions and the U.S. or any of the other factors mentioned above will not have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. From time to time, we may use derivative instruments in order to minimize the effects of such developments. Our hedging positions may be partial, may not exist at all in the future or may not succeed to minimize our foreign currency fluctuation risks. Our reporting currency will be the U.S. dollar and, therefore, fluctuations in the exchange rate between the U.S. dollar and other currencies in which we transact business may cause fluctuations in our reported financial information.

Foreign courts might not enforce judgments rendered in the United States, which may make it difficult to collect on judgments rendered against us.

Most of our directors and officers, as well as the experts named in this prospectus, are not residents of the United States, and most of our assets and their assets are located outside the United States. Service of process upon our non-U.S. resident directors, officers or the experts named herein and the enforcement of judgments obtained in the United States against us, our directors and executive officers, or the experts named herein, may be difficult to obtain.

There is also doubt as to the enforceability in Ireland and in Israel of judgments obtained in any federal or state court in the United States in civil and commercial matters, including actions predicated upon the civil liability provisions of the U.S. securities laws. The United States does not currently have a treaty with the Republic of Ireland and/or Israel providing for the reciprocal recognition and enforcement of judgments, other than arbitration awards, in civil and commercial matters. Therefore, a final judgment for the payment of a fixed debt or sum of money rendered by any federal or state court in the United States based on civil liability, whether or not based solely upon the U.S. federal securities laws, would not automatically be enforceable in the Republic of Ireland or in Israel. In addition, there is doubt as to whether an Irish or an Israeli court would impose civil liability based solely on the U.S. federal securities laws in an action brought in a court of competent jurisdiction in the Republic of Ireland or in Israel.

**RISKS RELATING TO HOLDING PARTHUSCEVA COMMON STOCK
AND TO PARTHUSCEVA BECOMING A PUBLIC COMPANY**

Our securities have no prior market, and we cannot assure you that our stock price will not decline.

There has not been a public market for our common stock, and an active public market for our common stock may not develop or be sustained. The market price of our common stock could be subject to significant fluctuations. Among the factors that could affect the stock price are:

- negative market reaction to the separation of the DSP cores licensing business from DSP Group;
- negative market reaction to the combination of Parthus and Ceva;
- quarterly variations in our operating results;
- changes in revenue or earnings estimates or publication of research reports by analysts;
- speculation in the press or investment community;
- strategic actions by us or our competitors, such as acquisitions or restructurings;
- actions by institutional stockholders;
- general market conditions; or
- domestic and international economic factors unrelated to our performance.

In particular, the realization of any of the risks described above could have a significant and adverse effect on the market price of our common stock. We cannot assure you that you will be able to resell your shares of our common stock at any particular price, or at all.

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Substantial sales of our common stock may occur in connection with the distribution and combination, which could cause our stock price to decline.

DSP Group is distributing all of the shares of our common stock it holds to DSP Group's stockholders. In addition, we are issuing new shares to all of the former Parthus shareholders as part of the combination. Other than shares held by certain of our insiders and affiliates and former Parthus affiliates under applicable securities laws, substantially all of these shares will be eligible for immediate resale in the public market. We are unable to predict whether significant amounts of common stock will be sold in the open market following the distribution and combination. We are also unable to predict whether a sufficient number of buyers will be in the market at that time. Any sales of substantial amounts of common stock in the public market, or the perception that such sales might occur, whether as a result of the distribution or otherwise, could harm the market price of our common stock.

Market prices of technology companies have been highly volatile and the market for our common stock may be volatile as well.

The stock market has experienced significant price and trading volume fluctuations, and the market prices of shares of technology companies generally have been extremely volatile and have recently experienced sharp declines. Broad market fluctuations may adversely affect the trading price of our common stock regardless of our actual performance. In the past, following periods of volatility in the market price of a public company's securities, securities class action litigation has often been instituted against that company. Such litigation could result in substantial costs and a diversion of management's attention and resources.

The anti-takeover provisions in our charter documents and in Delaware law could prevent or delay transactions that our stockholders may favor.

Our certificate of incorporation and bylaws contain provisions which could make it harder for a third party to acquire us without the consent of our board of directors. For example, if a potential acquirer were to make a hostile bid for us, the acquirer would not be able to call a special meeting of stockholders to remove our board of directors or act by written consent without a meeting. The acquirer would also be required to provide advance notice of its proposal to remove directors at an annual meeting. In addition, our board of directors is authorized to issue preferred stock in series, with the terms of each series to be fixed by the board of directors, which could be issued in a way to make acquisition of our company more difficult or expensive.

Section 203 of the General Corporation Law of the State of Delaware limits business combination transactions with 15% stockholders that have not been approved by the board of directors. These provisions and other similar provisions make it more difficult for a third party to acquire us without negotiation. These provisions may apply even if the offer may be considered beneficial by some stockholders.

Our board of directors could choose not to negotiate with an acquirer that it did not feel was in the strategic interests of ParthusCeva. If the acquirer were discouraged from offering to acquire us or prevented from successfully completing a hostile acquisition by the anti-takeover measures, you could lose the opportunity to sell your shares at a favorable price.

Our ability to pay dividends is limited.

We currently intend to retain all future earnings to fund the development and growth of our business and, therefore, do not anticipate paying any dividends. Section 170 of the General Corporation Law of the State of Delaware provides that we can pay dividends only out of surplus or net profits for the fiscal year in which the dividend is declared and/or the preceding fiscal year. In addition, because our Israeli subsidiary received certain benefits under Israeli laws relating to its Approved Enterprise status, the payment of dividends by our Israeli subsidiary to us may subject us to certain Israeli taxes to which we would not otherwise be subject. For additional information regarding our dividend policy, please see Dividend Policy and Description of Capital Stock.

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SEPARATION OF DSP CORES LICENSING BUSINESS FROM DSP GROUP

Overview

In October 2000, DSP Group announced its plan to establish Ceva, one of its wholly-owned subsidiaries, as an independent business focused on the licensing of technology for the design and manufacture of DSP cores. The separation of the DSP cores licensing business from DSP Group, including the transfer of related assets, liabilities and intellectual property rights, was substantially completed on November 1, 2002. DSP Group distributed its shares of Ceva's common stock to the DSP Group stockholders of record as of October 31, 2002.

Benefits of the Separation

We believe that we will realize benefits from the separation of the DSP cores licensing business from DSP Group, including the following:

Greater Strategic Focus. DSP Group designs, manufactures and markets DSP integrated circuit devices for highly-integrated digital cordless phones, Internet telephony devices and other digital speech products. Our focus for the DSP cores licensing business will be on developing businesses and strategic opportunities in the licensing of technology to third parties for the manufacturing of these products. Our separation from DSP Group and the subsequent combination with Parthus will allow the board of directors, management team and employees of the combined company to focus specifically on our business and strategic opportunities. As a combined entity separate from DSP Group, we will have a greater ability to modify our business processes and organization to fulfill our goals with respect to enhanced research and development and the creation of targeted markets and sales and support infrastructures that better accommodate the needs of our business, customers and employees.

Greater Management Focus. As a stand-alone, independent company, our management can devote time and energy exclusively to our business. Our business requires a significant amount of executive attention at the sales and marketing level because license agreements are typically not finalized without the involvement of a sophisticated negotiator. The separation will enable our management team to focus on the licensing business without the distractions of the competing needs of DSP Group's business.

Avoid Conflicts of Interest. As a licensor of intellectual property, we can make our technology accessible to all potential users. Our relationship with DSP Group raised competitive considerations for both DSP Group and potential customers of the products of the DSP cores licensing business, including direct competitors of DSP Group. We believe our separation from DSP Group will enable us to enter into license agreements with direct competitors of DSP Group, to offer more competitive agreements to potential customers, and to enter into mergers, joint ventures and technology development relationships as the opportunities present themselves.

Better Incentives for Employees and Greater Accountability. We expect the motivation of our employees and the focus of our management will be strengthened by incentive compensation programs tied to the market performance of our common stock. Our separation from DSP Group and combination with Parthus will enable us to offer our employees compensation directly linked to the performance of our business, which we expect to enhance our ability to attract and retain qualified personnel.

Increased Speed and Responsiveness. As a stand-alone company, we expect to be able to make decisions more quickly, deploy resources more rapidly and efficiently and operate with more agility than we could as a part of a more diverse organization. In addition, we expect to enhance our responsiveness to the needs of our customers and partners.

Direct Access to Capital Markets. As a separate company, we will have direct access to the capital markets to finance our operational and financial requirements, including growth through acquisitions.

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Arrangements Between Ceva and DSP Group

We have provided below a summary description of the separation agreement along with the other key agreements which govern our separation from DSP Group. The following description is a summary of the material terms of these agreements. You should read the full text of these agreements, which have been filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission as exhibits to the registration statement of which this prospectus is a part.

Separation Agreement

The separation agreement contains the key provisions relating to our separation from DSP Group and DSP Group's distribution of our shares to its stockholders.

The Separation. The separation of the DSP cores licensing business from DSP Group, including the transfer of related assets, liabilities and intellectual property rights, was substantially completed immediately prior to the consummation of Ceva's combination with Parthus. The separation agreement provides for the transfer to Ceva of assets and liabilities from DSP Group related to the DSP cores licensing business as described in this prospectus in exchange for the issuance by Ceva to DSP Group of 1,000 shares of Ceva's common stock, effective on the separation date. Further, in accordance with the separation agreement, DSP Group's Israeli subsidiary, DSP Group, Ltd., transferred to DSP Group all of the share capital of Corage, Ltd., an Israeli company, which DSP Group then contributed to Ceva. Ceva subsequently contributed all of the Corage, Ltd. share capital to DSP Ceva, Inc., its wholly-owned subsidiary, and upon the closing of the combination, DSP Ceva, Inc. changed its name to DSP ParthusCeva, Inc. and Corage, Ltd. changed its name to ParthusCeva, Ltd. Following the separation, ParthusCeva, Ltd. is a wholly-owned subsidiary of DSP ParthusCeva, Inc. After its contribution of assets to Ceva, DSP Group surrendered shares of Ceva's common stock it held to Ceva without consideration, to adjust the number of shares of Ceva's common stock held by DSP Group, and then distributed the remaining shares of Ceva common stock it held to the DSP Group stockholders on the basis of one share of Ceva common stock for every three shares of DSP Group common stock held by such stockholders on the record date for the distribution. Ceva then acquired Parthus pursuant to a scheme of arrangement.

In connection with the separation, one share of Ceva common stock was distributed for every three shares of the DSP Group common stock outstanding (approximately 27 million shares in the aggregate), resulting in an aggregate of approximately 9 million shares of Ceva common stock being distributed to DSP Group stockholders on the distribution date. Since the number of shares distributed to the former Parthus shareholders was approximately 49.9% of the total outstanding shares, following the combination, ParthusCeva had approximately 18 million shares of its common stock outstanding. Since there was no public market for Ceva's common stock prior to the combination, the decision to distribute one share of Ceva common stock for every three shares of DSP Group common stock held by DSP Group stockholders on the distribution date was determined through negotiations between DSP Group and Parthus. The parties had previously considered distributing one share of Ceva common stock for every two shares of DSP Group common stock outstanding, which would have resulted in ParthusCeva having a total of 27 million shares outstanding immediately following the combination. In determining the final distribution ratio, the parties assumed that the market capitalization of ParthusCeva would not be affected by the number of shares of ParthusCeva common stock outstanding. The parties agreed that it would be preferable from a market trading price perspective to have an approximately 50% greater per-share value resulting from a total of 18 million shares of ParthusCeva common stock outstanding, rather than the per-share value if 27 million shares had been distributed in the separation and combination, and therefore revised the ratio accordingly. See "Combination with Parthus Technologies plc.

The various ancillary agreements that are exhibits to the separation agreement (or forms thereof mutually agreed upon by the parties) and which detail the separation and various interim and ongoing relationships among DSP Group, its subsidiaries, Ceva and its subsidiaries following the separation date include:

- a technology transfer agreement whereby DSP Group transfers and/or assigns certain technology, third party licenses and other contracts to Ceva;

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a technology transfer assignment and assumption agreement whereby Ceva transfers and/or assigns the technology, as well as its rights under the transfer agreement, to DSP Ceva, Inc.;

a technology transfer agreement whereby DSP Group, Ltd. transfers and/or assigns certain technology, third party licenses and other contracts to Corage, Ltd.;

a transition services agreement between DSP Group, Ltd. and Corage, Ltd.; and

a tax indemnification and allocation agreement between DSP Group and Ceva.

To the extent that the terms of any of these ancillary agreements conflict with the separation agreement, the terms of the ancillary agreements will govern. These agreements are described more fully below.

The Contribution. As part of the assets contributed to Ceva in the separation, DSP Group also contributed to Ceva a total of the sum of \$40 million plus cash equal to the amount by which the transaction costs of the separation and combination exceeded \$2 million as initial working capital. In addition, as part of the separation and distribution and pursuant to the terms of the separation agreement, Ceva agreed with DSP Group to settle the intercompany investment account between them by (i) converting part of DSP Group's investment account in Ceva (consisting of the value of the property, equipment and inventory) into Ceva's stockholders' equity, (ii) allowing DSP Group to retain all rights to Ceva's accounts receivable existing on the date of the separation, and (iii) having DSP Group retain certain of Ceva's current liabilities existing on the date of separation, such that the settlement arrangement resulted in the net amount of assets retained by DSP Group to equal the amount of the intercompany account on the date of separation (as of September 30, 2002, approximately \$9.9 million).

The Distribution. After the contribution of the assets related to the DSP cores licensing business discussed above, DSP Group surrendered shares of Ceva's common stock it held to Ceva without consideration, to adjust the number of shares of Ceva's common stock held by DSP Group, and then distributed the remaining shares of Ceva's common stock it held to the DSP Group stockholders on the basis of one share of Ceva common stock for every three shares of DSP Group common stock held by such stockholders on the record date for the distribution. DSP Group did not issue any fractional shares in the distribution. Instead, fractional shares were aggregated and sold on the market on the first day after the consummation of the separation and combination, or as soon as possible thereafter, and each DSP Group stockholder entitled to a fraction of a ParthusCeva share received cash in lieu of such fraction in an amount equal to their portion of the amount received for the shares sold, net of commissions.

In connection with the distribution, the payment of cash in lieu of a fractional share of Ceva common stock will be treated for U.S. federal income tax purposes as if the fractional share had been distributed as part of the separation and then had been sold by the DSP Group stockholder. Accordingly, a DSP Group stockholder will recognize gain or loss on the sale of such fractional share in an amount equal to the difference between the cash received by that stockholder and the basis the stockholder has in the fractional share. If the Ceva common stock is held by the stockholder as a capital asset, the gain or loss generally will be capital gain or loss. Certain of the DSP Group stockholders' primarily non-U.S. shareholders not engaged in a trade or business in the United States may not be subject to U.S. taxation with respect to the sale of a fractional share.

Representations, Warranties, Covenants and Indemnification Regarding the Distribution.

The separation agreement contains representations, warranties and covenants from DSP Group and Ceva as to the accuracy of facts and representations made by DSP Group, Ceva and Parthus in connection with the tax rulings issued by the Internal Revenue Service in connection with the separation, distribution and combination. Under the separation agreement, we have agreed that:

(a) during the two-year period immediately following completion of the distribution, we will not:

liquidate or dispose of all or a substantial portion of our active trade or business as defined in the separation agreement;

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discontinue the conduct of our active trade or business ; or

except in accordance with the provisions of the separation agreement, dispose of any business or assets that would cause us to be operated in a manner inconsistent in any material respect with the business purposes of the distribution as set forth in the representation letter sent to, and the tax rulings issued by, the Internal Revenue Service in connection with the separation and distribution; and

(b) during the one-year period immediately following completion of the distribution, we will not, except in accordance with the terms of the separation agreement, directly or indirectly, enter into any agreement, understanding, arrangement or substantial negotiations regarding a proposed acquisition transaction (as that term is defined in the separation agreement);

unless (1) the IRS has ruled that such action or transaction is not pursuant to a plan or series of transaction related to the distribution, (2) DSP Group expressly consents in writing to the action or transaction, which consent may be withheld by DSP Group in its sole discretion taking into account solely the preservation of the tax-free treatment of the distribution, or (3) we obtain a supplemental ruling from the Internal Revenue Service or a tax opinion from a nationally recognized law firm or accounting firm reasonably acceptable to DSP Group that the action will not adversely affect the tax-free status of the distribution. In addition, we have represented and warranted that any factual information presented or representations made by Parthus (or by us after the distribution) in the application for supplemental rulings or any supplement to this application filed with the Internal Revenue Service regarding the separation, distribution and combination are true, correct and complete.

Under the terms of the separation agreement, we have agreed to indemnify DSP Group and its affiliates for any tax liability incurred by DSP Group or such affiliates with respect to the distribution as a result of our breach of any of our representation, warranties or covenants made in the separation agreement or in any representation letter issued by us after the combination with respect to the tax matters listed in the separation agreement.

In the event that the IRS subsequently determines that DSP Group's distribution of Ceva's common stock to its stockholders is not a tax-free transaction as to DSP Group, DSP Group will recognize a corporate-level taxable gain in an amount equal to the difference between the market value of the Ceva's common stock at the time of distribution to the DSP Group stockholders and DSP Group's basis in that stock (and its tax owed would be determined by multiplying this gain by DSP Group's net effective tax rate at the time of the distribution (currently approximately 38%)).

These rights and obligations shall survive until 30 days following the expiration of the applicable statute of limitations. There are no limitations on the rights and obligations relating to the amount of any claim for indemnification.

In addition, each of the parties has agreed to indemnify the other with respect to:

the failure to pay, perform or discharge any liabilities for which it is responsible under the separation agreement;

the breach by it or any of its affiliates of the terms of the separation agreement and the ancillary agreements associated with the separation agreement; and

the breach by it or any of its affiliates of any of the covenants or obligations in the combination agreement or any other documents or instruments executed or delivered by that party in connection with the separation, distribution and combination. These rights and obligations shall survive until the second anniversary following the distribution date. The amount of any claims for indemnification will be reduced by the amount of any insurance proceeds. There are no other limitations on the rights and obligations relating to the amount of any claim for indemnification.

The limitations on the issuance of shares of our capital stock and other restrictions discussed above could have a negative impact on our financial flexibility following the distribution.

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Dispute Resolution. If problems arise between the parties to the separation agreement, the parties have agreed to the following procedures:

the parties will make a good-faith effort to first resolve the dispute through negotiation;

in connection with these attempts to resolve the dispute, the parties may agree to attempt to resolve the dispute through non-binding mediation; and

after certain events occur as described in the separation agreement, the parties can resort to binding arbitration. In addition, under limited circumstances any party acting in good faith may initiate litigation in lieu of complying with the arbitration provisions of the separation agreement.

Noncompetition and Nonsolicitation. Subject to the restrictions and rights set forth in the technology transfer agreements, DSP Group has agreed that for a period of five years from the distribution date, DSP Group will not, and will ensure that affiliates of DSP Group will not, directly or indirectly engage in any business which is competitive with the DSP cores licensing business. Furthermore, we have agreed that, subject to the restrictions and rights set forth in the technology transfer agreements, for a period of five years from the distribution date, we will not, and will ensure that our affiliates will not, directly or indirectly engage in designing, manufacturing and marketing high performance digital signal processor-based integrated circuit devices for integrated digital cordless phones and voice-over broadband products. This restriction does not, however, prevent us from licensing our technologies to third parties who use them to make these or similar products. In addition, except in accordance with the terms of the agreement, for three years after the distribution date, the parties each agree that they will not solicit for hire any employee of the other party.

Expenses. Each party to the separation agreement will bear its own respective third party fees, costs and expenses paid or incurred in connection with the transactions contemplated thereby.

Ceva Technology Transfer Agreement

Asset Transfer and Assumption of Liabilities. The Ceva technology transfer agreement identifies the assets, including but not limited to intellectual property, that DSP Group transferred to us and certain of the liabilities that we assumed from DSP Group in the separation in exchange for the issuance by us to DSP Group of shares of our common stock. The agreement also describes when and how these transfers and assumptions occurred.

Retention of Certain Rights. Notwithstanding the assignment and assumption, DSP Group reserves for itself, its successors and assigns, the nonexclusive, royalty-free right to use, make, modify, reproduce, sell, import, prepare derivative works from, and sublicense (subject to certain restrictions) the intangible property transferred by DSP Group to us, as such intangible property exists on the date of the transfer, solely in connection with the design, manufacture, development, testing, use and sale or other distribution of its products. DSP Group also retains the right to use our trademarks and logos in connection with the marketing and distribution of its products.

DSP Ceva, Inc. Technology Transfer Agreement

The DSP Ceva, Inc. technology transfer agreement implements the transfer from us to our wholly-owned subsidiary, DSP Ceva, Inc., of the assets transferred by DSP Group to us and the assumption by DSP Ceva, Inc. of liabilities assumed by us from DSP Group in the separation in exchange for the issuance by DSP Ceva, Inc. to us of shares in its share capital. The agreement also describes when and how these transfers and assumptions occurred.

Corage, Ltd. Technology Transfer Agreement

Asset Transfer and Assumption of Liabilities. The Corage, Ltd. technology transfer agreement identifies the assets that DSP Group, Ltd., an Israeli subsidiary of DSP Group, transferred to Corage, Ltd., our Israeli

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subsidiary, as well as the liabilities Corage, Ltd. assumed from DSP Group, Ltd. in the separation in exchange for the issuance by Corage, Ltd. to DSP Group, Ltd. of shares in its share capital. The agreement also describes when and how these transfers and assumptions occurred.

Retention of Certain Rights. Notwithstanding these assignments and assumptions, DSP Group, Ltd. reserves, for itself and its successors and assigns, the nonexclusive, royalty-free right to use, make, modify, reproduce, sell, import, prepare derivative works from, and sublicense (subject to certain restrictions) the intangible property transferred by DSP Group, Ltd. to us as that intangible property exists on the date of the transfer, solely in connection with the design, manufacture, development, testing, use and sale or other distribution of its products. DSP Group, Ltd. also retains the right to use our trademarks and logos transferred to Corage, Ltd. in connection with the marketing and distribution of DSP Group, Ltd. s products.

ParthusCeva, as the owner of the intellectual property relating to the DSP cores licensing business, has the exclusive right to bring actions against third parties for infringement of all intellectual property assigned to it. ParthusCeva also has the right to grant licenses and sublicenses of this intellectual property, and to give these rights to others (subject only to DSP Group s existing rights). As a licensee, DSP Group has only the rights explicitly granted to it in the separation agreement and related documents, including the various technology transfer agreements. DSP Group is not able to engage in ParthusCeva s business as it is currently conducted for a period of five years after the separation, and after the non-competition period, DSP Group only has the right to grant sublicenses to the intellectual property relating to the DSP cores licensing business as part of DSP Group s products that offer functions and features in addition to the DSP core functions. These agreements therefore prevent DSP Group from granting the type of license which ParthusCeva may grant to its licensees or customers in its ordinary course of business.

Ceva and DSP Group have transferred the assets used for sales made by our DSP cores licensing business in the United States to DSP Ceva, Inc. and for sales of our DSP cores licensing business made outside the United States to Corage, Ltd. to take advantage of the favorable tax treatment provided by this structure. Because Corage, Ltd. s assets remain outside the United States, income from its operations that are entitled to an approved enterprise status are subject to advantageous tax rates in Israel, and are not currently subject to U.S. taxation. In addition, in order for the separation of the DSP cores licensing business operated in Israel to obtain the same tax free treatment following the combination under Israeli tax law that the separation of the DSP cores licensing business operated in the U.S. received under U.S. tax law, it was necessary that, at the time of the separation and combination, Corage Ltd. be owned by a wholly-owned subsidiary of Ceva, Inc. (or ParthusCeva, Inc. after the combination) rather than directly by Ceva, Inc. Were this not done, the separation of Israeli operations of the DSP cores licensing business would have still been tax free under U.S. law, but would have been subject to Israeli taxes. See Management s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Israeli Taxation and Investment Programs.

Since both ParthusCeva and DSP Ceva, Inc. are United States corporations that will file a consolidated federal income tax return, we do not anticipate that whether particular assets are held by one versus the other of these two corporations will have U.S. federal income tax consequences. Also, as no assets or businesses subject to U.S. federal income taxes are being transferred abroad and no Israeli-based assets or businesses that are not currently subject to U.S. federal income taxes are being transferred into the United States, no change in the federal income tax treatment of the assets or businesses involved in the separation and combination is anticipated as a result of those transactions.

Transition Services Agreement between DSP Group, Ltd. and Corage, Ltd.

Services. The transition services agreement governs the provision of transition services by DSP Group, Ltd. to Corage, Ltd. after the separation date. DSP Group, Ltd. is obligated to provide certain general and administrative services, including management and information services and network, hardware and software maintenance and support, to Corage, Ltd., as Corage, Ltd. requires and requests. For research and development services, Corage, Ltd., is obligated to pay DSP Group, Ltd. for services provided at agreed upon rates.

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Term. The term of the transition services agreement commenced on the date of the separation agreement and continues until December 31, 2003. However, Corage, Ltd. may terminate or limit any of the services provided by DSP Group, Ltd. at any time upon at least 30 days prior notice.

Although agreed in the context of arms-length negotiations between DSP Group and Parthus in connection with the combination, the transition services agreement was entered into in the context of a parent-subsidary relationship with DSP Group. As a result, the prices charged to Corage, Ltd. under the transition services agreement may be lower than the prices that we may be required to pay third parties for similar services or the costs of similar services if we undertake them ourselves. If we fail to find replacements for these services after the expiration of the term of the agreement, or if we are unable to replace them on terms as favorable as those provided in the transition services agreement, our business, results of operations and financial condition could be harmed.

Tax Indemnification and Allocation Agreement

Ceva was included as part of DSP Group's consolidated group for federal income tax purposes until the separation date. In general, under the U.S. Internal Revenue Code, each member of a consolidated group is jointly and severally liable for the federal income tax liability of each other member of the consolidated group. Pursuant to arms-length negotiations between DSP Group and Parthus to allocate the responsibilities between us and DSP Group for tax liabilities that may be asserted in the future, in addition to the indemnification provided in the separation agreement, we have entered into a tax indemnification and allocation agreement with DSP Group pursuant to which DSP Group will be liable for, and will indemnify us for, any federal income tax related to the consolidated returns filed by it for all periods ending on or before the distribution date. Under that agreement, we and DSP Group will each be liable for, and shall indemnify the other against, liability for our respective federal income tax for subsequent periods after the distribution. In the case of income taxes other than federal income taxes, the tax indemnification and allocation agreement provides for an allocation that is generally similar to the allocation of federal income taxes. Taxes other than income taxes are allocated based on the legal entity on which the legal incidence of the tax is imposed.

In general, the separation agreement described above, rather than the tax indemnification and allocation agreement, governs indemnification for any taxes due by reason of the distribution.

Other Tax Matters

Our DSP cores licensing business operations have been granted Approved Enterprise status under Israeli law under four separate investment plans which were assigned to us from DSP Group in the separation, and one plan has been approved for our activities, thereby entitling us to enjoy certain program and tax benefits.

Voting Agreements

As a condition to the combination of Parthus and Ceva, our stockholders Eliyahu Ayalon, Kevin Fielding, Brian Long, William McCabe, Peter McManamon, Sven-Christer Nilsson, Issachar Ohana, Michael Peirce, Joan Scully, Gideon Wertheizer, Enterprise Ireland and Kelburn Limited each entered into individual voting agreements with us on the following terms. These agreements, which cover approximately 18.2% of our outstanding stock as of the date of the combination (plus any additional shares subsequently acquired by such stockholders, including upon exercise of options), provide that each stockholder will vote all his or her ParthusCeva shares for the ParthusCeva nominees to our board or directors and, with respect to all other matters to be voted on by our stockholders, either in accordance with the recommendations of our board or directors or, if the board of directors makes no recommendation, for or against such matters in the same proportion as the shares owned by all other stockholders (excluding the stockholder who is the subject of the voting agreement and any transferee or assignee who is an affiliate of that stockholder). Each voting agreement terminates upon the earlier

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of two years from the date of the agreement, the sale of all or substantially all of our assets or a consolidation or merger of ParthusCeva as a result of which our stockholders prior to such a consolidation or merger hold less than 50% of the voting equity of the surviving or resulting entity, a liquidation, dissolution or winding up of our business operations, the execution by us of a general assignment for the benefit of creditors or the appointment of a receiver or trustee to take possession of our property and assets. In the event that any of these stockholders wishes to transfer any of their shares to a party or group who, after the transfer, will hold more than 3% of ParthusCeva's common stock, the transferee must also agree to be bound by the terms of this agreement.

Treatment of DSP Group Stock Options

As of the distribution date, each outstanding option to purchase DSP Group's common stock granted prior to the distribution was adjusted as described below.

On the distribution date, each DSP Group option held by any person who will serve as an employee of ParthusCeva following the separation was converted into two options: an option to purchase the same number of shares of DSP Group's common stock covered by the original DSP Group option (to the extent unexercised as of the distribution date) and an option to purchase one share of ParthusCeva's common stock for every three shares of DSP Group's common stock purchasable under the original DSP Group option (to the extent unexercised as of the distribution date).

The exercise prices per share for each converted DSP Group option and ParthusCeva option were established in a manner so that:

- (i) the aggregate intrinsic value (which is the market value of the stock underlying the option, less the exercise price of that option, multiplied by the number of shares then covered by that option) after the distribution of the converted DSP Group option plus the intrinsic value of the new ParthusCeva option was not greater than the intrinsic value of the original DSP Group option immediately prior to the distribution;
- (ii) the ratio of the exercise price of the converted DSP Group option to the market value per share of DSP Group's common stock after the distribution was not lower than the ratio of the exercise price of the original DSP Group option to the market value per share of DSP Group's common stock immediately prior to the distribution; and
- (iii) the ratio of the exercise price of the new ParthusCeva option to the market value per share of ParthusCeva's common stock after the distribution was not lower than the ratio of the exercise price of the original DSP Group option to the market value per share of DSP Group's common stock immediately prior to the distribution.

The determination of the exercise prices for each converted DSP Group option and ParthusCeva option was made by DSP Group with the advice of its professional advisors.

The terms of each converted DSP Group option and each new ParthusCeva option (other than the exercise price and the number of shares) are substantially similar to the original DSP Group option from which they were converted. In the case of non-qualified stock options, if, and to the extent that, the vesting of any converted DSP Group non-qualified stock option is subject to vesting based on the continuous employment of the option holder with DSP Group or its subsidiaries, the vesting of the converted DSP Group non-qualified stock option is subject to the same vesting schedule as the original DSP Group option and continuation of the holder's employment with either DSP Group or ParthusCeva or their respective subsidiaries, as the case may be, and giving credit for continuous employment with DSP Group or ParthusCeva or their respective subsidiaries, prior to the distribution date.

In the case of stock options intended to qualify under Section 422 of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code, if, and to the extent that, the vesting of any converted DSP Group incentive stock option is subject to vesting based on the continuous employment of the option holder with DSP Group or its subsidiaries, the vesting of the converted DSP

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Group incentive stock option is subject to the same vesting schedule as the original DSP Group option and continuation of the holder's employment with DSP Group or its respective subsidiaries, and giving credit for continuous employment with DSP Group or ParthusCeva or their respective subsidiaries, prior to the distribution date. Any converted DSP Group incentive stock option held by an option holder who terminates employment with DSP Group or its subsidiaries as of the distribution date will cease vesting and terminate on the forty-sixth day following the distribution. DSP Group may amend DSP Group incentive stock options held by individuals who will terminate employment with DSP Group as of the distribution to provide that the option will vest based on continuation of the holder's employment with ParthusCeva or their respective subsidiaries, as the case may be.

All of the ParthusCeva options issued in connection with the distribution are non-qualified stock options. The vesting of each ParthusCeva option is subject to the same vesting schedule as the original DSP Group option and continuation of the holder's employment with either DSP Group or ParthusCeva or their respective subsidiaries, as the case may be, with credit given for continuous employment with DSP Group or ParthusCeva or their respective subsidiaries, prior to the distribution date. The ParthusCeva options granted with respect to each original DSP Group option were issued under the Ceva 2000 Stock Incentive Plan.

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COMBINATION WITH PARTHUS TECHNOLOGIES PLC

Overview

On November 1, 2002, immediately after the separation described above, Parthus and Ceva effected a combination of their businesses pursuant to the terms and conditions of a combination agreement, dated as of April 4, 2002, as amended, by and among DSP Group, Ceva and Parthus. As part of the combination, Ceva immediately changed its name to ParthusCeva, Inc., and Parthus became a wholly owned subsidiary of ParthusCeva. Pursuant to arms-length negotiations between DSP Group and Parthus and as set forth in the Combination Agreement, immediately following the combination, the stockholders of DSP Group and the former shareholders of Parthus owned approximately 50.1% and 49.9%, respectively, of the common stock of ParthusCeva.

Strategic Rationale for the Combination

The combination of Ceva and Parthus brings together the expertise of a provider of DSP cores architectures with the expertise of a supplier of complete platform-level IP solutions, which we believe strongly positions us to become a leading supplier of open-standard IP solutions to the industry.

Historically, DSP Group, Ceva's parent, has operated in two primary, but distinct, lines of business addressing the DSP market. One involves the development and sale of semiconductor products and the other involves the licensing of DSP core intellectual property for application in DSP processor chips. Increasingly, it has become apparent to DSP Group's management that these two lines of business generate limited synergy and do not effectively complement each other. In particular, the concurrent conduct of both lines of business has placed difficult demands on corporate resources and management time, as well as created the risk of confusion by targeted customers regarding the two lines of business.

DSP Group's management therefore concluded that the continued operation of both lines of business impaired the opportunity to maximize the value of either line of business for DSP Group stockholders. DSP Group's management therefore decided to spin-off the DSP cores licensing business, thereby:

- permitting dedicated management to focus on that line of business;
- eliminating potential lack of focus and customer confusion with respect to the DSP Group product business;
- presenting the opportunity for the DSP cores licensing business to obtain financing through third party sources or strategic relationships; as well as
- offering targeted employment incentives through the creation of separate equity incentive plans.

In October 2000, DSP Group announced its plan to establish Ceva, one of its wholly-owned subsidiaries, as an independent business focused on the DSP cores licensing business. It also began to evaluate the potential for an initial public offering of Ceva's common stock to fund its expansion and continued operations. Towards that end, DSP Group sought in November 2000 and obtained in September 2001 a private letter ruling from the U.S. Internal Revenue Service regarding a proposed tax-free spin-off of the DSP cores licensing business. The significant downturn in the initial public offering market during 2000, which continued in 2001, however, led DSP Group's management to conclude that a spin-off followed by an initial public offering was not, in the then-current market environment, likely to generate a sufficient level of value for DSP Group stockholders.

Commencing in September 2001, DSP Group's management began efforts to identify a complementary strategic partner for the DSP cores licensing business. DSP Group's management identified Parthus as an attractive strategic partner, and began discussions with Parthus management in January 2002 based on a belief that the combined enterprise would address two critical components of the targeted market:

- DSP cores, which provide the processing capability for digital electronic devices; and

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platform applications that make DSP technology useful to manufacturers of digital electronic devices.

In addition, the combined enterprise would have the financial resources, the research and development capabilities, and a market presence which would enhance its viability in a highly competitive environment.

The parties recognized in the negotiations regarding a proposed combination that, although Parthus had substantially greater assets and revenue, Ceva had realized significant earnings during each of the past two years and was expected to realize significant earnings in the current fiscal year. In contrast, Parthus incurred substantial losses during each of the past two fiscal years and was expected to incur a loss during the current fiscal year. In addition, the proposed combination would only be economically viable if the underlying spin-off of the DSP cores licensing business remained tax free to DSP Group and its stockholders. To avoid taxation to DSP Group under U.S. tax law, Section 355(e) of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code requires that DSP Group's stockholders own more than 50% of the combined entity. In light of the fact that the parties, for the reasons described above, viewed the transaction as a merger of equals, they agreed that, taking into account the requirements of Section 355(e), DSP Group's stockholders should receive 50.1%, and former Parthus shareholders should receive 49.9%, of the equity of the combined enterprise.

Based upon negotiations between the managements of DSP Group and Parthus, during which negotiations both managements took positions as to the theoretical market valuations of Ceva as compared to Parthus, the parties settled on an assumption whereby the assumed market valuation of Parthus was approximately \$100 million greater than that of Ceva after giving effect to the spin-off, assuming that Ceva would not maintain cash which would otherwise be needed to fund its ongoing operations and growth. The \$100 million amount was arrived at by the parties based on extensive negotiations between the parties, including between the Chief Executive Officers of both companies. While both parties generated many arguments for higher valuations for their respective companies during such negotiations, including arguments based on various strategic, operational, financial, tax and other parameters, the actual assumption agreed upon was not based upon any specific argument or set of financial analyses. Since Ceva would need \$40 million in cash to maintain its ongoing operations and growth, which was approximately equal to its after tax earnings from 1996 through 2001, in order to preserve the equity ratios discussed above, DSP Group agreed to contribute \$40 million as part of the assets contributed to Ceva in the separation and Parthus agreed to effect a \$60 million cash distribution, thereby:

eliminating the disparity in value between the entities;

providing adequate levels of working capital for the DSP cores licensing business; and

providing a return of capital to Parthus shareholders.

The terms described above were negotiated by the management of DSP Group and Parthus, and approved by their respective boards, taking into account their knowledge of the DSP cores licensing and IP platform businesses and the DSP market, as well as advice from their respective financial, accounting and legal advisors. However, in view of the lack of a public market for Ceva's securities, the extreme volatility in the value of technology stocks throughout 2002, and the uncertainties surrounding the semiconductor market, the assumptions regarding the relative valuations of the two enterprises were of necessity estimates that are not susceptible to precise quantification or certainty.

Management and Operations

ParthusCeva is headquartered in San Jose, California, and has principal offices in Dublin, Ireland, and Herzeliya, Israel. It has approximately 315 employees, with approximately 227 involved in research and development. The board of directors of ParthusCeva is comprised of eight members, including five non-employee directors. The management includes former executive officers of both Parthus and Ceva.

We are incorporated under the laws of the State of Delaware. With respect to most of our subsidiaries, the jurisdiction of incorporation relates to the principal location of corporate operations and assets and reflects the

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historically and geographically dispersed operations of ParthusCeva, principally in Ireland, Israel and the United States.

Three of our Irish subsidiaries hold patents covering certain of our intellectual property that has been developed in Ireland. Pursuant to Irish tax law, Irish companies that hold patents with respect to which the development work underlying the patent was performed in Ireland are exempt from Irish corporate income tax. The benefit to date has been nominal due to losses incurred by the Parthus group. In addition, Parthus Inc., a Cayman Islands corporation, holds certain of our cash investments, currently amounting to approximately \$47 million (after the Parthus capital repayment). Interest on this amount is not subject to Irish taxation. Parthus organized this subsidiary in the Cayman Islands for the purpose of minimizing the level of taxation on its working capital held in the form of cash or cash equivalents. It is our understanding, however, that Parthus Inc. will likely be treated as a controlled foreign corporation under U.S. tax law and therefore our future interest income earned by this subsidiary will likely be taxable in the United States.

Terms of the Combination

The combination was effected through a scheme of arrangement pursuant to the laws of the Republic of Ireland a form of corporate reorganization that is approved by the shareholders and sanctioned by the High Court of Ireland. The scheme provided as follows:

Immediately prior to the combination with Ceva, Parthus distributed to its shareholders an aggregate capital repayment of \$60 million in cash.

The existing Parthus shares were then cancelled and each Parthus shareholder received new shares of ParthusCeva's common stock.

Immediately following the combination, the stockholders of DSP Group and the former shareholders of Parthus own approximately 50.1% and 49.9%, respectively, of the common stock of ParthusCeva.

ParthusCeva assumed all outstanding Parthus share options and the option plans and option agreements that govern them. These options continue with the same terms and conditions, except that they have become options to purchase shares of ParthusCeva's common stock and have been adjusted in the manner set forth below. Option holders will no longer be able to obtain Parthus shares or ADSs upon exercise of such options.

The number of shares of ParthusCeva's common stock purchasable upon the exercise of each Parthus option is equal to the number of Parthus shares underlying the option, adjusted to take into account the conversion of Parthus shares into ParthusCeva shares. The exercise price per share was also adjusted proportionately and further adjusted as described below.

Adjustment of Exercise Prices of Parthus Options

Parthus and Ceva have agreed to the repricing of certain Parthus options, as further described below.

Immediately prior to the effective time of the combination, the exercise price of existing Parthus options that had an exercise price in excess of \$0.267 per ordinary share (\$2.67 per ADS) was adjusted to \$0.267 per ordinary share (\$2.67 per ADS). Options for the acquisition of an aggregate of 91,020,570 Parthus ordinary shares (9,102,057 ADSs) were adjusted. These included options to purchase an aggregate of 19,975,850 Parthus ordinary shares (1,997,585 ADSs), which had an aggregate decrease in exercise price of approximately \$3.5 million, or \$1,567,688, \$1,770,293 and \$124,956, with respect to Parthus ordinary shares held by Kevin Fielding, Elaine Coughlan and Sven-Christer Nilsson, respectively, each of whom served as a director or executive officer of Parthus and each of whom serves as a director or executive officer of ParthusCeva following the combination.

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Parthus and Ceva agreed to effect the adjustment in the exercise price of Parthus options to create a performance-oriented environment for employees in the combined company. Many of the Parthus options had an exercise price significantly in excess of the market price of Parthus shares on July 24, 2002, the date Parthus and Ceva agreed to reprice the Parthus options. Furthermore, the distribution of \$60 million to Parthus shareholders immediately before the combination further reduced the value of the Parthus shares. As a result of the reduction in the market price of Parthus shares, the Parthus options with high exercise prices were no longer a meaningful incentive for the Parthus employees. Generally, the exercise price of Ceva's options is equal to or less than the market price of Ceva common stock, based upon the terms of the combination.

We believe the repricing permits both Parthus and Ceva's employees to have an equally realistic possibility of participating in any increase in share value of ParthusCeva and enhances shareholder value by creating better performance incentives for, and thus increasing retention of, Parthus employees.

Integration of Operations

Ceva has contributed its DSP cores licensing business, which employs an aggregate of 67 persons and includes facilities of approximately 10,170 square feet located in Herzeliya, Israel, and Parthus has contributed its IP platforms licensing business, totalling 248 employees and facilities of approximately 94,000 square feet located in San Jose, California; Dublin, Ireland; Cork, Ireland; Limerick, Ireland; Belfast, Northern Ireland; Northampton, England; Austin, Texas; and Caen, France, to form the business of the combined enterprise.

We do not currently anticipate any significant relocation of employees, or material relocation or amalgamation of research and development and sales activities in connection with the combination. In view of our target markets, and focused research and development activities, we believe that our business plan can most effectively be implemented, and our development targets best met, by drawing on the existing locations of our respective teams. Consequently, we do not currently anticipate any material adjustments in facilities. While we anticipate that the DSP cores licensing business and the IP platforms licensing business will be administered and managed on a combined basis, the two businesses will continue to operate as separate businesses in the combined enterprise.

We do expect that there will be integration of management and administrative functions. In that regard, we anticipate that certain activities may be located at our California offices, and others transferred, or enhanced, at our Dublin offices. In addition, we will evaluate all corporate functions, with a view to minimizing duplication of activity and, where possible, achieving costs synergies. Both Parthus and Ceva are experienced in the management of geographically dispersed operations, and we believe that we will be able to maintain effectively operations on a geographically dispersed basis after the combination.

ParthusCeva Common Stock

Our common stock has been approved for quotation on The Nasdaq National Market under the symbol PCVA and has been approved for listing on the London Stock Exchange under the symbol PCV.

DIVIDEND POLICY

We have never declared or paid any cash dividends on our capital stock and do not anticipate paying any cash dividends in the foreseeable future. Our board of directors will have discretion as to whether future dividends will be paid, after taking into account factors such as our financial condition, operating results and current and anticipated cash needs.

Table of Contents**CAPITALIZATION**

The following table sets forth our capitalization as of June 30, 2002:

on an actual basis (not giving effect to the contribution and combination described below);

pro forma to give effect to:

the contribution of the DSP cores licensing business of DSP Group to us, including a sum of \$40 million in cash and \$2.5 million in other assets, plus the amount by which the transaction costs of the separation and combination exceed \$2 million, as though it had occurred on June 30, 2002;

the combination of Ceva and Parthus as though it had closed on June 30, 2002;

the results of the cancellation of certain shares of Ceva's common stock in connection with its separation from DSP Group; and

the repricing of certain Parthus options, including changes made as a result of Parthus' \$60 million cash repayment of capital to the Parthus shareholders.

	June 30, 2002	
	Actual	Pro Forma
	(U.S. Dollars in thousands)	
Stockholders' equity and parent company investment:		
Common stock, \$.001 par value; 100,000,000 shares authorized actual; 105,000,000 shares authorized pro forma; 20,000,000 shares issued and outstanding actual; 18,044,420 shares issued and outstanding pro forma	\$ 20	\$ 18
Preferred stock, \$.001 par value; none authorized actual; 5,000,000 shares authorized pro forma; none issued and outstanding actual and pro forma		
Parent company investment	8,718	
Additional paid-in capital, deferred stock compensation and accumulated deficit		102,025
Total stockholders' equity	\$ 8,738	\$ 102,043

All share numbers above exclude:

2,517,020 (1,135,035 pro forma) shares of our common stock subject to outstanding options under our 2000 Stock Incentive Plan as of June 30, 2002 at a weighted average exercise price of \$5.54 per share (\$12.29 per share pro forma);

3,482,980 (1,570,629 pro forma) shares of our common stock available for issuance pursuant to our 2000 Stock Incentive Plan as of June 30, 2002. No option grants will be made under our 2000 Stock Incentive Plan following the distribution;

2,210,155 shares of DSP Group's common stock (736,718 shares of Ceva's common stock pro forma) will be subject to options to be granted on the distribution date to holders of options to purchase shares of DSP Group's common stock.

3,991,622 (1,800,000 pro forma) shares of our common stock available for issuance pursuant to our 2002 Stock Incentive Plan;

2,217,568 (1,000,000 pro forma) shares of our common stock available for issuance pursuant to our 2002 Employee Stock Purchase Plan; and

The pro forma share numbers above also exclude 1,644,435 additional shares of our common stock that will be subject to options to be assumed by us in connection with the combination with Parthus as of June 30, 2002. As of June 30, 2002, there were outstanding options to purchase an aggregate of 107,799,111 ordinary shares of Parthus.

You should read this table together with Separation of DSP Cores Licensing Business from DSP Group Treatment of DSP Group Stock Options, Management Stock Plans, Description of Capital Stock and Note 5 to our consolidated financial statements.

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**UNAUDITED PRO FORMA CONDENSED COMBINED
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL DATA OF PARTHUSCEVA**

The following unaudited pro forma condensed combined consolidated financial statements have been prepared to give effect to the acquisition of Parthus under the purchase method of accounting after giving effect to the pro forma adjustments described in the accompanying notes. This financial data is not intended to be a profit forecast and the profits of ParthusCeva will not necessarily be in line with such data.

The following unaudited pro forma condensed combined consolidated balance sheet as of June 30, 2002 gives effect to the acquisition of Parthus as if it had occurred on that date, and reflects the allocation of the purchase price to the Parthus assets acquired and liabilities assumed, based on their estimated fair values at the date of acquisition based upon Ceva's preliminary estimates of their fair values. The allocation of purchase price for the acquisition is subject to revision when additional information concerning asset and liability valuations is obtained. In the opinion of Ceva's management, the asset and liability valuations for the acquisition will not be materially different from the pro forma financial data presented. The unaudited pro forma condensed combined consolidated financial information reflects Ceva's best estimates; however, the actual financial position and results of operations may differ significantly from the pro forma amounts reflected herein because of various factors, including, without limitation, access to additional information, changes in value and changes in operating results between the date of preparation of the unaudited pro forma condensed financial information and the date on which the transaction closed, the number of shares outstanding of DSP Group and Parthus and the value of the combined company's shares. The excess of the consideration given by Ceva in the transaction over the fair value of Parthus' identifiable assets and liabilities has been recorded as goodwill. Goodwill will be tested for impairment on an annual basis. Patents will be amortized over their useful lives, unless the useful life is deemed to be indefinite. An intangible asset with an indefinite useful life will not be amortized until its useful life is determined to be no longer indefinite. Intangible assets that are amortized will be reviewed for impairment annually and on an interim basis. Any portion of the purchase price allocated to in-process research and development and stock based compensation expenses related to vested Ceva options, which will be measured upon the consummation of the combination of Ceva with Parthus based on the fair market value of Ceva's common stock, will be charged to expenses immediately upon the consummation of the transaction.

The following unaudited pro forma condensed combined consolidated statements of operations for the six-month period ended June 30, 2002 and for the year ended December 31, 2001 give effect to the transaction as if it had occurred on January 1, 2001 and combine the historical statements of operations of Ceva and Parthus for those periods. Integration costs are not included in the accompanying pro forma condensed combined consolidated financial statements.

This pro forma information should be read in conjunction with the respective consolidated historical financial statements (including notes thereto) of Ceva and Parthus included in this prospectus.

Unaudited pro forma condensed combined consolidated financial information is presented for illustrative purposes only and is not necessarily indicative of the financial position or results of operations that would have actually been reported had the transaction occurred at the beginning of the periods presented, nor is it necessarily indicative of future financial position or results of operations. These unaudited pro forma condensed combined consolidated financial statements are based upon the respective historical financial statements of Ceva and Parthus and do not incorporate, nor do they assume, any benefits from cost savings or synergies of the combined company. The pro forma adjustments are based on available financial information and certain estimates and assumptions that Ceva believes are reasonable and that are set forth in the notes to the unaudited pro forma condensed combined consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**PARTHUSCEVA, INC.****UNAUDITED PRO FORMA CONDENSED COMBINED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET**

As of June 30, 2002
(U.S. Dollars in Thousands)

	<u>Ceva, Inc.</u>	<u>Parthus Technologies Plc</u>	<u>Pro forma adjustments</u>	<u>References</u>	<u>Pro forma combined</u>
	<u>Historical</u>				
ASSETS					
Current Assets:					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	\$ 114,101	\$ (23,458)	A, B, G, H	\$ 90,643
Trade receivables, net	8,683	5,421			14,104
Other accounts receivable and prepaid expenses	1,592	3,968	(1,079)	G	4,481
Deferred income tax	240				240
Inventories	125	517			642
	<u>10,640</u>	<u>124,007</u>	<u>(24,537)</u>		<u>110,110</u>
Long term lease deposits	209				209
Severance pay fund	1,197				1,197
Property and equipment, net	2,498	6,617			9,115
Investments		4,500			4,500
Goodwill		63,579	(59,900)	C, E	3,679
Other intangible assets		3,752	4,248	D, F	8,000
	<u>\$ 14,544</u>	<u>\$ 202,455</u>	<u>\$ (80,189)</u>		<u>\$ 136,810</u>
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY					
Current Liabilities:					
Trade payables	\$ 1,582	\$ 4,680			\$ 6,262
Accrued expenses and other payables	2,158	12,718			14,876
Related party DSP Group Inc.			6,095	O	6,095
Income taxes payable	783	1,554			2,337
Deferred revenues	62	3,914			3,976
	<u>4,585</u>	<u>22,866</u>	<u>6,095</u>		<u>33,546</u>
Accrued severance pay	1,221				1,221
	<u>5,806</u>	<u>22,866</u>	<u>6,095</u>		<u>34,767</u>
Parent company investment	8,718		(8,718)	O, P	
Stockholders equity	20	179,589	(77,566)	B, G, H, I, J, K, P	102,043
	<u>\$ 14,544</u>	<u>\$ 202,455</u>	<u>\$ (80,189)</u>		<u>\$ 136,810</u>

See accompanying notes to unaudited pro forma condensed combined consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**PARTHUSCEVA, INC.****UNAUDITED PRO FORMA CONDENSED COMBINED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS**

For the year ended December 31, 2001
(U.S. Dollars in Thousands Except Per Share Data)

	<u>Ceva, Inc.</u>	<u>Parthus Technologies Plc</u>	<u>Pro forma adjustments</u>	<u>References</u>	<u>Pro forma combined</u>
	<u>Historical</u>				
Revenues	\$ 25,244	\$ 40,919	\$		\$ 66,163
Cost of revenues	1,251	12,064			13,315
Gross profit	23,993	28,855			52,848
Operating expenses					
Research and development, net	5,095	28,578			33,673
Marketing and sales	2,911	10,857			13,768
General and administration	2,839	7,171			10,010
Amortization of other intangible assets		9,195	(7,595)	L, M	1,600
In process research and development		10,895			10,895
Amortization of noncash stock compensation		1,806	10	N	1,816
Restructuring charge		765			765
Total operating expenses	10,845	69,267	(7,585)		72,527
Income (loss) from operations	13,148	(40,412)	7,585		(19,679)
Financial income, net	462	6,153			6,615
Minority interest		(100)			(100)
Income (loss) before taxes on income	13,610	(34,359)	7,585		(13,164)
Taxes on income	3,255	300			3,555
Net income (loss)	\$ 10,355	\$ (34,659)	\$ 7,585		\$ (16,719)
Basic and diluted net loss per share					\$ (0.93)
Weighted average number of shares of Common Stock used in computation of basic and diluted loss per share (in thousands)					18,044

See accompanying notes to unaudited pro forma condensed combined consolidated financial statements.

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PARTHUSCEVA, INC.

UNAUDITED PRO FORMA CONDENSED COMBINED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS

For the six months ended June 30, 2002

(U.S. Dollars in Thousands Except Per Share Data)

	Ceva, Inc.	Parthus Technologies Plc	Pro forma adjustments		Pro forma combined
	Historical			References	
	_____	_____	_____		_____
Revenues	\$ 8,682	\$ 21,491	\$		\$ 30,173
Cost of revenues	616	4,644			5,260
Gross profit	8,066	16,847			24,913
Operating expenses					
Research and development, net	3,216	12,705			15,921
Marketing and sales	1,493	4,436			5,929
General and administration	1,355	2,979			4,334
Amortization of other intangible assets		680	120	L, M	800
Amortization of noncash stock compensation		1,050	5	N	1,055
Loss on disposal of division		213			213
Combination costs		1,463	(1,463)	Q	
Total operating expenses	6,064	23,526	(1,338)		28,252
Income (loss) from operations	2,002	(6,679)	1,338		(3,339)
Financial income, net	50	1,122			1,172
Income (loss) before taxes on income	2,052	(5,557)	1,338		(2,167)
Taxes on income	542				542
Net income (loss)	\$ 1,510	\$ (5,557)	\$ 1,338		\$ (2,709)
Basic and diluted net loss per share					\$ (0.15)
Weighted average number of shares of Common Stock used in computation of basic net loss per share (in thousands)					18,044

See accompanying notes to unaudited pro forma condensed combined consolidated financial statements.

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**NOTES TO PARTHUSCEVA UNAUDITED PRO FORMA
CONDENSED COMBINED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

1. BASIS OF PRO FORMA PRESENTATION

On April 4, 2002, Ceva, Inc. (Ceva or the Company) entered into an agreement to acquire 100 percent of the outstanding share capital of Parthus Technologies plc (Parthus), an Irish company, in consideration of the assumed issuance of 9,004,165 shares of Ceva's common stock equal to 49.9% of the aggregate number of shares of Ceva's common stock outstanding immediately after the acquisition.

The total consideration for the acquisition is approximately \$67 million (including \$6 million of costs related to the acquisition), which will be financed by an assumed issuance of 9,004,165 shares of common stock of the Company. However, the actual number of shares of common stock to be issued by Ceva, and the related consideration, will depend on the actual number of ordinary shares of Parthus and Common Stock of DSP Group (the Parent) outstanding on the closing date of the acquisition, as well as the market price of the Company's common stock at that date. The transaction has been accounted for using the purchase method of accounting, and accordingly, the purchase price has been allocated to the assets acquired and liabilities assumed based upon their fair values at the date the acquisition was completed. Because Ceva had no outstanding shares traded in a public market on the date the transaction was announced, the value of the consideration given was not objectively evidenced. Accordingly, it was determined, based upon related authoritative guidance, to value this transaction based on the closing price of ParthusCeva's common stock on the consummation date of the transactions. The closing share price of Parthus ADSs on the Nasdaq National Market on October 8, 2002 was used in this pro forma presentation as the best estimate for the value of Ceva's common stock to be issued, as if the consummation of the transactions had occurred on that date, as the value of Ceva's common stock to be issued is expected to approximate the value of the purchased Parthus ordinary shares. In a similar manner, the number of shares used was the number of outstanding shares of DSP Group common stock and Parthus ordinary shares on that same date. As a result, the pro forma financial information presented herein is not necessarily indicative of the final value of the consideration, which will be determined at the consummation date based on the actual number of shares of ParthusCeva's common stock issued and the market price per share of ParthusCeva's common stock as of the consummation date. Ceva will adjust its shares outstanding prior to the distribution by means of an issuance of shares to DSP Group in exchange for the assets contributed, followed by a surrender of shares of Ceva common stock by DSP Group to Ceva for no consideration.

The number of shares to be issued upon the combination was calculated as follows:

Number of Ceva's common stock currently issued to DSP Group	20,000,000
Number of Ceva's common stock outstanding following the separation (1:3 ratio) (giving effect to the issuance of 1,000 shares followed by the surrender for cancellation without consideration of all outstanding Ceva's common stock not distributed to DSP's Group's stockholders)	9,040,254(X)
Percentage of Ceva's common stock held by former DSP Group's stockholders post-combination	50.1%
Total number of ParthusCeva's common stock outstanding post-combination	18,044,420(Y)
Number of shares to be issued to former Parthus shareholders (constituting 49.9% of the ParthusCeva's common stock post-combination):	9,004,165(Y-X)

The Parthus options assumed by Ceva are valued herein by applying the Black-Scholes valuation model to the Parthus options in accordance with FASB Interpretation No. 44 (FIN 44), Accounting for Certain Transactions Involving Stock Compensation an Interpretation of APB 25. The calculations were made using the following assumptions: (i) valuation date is October 8, 2002, (ii) market share price is \$0.975, which represents the fair value of the Ceva common stock after the \$60 million cash capital repayment by Parthus to its shareholders, (iii) risk-free interest rate is 2%, (iv) volatility is 60%, (v) time to expiration is 5 years and (vi) annual dividend rate is 0%. The calculations were made after taking into consideration the repricing of

Table of Contents**NOTES TO PARTHUSCEVA UNAUDITED PRO FORMA
CONDENSED COMBINED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

certain Parthus options and changes made as a result of Parthus' \$60 million cash repayment of capital to the Parthus shareholders. The intrinsic value of unvested options of Parthus has been allocated to deferred compensation. Such deferred compensation was deducted from the fair value of the awards in determining the amount of the purchase price. The final amount of deferred compensation will also be determined on the consummation date based on the closing price of ParthusCeva's common stock on that date. The calculation of the deferred compensation amounting to \$20,000 was based on the number of Parthus unvested options outstanding multiplied by the intrinsic value, which is the difference between the market price on October 8, 2002 of \$0.975 (giving effect to the \$60 million cash capital repayment by Parthus to its shareholders) and the various exercise prices. This deferred compensation was deducted from the fair value of the awards in determining the amount of the purchase price.

The purchase consideration is estimated as follows (U.S. Dollars in thousands):

Common Stock(1)	\$ 58,067
Assumption of Parthus options	3,159
Less Deferred compensation	(20)
Estimated transaction expenses	6,000
	<hr/>
Total consideration(2)	\$ 67,206
	<hr/>

(1) The value of the 9,004,165 shares of Ceva's common stock to be issued upon the consummation of the acquisition was calculated based on the market price of Parthus ADSs on October 8, 2002 and after taking into consideration the future repayment of capital by Parthus to its shareholders in the amount of \$60 million, as follows (U.S. Dollars in thousands, except share and per share data):

Number of Parthus ADSs outstanding*	59,330
Price per ADS	\$ 1.99
Total value of Parthus ADSs	\$ 118,067
Less Repayment of capital to be made	\$ (60,000)
	<hr/>
Net value	\$ 58,067
	<hr/>

* Assuming all ordinary shares were held in the form of ADSs

(2) The preliminary purchase price allocation, which is subject to change based on Ceva's final analysis, is as follows (U.S. Dollars in thousands):

Tangible assets acquired	\$ 75,124
Intangible assets acquired:	
Patents	8,000
Goodwill	3,679
In-process research and development	5,806
Liabilities assumed	(22,866)
Merger and restructuring costs	(2,537)
	<hr/>
Total consideration	\$ 67,206
	<hr/>

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**NOTES TO PARTHUSCEVA UNAUDITED PRO FORMA
CONDENSED COMBINED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

In accordance with SFAS No. 142, Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets, goodwill arising from acquisitions would not be amortized. In lieu of amortization, Ceva is required to perform an annual and interim impairment review. If Ceva determines, through the impairment review process, that goodwill has been impaired, it will record the impairment charge in its statement of operations. Ceva will also assess the impairment of goodwill whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable.

2. PRO FORMA ADJUSTMENTS

The amount of the excess cost attributable to in-process research and development of Parthus is estimated to be approximately \$5.8 million. This amount will be recorded as a separate item line In process research and development write-off during the fiscal quarter in which the acquisition is consummated. These expenses have not been included in the pro forma condensed combined consolidated statements of operations, as they do not represent a continuing expense.

Adjustments included in the pro forma condensed combined consolidated balance sheet and statements of operations are summarized as follows:

- (A) Distribution of \$60 million cash to Parthus shareholders by means of a repayment of capital prior to the acquisition.
- (B) Additional cash investment of \$44 million by DSP Group prior to the acquisition (representing DSP Group's contribution of cash equal to \$40 million, plus the amount by which transaction expenses have been estimated to exceed \$2 million).
- (C) Valuation of Parthus intangible assets allocated to goodwill of \$3.7 million.
- (D) Valuation of Parthus intangible assets allocated to patents of \$8.0 million.
- (E) Elimination of Parthus goodwill from previous acquisitions of \$63.6 million.
- (F) Elimination of Parthus patents from previous acquisitions of \$3.7 million.
- (G) Transaction costs paid by Ceva of \$6 million, out of which \$1.0 million were already paid as of June 30, 2002 and included in prepaid expenses.
- (H) Transaction costs paid by Parthus of \$2.5 million.
- (I) Elimination of Parthus shareholders' equity accounts of \$180 million.
- (J) Shares and options issued upon the acquisition by Ceva valued at \$67.2 million.
- (K) Write-off of estimated acquired in-process research and development of \$5.8 million.
- (L) Elimination of goodwill and patents amortization recorded in Parthus from previous acquisitions of \$9.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2001 and \$680,000 for the six month period ended June 30, 2002.
- (M) Amortization of patents (amortized over 5 years) of \$1.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2001 and \$800,000 for the six month period ended June 30, 2002.

Table of Contents**NOTES TO PARTHUSCEVA UNAUDITED PRO FORMA
CONDENSED COMBINED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

(N) Amortization of deferred stock compensation arising from the options exchanged in the acquisition of \$10,000 for the year ended December 31, 2001 and \$5,000 for the six month period ended June 30, 2002.

(O) Conversion of DSP Group's investment account in Ceva into an inter-company account of approximately \$6.1 million between Ceva and DSP Group. This amount will be settled between the parties under the terms of the Separation Agreement whereby DSP Group will retain all rights to Ceva's accounts receivable existing on the date of the separation and will also retain certain of Ceva's current liabilities existing on the date of separation.

(P) Conversion of DSP Group's investment account in Ceva into stockholders equity, consisting of the value of property and equipment and inventory assigned by DSP Group upon consummation of the combination of \$2.6 million.

(Q) Elimination of combination costs paid by Parthus.

The pro forma combined stockholders' equity, after appropriate reclassifications, comprises the following (U.S. Dollars in thousands):

Common stock, \$0.001 par value	\$ 18
Additional paid in capital	107,851
Deferred compensation	(20)
Accumulated deficit	(5,806)
	<hr/>
Total stockholders' equity	\$ 102,043

Shares used in the pro forma net loss per share calculation reflect approximately 18.0 million shares of Common Stock of Ceva, Inc. as if they had been outstanding from January 1, 2001. Pro forma weighted average number of shares used in computing basic and diluted net loss per share excludes employee stock options outstanding in each period because they are anti-dilutive.

3. SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS:

As explained in Note 1 to these unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial data, the final determination of the purchase price will be calculated based on the closing market price of ParthusCeva's Common Stock at the date of the consummation date of the combination.

The following table represents the anticipated goodwill, total assets and total stockholders' equity that would result from different price per share at the date of the closing:

	Price per Parthus ADS (US Dollars)				
	\$1.00	\$1.50	\$2.00	\$2.50	\$3.00
	(in thousands)				
Goodwill and other intangible assets	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 11,679	\$ 44,456	\$ 77,634
Total assets	23,511	84,716	136,810	169,587	202,765
Stockholders' equity	\$ 39,554	\$ 70,156	\$ 102,043	\$ 134,820	\$ 167,998

Table of Contents**SELECTED HISTORICAL CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL DATA OF CEVA****Selected Historical Consolidated Financial Data of Ceva**

The following selected historical consolidated financial data of the DSP cores licensing business of DSP Group transferred to Ceva should be read in conjunction with, and is qualified by reference to, our consolidated financial statements and related notes to our consolidated financial statements and Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.

The consolidated statement of income data for 1999 through 2001 and the consolidated balance sheet data as of December 31, 2000 and 2001 are extracted from, and are qualified by reference to, the audited consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus. The selected consolidated statement of income data for 1997 and 1998 and the selected consolidated balance sheet data as of December 31, 1997 through 1999 are extracted from our audited consolidated financial statements not included in this prospectus. The consolidated financial data as of June 30, 2002 and for the six months ended June 30, 2001 and 2002 are extracted from unaudited financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus. We have prepared the unaudited information on the same basis as the audited consolidated financial statements and have included all adjustments, consisting only of normal recurring adjustments, that we consider necessary for a relevant fair presentation of our financial position and operating results for these periods.

The financial information below reflects the separation of the DSP cores licensing business from DSP Group, and is presented as if this business had operated as a separate entity throughout the relevant periods. This information has been extracted from the consolidated financial statements of DSP Group using the historical results of operations and historical bases of assets and liabilities of our DSP cores licensing business. These historical results may not necessarily be indicative of what our results of operations and financial position would have been had this business operated as a separate company during the periods presented, nor are they an indicator of future performance.

	Year Ended December 31,					Six Months Ended June 30,	
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2001	2002
	(in thousands)						
Consolidated Statement of Income Data:							
Revenues:							
Licenses and royalties	\$ 6,790	\$ 11,614	\$ 16,249	\$ 19,951	\$ 20,959		