

BOS BETTER ONLINE SOLUTIONS LTD
Form 20-F
June 30, 2008

**UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION**

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 20-F

REGISTRATION STATEMENT PURSUANT TO SECTION 12(b) OR (g) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

OR

ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the fiscal year ended **December 31, 2007**

OR

TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

OR

SHELL COMPANY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

Date of event requiring this shell company report _____

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission file number 001-14184

B.O.S. BETTER ONLINE SOLUTIONS LTD.

(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its charter)

ISRAEL

(Jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

20 Freiman Street, Rishon LeZion, 75100, Israel

(Address of principal executive offices)

Securities registered or to be registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act: Ordinary Shares, nominal value NIS 4.00 per share

Securities registered or to be registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act: NONE

Securities for which there is a reporting obligation pursuant to Section 15(d) of the Act: NONE

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Indicate the number of outstanding shares of each of the issuer's classes of capital or common stock as of the close of the period covered by the annual report: 10,857,554 Ordinary Shares, nominal value NIS 4.00 per share, as of December 31, 2007; and 11,357,778 Ordinary Shares, nominal value NIS 4.00 per share, as of May 31, 2008.

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act. Yes No

If this report is an annual or transition report, indicate by check-mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, or a non-accelerated filer. See definition of accelerated filer and large accelerated filer in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. (Check one):

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer

Indicate by check mark which financial statement item the registrant has elected to follow: Item 17 Item 18

Indicate by check mark which basis of accounting the registrant has used to prepare the financial statements included in this filing:

U.S. GAAP International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board Other

If Other has been checked in response to the previous question, indicate by check mark which financial statement item the registrant has elected to follow. Item 17 Item 18

If this is an annual report, indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). Yes No

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PART I

Item 1: Identity of Directors, Senior Management and Advisors

Not required.

Item 2: Offer Statistics and Expected Timetable

Not required.

Item 3: Key Information Regarding B.O.S.

Unless the context in which such terms are used would require a different meaning, all references to BOS , we , our or the Company refer to B.O.S. Better Online Solutions Ltd. and its subsidiaries.

3A. Selected Consolidated Financial Data

The consolidated statement of operations data for B.O.S. Better On-Line Solutions Ltd. set forth below with respect to the years ended December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005, and the consolidated balance sheet data as of December 31, 2007 and 2006, have been derived from the Consolidated Financial Statements listed in Item 18, which have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) in the United States. The consolidated statement of operations data set forth below with respect to the years ended December 31, 2004 and 2003, and the consolidated balance sheet data as of December 31, 2005, 2004 and 2003, have been derived from other consolidated financial statements not included herein and have been prepared in accordance with U.S. GAAP. The financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2007, 2006, 2005, 2004 and 2003 were audited by Kost Forer Gabbay & Kasierer, an independent registered public accounting firm and a member of Ernst & Young Global. The selected consolidated financial data presented below should be read in conjunction with Item 5: Operating and Financial Review and Prospects and the Notes to the Financial Statements included in this Form 20-F.

Following the sale of the Communications segment in 2005, the Company has accounted for the Communications segment as a discontinued operation. As such, the results of operations, including revenues, cost of revenues, operating expenses and other income and expenses related to the Communications segment for years 2006 and 2005, have been reclassified in the 2006 statements of operations and balance sheet as discontinued operations.

On May 29, 2003, the Company effected a one-for-four reverse stock split. All share and per share numbers herein reflect adjustments resulting from this reverse stock split.

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Statement of Operations Data: (In U.S. thousands of dollars with the exception of per share data)

| | Year Ended December 31, | | | | |
|--|-------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 |
| Revenues | 5,728 | 6,919 | 24,099 | 20,917 | 23,774 |
| Cost of revenues | 1,455 | 3,659 | 17,854 | 16,200 | 19,099 |
| Gross profit | 4,273 | 3,260 | 6,245 | 4,717 | 4,675 |
| Operating expenses: | | | | | |
| Research and development, net | 1,846 | 669 | 893 | 486 | 636 |
| In process Research and development | | | | | 170 |
| Sales and marketing | 2,178 | 1,015 | 2,425 | 2,019 | 3,811 |
| General and administrative | 1,317 | 1,271 | 2,667 | 3,268 | 1,980 |
| Restructuring and related costs | 678 | | | | |
| Total operating expenses | 6,019 | 2,955 | 5,985 | 5,773 | 6,597 |
| Operating income (loss): | (1,746) | 305 | 260 | (1,056) | (1,922) |
| Financial income (expense), net | 109 | (158) | (448) | (626) | (469) |
| Other income (expenses), net | 45 | | 355 | | (6,233) |
| Income (loss) before tax on income | (1,592) | 147 | 167 | (1,682) | (8,624) |
| Tax benefit (taxes on income) | | (20) | (204) | 89 | (9) |
| Equity in losses of an affiliated company | (465) | (308) | (1,750) | | |
| Minority interest in earnings of a subsidiary | | (17) | (223) | | |
| Loss from continuing operations | (2,057) | (198) | (2,010) | (1,593) | (8,633) |
| Net income (loss) related to discontinued operations | 2,036 | (1,855) | (1,595) | 1,685 | 237 |
| Net income (loss) | (21) | (2,053) | (3,605) | 92 | (8,396) |
| Basic and diluted net loss per share from continuing operations | \$ (0.56) | \$ (0.04) | \$ (0.36) | \$ (0.24) | \$ (1.00) |
| Basic and diluted net income (loss) per share from discontinued operations | \$ 0.55 | \$ 0.40 | \$ (0.28) | \$ 0.25 | \$ 0.02 |
| Basic and diluted net income (loss) per share | \$ (0.01) | \$ (0.44) | \$ (0.64) | \$ 0.01 | \$ (0.97) |
| Weighted average number of shares used in computing basic net earning (loss) per share | 3,683 | 4,631 | 5,616 | 6,675 | 8,651 |
| Weighted average number of shares used in computing diluted net earning (loss) per share | 3,683 | 4,631 | 5,616 | 6,793 | 11,783 |

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As of December 31,

| Balance Sheet Highlighted Data: | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 |
|---|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Cash and Cash Equivalents | 3,872 | 2,304 | 2,232 | 2,033 | 4,271 |
| Working Capital (*) | 5,082 | 5,195 | 4,162 | 3,046 | 10,407 |
| Total Assets | 14,023 | 22,485 | 22,646 | 24,529 | 31,132 |
| Short-term banks loan and current maturities of long-term bank loans and convertible note | | 1,997 | 2,625 | 4,088 | 5,028 |
| Long-term liabilities | 951 | 3,380 | 2,517 | 2,686 | 4,450 |
| Minority interest in a subsidiary | | 809 | | | |
| Share Capital | 4,309 | 4,823 | 6,432 | 6,571 | 10,628 |
| Additional paid in Capital | 43,247 | 44,426 | 47,588 | 48,330 | 54,758 |
| Shareholders equity | 10,541 | 10,048 | 11,266 | 12,349 | 14,438 |
| (*)Working capital comprises of: | | | | | |
| Current assets | 7,239 | 12,581 | 12,233 | 12,540 | 22,651 |
| Less: current liabilities | 2,157 | 7,386 | 8,071 | 9,494 | 12,244 |
| | 5,082 | 5,195 | 4,162 | 3,046 | 10,407 |

3B. Capitalization and Indebtedness

Not applicable

3C. Reasons for the Offer and Use of proceeds

Not applicable

3D. Risk Factors

The following factors, in addition to other information contained or incorporated by reference in this Form 20-F, should be considered carefully. Our business, financial condition or results of operations could be materially adversely affected by any of these risks. The risks described below are not the only risks facing our company. Additional risks and uncertainties that we are not aware of or that we currently believe are immaterial may also adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operation and liquidity. The trading price of our ordinary shares could decline due to any of these risks, and you may lose all or part of your investment.

Forward Looking Statements

This report on Form 20-F contains forward-looking statements that are intended to be, and are hereby identified as, forward looking statements for the purposes of the safe harbor provisions of the Private Securities Reform Act of 1995. These statements address, among other things: our strategy; the anticipated development of our products; the results of completed acquisitions and our ability to make future acquisitions; our projected capital expenditures and liquidity; our development of additional revenue sources; our development and expansion of relationships; the market acceptance of our products; and our technological advancement. Actual results could differ materially from those anticipated in these forward-looking statements as a result of various factors, including all the risks discussed below and elsewhere in this report.

We urge you to consider that statements which use the terms believe, do not believe, expect, plan, intend, estimate, anticipate, project, forecast and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements. These statements reflect our current views with respect to future events and are based on assumptions and are subject to risks and uncertainties. Except as required by applicable law, including the federal securities laws of the United States, we do not intend to update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

Market data and forecasts used in this report have been obtained from independent industry sources. We have not independently verified the data obtained from these sources and we cannot assure you of the accuracy or completeness of the data. Forecasts and other forward-looking information obtained from these sources are subject to the same qualifications and additional uncertainties accompanying any estimates of future market size.

Risks relating to our financial results and capital structure:

We have had a history of losses and our future levels of sales and ability to achieve profitability are unpredictable.

As of December 31, 2007, we had an accumulated deficit of \$51 million. In 2007 we had a net loss of \$8.4 million, of which \$5.6 million was due to impairment of investment in the shares Qualmax Inc. (Pink Sheets: QMXI.PK) and its subsidiary New World Brands (OTC: NWBD.OB) (see Section 4A. History and Development of the Company). Our ability to maintain and improve future levels of sales and profitability depends on many factors, which include:

- successful integration of Summit Radio Corp. (Summit) which was acquired in November 2007 and of the assets of Dimex Systems (1988) Ltd., which were purchased in March 2008.
- financing working capital needs by debt or equity.
- continuing growth in the Aerospace industry and continued demand for our existing products.
- developing and selling new products to meet customer needs.
- penetrating into the RFID market.
- controlling costs and successfully implementing our business strategy; and
- manufacture and delivery of products in a timely manner.

There can be no assurance that we will be able to meet our challenges and experience any growth in sales or achieve profitability in the future or that the levels of historic sales or profitability experienced during previous years will continue in the future or that our net losses will not increase in the future.

We may be unable to maintain our gross profit margins.

Our sales and profitability may vary in any given year, and from quarter to quarter. In order to increase sales and enter into new markets with new products we may find it necessary to decrease prices in order to be competitive. Additionally, the gross profit margin of our Supply Chain Segment, whose sales accounted for 89% of our total sales in 2007 and in 2006, tends to fluctuate. We may not be able to maintain current gross profit margins in the future, which would have a material adverse effect on our business.

We require a significant amount of cash to satisfy our debt obligations. If we fail to generate sufficient cash flow from operations, we may need to renegotiate or refinance our debt, obtain additional financing, postpone capital expenditures or sell assets. If we are forced to repay our short and long term bank loans in cash, we may not have enough cash to fund our operations.

As of March 31, 2008 we had \$6,146,000 of short term bank loans drawn under a revolving credit facility, \$701,000 current maturities of long term loans and long terms loans in the amount of \$3,144,100. We depend mainly on our cash generated by continuing operating activities to make payments on our debts. We cannot assure that we will generate sufficient cash flow from operations to make the scheduled payments on our debt. Our ability to meet our debt obligations will depend on whether we can successfully implement our strategy, as well as on economic, financial, competitive and technical factors.

Some of the factors are beyond our control, such as economic conditions in the markets where we operate or intend to operate, changes in our customers demand for our products, and pressure from existing and new competitors. Also, because part of our loans bear interest at floating rates, we are susceptible to an increase in interest rates. (See Section 5B. Liquidity and Capital Resources and Item 11. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk)

If we cannot generate sufficient cash flow from operations to make scheduled payments on our debt obligations, we may need to renegotiate the terms of our debt, refinance our debt, obtain additional financing, delay planned capital expenditures or sell assets.

If our lenders decline to renegotiate the terms of our debt in these circumstances, the lenders could declare all amounts borrowed and all amounts due to them under the agreements due and payable.

In addition, our short and long term bank loans contain certain provisions, restrictions and financial covenants, which if violated, could result in the full principal amounts together with interest and other amounts becoming immediately due and payable in cash.

If we do not have the cash resources to repay our indebtedness in such circumstances, our lenders could foreclose on our assets that are subject to liens and sell our assets to satisfy the debt. (See Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects)

Our assets are subject to security interests in favor of our lenders. Our failure to repay the bank loans, if required, could result in legal action against us, which could require the sale of all of our assets.

The repayment of our bank debt is secured by a first priority floating charge on all of our company s assets, present and future as they may be changing from time to time, and by a first priority fixed charge on all of the Company s issued and unpaid-for share capital, its goodwill and its shares of Dimex Solutions Ltd. and Odem Electronic Technologies 1992 Ltd. (Odem). In addition, the Company and its subsidiaries entered into a series of inter company guarantees in favor of our lenders.

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If we are unable to repay the bank loans when due, our lenders could foreclose on our assets in order to recover the amounts due. Any such action would require us to curtail or cease operations.

Our debt obligations may hinder our growth and put us at a competitive disadvantage.

Our debt obligations require us to use a substantial portion of our operating cash flow to repay the principal and interest on our loans. This reduces funds available to grow and expand our business, limits our ability to pursue business opportunities and makes us more vulnerable to economic and industry downturns. The existence of debt obligations and covenants also limits our ability to obtain additional financing on favorable terms.

Due to restrictions in our loan agreements, we may not be able to operate our business as we desire.

Our loan agreements contain a number of conditions and limitations on the way in which we can operate our business, including limitations on our ability to raise debt, sell or acquire assets and pay dividends. Our loan agreements also contain various covenants which require that we maintain certain financial ratios related to shareholder's equity and operating results. These limitations and covenants may force us to pursue less than optimal business strategies or forgo business arrangements which could have been financially advantageous to our shareholders and us. (See Section 5B. Liquidity and Capital Resources) Our failure to comply with the covenants and restrictions contained in our loan agreements could lead to a default under the terms of these agreements.

Risks related to our business:

Integration of our acquisitions requires significant financial and management resources and there is no assurance that the acquisitions may prove successful.

Over the past years we have pursued the acquisition of businesses, products and technologies and recently we completed two major acquisitions, of the U.S. based Summit, in November 2007, and of the assets of the Israeli Dimex Systems (1988) Ltd., in March 2008.

Our growth increases the complexity of our operations, places significant demands on our management and our operational, financial and marketing resources and involves a number of challenges, including:

- managing geographically dispersed operations;
- retaining and motivating key personnel of the acquired businesses;
- assimilating different corporate cultures;
- preserving the business relationships with existing key customers and suppliers;
- maintaining uniform standards, controls, procedures and policies; and
- introducing joint products and service offerings.

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There can be no assurance that we will be able to successfully integrate and manage our recent acquisitions in order to maintain and grow the combined business and maximize the potential synergies.

Further, once integrated, acquisitions may not achieve comparable levels of revenues, profitability or productivity as our existing business or otherwise perform as expected. The occurrence of any of these events could harm our business, financial condition or results of operations.

We may be unable to effectively manage our growth and expansion, and as a result, our business results may be adversely affected.

Our goal is to grow significantly over the next few years. The management of our growth, if any, will require the continued expansion of our operational and financial control systems, as well as a significant increase in our financial resources and in our delivery and service capabilities. These factors could place a significant strain on our resources.

Our inability to meet our delivery commitments in a timely manner (as a result of unexpected increases in orders, for example) could result in losses of sales, our exposure to contractual penalties, costs or expenses, as well as damage to our reputation in the marketplace.

Our inability to manage growth effectively could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

If our efforts to raise capital do not succeed, our efforts to increase our business may be seriously jeopardized.

A significant part of the revenues of our supply chain business are from two major customers: Israel Aircraft Industries (IAI) and a strategic Latin American customer (the Strategic Customer).

Our business relationship with IAI and the Strategic Customer accounted for 11% and 10% of our revenues in the first quarter of 2008, respectively. An interruption in our business relationship with IAI or with the Strategic Customer would result in a significant reduction in our revenues and backlog and in a write-off of inventory, and would have a material adverse effect on our business and results of operations.

Our long term sales agreement with IAI will end by December 2008. In May 2008, we announced that we finalized a contract for the sale of components to the Strategic Customer. The contract, expected to be signed in the near future, provides for a framework for orders potentially amounting to up to \$25 million during an initial five-year term (until 2012). The contract may be extended for additional five-year terms. The contract may be extended for additional five-year terms. Pursuant to the contract, we committed to a fixed components sale price through 2010. Each of our agreements with IAI and the Strategic Customer subjects us to the following risks:

- ***Significant appreciation in the cost price of electronic components may materially adversely impact our financial results.***

Our sales agreements provide for the supply of electronic components at a fixed sales price. Absent the flexibility to increase our prices as a result of increased costs of the components, significant increased costs may adversely impact our financial results.

- ***The relationship with the IAI and the Strategic Customer requires us to hold a large inventory, in order to meet short lead time and delivery requirements. If we are unable to sell this inventory on a timely basis, we could incur charges for excess and obsolete inventory, which would materially adversely affect our results of operations.***

Under the agreements with IAI and the Strategic Customer, we are obligated to hold inventory of products necessary for three months of production. This requires us to incur the costs of purchasing inventory without having an outstanding purchase order for the products. If we are unable to sell products that are purchased to hold in inventory, we may incur write-offs and write-downs as a result of slow-moving items, technological obsolescence, excess inventories, discontinued products and products with market prices lower than cost. Such write-offs and write-downs could adversely affect our operating results and financial condition.

- ***If we are unable to provide certain requested components, the entire order which includes these components may be cancelled.***

Supply Chain solution programs of electronic components accommodate the preference of customers to work with a limited number of suppliers that will be able to provide a wide range of electronic components under one order. In the event we are not able to provide certain of the components ordered, the customer could elect to terminate the entire order before its delivery. This could cause us to remain with excess and obsolete inventory and would adversely affect our results of operations.

The continued growth of our Mobile and RFID Solutions segment depends on our ability to expand sales abroad.

Our Mobile and RFID Solutions revenues that were generated from sales outside of Israel amounted, in the first quarter of year 2008, to \$626,000 or 35% of the entire Mobile and RFID Solutions revenues. Continued growth of this segment depends on our ability to further increase our sales abroad. There can be no assurance that we will be able to maintain and increase our revenues from these markets.

Certain customers of our Supply Chain Solutions may cancel purchase orders they placed before the delivery.

Certain purchase orders of our Supply Chain Solutions provide that they may be canceled by the customer before delivery. In the event substantial orders are so cancelled, there is no assurance that we will be able to sell the pre-purchased inventory at a profit, or at all. This could result in excess and obsolete inventory and could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations.

The Company's subsidiary, Summit, engages in a number of business activities governed by Federal Regulations, which if violated, could subject the Company to civil or criminal fines and penalties.

The Company's subsidiary, Summit, engages in a number of business activities governed by the Federal Acquisition Regulations (FAR), the Defense Federal Acquisition Regulations (DFAR) and the export control provisions of the International Traffic In Arms Regulations (ITAR) of the Department of State. The FAR and DFAR regulate business with the U.S. Department of Defense as well as other U.S. Government agencies regardless of whether the company serves in the role of a prime contractor (in direct privity of contract with the governmental agency) or as a subcontractor to a prime contractor, regardless of how many tiers down the contracting chain. Violation of the FAR or DFAR can result in civil and criminal fines and other penalties, including suspension or debarment from the ability to do business with any agency of the Federal Government, whether directly or indirectly. Much of the Summit's business, regardless of whether with the Federal Government, involves compliance with the ITAR, the export control regulations for the export of defense articles, technology or defense services. ITAR violations are, in effect, a violation of the Arms Export Control Act. Fines and penalties can be civil or criminal. Civil fines are \$250,000 per violation or twice the value of the transaction. Criminal violations include fines of \$1,000,000 per violation both for individuals and the company. Violation of the ITAR can also lead to loss of export privileges for up to four years.

The sales of the BOSâNOVA Suite Solution (one of the products of Mobile and RFID Solutions segment) in the United States depend on one key distributor. In the event that we cease working with the key distributor, we may experience an interruption in sales until an alternative source of distribution can be found, which may have a material adverse effect on our business.

We market BOSâNOVA Suite Solutions in the United States through one key distributor. In 2007 and in 2006 our sales through this distributor accounted for 4% and 7% of our total sales, respectively, and for approximately 18% and 21% of our gross profit, respectively. In the event that we cease working with this key distributor, we may experience a reduction in our gross profit until an alternative source of distribution can be found, which may have a material adverse effect on our business

We are required to make additional payments towards the acquisition of the assets of Dimex.

Pursuant to the Dimex Asset Purchase Agreement we are required to pay to the sellers an additional amount of approximately NIS 25 million (approximately \$7.7 million, based on May 31, 2008 currency exchange rate), in four installments. The first installment of NIS 15 million is due in September 2008 and the remaining amount is payable in three semi-annual installments through March 2010.

If we are unable to make these payments, we will be in breach of contract and our financial position, and results of operation could be adversely affected.

We rely on certain key suppliers for the supply of our products.

Most of our sales in our Supply Chain Solution segment rely on products of certain main manufacturers, which we represent. One major manufacturer accounted for 11% of our Supply Chain Solutions segment purchases during 2007.

In the event that any of our suppliers becomes unable to fulfill our requirements in a timely manner or if we cease our business relationship with these manufacturers we may experience an interruption in delivery until an alternative source of supply can be obtained.

Future changes in industry standards may have an adverse effect on our business.

New industry standards in the aviation and defense industry could cause a portion of our Supply Chain Solution segment's inventory to become obsolete and unmarketable which would adversely affect our results of operations.

We depend on key personnel and need to be able to retain them and our other employees.

Our success depends, to a significant extent, on the continued active participation of our executive officers and other key personnel. In addition, there is significant competition for employees with technical expertise in our industry. Our success will depend, in part, on:

- our ability to retain the executive officers and key technical personnel who have been involved in the development of our two divisions;
- our ability to attract and retain additional qualified personnel to provide technological depth and support to enhance existing products and develop new products; and
- our ability to attract and retain highly skilled computer operating, marketing and financial personnel.

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We cannot make assurances that we will be successful in attracting, integrating, motivating and retaining key personnel. If we are unable to retain our key personnel and attract additional qualified personnel as and when needed, our business may be adversely affected.

In consideration of our sale of our Communication segment we received shares of Qualmax Inc. and of its subsidiary New World Brands Inc. We have already recorded a loss in respect of these holdings and may need to record additional losses if the stock price of New World Brand or Qualmax decreases.

On December 31, 2005 we closed a transaction for the sale of our Communications segment to IP Gear Ltd. (**IP Gear**), a wholly owned subsidiary of Qualmax Inc. (**Qualmax**), in consideration for common stock of Qualmax. In September 2006 Qualmax transferred all of its assets and liabilities to World Brands Inc. (**New World**) in exchange for shares of Preferred Stock of New World.

In December, 2006, we closed a transaction with Qualmax and its subsidiaries, New World and IP Gear, pursuant to which we converted approximately \$1.5 million payable to us by Qualmax and IP Gear into approximately 16.5 million shares of New World common stock.

In connection with the transaction, we agreed to grant New World, contingent upon the satisfaction of certain conditions, a three-year option to purchase up to 30% of the New World shares held by us, at prices ranging from \$0.12 to \$0.24 per share of common stock.

In addition, we agreed to enter into a lock up agreement, restricting the transfer of our share holdings in Qualmax and in New World, for up to two years. New World has a limited operating history on which to judge whether or not this company will be successful. If New World is not successful in its business or if New World and Qualmax share price is subject to a prolonged decline, we may be required to record an impairment of the investment, which could materially adversely affect our results of operation.

In year 2007 we recorded a \$5.6 million loss due to a decrease in the share price of New World and Qualmax. In the first quarter of 2008, due to an increase in the share price of New World, the book value of our investment increased by \$244,000, which was recorded against other comprehensive income (i.e. capital fund) and did not affect our statement of operations.

The recent slowdown in the financial markets and resulting expected economic slow down in the industry and in technology markets may have an adverse impact on us and on the value of our shares.

Our Company, like other technology companies, has been and is subject to the effects of market slowdowns in the technology industry. If general economic conditions fail to improve, or if they deteriorate, our revenues, operating results and financial condition would be adversely affected.

If revenue levels for any quarter fall below our expectations, our results of operations will be adversely affected.

Our revenues in any quarter are substantially dependent on orders received and delivered in that quarter. We base our decisions regarding our operating expenses on anticipated revenue trends, and our expenses level are relatively fixed, or require some time for adjustment. Hence, revenue levels below our expectations will adversely affect our results of operations.

Foreign currency fluctuations significantly impact on our business results.

The vast majority of our sales are made in U.S. dollars and a significant part of our expenses is in New Israel Shekels (NIS). Our NIS related costs, as expressed in U.S. dollars, are influenced by the exchange rate between the U.S. dollar and the NIS. In 2007, and until May 31, 2008, the U.S. dollar depreciated against the NIS by approximately 23.5%, which resulted in a significant increase in the U.S. dollar cost of our NIS expenses. We cannot predict any future trends in the rate of devaluation or appreciation of the NIS against the U.S. dollar. Further significant depreciation could have an adverse effect on our results of operation and financial condition.

The rate of inflation in Israel may negatively impact our costs if it exceeds the rate of devaluation of the NIS against the U.S. dollar. Similarly, the U.S. dollar cost of our operations in Israel will increase to the extent increases in the rate of inflation in Israel are not offset by a devaluation of the NIS in relation to the U.S. dollar.

A substantial amount of our revenues is denominated in U.S. dollars or is U.S. dollar-linked, but we incur a significant portion of our expenses, principally the rent for our facilities in Israel and salaries and related personnel expenses in Israel, in NIS. As a result, we are exposed to the risk that the rate of inflation in Israel will exceed the rate of devaluation of the NIS in relation to the U.S. dollar or that the timing of this devaluation lags behind inflation in Israel. In that event, the U.S. dollar cost of our operations in Israel will increase and our U.S. dollar-measured results of operations will be adversely affected.

Similarly, we are exposed to the risk that the NIS, after adjustment for inflation in Israel, will appreciate in relation to the U.S. dollar. In that event, the dollar cost of our operations in Israel will increase and our dollar-measured results of operations will be adversely affected. During 2005, 2006 and 2007, the inflation adjusted NIS appreciated against the U.S. dollar, which raised the dollar cost of our Israeli operations. We cannot predict whether in the future the NIS will appreciate against the U.S. dollar or vice versa. Any increase in the rate of inflation in Israel, unless the increase is offset on a timely basis by a devaluation of the NIS in relation to the U.S. dollar, will increase labor and other costs, which will increase the dollar cost of our operations in Israel and harm our results of operations.

To date, we have not engaged in hedging transactions. In the future, we may enter into currency hedging transactions to decrease the risk of financial exposure from fluctuations in the exchange rate of the U.S. dollar against the NIS. Even if we perform hedging transactions, they may not adequately protect us from the effects of inflation in Israel.

(see "Section 5A. Results of Operation - Impact of Inflation and Currency Fluctuations")

We may be unable to maintain and continue developing marketing and distribution arrangements and expand our reach into overseas markets.

Sales outside Israel accounted for 33% of our total sales in 2007 and for 29% in 2006. If we are not able to maintain our existing distribution channels and expand to new international markets, our operating results may be materially adversely affected.

If we are unsuccessful in developing and introducing new products, we may be unable to expand our business.

The market for some of our products is characterized by rapidly changing technology and evolving industry standards. The introduction of products embodying new technology and the emergence of new industry standards can render existing products obsolete and unmarketable and can exert price pressures on existing products.

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Our ability to anticipate changes in technology and industry standards and successfully develop and introduce new and enhanced products as well as additional applications for existing products, in each case on a timely basis, will be critical in our ability to grow and remain competitive. Although these products are related to, and even incorporate our existing products, there can be no assurance that we will be able to successfully develop and market any such new products. If we are unable to develop products that are competitive in technology and price and responsive to customer needs, for technological or other reasons, our business will be materially adversely affected.

We have significant sales worldwide and could encounter problems if conditions change in the places where we market our products.

We have sold and intend to continue to sell our products in North and Latin America and in Europe.

A number of risks are inherent in engaging in international transactions, including:

- possible problems in collecting receivables;
- imposition of governmental controls, or export license requirements;
- political and economic instability in foreign countries;
- trade restrictions or changes in tariffs being imposed; and
- laws and legal issues concerning foreign countries.

If we should encounter such difficulties in conducting our international operations, it may adversely affect our business condition and results of operations.

We may be unable to successfully defend ourselves against claims brought against us.

We are defendants in a number of lawsuits filed against us, and from time to time in the normal course of our business, may receive written demands for payments from prospective plaintiffs. Legal proceedings can be expensive, lengthy and disruptive to normal business operations, and can require extensive management attention and resources regardless of their merit. Moreover, we cannot predict the results of all proceedings and there can be no assurance that we will be successful in defending ourselves against them. An unfavorable resolution of a lawsuit or proceeding could materially adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial condition.

We may be obligated to indemnify our directors and officers.

The Company has agreements with its directors and senior officers which provide, subject to Israeli law, for the Company to indemnify these directors and senior officers for (a) monetary liability imposed upon them in favor of a third party by a judgment, including a settlement or an arbitral award confirmed by the court, as a result of an act or omission of such person in his capacity as a director or officer of the Company, (b) reasonable litigation expenses, including attorney's fees, incurred by them pursuant to an investigation or a proceeding commenced against them by a competent authority and that was terminated without an indictment and without having a monetary charge imposed on them in exchange for a criminal procedure (as such terms are defined in the Israeli Companies Law), or that was terminated without an indictment but with a monetary charge imposed on them in exchange for a criminal procedure in a crime that does not require proof of criminal intent, as a result of an act or omission of such person in his capacity as a director or officer of the Company, and (c) reasonable litigation expenses, including attorney's fees, incurred by such a director or officer or imposed on him by a court, in a proceeding brought against him by or on behalf of the Company or by a third party, or in a criminal action in which he was acquitted, or in a criminal action which does not require criminal intent in which he was convicted, in each case relating to acts or omissions of such person in his capacity as a director or officer of the Company. Such indemnification may materially adversely affect our financial condition.

The measures we take in order to protect our intellectual property may not be effective or sufficient.

Our success is dependent upon our proprietary rights and technology. We currently rely on a combination of trade secret, copyright and trademark law, together with non-disclosure and invention assignment agreements, to establish and protect the proprietary rights and technology used in our products. We generally enter into confidentiality agreements with our employees, consultants, customers and potential customers and limit the access to and the distribution of our proprietary information. Despite these precautions, it may be possible for a third party to copy or otherwise obtain and use our technology without authorization, or to develop similar technology independently. We do not believe that our products and proprietary rights infringe upon the proprietary rights of others. However, there can be no assurance that any other party will not argue otherwise. The cost of responding and adequately protecting ourselves against any such assertion may be material, whether or not the assertion is valid. Further, the laws of certain countries in which we sell our products do not protect our intellectual property rights to the same extent as do the laws of the United States. Substantial unauthorized use of our products could have a material adverse effect on our business. We cannot make assurances that our means of protecting our proprietary rights will be adequate or that our competitors will not independently develop similar technology. Additionally, there are risks that arise from the use of intranet networks and the Internet. Although we utilize firewalls and protection software, we cannot be sure that our proprietary information is secured against penetration. Such penetration, if occurs, could have an adverse effect on our business.

There can be no assurance that we will not be classified as a passive foreign investment company (a PFIC).

Based upon our current and projected income, assets and activities, we do not believe that at this time BOS is a passive foreign investment company (a PFIC) for U.S. federal income tax purposes, but there can be no assurance that we will not be classified as such in the future. Such classification may have grave tax consequences for U.S. shareholders. One method of avoiding such tax consequences is by making a qualified electing fund election for the first taxable year in which the Company is a PFIC. However, such an election is conditioned upon our furnishing U.S. shareholders annually with certain tax information. We do not presently prepare or provide such information, and such information may not be available to U.S. shareholders if we are subsequently determined to be a PFIC.

Risks related to our ordinary shares:

Our share price has been and may continue to be volatile, which could result in substantial losses for individual shareholders.

The market price of our ordinary shares has been and may continue to be highly volatile and subject to wide fluctuations. From January 2006 through May 2008, the daily closing price of our ordinary shares in NASDAQ has ranged from \$1.45 to \$2.97 per share and in the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange has ranged from 4.28 NIS to 14.58 NIS. We believe that these fluctuations have been in response to a number of factors including the following, some of which are beyond our control:

- the acquisition of Summit and of the assets of Dimex Systems;
- actual or anticipated variations in our quarterly operating results;

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- announcements of technological innovations, new products, services or new pricing practices by us or our competitors;
- increased market share penetration by our competitors;
- announcements by us or our competitors of significant acquisitions, strategic partnerships, joint ventures or capital commitments;
- additions or departures of key personnel;
- issuance of additional shares pursuant to the exercise of warrants granted to our investors in previous private placement;
- sales of additional ordinary shares; and
- devaluation of the U.S. dollar against the NIS, which caused a corresponding decrease in the NIS-quoted share price in Tel Aviv Stock Exchange. From January 2006 through May 2008 the devaluation of the dollar against the NIS was 29.8%.

In addition, the stock market in general, and stocks of technology companies in particular, have from time to time experienced extreme price and volume fluctuations. This volatility is often unrelated or disproportionate to the operating performance of these companies. These broad market fluctuations may adversely affect the market price of our ordinary shares, regardless of our actual operating performance.

The Company's shares may be delisted from the NASDAQ Global Market if it does not meet NASDAQ's continued listing requirements.

In late 2002 and early 2003 the Company received notice from the NASDAQ Stock Market that its ordinary shares were subject to delisting from the NASDAQ Global Market for failure to meet NASDAQ's minimum bid price and shareholders' equity requirements (\$10 million) for continued listing on the Global Market. Following a hearing, during 2003, we were notified by NASDAQ that we had regained compliance.

On August 30, 2004, we received notice from the NASDAQ Stock Market that our ordinary shares were subject to delisting from the NASDAQ Global Market for failure to meet NASDAQ's minimum market value of publicly held shares requirement (\$5 million) for continued listing on the Global Market. On November 4, 2004, we were notified by NASDAQ that we had regained compliance with this requirement.

On January 25, 2005, we received notice from the NASDAQ Stock Market that we were not in compliance with the minimum \$10 million shareholders' equity requirement for continued listing on the Global Market. Following that notice, on January 28, 2005, we received an additional notice indicating that based on further review of our financial statements as they appeared in our filing on Form 6-K dated January 10, 2005, it was determined that the shareholders' equity was \$10,601,000 on a pro forma basis as of September 30, 2004. Therefore we were in compliance with the stockholders' equity requirement for continued listing on the Global Market and the matter had been closed.

On June 2, 2005, the Company again received notice from the NASDAQ Stock Market indicating that based on the results for the period ended March 31, 2005, the shareholders' equity was \$9,425,000, and accordingly not in compliance with the minimum \$10,000,000 shareholders' equity requirement for continued listing on the Global Market. In June 2005, the Company regained compliance with NASDAQ's minimum \$10,000,000 shareholders' equity requirement for continued listing on the Global Market.

There can be no assurance that we will be able to meet and continue to meet these or other NASDAQ requirements to maintain our NASDAQ Global Market listing, in which case we will seek to transfer the listing of our ordinary shares to the NASDAQ Capital Market, of which there can be no assurance.

Risks related to our location in Israel:

Political, economic, and security conditions in Israel affect our operations and may limit our ability to produce and sell our products or provide our services.

We are incorporated under the laws of the State of Israel, where we also maintain our headquarters and our principal research and development and sales and marketing facilities. Political, economic, security and military conditions in Israel directly influence us. We could be adversely affected by any major hostilities involving Israel, the interruption or curtailment of trade between Israel and its trading partners or a significant downturn in the economic or financial condition of Israel. In January 2006, Hamas, an Islamic movement responsible for many attacks against Israelis, won the majority of the seats in the Parliament of the Palestinian Authority. The election of a majority of Hamas-supported candidates is a major obstacle to relations between Israel and the Palestinian Authority, as well as to the stability in the Middle East as a whole. In addition, the future of the peace process with the Palestinians is uncertain and has deteriorated due to Palestinian violence, with the threat of a large-scale attack by Palestinians on Israeli civilians and key infrastructure remaining a constant concern. The past few years of renewed terrorist attacks by the Palestinians has severely affected the Israeli economy in many ways. In June 2007, there was an escalation in violence in the Gaza Strip resulting in Hamas effectively controlling the Gaza Strip and a further escalation in violence has occurred during the first few months of 2008. In July 2006, Israel became involved in a major military conflict with the Hizbullah organization in Lebanon, which subjected the north of Israel to missile attacks. Ongoing violence between Israel and the Palestinians as well as tension between Israel and the neighboring Syria and Lebanon may have a material adverse effect on our business, financial conditions and results of operations. In addition, several countries still restrict business with Israel and with companies doing business in Israel. We could be adversely affected by adverse developments in the peace process or by restrictive laws or policies directed towards Israel or Israeli businesses.

Generally, all nonexempt male adult citizens and permanent residents of Israel, are obligated to perform military reserve duty annually, and are subject to being called to active duty at any time under emergency circumstances. While we have operated effectively under these requirements since our incorporation, we cannot predict the full impact of such conditions on us in the future, particularly if emergency circumstances occur. If many of our employees are called for active duty, our business may be adversely affected.

Additionally, in recent years Israel has been going through periods of recession in economic activity, resulting in low growth rates and growing unemployment. Our operations could be adversely affected if the economic conditions in Israel deteriorate. Also, due to significant economic reforms proposed by the Israeli government, there have been several general strikes and work stoppages in 2003 and 2004, affecting all banks, airports and ports. Such strikes or work stoppages have an adverse effect on the Israeli economy and on our business. Furthermore, Israel is a party to certain trade agreements with other countries, and material changes to these agreements could have an adverse effect on our business.

The anti-takeover effects of Israeli laws may delay or deter a change of control of the Company.

Under the Israeli Companies Law, a merger is generally required to be approved by the shareholders and Board of Directors of each of the merging companies. Shareholder approval is not required if the company that will not survive the merger is controlled by the surviving company. Additionally, the law provides some exceptions to the shareholder approval requirement in the surviving company. Shares held by a party to the merger and certain of its affiliates are not counted towards the required approval. If the share capital of the company that will not be the surviving company is divided into different classes of shares, the approval of each class is also required. A merger may not be approved if the surviving company will not be able to satisfy its obligations. At the request of a creditor, a court may block a merger on this ground. In addition, a merger can be completed only after all approvals have been submitted to the Israeli Registrar of Companies, provided that 30 days have elapsed since shareholder approval was received and 50 days have passed from the time that a proposal for approval of the merger was filed with the Registrar.

The Israeli Companies Law provides that an acquisition of shares in a public company must be made by means of a tender offer, if as a result of the acquisition, the purchaser would become a holder of 25% or more of the voting power at general meetings, and no other shareholder owns a 25% stake in the Company. Similarly, the Israeli Companies Law provides that an acquisition of shares in a public company must be made by means of a tender offer if, as a result of the acquisition, the purchaser would become a holder of 45% or more of the voting power at general meetings, unless someone else already holds 45% of the voting power. An acquisition from a 25% or 45% holder, which results in the purchaser becoming a 25% or 45% holder respectively, does not require a tender offer. An exception to the tender offer requirement may also apply when the additional voting power is obtained by means of a private placement approved by the general meeting of shareholders. These rules also do not apply if the acquisition is made by way of a merger.

The Israeli Companies Law also provides specific rules and procedures for the acquisition of shares held by minority shareholders, if the majority shareholder shall hold more than 90% of the outstanding shares.

These laws may have the effect of delaying or deterring a change in control of the Company, thereby limiting the opportunity for shareholders to receive a premium for their shares and possibly affecting the price that some investors are willing to pay for the Company's securities.

All of our directors and most of our officers are non-U.S. residents and enforceability of civil liabilities against them is uncertain.

All of our directors and most of our officers reside outside of the United States. Service of process upon them may be difficult to effect within the United States. Furthermore, because the majority of our assets are located in Israel, any judgment obtained in the United States against us or any of our directors and non-U.S. officers may not be collectible within the United States.

Item 4: Information on the Company

4A. History and Development of the Company

We were incorporated in Israel in 1990 and are subject to the Israeli Companies Law 1999 - 5759. Our executive offices and engineering, development, testing, shipping and service operations are located in Israel and the USA.

Our telephone number is 972-3-954-1000 and our website address is www.boscorporate.com. Our subsidiary Odem maintains a website showcasing our services in the field of RFID. The website address is www.yourfid.com. The information contained on, or linked from, our websites is not a part of this report.

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We operate our business through two segments:

- Supply Chain Solutions conducted through two wholly owned subsidiaries: Odem Electronic Technologies 1992 Ltd. and Summit Radio Corp.
- Mobile and RFID Solutions conducted through BOS and two wholly owned subsidiaries: Dimex Solutions Ltd. (previously named BOScom Ltd.) and its subsidiary Dimex Hagalil Projects (2008) Ltd.

On November 18, 2004, we purchased 63.8% of Odem's issued and outstanding shares from Odem's shareholders, in consideration of \$2,740,000, comprised of cash in the amount of \$1,971,000 and \$769,000 by the issuance of 290,532 of the Company's ordinary shares (subject to lock-up periods of 2 to 4 years). We purchased an additional 23.9% and 12.3% from the minority shareholders on September 29, 2005 and November 1, 2005, respectively, and thus Odem became our wholly-owned subsidiary. In consideration for the 12.3% of Odem's shares purchased in November 2005 the Company paid \$554,000 in cash and for the 23.9% of Odem's shares purchased in September 2005 the Company (i) issued 232,603 of the Company's ordinary shares (subject to lock up periods of 2 to 4 years) and paid \$716,000 in cash.

In June 2007, the Company entered into a Development, Credit and Purchase Agreement with OptimizeIT, an Israeli partnership, pursuant to which the Company purchased the assets of OptimizeIT. The aggregate consideration for the purchase was \$170,000, which was paid by issuance of 8,000 shares of the Company and by a cash payment of \$150,000.

In July 2007, the Company entered into an agreement with CYMS K.M.D Ltd., to purchase the assets of CYMS for an aggregate consideration of \$66,000, which was paid by issuance of 5,594 shares of the Company and by a cash payment of \$51,000.

On November 21, 2007 the Company purchased all of the outstanding share capital of Summit, from Summit's existing shareholders. In consideration for Summit's shares the Company issued 360,000 of the Company's shares (subject to lock-up periods of up to 2 years) and (ii) paid a cash amount of \$4,472,000 (including \$373,000 paid against undistributed net income for the first nine months of 2007 in Summit). In addition, Summit's selling shareholders are entitled to receive contingent consideration of up to \$500,000, based on performance in the years 2008 and 2009.

In March 2008, BOScom Ltd. (now Dimex Solutions) and its subsidiary Dimex Hagalil Projects (2008) Ltd., purchased the assets and activities of Dimex Systems (1988) Ltd., an Israeli private company and its subsidiary, Dimex Hagalil Ltd. Dimex is an integrator of AIDC (Automatic Identification and Data Collection) solutions based on RFID and barcode technology. The consideration for acquiring the business operation of Dimex was NIS 17.6 million (approximately \$5,460,000 based on the May 31, 2008 exchange rate) and for the inventory, accounts receivable and fixed assets, the consideration was NIS 27 million (approximately \$8,377,000 based on the May 31, 2008 exchange rate). The consideration is comprised of cash, payable over a 24-month period and of 500,224 BOS shares (equal to approximately 4.4% of the then outstanding shares of BOS).

In addition, we have an interest in two companies:

(a) Surf Communications Solutions Ltd. (Surf), in which as of December 31, 2007 we hold 6.94% of the issued and outstanding share capital. Established in 1996, Surf is an Israeli privately held company, with offices in the United States and in Europe. Surf develops a suite of hardware and software products that drives a wide variety of applications whose common goal is high-capacity distribution of voice and video. In November 2001, the Company invested \$1,000,000 as part of a private placement in Surf, and converted a convertible loan in the amount of \$1,042,000 into Preferred Shares in Surf. In March 2003, the Company purchased from Catalyst Investments L.P. (Catalyst) most of the Surf shares held by Catalyst as a result of which Catalyst held 16.6% of the outstanding Company shares, after the issuance. In September 2005, the Company invested \$300,000 in Surf as part of a private placement.

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(b) Qualmax Inc. (Pink Sheets: QMXI.PK) (Qualmax), in which as of December 31, 2007 we hold 17.87% and its subsidiary New World Brands (OTC: NWBD.OB) (New World), in which as of December 31, 2007 we hold 3.96%. On December 31, 2005, we sold our Communications related property and equipment, goodwill, technology, trade name, existing distribution channels and related contingent liability to the Office of the Chief Scientist to IP Gear Ltd. (**IP Gear**), a wholly owned subsidiary of Qualmax.

The consideration paid to the BOS in the transaction was approximately 3.2 million Qualmax shares of common stock, plus contingent consideration based on the performance of IP Gear. On June 8, 2006, Qualmax issued to BOS, on account of the abovementioned commitment, an additional 250,000 Shares.

Qualmax also issued to the Company a five-year warrant for the purchase of up to 107,143 shares at the exercise price of \$2.80 per share (**Warrants**). The Company received certain piggy-back registration rights with respect to the Qualmax shares and the shares underlying the Warrants. The Company does not have a representative on the Board of Directors of Qualmax.

The Company also granted a bridge loan to IP Gear in the amount of \$1,000,000. The term of the loan was three years and it bore interest equal to the Prime rate plus 2.5%, up to a maximum of 12%. In the first 18 months, IP Gear was to pay only the interest accrued on the loan and monthly principal and interest payments were to commence thereafter.

In May 2006, Qualmax issued to the Company 244,755 shares, and the principal amount of the loan was reduced to \$650,000. In June 2006, Qualmax issued to BOS an additional 174,825 shares, further reducing the principal amount of the loan, to \$400,000.

On September 18, 2006, Qualmax announced that it had consummated the transfer of all of its assets and liabilities to New World in exchange for Series A Convertible Preferred Stock of New World convertible into common stock with approximately 86% of the voting power of New World. The shares of common stock of New World are quoted on the Over the Counter Bulletin Board. Immediately prior to the closing of the transaction, New World sold all of its former business operations.

On January 10, 2007, we announced that we closed a transaction with Qualmax and its subsidiaries, New World and IPGear, pursuant to which approximately \$1.5 million payable to us by Qualmax and IPGear (including the outstanding balance of the aforementioned loan) was converted into 5,506,52 shares of Series A Convertible Preferred Stock of New World. On April 27, 2007, New World Brands announced the conversion of all of its outstanding Series A Convertible Preferred Stock into shares of Common Stock. In connection with the transaction, we agreed to grant New World, contingent upon the satisfaction of certain conditions, a three-year option to purchase up to 30% of the New World shares held by us, at prices ranging from \$0.12 to \$0.24 per share of Common Stock.

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In addition, we agreed to enter into a lock up agreement, restricting the transfer of our share holdings in Qualmax and in New World, for up to two years.

On February 18, 2008 New World and Qualmax entered into an agreement and plan of merger, pursuant to which Qualmax will be merged with and into the New World. Upon completion of the merger, which is subject to certain conditions, BOS holdings in Qualmax will be converted into holdings in New World Brands.

In April 2007 the Company completed a rights offering in which it raised gross proceeds of approximately \$4.4 million and issued 1,739,398 ordinary shares.

On June 21, 2007, Laurus Master Fund Ltd. converted the entire outstanding principal amount under its Convertible Notes of approximately \$2,223,000 into 878,670 Ordinary Shares of the Company.

In June 2007, the Company entered into a definitive private placement agreement with a European private investor for the issuance of 226,415 Ordinary Shares at a price per share of \$2.65.

In December 2007, the Company entered into a Share Purchase Agreement with Catalyst Fund L.P. (Catalyst) and three subsidiaries of D.S. Apex Holdings Ltd. (Apex), under which the Company issued 833,560 Ordinary Shares at a price of \$2.40 per share (reflecting an aggregate investment of approximately \$2 million), and 541,814 warrants at an exercise price of \$2.76, exercisable for four years from their date of issuance. For more details see Section 5B. Liquidity and Capital Resources.

4B. Business Overview

BOS's vision is to become a worldwide leader in the field of comprehensive Mobile & RFID solutions for enterprise logistics and organizational processes. Committed to this vision, in 2007, BOS effected a reorganization, which included replacement of its senior management, relocation to the center of Israel - closer to the business centers and the investment community, and the hiring of highly motivated skilled employees.

BOS continues to execute a growth strategy to strengthen its product offering and distribution channels worldwide. BOS technological infrastructure and future software products offering was upgraded in 2007 by workforce adjustments and through the acquisition of new software technology in connection with the acquisition of the assets of CYMS and Optimize IT.

In November 2007 we announced the acquisition of Summit, a U.S. based company, situated in New Jersey. Summit transformed BOS into a diversified supply chain company with sales to major international aviation and aerospace manufacturers, and gave its Mobile and RFID solutions a gateway to the U.S. markets.

Summit brought with it:

- (i) a well established reputation in the Aviation and Aero-Space field, built over 50 years of business;
- (ii) strong business relationship with major customers in the field;
- (iii) a proven track-record of profitability; and
- (iv) high synergy with BOS Supply Chain Solutions.

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Continuing this momentum of synergetic acquisitions, in January 30, 2008 we announced the acquisition of the business of Dimex Systems (1988) Ltd., in a deal that transformed BOS into the leading Israeli integrator of AIDC (Automatic Identification and Data Collection) solutions based on Mobile & RFID and Barcode technology.

Dimex has:

- (i) a well established reputation in the AIDC field;
- (ii) proven professional capabilities of offering unique, innovative solutions; and
- (iii) Top Israeli customers.

BOS product offerings:

Turn Key solution
Hardware
Middleware
SW Applications
RFID Tags/Readers
Mobile Infrastructure
Edge Equip.
Supply Chain
Electronic Components
RFID Server
Mobile Server
OptimizeIT
Safe-T
BOSaNOVA
PointAct Platform:
Supply Chain
Logistics
Process monitoring
Healthcare
Retail
Environment
Stand
Alone
Stand
Alone
Stand
Alone

BOS manages its business in two reportable segments, which consist of the Mobile and RFID Solutions segment offered through BOS and Dimex, and the Supply Chain Solutions segment offered through Summit and Odem. These segments are complementary with strong synergy. A third segment, Communication Solutions, existed until it was sold in the fourth quarter of 2005, and is presented in the financial reports under discontinued operations .

Through our two business segments: Supply Chain Solutions and Mobile and RFID Solutions, BOS offers comprehensive products and solutions consisting of three essential components Hardware, MiddleWare and Software applications. As a sales strategy, these components are also sold on a stand alone basis for the purpose of obtaining new customers, as well as expanding the relationship with existing customers.

In Hardware we offer, among others, a Mobile infrastructure, edge equipment, RFID tags and readers, supply chain components and electric components.

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Our Middleware product offering consists, among others, of: OptimizeIT, Safe-T, RFID Server, Point, BOSaNOVA, Mobile Server and Data Collection tools.

Our Software applications aim at supply chain logistics, man process control and monitoring, healthcare, retails and environment industries.

Hardware

RFID Tags and Readers

Refers to the use of an automatic identification method to remotely retrieve data using devices called RFID tags. An RFID tag is an object such as a pendant, bead, nail, label, micro wire or fiber, which can be applied to or incorporated into a product, animal, or person for the purpose of identification using radio waves.

Mobile Infrastructure

We represent worldwide leader manufactures of Automatic Identification and Data Collection equipment based on RFID and barcode technology. Among the manufacturers we represent are Symbol Technologies Inc., Intermec Technologies UK Ltd. (Mobile terminal), Zebra Technologies Europe Ltd. (barcode printers), Texas Instruments and Sokymat (RFID tags and readers). We also provide processing services for a variety of raw materials, mainly for ink ribbons, barcode printers and printing barcode labels.

Supply Chain Solutions

Our Supply Chain Solutions business offers a wide range of electronic components to customers in the aviation and aerospace industry that prefer to work with a limited number of suppliers such as BOS that are able to provide a comprehensive solution to their components-supply needs. Our Supply Chain Solutions segment operates through two subsidiaries: Odem which is located in Israel and Summit which is located in New Jersey, USA.

Electronic Components

We represent suppliers of electronic components in four main categories:

- 1) Active Components - semiconductors, transistors, detectors, diodes, integrated circuits, hybrid modems, cellular components, communication ICs, memories, displays, and LEDS;
- 2) Passive Components - capacitors, thermistors, varistors, oscillators, crystals, resistors, C-DC converters, and power supplies;
- 3) Electro-mechanical Components - relays, connectors, circuit breakers, filters, transformers, plugs, thermostats, switches, etc.
- 4) Discontinued Semiconductors- made by Intel, Fairchild, Harris, Microchip, National, Quality SMC, Texas Instruments, Vantis, Motorola, and more.

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We provide full access networks equipment for IT and telecommunications (LAN/WAN), communication servers, multi-protocol print servers, server adapters, USB products, switches, fiber optics equipment, ADSL and XDSL routers, modems, VoIP, storage equipment and ATM devices.

In the first quarter of year 2008, our Supply Chain sales to the Israel Aircraft Industries, and to a strategic Latin American customer, accounted for 11%, and 10% of revenues, respectively. An interruption in our business relationship with these customers would materially adversely impact our financial results.

In 2007 and 2006, 94% and 90% of our sales, respectively, were attributed to sales of the Supply Chain Solutions segment.

Middleware RFID Server:

RFID refers to the use of an automatic identification method to remotely retrieve data using devices called RFID tags. An RFID tag is an object such as a pendant, bead, nail, label, micro wire or fiber, which can be applied to or incorporated into a product, animal, or person for the purpose of identification using radio waves.

Our RFID server is the middleware between the Enterprise Application system and the RFID equipments (reader and tags). This server enables customers to integrate their RFID environment directly with their Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) application and receive the RFID data in either Batch mode or on-line mode, depending on their business needs.

We believe that the future years shall bring the wide spread use of RFID to tag high volume items such as consumer goods, drugs, and postal packages and that the technology will be adopted by retailers, military forces and postal authorities.

Mobile solutions:

Enabling workforce mobility solutions, allowing remote users to connect, access and interact with enterprise applications and resources anywhere and anytime.

Field agents, sales personnel, system administrators and other employees are increasingly on the go, but the access to enterprise applications and data stored at their headquarters computers, is not available to them. Our Mobile solutions are ideal for the remote workforce, bringing desktop functionality and corporate applications to the palm of their cell phones, PDAs and wireless terminals.

OptimizeIT

OptimizeIT is a revolutionary automatic software utilization tool giving the organization the ability to monitor the actual use of licenses by any number of stations and respond, as necessary, by the transfer of software licenses from an idle station to another that is awaiting the release of the license.

Safe-T

Safe-T is a server based solution that provides organizations with a holistic approach to their file transfer needs. It delivers and manages secure file transfers for enterprise customers. Safe-T uses compression technology that ensures fast transmission of the data that is secured by encrypting the transmission channel or the data itself. The recipient has no need for client software, thus eliminating costly support or maintenance. Safe-T manages the file recipients and the way they are authenticated and monitors and reports on all corporate file transfer activity allowing accountability.

BOSâNOVA Suite Solution

The BOSâNOVA suite solution enables customers to extend compatibility of IBM System i Servers to other environments by implementing a variety of technologies such as Twinax to TCP/IP, WEB and Mobile connectivity.

Software Application

PointAct platform is an application development tool which was developed by BOS and is also used by BOS to develop Mobile and RFID applications.

This platform is based on Point Microsoft SharePoint Content Management portals with the following enhancements:

- a. Extended capabilities to perform critical documentation-related tasks. Streamlined administration, cutting the time needed for critical tasks from hours to minutes.
- b. Enhanced the search abilities.

Our Software applications aim at supply chain logistics, man process control and monitoring, healthcare, retails and environment industries.

Marketing, Distribution and Sales

We market our solutions primarily to medium and large sized corporations through a combination of direct sales, sales agents distributors and integrators.

Mobile and RFID Solutions

In the United States, we market our BOSâNOVA Suite solution through one key distributor, Bosanova Inc., located in Phoenix, Arizona, which coordinates the midrange connectivity-related marketing efforts of dozens of distributors and resellers, and offers technical support and after-sales service. The sales to Bosanova Inc. in the first quarter of 2008 accounted for 16% of the Mobile and RFID Solutions revenues for that quarter. In the rest of the world we market our solutions directly, through distributors and system integrators. In year 2008 we intend to increase our international sales force with new distributors, system integrators, sales representatives and direct sales persons who specialize in the Mobile and RFID solutions.

Supply Chain Solutions

We market our Supply Chain Solutions in North and Latin America through our fully owned U.S. subsidiaries Summit and Ruby-Tech Inc. In the rest of world we market our products mainly through our headquarters in Israel. Our sales force is comprised of direct sales teams and sales representatives.

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Our sales fluctuate seasonally, with the third quarter sales affected (set back) by summer vacations in Europe and new years holidays in Israel, and December and January sales are affected (set back) by the Christmas season.

The following table sets forth our revenues (in thousands of US\$) from continuing operations, by major geographic area, for the periods indicated below:

| | <u>2007</u> | <u>%</u> | <u>2006</u> | <u>%</u> | <u>2005</u> | <u>%</u> |
|-----------------------|---------------|------------|---------------|------------|---------------|------------|
| America | 5,420 | 23 | 2,848 | 14 | 3,439 | 14 |
| Europe | 1,511 | 6 | 1,173 | 6 | 1,171 | 5 |
| Far East | 964 | 4 | 2,019 | 10 | 6,083 | 25 |
| Israel and others | 15,879 | 67 | 14,877 | 70 | 13,406 | 56 |
| Total Revenues | 23,774 | 100 | 20,917 | 100 | 24,099 | 100 |

Sales by divisions:

| | <u>2007</u> | <u>%</u> | <u>2006</u> | <u>%</u> | <u>2005</u> | <u>%</u> |
|------------------------|---------------|------------|---------------|------------|---------------|------------|
| Mobile and RFID | 2,673 | 11 | 2,344 | 11 | 3,993 | 17 |
| Supply Chain Solutions | 21,101 | 89 | 18,573 | 89 | 20,106 | 83 |
| Total Revenues | 23,774 | 100 | 20,917 | 100 | 24,099 | 100 |

Manufacturing

The products of our subsidiary Dimex Solutions Ltd. and Dimex Hagalil Projects (2008) Ltd., are designed, integrated and tested at our facilities in Israel. The manufacturing is partly done by Israeli subcontractors using components and subassemblies supplied by vendors to our specifications. Certain components and subassemblies used by us in our existing products are purchased from a single supplier or a limited number of suppliers. Most of the imported components are purchased in Israel from local representatives of the manufacturers. Some of them have exclusive representative rights in Israel. In the event that these suppliers are unable to meet our requirements in a timely manner, we may experience an interruption in production until an alternative source of supply can be obtained. We generally maintain an inventory, which we believe adequately limits the exposure to such an interruption. Our current manufacturing facilities have sufficient capacity to meet and exceed current demand. The prices of raw materials used in our industry are volatile and availability may vary due to changing demand in the market.

Our Supply Chain Solution segment products are manufactured by third party suppliers. Most of our sales in our Supply Chain segment rely on products of certain main manufacturers which we represent. One major manufacturer accounted for 11% of our Supply Chain Solution segment purchases during 2007.

Intellectual Property

We currently rely on a combination of trade secrets, copyright and trademark law, together with non-disclosure agreements and technical measures, to establish and protect proprietary rights in our products.

We believe that the improvement of existing products and solutions, reliance upon trade secrets and proprietary know-how and the development of new products are generally as important as patent protection in establishing and maintaining a competitive advantage. We believe that the value of our products is dependent upon our proprietary software and hardware remaining trade secrets or subject to copyright protection.

Generally, we enter into non-disclosure and invention assignment agreements with our employees and subcontractors. However, there can be no assurance that our proprietary technology will remain a trade secret, or that others will not develop a similar technology or use such technology in products competitive with those offered by us.

While our competitive position may be affected by our inability to protect our proprietary information, we believe that because of the rapid pace of technological change in the industry, factors such as the technical expertise and the knowledge and innovative skill of our management and technical personnel, name recognition, the timeliness and quality of support services provided by us and our ability to rapidly develop, produce, enhance and market software products may be more significant in maintaining our competitive position.

As the number of software products in the industry increases and the functionality of these products further overlaps, we believe that software programs will increasingly become subject to infringement claims. The cost of responding to any such assertion may be material, whether or not the assertion is valid.

Competition

Mobile and RFID Solutions:

The Mobile and RFID Solutions market is subject to rapidly changing technology and evolving standards incorporated into mobile equipment, ERP system, computer networks and hosting computers. As the market is growing the number of competitors increases. Some of the competitors have substantially greater financial, marketing and technological resources as well as name recognition than ours.

In Israel our main competitors in Mobile and RFID market are LogiTag system ltd, Galbital RFID solutions Ltd., Dannet Advanced Technologies Ltd., L.X Mobile Systems Ltd., Nortec AMI Ltd. and Netcode Ltd. In the global market our main competitors are Aeroscout, RF Code and Tagsys. We see our advantage over the competitors by our offering of comprehensive solutions which combine software solutions and RFID peripheral equipment such as readers and tags

In the Bosanova Suite solutions field, our main competitors include IBM, Perle, Advanced Business Link, IGEL, CLI PowerTerm, NLynx, NetManage, Attachmate, and Seagull, Adobe, Optio and Formscape.

Supply Chain Solutions:

We hold several representation agreements with major suppliers and manufacturers such as: Texas Instruments, Sokymat SA, Amphenol, Eaton and Fenwall.

Although most of our representation agreements are not on an exclusive basis, in most cases there are no local competitors who distribute components from the same source. However, there may be competition in case of similar components made by other manufacturers.

In October 2005, our major supplier to the Far East market opened its own headquarters in China, causing a substantial decrease in our sales to the Far East. The number of instances in which territorial-based distribution agreements are challenged by large foreign distributors, who receive a special discount on large volume purchases from the suppliers and compete with the local distributor by selling directly to its customers, is increasing. Still, despite inferiority in pricing, local distributors have some advantages over such competition by providing close and continuous technical support, large inventory, a wide spectrum of products and short reaction time.

Our Israeli competitors in distribution to the electronic industry include the publicly traded Telsys Ltd., Nisco Projects Ltd. and STG International Electronics (1981) Ltd., as well as Eastronics Ltd., Chayon Group Ltd. and C.M.S. Compucenter Ltd.

In the international market, our competitors are mainly Arrow, Avnet, TTI, PEI, Marine Air, Airtechnics, Inc., Flame enterprise Inc., Norstan Electronics Inc. and Peerless Electronics Inc.

Our competitors in the supply chain solutions to the aerospace industry include: Hansair, Avial, API, Cooper, Avio.

Strategy

The Company's vision is to become a worldwide leader in the field of comprehensive Mobile & RFID solutions for enterprise logistics and organizational processes.

The key elements of our strategy are as follows:

- Continue to develop our range of Mobile and RFID solutions to include generic, platform independent software in order to diversify and expand our target markets.
- Increase our international sales force by new partnerships with distributors, integrators, sales representatives and direct sales persons who specialize in Mobile and RFID solutions.
- Increase representations of manufacturers by our Supply Chain Solutions segment.
- Acquire of RFID applications to be sold through our existing and future channels.
- Leverage the substantial synergy between BOS subsidiaries worldwide.

Exchange Controls

See Section 10D. Exchange Controls .

For other government regulations affecting the Company's business, see Section 5A. Results of Operations Grants and Participation .

4C. Organizational Structure

The Company's wholly owned subsidiaries include:

In Israel:

- 1) Dimex Solutions Ltd. (previously BOScom Ltd), which is part of the Mobile and RFID segment, and its wholly owned subsidiary, Dimex Hagalil Projects (2008) Ltd., which was incorporated in January 2008;
- (2) Odem Electronic Technologies 1992 Ltd. (Odem), which we purchased on November 18, 2004 from Odem's previous shareholders, and in which, by November 2005, our holdings increased to 100%. Odem, an Israeli company, is a major solution provider and distributor of RFID and electronics components and advanced technologies in the Israeli market. Odem is also a provider of RFID peripheral equipment such as RFID readers and tags for the Mobile and RFID solutions segment; and
- (3) Quasar Telecom (2004) Ltd. (Quasar Telecom), which is inactive.

In the United States:

- (1) Lynk USA Inc., a Delaware Corporation, and its subsidiaries:
 - a. Summit Radio Corp. (Summit), part of the Supply Chain solutions segment, that was purchased in November 2007. Summit is a supply chain provider, mainly of electronic components to the aviation and aerospace industry.
 - b. Pacific Information Systems, Inc. (PacInfo), a Delaware corporation and PacInfo's subsidiary, Dean Tech Technologies Associates, LLC., a Texan corporation, both of which are not active.
- (2) Ruby-Tech Inc., a New York corporation and a wholly owned subsidiary of Odem.
- (3) BOS Delaware Inc. a Delaware corporation, whose operations ceased in 2002.

In Europe:

BOScom Ltd. had a UK subsidiary, Better On-Line Solutions Ltd., and its subsidiary, Better On-Line Solutions S.A.S in France. Since 2002 these subsidiaries are no longer active.

The voting power we (or our subsidiaries) have in all our subsidiaries, equates our shareholdings.

The Company also holds interests in:

1. Surf Communication Systems Ltd. ("Surf"), of which we held 6.94% as of December 31, 2007. (see "Section 4A. History and Development of the Company")
2. Qualmax Inc., (QMXI.PK) which as of December 31, 2007 we held 17.87% and its subsidiary New World Brands Inc. (OTC: NWBD.OB) which as of December 31, 2007 we held 3.96% The Company's holdings in Qualmax and New World were received as the consideration for the sale of the communication segment. (see Section 4A. History and Development of the Company)

4D. Property, Plants and Equipment

Following the acquisition of Summit in November 2007 and Dimex in March 2008, our executive offices and engineering, development, testing, shipping and service operations are located in Israel and in USA, as follows:

| <u>Location</u> | <u>Size (square meters)</u> | <u>End of lease period</u> | <u>Extension Option</u> |
|-----------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| <u>Israel:</u> | | | |
| Rishon Lezion* | 1,092 | July 2009- through January 2012 | January 31, 2016 |
| Tel Aviv | 784 | October 27, 2008 | |
| Kibutz Dafna | 578 | December 31, 2008 | |
| Yoqneam | 390 | January 2009- through January 2010 | January 2010- through January 2012 |
| New Jersey, USA | 678 | January 31, 2010 | |

* In addition, our subsidiary, Odem, owns 302 square meters in the same building.

Our average monthly rental fee in 2008 (up till May), for the year 2007 and for the year 2006 amounted to \$14,000, \$9,000 and \$10,000, respectively.

We plan to concentrate all of our Israeli operation in one location, by the end of 2009.

Item 4A: Unresolved Staff Comments

Not Applicable

Item 5: Operating and Financial Review and Prospects

The following management's discussion and analysis of financial condition and results of operations should be read in conjunction with our financial statements and notes thereto. Certain matters discussed below and throughout this annual report are forward-looking statements that are based on our beliefs and assumptions as well as information currently available to us. Such forward-looking statements may be identified by the use of the words "anticipate", "believe", "estimate", "expect", "plan" and similar expressions. Such statements reflect our current views with respect to future events and are subject to certain risks and uncertainties. While we believe such forward-looking statements are based on reasonable assumptions, should one or more of the underlying assumptions prove incorrect, or these risks or uncertainties materialize, our actual results may differ materially from those described herein.

The Company's discussion and analysis of its financial condition and result of operations is based upon the Company's consolidated financial statements which have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP") in the United States of America.

Critical accounting policies

Use of Estimates

The preparation of our financial statements required the Company to make estimations and judgments, in accordance with U.S. GAAP, that affect the reporting amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses and related disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities. The Company evaluates its estimates, including those related to revenue recognition, bad debts, inventories, and legal contingencies on an ongoing basis. The Company based its estimates on historical experience and on various other assumptions that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making judgments about the values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions or conditions.

For a review of the accounting policies that form the basis of the above-referenced estimates and judgments that the Company made in preparing its consolidated financial statements, please see Note 2 (Significant Accounting Policies) to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended December 31, 2007. The following accounting policies had the most significant impact on the Financial Statements for the year ended December 31, 2007.

Functional and Reporting Currency:

A substantial portion of the Company's revenues is generated in U.S. dollar (dollars). In addition, most of the Company's costs are incurred in dollars. Company's management believes that the dollar is the primary currency of the economic environment in which the Company operates. Thus, the functional and reporting currency of the Company is the dollar.

Odem's functional currency as of December 31, 2004, was New Israeli Shekels (NIS) and was translated into U.S. dollars. Beginning April 1, 2005, Odem's functional currency became the U.S. dollar, due to the following main factors:

- Odem's integration with BOS resulted in a transition of its budget planning and business performance measurement from NIS to U.S. dollars;
- A majority of Odem revenues and expenses became permanently linked to or paid in U.S. dollars.

In accordance with FAS 52, Foreign Currency Translation and since Odem's functional currency changed to the BOS reporting currency, U.S. dollars, the pre-change translation adjustments as of March 31, 2005 have not been removed from equity and the pre-change translated amounts for non monetary assets as of March 31, 2005 became the accounting basis for those assets in the periods starting April 1, 2005.

The functional currency of Summit, which was acquired in November 21, 2007, is the U.S. dollar.

The functional currency of Dimex, which as of March 2008 consolidated into BOS results, is the NIS and its financial statements have been translated into U.S. dollars. All balance sheet accounts were translated using the exchange rates in effect at the balance sheet date. Statement of operations amounts were translated using the average exchange rate for the period. The resulting translation adjustments are reported as a component of shareholders' equity in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss).

Inventory

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost or market value. Cost is determined as follows: Raw and packaging materials - moving average cost method, Products in progress and finished products - moving average cost method.

Inventory write-offs are provided to cover risks arising from slow-moving items or technological obsolescence. As of December 31, 2007 and 2006, inventory is presented net of \$358,000 and \$100,000 respectively, for technological obsolescence and slow moving items (see also Note 4 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended December 31, 2007).

Investment in an affiliated company

An affiliate is a company in which the Company is able to exercise significant influence, but that is not a subsidiary and is accounted for by the equity method, net of write-down for decrease in fair value, which is not of a temporary nature. The Company's investment in Surf has been included as an affiliate until September 30, 2005. In June 2006, following an investment round, the Company's holdings in Surf decreased to 7.8% of Surf's issued and outstanding shares. As a result, the Company ceased to have the ability to exercise significant influence over Surf and, accordingly, the adjusted carrying amount of the investment is accounted for based on the cost accounting method (see Note 5 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended December 31, 2007).

The Company's investment in this company is reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of the investment may not be recoverable, in accordance with Accounting Principle Board Opinion 18 "The Equity Method of Accounting for Investments in Common Stock" (APB 18). During 2005, an impairment of \$1,385,000 has been recorded in equity in losses of an affiliate in the statement of operations.

Investment in other companies

Investments in public companies with restrictions of less than one year are classified as available-for-sale under FAS 115 ("Readily Determined Sales Price Currently Available on a Security Exchange"), and are adjusted to their fair market value with unrealized gains and losses recorded as a component of accumulated other comprehensive income (loss).

Our investment in QMX and NWB is presented, commencing December 31, 2007 at the sales price on the applicable securities market, in accordance with FAS 115 (See note 1d to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended December 31, 2007).

Management evaluates investments in other companies for evidence of other than temporary declines in value. Accordingly, during 2007 and 2006, an impairment loss, due to other than temporary decline, of \$5,588,000 and \$39,000 has been recorded, respectively and presented in other income (loss), net in the consolidated statements of operations. During 2005, no impairment losses have been identified.

Goodwill, Intangible Assets and Other Long-Lived Assets

Goodwill represents excess of the costs over the net assets of businesses acquired. Under SFAS 142 goodwill is not amortized but instead is tested for impairment at least annually or between annual tests in certain circumstances, and written-down when impaired. Goodwill attributable to each of the reporting units is tested for impairment by comparing the fair value of each reporting unit with its carrying value. The reporting units of the Company for purposes of the impairment test are: the Company's Mobile and RFID operating segments and the Supply Chain Solutions segment, as these are the components of the business for which discrete financial information is available and segment management regularly reviews the operating results of those components. Fair value is determined using income and market approaches. Significant estimates used in the methodologies include estimates of future cash flows, future short-term and long-term growth rates, weighted average cost of capital and estimates of market multiples for each of the reportable units.

The Company's long-lived assets are reviewed for impairment in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standard 144 Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets (SFAS 144) whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. Recoverability of assets to be held and used is measured by a comparison of the carrying amount of an asset to the future undiscounted cash flows expected to be generated by the assets. If such assets are considered to be impaired, the impairment to be recognized is measured by the amount by which the carrying amount of the assets exceeds the fair value of the assets. During 2007, 2006 and 2005, no impairment losses have been identified.

Revenue Recognition

The Company sells its products through direct sales, distributors and resellers channels.

The Company derives its revenues from the sale of products, license fees for its products, commissions, support and services.

Revenues from product sales are recognized in accordance with Staff Accounting Bulletin 104 Revenue Recognition in Financial Statements (SAB 104) when delivery has occurred, persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, the vendor's fee is fixed or determinable, no further obligation exists, and collectability is reasonably assured.

Most of the Company's revenues are generated from sale of its products directly to end-users and indirectly, mostly through independent distributors. Other than pricing terms which may differ due to the volume of purchases between distributors and end-users, there are no material differences in the terms and arrangements involving direct and indirect customers. The majority of the Company's products sold through agreements with independent distributors are non-exchangeable, non refundable, non-returnable without any rights of price protection or stock rotation. Accordingly, the Company considers the distributors as end-users.

Revenue from license fees is recognized in accordance with Statement of Position (SOP) 97-2 Software Revenue Recognition , when persuasive evidence of an agreement exists, delivery has occurred, no significant obligations with regard to implementation remain, the fee is fixed or determinable, and collectability is probable. The Company generally does not grant a right of return to its customers. When a right of return exists, the Company defers revenue until the right of return expires, at which time revenue is recognized provided that all other revenue recognition criteria have been met.

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Revenues from maintenance and support are recognized ratably over the period of the support contract. The fair value of the support is determined based on the price charged when it is sold separately or renewed.

With regard to software arrangements involving multiple elements such as software product and maintenance and support, the Company has adopted Statement of Position No. 98-9, Modification of SOP No. 97-2, Software Revenue Recognition with Respect to Certain Transactions (SOP No. 98-9). According to SOP No. 98-9, revenues should be allocated to the different elements in the arrangement under the residual method when Vendor Specific Objective Evidence (VSOE) of fair value exists for all undelivered elements and no VSOE exists for the delivered elements. Under the residual method, at the outset of the arrangement with the customer, the Company defers revenue for the fair value of its undelivered elements (maintenance and support) and recognizes revenue for the remainder of the arrangement fee attributable to the elements initially delivered in the arrangement (software product) when the basic criteria in SOP No. 97-2 have been met. Any discount in the arrangement is allocated to the delivered element. Maintenance and support revenue is deferred and recognized on a straight-line basis over the term of the maintenance and support agreement. The VSOE of fair value of the undelivered elements (maintenance and support) is determined based on the price charged for the undelivered element when sold separately or for new arrangements, based upon the price that management will determine to charge.

Income taxes:

The Company accounts for income taxes in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No 109, Accounting for Income Taxes . This Statement prescribes the use of the liability method whereby deferred tax assets and liability account balances are determined based on differences between financial reporting and tax bases of assets and liabilities and are measured using the enacted tax rates and laws that will be in effect when the differences are expected to reverse. The Company has provided valuation allowances, in respect of deferred tax assets resulting from tax loss carry forward and other reserves and allowances due to its history of operating losses and current uncertainty concerning its ability to realize these deferred tax assets in the future.

In June 2006, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued interpretation No. 48 (FIN 48), Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes An interpretation of FASB Statement No. 109. The Interpretation clarifies the accounting for uncertainties in income taxes recognized in an enterprise s financial statements and prescribes a recognition threshold and measurement attributes of income tax positions taken or expected to be taken on a tax return. Under FIN 48, the impact of an uncertain tax position taken or expected to be taken on an income tax return must be recognized in the financial statements at the largest amount that is more-likely-than-not to be sustained upon audit by the relevant taxing authority. An uncertain income tax position will not be recognized in the financial statements unless it is more likely than not of being sustained. The Company adopted the provisions of FIN 48 as of January 1, 2007. The impact of adopting FIN 48 was insignificant to the Company s consolidated financial statements.

Legal contingencies

The Company has been a party to various legal proceedings in the normal course of its business. The results of legal proceedings are difficult to predict and an unfavorable resolution of a lawsuit or proceeding may occur. Management believes that the prospects of these proceedings to prevail and recover a significant amount, seem remote, and a corresponding provision was recorded in this respect. For additional information see Section 8A. Consolidated Statements and Other Financial Information Legal Proceedings . As additional information becomes available, management will reassess the potential liability related to these legal proceedings and may revise its estimate of the probable cost of these proceedings. Such revisions in the estimates of the probable cost could have a material adverse effect on the Company s future results of operations and financial position.

Stock based compensation

On January 1, 2006, the Company adopted Statement of Financial Accounting Standards 123 (revised 2004), Share-Based Payment (SFAS 123(R)) which requires the measurement and recognition of compensation expense based on estimated fair values for all share-based payment awards made to employees and directors. SFAS 123(R) supersedes Accounting Principles Board Opinion 25, Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees (APB 25), for periods beginning in fiscal 2006. In March 2005, the Securities and Exchange Commission issued Staff Accounting Bulletin 107 (SAB 107) relating to SFAS 123(R). The Company has applied the provisions of SAB 107 in its adoption of SFAS 123(R).

SFAS 123(R) requires companies to estimate the fair value of equity-based payment awards on the date of grant using an option pricing model. The value of the portion of the award that is ultimately expected to vest is recognized as an expense over the requisite service periods in the Company's consolidated statement of operations. Prior to the adoption of SFAS 123(R), the Company accounted for equity-based awards to employees and directors using the intrinsic value method in accordance with APB 25 as allowed under Statement of Financial Accounting Standards 123, Accounting for Share-based Compensation (SFAS 123).

The Company adopted SFAS 123(R) using the modified prospective transition method, which requires the application of the Accounting Standard starting from January 1, 2006, the first day of the Company's fiscal year 2006. Under that transition method, compensation cost recognized in the year ended December 31, 2006 includes: (a) compensation cost for all share-based payments granted prior to, but not yet vested as of January 1, 2006, based on the grant date fair value estimated in accordance with the original provisions of SFAS 123, and (b) compensation cost for all share-based payments granted subsequent to January 1, 2006, based on the grant date fair value estimated in accordance with the provisions of SFAS 123(R). Results for prior periods have not been restated.

Prior to January 1, 2006, the Company applied the intrinsic value method of accounting for stock options as prescribed by APB 25, whereby compensation expense is equal to the excess, if any, of the quoted market price of the stock over the exercise price on the date of grant of the award.

The Company recognizes compensation expenses for the value of its awards granted subsequent to January 1, 2006 based on the straight line method over the requisite service period of each of the awards, net of estimated forfeitures. SFAS 123(R) requires forfeitures to be estimated at the time of grant and revised, if necessary, in subsequent periods if actual forfeitures differ from those estimates. Estimated forfeitures are based on actual historical pre-vesting forfeitures.

The Company estimates the fair value of stock options granted using the Black-Scholes options pricing model. The option-pricing model requires a number of assumptions, of which the most significant are expected stock price volatility and the expected option term. Expected volatility was calculated based upon actual historical stock price movements over the most recent periods ending on the date of grant, equal to the expected option term. The expected option term represents the average of the options contractual life and the vesting period in accordance with SAB 107 guidance. The risk-free interest rate is based on the yield from U.S. Treasury zero-coupon bonds with an equivalent term. The Company has historically not paid dividends and has no foreseeable plans to pay dividends. (see Note 2 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended December 31, 2007).

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The Company applies SFAS 123 Accounting for stock Based Compensation (SFAS 123) and EITF 96-18, Accounting for Equity Instruments that are Issued to Other than Employees for Acquiring, or in Conjunction With, Selling, Goods or Services , with respect to warrants issued to non-employees. SFAS 123 requires the use of option valuation models to measure the fair value of the warrants at the date of grant.

Impact of recently issued accounting pronouncements

In September 2006, the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 157, Fair Value Measurements (SFAS 157) which defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value, and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. SFAS 157 applies to other accounting pronouncements that require or permit fair value measurements and, accordingly, does not require any new fair value measurements. SFAS 157 is effective for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007 for financial assets and liabilities, as well as for any other assets and liabilities that are carried at fair value on a recurring basis, and should be applied prospectively. The adoption of the provisions of SFAS 157 related to financial assets and liabilities and other assets and liabilities that are carried at fair value on a recurring basis is not anticipated to materially impact the Company's consolidated financial position and results of operations. Subsequently, the FASB provided for a one-year deferral of the provisions of SFAS 157 for non-financial assets and liabilities that are recognized or disclosed at fair value in the consolidated financial statements on a non-recurring basis.

The Company is currently evaluating the impact of adopting the provisions of SFAS 157 for non-financial assets and liabilities that are recognized or disclosed on a non-recurring basis.

In February 2007, the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 159, The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities (SFAS 159). Under this Standard, the Company may elect to report financial instruments and certain other items at fair value on a contract-by-contract basis with changes in value reported in earnings. This election is irrevocable. SFAS 159 provides an opportunity to mitigate volatility in reported earnings that is caused by measuring hedged assets and liabilities that were previously required to use a different accounting method than the related hedging contracts when the complex provisions of SFAS 133 hedge accounting are not met. SFAS 159 is effective for years beginning after November 15, 2007. There is no impact of adopting SFAS 159 on its financial position, cash flows, and results of operations of the Company.

In December 2007, the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 141 (Revised 2007) (SFAS 141R), Business Combinations. SFAS 141R will change the accounting for business combinations. Under SFAS 141R, an acquiring entity will be required to recognize all the assets acquired and liabilities assumed in a transaction at the acquisition-date fair value with limited exceptions. SFAS 141R will change the accounting treatment and disclosure for certain specific items in a business combination. SFAS 141R applies prospectively to business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period beginning on or after December 15, 2008. SFAS 141R will have an impact on accounting for future business combinations once adopted and not on prior acquisitions. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of adopting the provisions of SFAS 141R.

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In December 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 160, Noncontrolling Interests in Consolidated Financial Statements (SFAS 160). SFAS 160 establishes accounting and reporting standards for ownership interests in subsidiaries held by parties other than the parent, the amount of consolidated net income attributable to the parent and to the noncontrolling interest, changes in a parent's ownership interest and the valuation of retained noncontrolling equity investments when a subsidiary is deconsolidated. SFAS 160 also establishes reporting requirements that provide sufficient disclosures that clearly identify and distinguish between the interests of the parent and the interests of the noncontrolling owners. This standard is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2008 and should be applied prospectively. However, the presentation and disclosure requirements of the statement shall be applied retrospectively for all periods presented. The adoption of the provisions of Statement No. 160 is not anticipated to materially impact the Company's consolidated financial position and results of operations. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of adopting the provisions of SFAS 160.

In December 2007, the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) issued Staff Accounting Bulletin 110 (SAB No. 110) to amend the SEC's views discussed in Staff Accounting Bulletin 107 (SAB No. 107) regarding the use of the simplified method in developing an estimate of expected life of share options in accordance with SFAS No. 123(R). SAB No. 110 is effective for the company beginning in the first quarter of fiscal year 2008. The Company expects to continue using the simplified method. As a result, the Company does not expect the adoption of SAB No. 110 will have a significant impact on its consolidated financial statements.

Discontinued operations

On December 31, 2005, we sold our Communications related property and equipment, goodwill, technology, trade name, existing distribution channels and related contingent liability to the Office of the Chief Scientist to IP Gear Ltd., a wholly owned subsidiary of Qualmax.

The results of operations, including revenues, cost of revenues, operating expenses, and other income and expenses of the discontinued operations have been reclassified in the statements of operations as discontinued operations. The Company's balance sheet reflects the net assets and liabilities of the discontinued operations as assets and liabilities related to discontinued operations.

5A. Results of Operations Comparison of 2007 and 2006

In the beginning of 2007, BOS adopted a new strategic vision of becoming a worldwide leader in the field of comprehensive Mobile & RFID solutions for enterprise logistics and organizational processes. Committed to this vision, BOS, replaced its senior management, relocated to the center of Israel closer to the business centers and the investment community and hired highly motivated, skilled employees.

BOS continues to execute a growth strategy to strengthen its product offering and distribution channels worldwide. BOS's technological infrastructure and future software products offering was upgraded in 2007 by workforce adjustments and through the acquisition of new software technology in connection with the acquisitions of the assets of CYMS and Optimize IT.

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In November 2007, we announced the acquisition of Summit, a U.S. based company, situated in New Jersey. Summit transformed BOS into a diversified supply chain company with sales to major international aviation and aerospace manufacturers, and gave BOS Mobile and RFID solutions a gateway to the U.S. markets. These activities had a significant impact on the revenues and operating expenses of year 2007 as compared to year 2006.

Revenues of 2007 were \$23,774,000 compared to \$20,917,000 in 2006. A decrease in revenues from our BOSâNOVA Suite Solution products was offset by increases in revenues from new software products and from our Supply Chain Solutions segment, including from Summit. Gross profit for 2007 was \$4,675,000 (gross margin of 20%), compared to \$4,717,000 (gross margin of 23%) for 2006. The decrease in the gross margin in 2007 as compared to 2006 is related mainly to two expenses we incurred in year 2007: (a) an inventory write off in the amount of \$258,000 and (b) amortization of intangible assets in the amount of \$89,000. Excluding these expenses, the gross margin of 20% in year 2007 would have been 21% compared to 23% in year 2006.

Research and development expenses for 2007 were \$636,000 compared to \$486,000 for 2006. The increase related to an upgrade of our technological infrastructure and future software products offering, which was effected through workforce adjustment and through the acquisition of new software technology in connection with the acquisition, of the assets of CYMS and OptimizeIT, that we made during the second half of year 2007. In-process research and development expenses in year 2007 amounted to \$170,000 and are attributable to a one-time amortization of the purchase price of OptimizeIT.

Selling and marketing expenses for 2007 were \$3,811,000 compared to \$2,019,000 in 2006, an increase of \$1,792,000.

General and administrative expenses for 2007 were \$1,980,000 compared to \$3,268,000 in the year 2006, a decrease of \$1,288,000

The increase in the selling and marketing expenses and the decrease in general and administrative expenses are due to the following principal reasons: (a) commencing the second quarter of 2007, the general and administrative expenses of our subsidiaries are presented under sales and marketing expenses as compared to 2006, when an amount of \$1,444,000 was presented under general and administrative expenses. The change in the classification reflects the reorganization we made in the organization of BOS during 2007; and (b) consolidation of Summit as of November 2007 contributed \$363,000 to the sales and marketing expenses.

As a result of the above, operating loss in year 2007 amounted to \$1,922,000 compared to operating loss of \$1,056,000 in year 2006.

Financial expenses for 2007 were \$469,000 compared to \$626,000 in 2006. The decrease is related to the conversion of convertible notes in June 2007.

The acquisitions we consummated in 2007 and in the first quarter of 2008 will increase our use of loans in order to finance the working capital needs and partly finance the acquisitions (see Section 5B. Liquidity and Capital Resources). As a result, we expect our financial expenses in 2008 to be higher than in 2007.

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Other expenses in year 2007 amounted to \$6,233,000 which resulted from: (a) an impairment loss in the amount of \$5.6 million due to a decrease in the share price of New World Brands and Qualmax; and (b) on June 21, 2007, we entered into an agreement with the holder of our convertible note, pursuant to which the holder converted the entire outstanding principal amount of approximately \$ 2,223,000 into 878,670 Ordinary Shares of the Company at a conversion price of \$2.53. As a result of reducing the conversion price we recorded expenses upon conversion of \$611,000 in year 2007. In the first quarter of 2008, due to an increase in the share price of New World, the book value of our investment increased by \$244,000 which was recorded against other comprehensive income (i.e capital fund) and did not affect our statement of operations. (See note 1d to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended December 31, 2007) Tax on income in 2007 amounted to \$9,000 compared to taxes benefit of \$89,000 in 2006. We may record income tax benefit in year 2008 as a result of usage of carry forward losses by our subsidiaries, Summit and Dimex.

Loss from continuing operations in 2007 amounted to \$8,633,000 compared to a loss of \$1,593,000 in 2006. On a per share basis, the basic and diluted loss per share from continuing operations in 2007 was \$1.00, compared to \$0.24 in 2006.

Income from discontinued operations is attributed to the operational results of the Communication segment that was sold in 2005. On a per share basis, the basic and diluted earning per share from discontinuing operations in 2007 was \$0.02, compared to loss \$0.25 in 2006.

Basic and diluted net loss per share in 2007 was \$0.97, compared to net earnings of \$0.01 in 2006.

Comparison of 2006 and 2005

Revenues of 2006 were \$20,917,000 compared to \$24,099,000 in 2005. The decrease is attributed to: (a) our strategic decision to stop offering our Supply Chain Solutions in the Far East markets due to increased competition; as a result, our 2006 revenues to the Far East were reduced by \$4,100,000 as compared to year 2005; and (b) software revenues decreased from \$3,926,009 in year 2005 to \$2,058,000 in year 2006 as a result of continued weakness in the sales of BOSâNOVA Suite Solution to IBM System i environment and (c) year 2005 revenues included revenues of \$864,000 attributed to non profitable product lines that were sold during that year.

Excluding the effect of the revenues attributed to the Far East and to the sold product lines, 2006 revenues reflected a 10% increase over the revenues of 2005.

Gross profit for 2006 was \$4,717,000 (gross margin of 23%) compared to \$6,245,000 (gross margin of 26%) for 2005. The decrease in gross margin results from a decrease in software revenues, which have a relatively high gross margin. Software revenues decreased from \$3,926,000 (gross margin of 62%) in 2005 to \$2,058,000 (gross margin of 65%) in 2006.

Research and development expenses for 2006 were \$486,000 compared to \$893,000 for 2005. The decrease in research and development expenses results from the sale of the Software Utilities product line during 2005, with respect to which research and development expenses in 2005 were \$378,000.

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Selling and marketing expenses for 2006 were \$2,019,000 compared to \$2,425,000 in 2005. The decrease in selling and marketing expenses results primarily from the sale of the Software Utilities product line during 2005, with respect to which selling and marketing expenses in the year 2005 were \$226,000.

General and administrative expenses for 2006 were \$3,268,000 compared to \$2,667,000 in the year 2005. General and administrative expenses for 2006 includes shares based compensation cost in the amount of \$727,000 compared to \$348,000 in 2005.

As a result of the above, operating loss in year 2006 amounted to \$1,056,000 compared to operating income of \$260,000 in year 2005. Financial expenses for 2006 were \$626,000 compared to \$448,000 in 2005. The increase is attributed mainly to the issuance of an additional convertible note in principal amount of \$1,500,000 to Laurus Master Fund Ltd. (**Laurus**) in August 2006.

Tax benefit in 2006 amounted to \$89,000 compared to taxes on income of \$204,000 in 2005. The tax benefit and tax on income are related to the taxable income of our subsidiary, Odem.

Equity losses of an affiliated company in 2005, refers to our investment in Surf. In September 2005, Surf completed a private placement that diluted the Company's holdings to 8.7% of Surf's issued and outstanding share capital. As a result, the Company ceased to have the ability to exercise significant influence over Surf and, accordingly, the adjusted carrying amount of the investment is accounted for based on the cost accounting method.

In June 2006, as part of an investment round, the Company invested \$300,000 in Surf, following which it holds 7.8% of Surf's issued and outstanding share capital as of December 31, 2006.

Minority interest in earnings of a subsidiary in 2005 refers to the Company's investment in Odem, which as of November 1, 2005, became a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company.

Loss from continuing operations in 2006 amounted to \$1,593,000 compared to a loss of \$2,010,000 in 2005. On a per share basis, the basic and diluted loss per share from continuing operations in 2006 was \$0.24, compared to \$0.36 in 2005.

Income (loss) from discontinued operations is attributed to the operational results of the Communication segment that was sold in 2005. On a per share basis, the basic and diluted earning per share from discontinuing operations in 2006 was \$0.25, compared to loss \$0.28 in 2005.

Basic and diluted net earning per share in 2006 was \$0.01, compared to net loss of \$0.64 in 2005.

Variability of Quarterly Operating Results

Our revenues and profitability may vary in any given year, and from quarter to quarter, depending on the number of products sold. In addition, due to potential competition, uncertain market acceptance and other factors, we may be required to reduce prices for our products in the future.

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Our future results will be affected by a number of factors including our ability to:

- increase the number of products sold,
- acquire effective distribution channels and manage them,
- develop, introduce and deliver new products on a timely basis,
- anticipate accurately customer demand patterns and
- manage future inventory levels in line with anticipated demand.

These results may also be affected by currency exchange rate fluctuations and economic conditions in the geographical areas in which we operate. There can be no assurance that our historical trends will continue, or that revenues, gross profit and net income in any particular quarter will not be lower than those of the preceding quarters, including comparable quarters.

Impact of Inflation and Currency Fluctuations

The U.S. Dollar cost of our operations in Israel is influenced by the differential between the rate of inflation in Israel and any change in the value of the NIS relative to the Dollar.

A devaluation of the NIS in relation to the U.S. Dollar will have the effect of decreasing the costs in NIS and a converse effect in case of devaluation of the U.S. Dollar in relation to the NIS.

A devaluation of the NIS in relation to the U.S. Dollar will have the effect of decreasing the Dollar value of any of our assets which consist of NIS (unless such asset is linked to the Dollar). Such a devaluation would also have the effect of reducing the Dollar amount of any of our liabilities and expenses which are payable in NIS (unless such payables are linked to the Dollar). Conversely, any increase in the value of the NIS in relation to the Dollar will have the effect of increasing the Dollar value of our assets which consist of NIS (unless such asset is linked to the Dollar). Such an increase would also have the effect of increasing the Dollar amount of any of our liabilities and expenses which are payable in NIS (unless such payables are linked to the Dollar).

In the years ended December 31, 2007, 2006, 2005, 2004, 2003 the inflation rate in Israel as adjusted for the devaluation of the Israeli currency in relation to the Dollar was 8.6%, 8.1%, (4.5)% 2.8% and 5.7%, respectively. The closing representative exchange rate of the Dollar at the end of each such period, as reported by the Bank of Israel, was NIS 3.846, NIS 4.225, NIS 4.44, NIS 4.603, NIS 4.308 and NIS 4.379, respectively. As a result, the Company experienced increases in the Dollar costs of operations in Israel in 2007, 2006, 2004, 2003 and decreases in 2005.

Effective Corporate Tax Rate

Israeli companies are generally subject to income tax at the declining corporate rate of 29% in 2007, 27% in 2008, 26% in 2009 and 25% in 2010 and thereafter. The Company and its Israeli subsidiaries have accumulated losses for Israel income tax purposes as of December 31, 2007, in the amount of approximately \$36,132. These losses may be carry forward (linked to the Israeli Consumer Price Index (CPI)) and offset against taxable income in the future for an indefinite period.

Grants and Participation

Under the Law for the Encouragement of Industrial Research and Development, 1984 (the Research Law), research and development programs approved by a research committee of the Office of the Chief Scientist (OCS) of Israel 's Ministry of Industry, Trade and Labor, are eligible for grants in exchange for payment to the Government of royalties from the sale of products developed in accordance with the Program. In order to be eligible, the applicant must be an Israeli company that proposes to invest in the development of industrial know-how, the development of new products, the development of new processing or manufacturing procedures or the development of significant improvements to an existing process or product. A committee of the OCS reviews the applications, evaluates the feasibility of the proposal, determines whether or not to approve a grant, and also determines the extent of Chief Scientist funding (within a range specified by the law) for approved projects. Depending on the nature of the project, the OCS grants generally amount up to 50% of the approved research expenses.

Under the Company 's research and development agreements with the OCS and pursuant to applicable laws, the Company is required to pay royalties at the rate of 3.5% of sales of products developed with funds provided by the OCS, up to an amount equal to 100% of the research and development grants (dollar-linked) received from the OCS. The obligation to pay these royalties is contingent upon actual sales of the products. Royalties payable with respect to grants received under programs approved by the OCS after January 1, 1999, are subject to interest on the U.S. dollar-linked value of the total grants received at the annual rate of LIBOR applicable to U.S. dollar deposits at the time the grants are received.

The Research Law requires that the manufacture of any product developed as a result of research and development funded by the Israeli Government take place in Israel. If any of the manufacturing is performed outside of Israel, the Company would ordinarily be required to pay royalties at an increased rate and to increase the aggregate repayment amount to between 120% and 300% of the grant amount, depending on the manufacturing volume that is performed outside Israel, except in special cases that receive the prior approval of the research committee, and subject to certain payments to be made to the Israeli Government (generally an amount no less than the aggregate grants plus interest less royalties paid).

The Research Law also provides that know-how from the research may not be transferred to third parties in Israel without prior approval of the research committee. This approval, however, is not required for the sale or export of any products resulting from such research and development. Approval of such transfer of know-how may be granted in specific circumstances, only if the recipient abides by the provisions of the Research Law and related regulations, including the restrictions on the transfer of know-how and the obligation to pay royalties in an amount that may be increased. The Research Law further provides that the know-how developed under an approved research and development program may not be transferred to any third parties outside Israel.

The Research Law imposes reporting requirements with respect to certain changes in the ownership of a grant recipient. The law requires the grant recipient and its controlling shareholders and interested parties to notify the Office of the Chief Scientist of any change in control of the recipient or a change in the holdings of the significant stockholders of the recipient that results in a non-Israeli becoming an interested party directly in the recipient and requires the new interested party to undertake to the Office of the Chief Scientist to comply with the Research Law. In addition, the rules of the Office of the Chief Scientist may require prior approval of the Office of the Chief Scientist or additional information or representations in respect of certain of such events.

The funds available for Office of the Chief Scientist grants out of the annual budget of the State of Israel have been reduced, and the Israeli authorities have indicated that the government may further reduce or abolish Office of the Chief Scientist grants in the future. Since year 2006, we have not participated in research and development programs supported by the OCS.

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As of December 31, 2007, the Company has an outstanding contingent obligation to pay royalties in respect of OCS grants, in the amount of approximately \$3,462,000, compared to \$3,430,000 as of December 31, 2006.

We are committed to paying royalties to the Fund for the Encouragement of Exports for its participation, by way of grants, in our marketing expenses outside of Israel. Royalties payable are 3% of the growth in exports, from the year we received the grant, up to 100% of the dollar-linked amount of the grant received at the date the grants received.

Since 1996, we have not participated in Fund for the Encouragement of Exports programs.

As of December 31, 2007, the Company has an outstanding contingent obligation to pay royalties of \$83,000 with respect to these grants, compared to \$89,000 on December 31, 2006.

Conditions in Israel

We are incorporated under the laws of Israel. Our offices and product development and manufacturing facilities are located in Israel. As a consequence, we are directly affected by political, economic and military conditions in Israel. Our operations would be substantially impaired if major hostilities involving Israel should occur or if trade between Israel and its present trading partners should be curtailed. See also Section 3D. Risk Factors .

Political and Economic Conditions

Since the establishment of the State of Israel in 1948, a number of armed conflicts have taken place between Israel and its Arab neighbors and a state of hostility, varying from time to time in intensity and degree, has led to security and economic problems for Israel. A peace agreement between Israel and Egypt was signed in 1979. However, economic relations have been limited. A peace agreement between Israel and Jordan was signed in 1994. However, as of the date hereof, Israel has not entered into any peace agreement with Syria or Lebanon. No prediction can be made as to whether any other written agreements will be entered into between Israel and its neighboring countries, whether a final resolution of the area's problems will be achieved, the nature of any such resolution or whether civil unrest will resume and to what extent such unrest would have an adverse impact on Israel's economic development or on our operations in the future. There is substantial uncertainty about how or whether any peace process will develop or what effect it may have upon us. Since October 2000, there has been a substantial deterioration in the relationship between Israel and the Palestinians, which has resulted in increased violence. The future effect of this deterioration and violence on the Israeli economy and our operations is unclear.

In January 2006, Hamas, an Islamic movement responsible for many attacks against Israelis, won the majority of the seats in the Parliament of the Palestinian Authority. The election of a majority of Hamas-supported candidates is a major obstacle to relations between Israel and the Palestinian Authority, as well as to the stability in the Middle East as a whole.

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In addition, the future of the peace process with the Palestinians is uncertain and has deteriorated due to Palestinian violence, with the threat of a large-scale attack by Palestinians on Israeli civilians and key infrastructure remaining a constant concern. The past few years of renewed terrorist attacks by the Palestinians has severely affected the Israeli economy in many ways.

In July 2006, Israel became involved in a major military conflict with the Hizbullah organization in Lebanon, which subjected the north of Israel to missile attacks.

In June 2007, there was an escalation in violence in the Gaza Strip resulting in Hamas effectively controlling the Gaza Strip and a further escalation in violence has occurred during the first few months of 2008. Ongoing violence between Israel and the Palestinians as well as tension between Israel and the neighboring Syria and Lebanon may have a material adverse effect on our business, financial conditions and results of operations. In addition, several countries still restrict business with Israel and with companies doing business in Israel. We could be adversely affected by adverse developments in the peace process or by restrictive laws or policies directed towards Israel or Israeli businesses. Some of our employees are obligated to perform annual reserve duty in the Israel Defense Forces and may, at any time, be called for active military duty. While we have operated effectively under those and similar requirements in the past, no assessment can be made of the full impact of such requirements on us in the future, particularly if emergency circumstances occur. If many of our employees are called for active duty, our business may be adversely affected.

In recent years Israel has been going through a period of recession in economic activity, resulting in low growth rates and growing unemployment. Our operations could be adversely affected if the economic conditions in Israel continue to deteriorate. In addition, due to significant economic measures proposed by the Israeli Government, there have been several general strikes and work stoppages in 2003 and 2004, affecting all banks, airports and ports. These strikes have had an adverse effect on the Israeli economy and on business, including our ability to deliver products to our customers. In 1998, the Israeli currency control regulations were liberalized dramatically. As a result, Israeli citizens can generally freely purchase and sell Israeli currency and assets. The Government of Israel has periodically changed its policies in these areas. There are currently no Israeli currency control restrictions on remittances of dividends on ordinary shares or proceeds from the sale of ordinary shares; however, legislation remains in effect pursuant to which currency controls can be imposed by administrative action at any time.

The costs of our operations in Israel are generally incurred in New Israeli Shekels (NIS). If the inflation rate in Israel exceeds the rate of devaluation of the NIS against the U.S. Dollar in any period, the costs of our Israeli operations, as measured in U.S. Dollars, could increase. Israel's economy has, at various times in the past, experienced high rates of inflation.

5B. Liquidity and Capital Resources

As of December 31, 2007, the Company's long and short term credit, amounted to \$8,314,000, of which \$5,864,000 is credit from Israeli banks and the remainder is from Bank Leumi New York. (See notes 9 and 11 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended December 31, 2007)

As of December 31, 2007, the Company's short term credit, amounted to \$5,028,000, long term loans amounted to \$3,286,000 and cash and cash equivalents amounted to \$4,271,000.

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In connection with the Dimex acquisition in March 2008, we established and used a short term revolving credit line from Bank Leumi LeIsrael, in order to fund a portion of the Dimex purchase price, in the amount of NIS 10.5 million (approximately \$3.2 million based on May 31, 2008 currency exchange rate). The revolving credit line bears interest at prime plus 1.75%, which is payable monthly. An additional three year loans in the amount of NIS 6.9 million (approximately \$2.1 million based on May 31, 2008 currency exchange rate), will be used to make four additional semi-annual installments for payment of part of the consideration in the Dimex acquisition through March 2010. The three-year loan bears interest at prime plus 2%, which is payable monthly.

The company loans are secured by:

- first ranking fixed charges on the goodwill of BOS and its subsidiaries, on our shareholdings in the subsidiaries and on certain bank accounts of Odem; and
- floating charges on all of the assets of BOS and its subsidiaries, owned now or in the future. BOS also guarantees the liabilities of Dimex Solutions to the bank and each of Dimex Solutions and Odem technologies guarantee BOS liabilities to the bank.

In addition, the loan agreements contain various covenants which require, among other things, that we maintain certain financial ratios related to our shareholders equity. The loan terms also restrict substantial asset sales, cash dividends, certain inter-company and shareholders payments.

Pursuant to the Dimex Asset Purchase Agreement, as of May 31, 2008 we are required to pay to the sellers an additional approximately NIS 25 million (approximately \$7.7 million based on May 31, 2008 currency exchange rate), in four installments. The first installment of NIS 15 million is due in September 2008 and the remaining amount is payable in three semi-annual installments through March 2010.

We finance our activities by different means, including equity financings, short and long-term loans, and income from operating activities.

Net cash used in operating activities from continuing operations in 2007 was \$4,595,000 compared to \$1,953,000 in 2006, an increase of \$2.6 million. The increase is attributed to an increase in working capital needs as a result of growth in revenues in year 2007 as compared to year 2006, and to an increase in year 2007 losses as compared to year 2006.

During 2007, cash used in investing activities from continuing operations amounted to \$4,731,000 as compared to cash provided by investing activities in the amount of \$631,000 in 2006. In year 2007 we used \$4.5 million in acquisitions while in year 2006 we had net proceeds of \$655,000 from redemption of marketable securities. The cash provided by investing activities results mainly from redemption of marketable securities.

Net cash provided by financing activities in 2007 amounted to \$11,564,000, which relates mainly to proceeds from share issuance and bank loans. Net cash provided by financing activities amounted to \$1,676,000 in 2006, attributed to proceeds from bank loans and convertible notes.

Working capital requirements will vary from time-to-time and will depend on numerous factors, including but not limited to, the operating results, scope of sales, supplier and customer credit, the level of resources devoted to research and development, new product introductions, and marketing and acquisition activities.

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We have in-balance sheet financial instruments and off-balance sheet contingent commitments. Our in-balance sheet financial instruments consist of our assets and liabilities. Our cash is invested in short-term (less than 3 months) U.S. dollars and NIS interest bearing deposits with banks. As of December 31, 2007, our average trade receivables and trade payables aging days are 85 and 68 days, respectively. The fair value of our financial instruments is similar to their book value. Our off-balance sheet contingent commitments consist of: (a) royalty commitments that are directly related to our future revenues, (b) lease commitments of our premises and vehicles, (c) directors and officers indemnities, in excess of the proceeds received from liability insurance which we obtain, and (d) legal proceedings.

We believe that our cash resources are sufficient to meet our operating needs for at least the next 12 months. In year 2007 we raised equity of \$6.6 million and \$4.8 million net loans. In March 2008 we established a short term revolving credit line from Bank Leumi LeIsrael in the amount of \$3.2 million. An additional three year loan in the amount of \$2.1 million, will be used for payment of part of the consideration in the Dimex acquisition in four semi-annual installments through March 2010. The three year loan bears interest at prime plus 2%, which is payable monthly. It is our intention to seek to raise additional equity and debt financings, to fund additional product development, establish distribution channels in new markets and for the payment of our liabilities related to the acquisition of Dimex. There is, however, no assurance that we shall be able to obtain such financing.

Laurus Convertible Note Financings

On June 10, 2004, the Company entered into a Securities Purchase Agreement with Laurus Master Fund Ltd. under which the Company issued to the Laurus in a private placement (i) a Secured Convertible Term Note of a \$2,000,000 principal amount, due June 10, 2007; and (ii) a warrant to purchase 130,000 Ordinary shares at an exercise price of \$4.04 per share. The warrant is exercisable, in whole or in part, until June 10, 2011.

Pursuant to its undertaking in the Registration Rights agreement with Laurus the Company filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission a registration statement on Form F-3 covering the resale of Ordinary Shares that were issued upon conversion of the Note and that shall be issued upon exercise of the Warrants. The registration statement became effective on March 11, 2005.

On March 23, 2005, after Laurus elected to convert \$308,000 of the principal sum of the convertible note, Laurus was issued 100,000 ordinary shares of the Company. On July 14, 2005, Laurus completed the conversion of the balance of the principal, which had not been previously converted or repaid, and the accrued interest, into an additional 540,293 ordinary shares, for approximately \$1.58 million. On September 29, 2005, the Company entered into a Second Securities Purchase Agreement with Laurus, under which the Company issued to Laurus in a private placement (i) a Secured Convertible Term Note of a \$1.5 million principal amount, due September 2008 and the conversion price into ordinary shares at was \$3.08 per share. As a result of the price per share in the rights offering described below (that was completed on April 16, 2007), the conversion price of the convertible note was reduced to \$2.97 per share, and (ii) a Warrant to purchase 73,052 ordinary shares at an exercise price of \$4.04 per share.

The Warrant is exercisable, in whole or in part, until September 29, 2012, and payment of the exercise price may be made either in cash or in a cashless exercise (or in a combination of both methods). The warrant exercise price is also subject to proportional adjustment in the event of combinations, subdivisions of the ordinary shares or if dividend is paid on the ordinary shares in ordinary shares.

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Pursuant to its undertaking in the Registration Rights Agreement with Laurus, the Company filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission a registration statement on Form F-3 covering the resale of ordinary shares that are issuable upon conversion of the Note and/or exercise of the Warrants, and/or issuable in payment of principal and interest on the Note. The registration statement became effective on February 8, 2006.

On August 17, 2006 the Company entered into and closed a third financing transaction with Laurus. The financing consisted of a \$1.5 million Secured Convertible Term Note with a term of three years. In addition, BOS granted to Laurus a Warrant to purchase up to 73,052 Ordinary Shares, which is exercisable, in whole or in part, until August 16, 2013 at an exercise price of \$4.04 per share for the first 24,351 Ordinary Shares acquirable thereunder, and of \$5.30 per share for the additional 48,701 acquirable thereunder.

The conversion rate under the Note was \$3.08 per share for the first \$500,000 of principal amount payable thereunder and \$4.08 for any additional amount payable thereunder (subject to adjustment). As a result of the price per share in the rights offering described below (that was completed on April 16, 2007), the \$3.08 conversion rate was reduced to \$2.97 and the \$4.08 conversion rate was reduced to \$3.78. The Company also entered into a Registration Rights agreement with Laurus pursuant to which the Company agreed to prepare and file with the Securities and Exchange Commission a registration statement covering the resale of Ordinary Shares that are issuable upon conversion of the Note and/or exercise of the Warrants, and/or issuable in payment of principal and interest on the Note. The registration statement became effective on December 5, 2006.

On June 21, 2007 Laurus Master Fund Ltd. converted the entire outstanding principal amount under its Convertible Notes of approximately \$2,223,000 into 878,670 Ordinary Shares of the Company, at a conversion price of \$2.53.

2005 Private Placement

On May 24, 2005 the Company entered into a Share Purchase Agreement, under which the Company issued and sold to certain Israeli and European investors, in a private placement offering, 953,698 Ordinary Shares at a price of \$2.30 per share for a consideration of approximately \$2,040,000 (net of issuance expenses amounted to \$154,000), and 572,219 warrants to purchase Ordinary Shares reflecting a 60% warrant coverage, exercisable for three years from their date of issuance. The exercise price under the warrants is \$2.50 per Ordinary Share during for the first year from the issuance, and increasing to \$2.75 per Ordinary Share and \$3.03 per Ordinary Share, on the first and second anniversaries of the issuance, respectively. The Company filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission a registration statement covering the resale of the Ordinary Shares issued to the investors, which became effective on February 8, 2006.

Rights Offering

In April 2007 the Company completed a rights offering in which it raised gross proceeds of approximately \$4.4 million by issuing 1,739,398 ordinary shares. In the rights offering, the Company offered its shareholders rights to purchase its ordinary shares at a subscription price of \$2.50 per ordinary share. The rights were traded for one day on both the Nasdaq Global Market and the Tel-Aviv Stock Exchange. The offering ended on April 16, 2007.

2007 Private Placements

On June 26, 2007, the Company entered into a definitive private placement agreement with a European private investor for the issuance of 226,415 Ordinary Shares at a price per share of \$2.65. The Company also entered into a Registration Rights Agreement granting the investor certain incidental registration rights.

In December 2007, the Company entered into a Share Purchase Agreement with Catalyst Fund L.P. and three subsidiaries of D.S. Apex Holdings Ltd., under which the Company issued 833,560 Ordinary Shares at a price of \$2.40 per share (reflecting an aggregate investment of approximately \$2 million), and 541,814 warrants at an exercise price of \$2.76, exercisable for four years from their date of issuance.

The Company has paid 3% in cash and 6% in ordinary shares as placement fees to placement entities related to the aforementioned investors. (see note 18 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended December 31, 2007). The Company also entered into a Registration Rights Agreement pursuant to which the Company shall prepare and file with the Securities and Exchange Commission a registration statement covering the resale of the Ordinary Shares issued to the investors.

5C. Research and Development

We believe that our future growth will depend upon our ability to enhance our existing products and introduce new products on a timely basis. Since we commenced operations, we have conducted extensive research and development activities.

Historically our research and development efforts related to our Communication Solutions, until sold in December 2005. Our current research and development efforts focus on our Mobile & RFID solutions for enterprise logistics and organizational processes and on our software products offering (see Section 4B. Business Overview for the detailed list of our software products).

We intend to finance our research and development activities with our own resources and by raising equity and debt financings.

5D. Trend Information

In the beginning of 2007, BOS adopted a new strategic vision of becoming a worldwide leader in the field of comprehensive Mobile & RFID solutions for enterprise logistics and organizational processes. In light of this vision, BOS effected a reorganization which included replacement of its senior management, relocation to the center of Israel - closer to the business centers and the investment community, and the hiring of highly motivated skilled employees.

BOS continues to execute a growth strategy to strengthen its product offering and distribution channels worldwide. BOS technological infrastructure and future software products offering was upgraded in 2007 by workforce adjustments and through the acquisition of new software technology in connection with the acquisition of the assets of CYMS and of Optimize IT.

In November 2007, we announced the acquisition of Summit, a U.S. based company, situated in New Jersey. Summit transformed BOS into a diversified supply chain company with sales to major international aviation and aerospace manufacturers, and gave its Mobile and RFID solutions a gateway to the U.S. markets.

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In January 2008, we announced the acquisition of the business of Dimex Systems (1992) Ltd. (Dimex), in a deal that transformed BOS into the leading Israeli integrator of AIDC (Automatic Identification and Data Collection) solutions based on Mobile & RFID and Barcode technology.

We believe that these acquisitions will increase our revenues to \$55 million in year 2008, compared to \$24 million in year 2007. However, we do not expect our gross profit margin to change as compared to year 2007. In addition, our 2008 revenues could be adversely affected by the recent slowdown in the financial markets and its impact on the industry and technology markets.

The year 2008 is a year of synergy and integration of our acquisitions. Hence, we expect our 2008 operating expenses to increase as compared to 2007, with the cost-reduction results of synergy and integration to be fully reflected in 2009.

The vast majority of our sales are made in U.S. dollars and significant portion of our expenses is in New Israel Shekels (NIS). The U.S. dollar cost of our operations in Israel is increased by the extent to which the NIS appreciates in relation to the dollar. In 2007, and until May 31, 2008, the dollar devaluated against the NIS by approximately 23.5%, which resulted in a corresponding increase in the U.S. dollar cost of our operating expenses. Further significant devaluation could have an adverse effect on our results of operation and financial condition.

Our recent acquisitions required us to increase our credit facilities in order to finance part of the acquisition and our working capital needs. As a result, we expect our financial expenses in year 2008 to be higher than in year 2007. The acquisitions also generated intangible assets that will cause an increase in the amortization of intangible assets expenses in year 2008 as compared to year 2007.

Our recently acquired subsidiaries, Summit and Dimex have carry forward losses, and a result we may record an income tax benefit in year 2008.

5E. Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

In September 2004 Odem signed a long term sale agreement for the supply of electronic components (components). The agreement provides for a fixed sales price of the components during the term of the agreement thru December 2008.

In May 2008, we announced that we finalized a contract for the sale of components to the strategic Latin American customer. The contract, expected to be signed in the near future, provides for a framework for orders potentially amounting to up to \$25 million during an initial five-year term (until 2012). The contract may be extended for additional five-year terms. Pursuant to the contract, we committed to a fixed components sale price through 2010, which is partly covered by manufacturers obligation for fix prices for part of the period.

Absent the flexibility to increase our prices as a result of increased costs of the components, significant increased costs may adversely impact our financial results. In addition, under the agreements, we are obligated to hold inventory of products necessary for three months of the customer s production. This requires us to incur the costs of purchasing inventory without having an outstanding purchase order for the products. If we are unable to sell products that are purchased to hold in inventory, we may incur write offs and write downs as a result of slow moving items, technological obsolescence, excess inventories, discontinued products and products with market prices lower than cost. Such write offs and write downs could adversely affect our operating results and financial condition.

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As of December 31, 2007 we had no write down of write off of inventory that related to this agreement.

5F. Tabular Disclosure of Contractual Obligations

The following table of our material contractual obligations as of December 31, 2007, summarizes the aggregate effect that these obligations are expected to have on our cash flows in the periods indicated:

| | Payment due by period | | | | |
|---|-----------------------|------------------|------------------|---------------|-------------------|
| | Total | Less than 1 year | 1-3 years | 3-5 years | More than 5 years |
| Long-term loans ⁽¹⁾ | 3,929,000 | 643,000 | 3,278,000 | 8,000 | |
| Accrued severance pay ⁽²⁾ | 798,000 | | | | 798,000 |
| Operating lease - cars | 549,592 | 276,545 | 273,047 | | |
| Purchase obligation for service and inventory | 5,579,407 | 5,579,407 | | | |
| Facilities lease | 410,357 | 163,283 | 243,046 | 4,028 | |
| Total | 11,266,356 | 6,662,235 | 3,794,093 | 12,028 | 798,000 |

(1) Does not include interest.

(2) This amount reflects our accrued severance pay liability. The time for payment of the severance cannot be predicted and, as a result, this amount is presented in the more than 5 years column.

In addition, the above table does not include (i) contingent obligations to pay royalties to the Office of the Chief Scientist and to the Overseas Marketing Fund since the total amount to be paid under the terms of those agreements is a function of future sales, and (ii) contingent legal claims (see Section 8A. Consolidated Statements and Other Financial Information - Legal Proceedings).

Item 6: Directors, Senior Management and Employees

6A. Directors and Senior Management

Set forth below is information regarding our directors and senior management.

| Name | Age | Position |
|------------------------------------|-----|---------------------------------------|
| Mr. Edouard Cukierman ¹ | 43 | Chairman of the Board of Directors |
| Mr. Shmuel Koren | 38 | President and Chief Executive Officer |
| Mr. Eyal Cohen | 39 | Chief Financial Officer |
| Mr. Joel Adler | 54 | Director |
| Mr. Amir Ohad | 44 | Director |
| Mr. Joshua Zoller | 58 | Director |
| Mr. Dan Hoz | 37 | Director |
| Mr. Gérard Limat | 67 | Director |
| Mr. Ronen Zavlik | 47 | Director |

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| | | |
|------------------------------------|----|---|
| Dr. Yael Ilan | 59 | External Director |
| Prof. Adi Raveh | 60 | External Director |
| Mr. Avidan Zelicovsky ¹ | 38 | Head of Supply Chain Solutions, Israel and Europe |
| Mr. Yuval Viner | 45 | Head of Mobile and RFID Infrastructure |
| Mr. Andrew Levi | 45 | Head of Supply Chain Solutions, the Americas |
| Mr. Shai Sadeh | 54 | Head of Mobile and RFID Software |
| Ms. Sari Ellenberg | 50 | Vice President, Resources |

¹Mr. Cukierman and Mr. Zelicovsky are first cousins. There are no other family relationships among the officers and directors.

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Mr. Edouard Cukierman has been a director since May 2003, and Chairman of the Company since June 2003. Mr. Cukierman is the founder and CEO of Catalyst Investments and Chairman of Cukierman & Co. Investment House. Since 1993, Cukierman & Co., Investment House realized 2.7 billion of Corporate Finance transactions. Mr. Cukierman is a former Board member of Orex, MTI Wireless and other technology companies. He was the President and CEO of the Astra Fund. He served as a Board member of Otto Capital, a Singapore based VC fund. He was the former President of the Supervisory Board of Citec-Environment and Services in Paris. He is currently a Board member of Lamina Technologies in Switzerland. He is also on the Board of Sar-El, an Israeli Defense Forces volunteer organization. He serves as an Officer of the IDF Spokesman Unit, and is part of the Hostage & Crisis Negotiation Team (Reserves). Mr. Cukierman holds an MBA from INSEAD, Fontainebleau, France and a B.Sc from the Technion - Israel Institute of Technology.

Mr. Shmuel Koren has been serving as the Company's President and CEO Since November 2006. From 1999 to 2006 Mr. Koren served as the Chief Financial Officer of Visonic Ltd. (LSE: VSC.L; TASE: VSC.TA). Prior to joining Visonic, Mr. Koren worked at Oren and Horowitz (an Israeli CPA firm), where he served for five years as a senior manager specializing in public companies and Israeli IPOs. Mr. Koren is a certified public accountant in Israel. He holds a B.A. degree in Business and Accounting from the Tel Aviv College of Business, an International M.B.A degree from the Herriot-Watt University Business School and a Masters degree in Law (LL.M.) from Bar Ilan University.

Mr. Eyal Cohen was appointed the Company's Chief Financial Officer on January, 2007. From 2004 through 2006 Mr. Cohen served as the Company's controller, and prior to that held the position of Chief Financial Officer at Cellact Ltd. From 1998 to 2001, Mr. Cohen was the controller of e-SIM Ltd. (NASDAQ:ESIMF) and in the years 1995-1997 held an audit manager position in PricewaterhouseCoopers. Mr. Cohen holds a B.A. in Accounting and Business Administration from the College of Management in Tel-Aviv and is a certified public accountant in Israel and in the United States, in the state of Maine.

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Mr. Joel Adler has been a director since June 2005. Mr. Adler is a partner in Mishcon de Reya a leading law firm in London. He specializes in mergers & acquisitions and corporate finance work, in particular international corporate transactions. Joel advises a number of major Israel based companies on their business activities in the UK and Europe and on IPO of foreign companies on the London Stock Exchange (AIM). Mr. Adler joined Mishcon de Reya as a partner in 2006, from the London law firm of Speechly Bircham, where he was a partner from 1999. Previously Mr. Adler was head of the corporate department of Rakisons (now part of U.S. law firm Steptoe & Johnson). He gained his experience with other leading law firms in London Herbert Oppenheimer Nathan & Vandyck (now Denton Wilde Sapte) and DJ Freeman. He is a member of the Israeli Bar and worked for the well-known Israeli law firm Caspi & Co. for two years. Mr. Adler holds a law degree from Bar Ilan University in Israel, and an LLM from London University. He was born and educated in Vienna.

Mr. Ronen Zavlik has been a director since May 2003. He is a partner in the CPA firm of Grinberg-Zavlik, which he founded in 1987. His firm provides a wide range of audit, tax consultancy and CFO services to a wide variety of companies. Mr. Zavlik provides internal auditing services to a number of large companies whose shares are traded on the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange, including Mariv Holdings Ltd, Extra Plastic Ltd., Rapid Vision Ltd., and Optima Management and Investments 66 Ltd. Mr. Zavlik holds a B.A. in Accountancy and Business Management from the College of Management in Tel-Aviv. Mr. Zavlik is a licensed CPA in Israel and a member of the Institute of Certified Public Accountants in Israel.

Mr. Amir Ohad, has been the CEO and President of Kafrit Industries Ltd. in Israel and its subsidiaries in the UK and Germany, since 2005 and until January 2007. Kafrit is traded on the Tel-Aviv Stock Exchange and produces additives and master batches to the plastic industry. Previously, between the years 2000-2005, Mr. Ohad served as the CFO of Scitex Vision Ltd., that was sold to Hewlett-Packard in 2005 and as a member of the Executive Committee of a subsidiary of a corporation traded in NASDAQ. From 1997-2000, Mr. Ohad served as CFO of Giltek Telecommunications Ltd., a company traded on the Tel-Aviv Stock Exchange. Mr. Ohad holds a B.A. in Business Administration and Economics, an MBA in Finance and an M.A. in Economics (Public Economics), all from the Hebrew University in Jerusalem.

Mr. Joshua Zoller, has been serving as Finance Manager of Federman & Sons (Holdings) Ltd., an importer and marketer of coffee and manufacturer and marketer of Liquid fertilizer for the last twenty years. Mr. Zoller currently serves as a director in Ubank Funds Management Ltd., Yachad Physicians and Consumer Club Ltd. Mr. Zoller holds a B.A. in Accounting and Economics from the University of Haifa.

Mr. Dan Hoz, has been serving as the CFO of Valor Computerized System Ltd., a provider of vertically integrated manufacturing productivity solutions to the PCB industry since 2002. Previously, Mr. Hoz was the Vice President of Operations and Finance of CAM Division (Frontline), in Orbotech-Valor. Mr. Hoz is also a former Senior Auditor in the High Tech group of Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu. Mr. Hoz holds a B.A. in Accounting and Economics and an MBA (major in Finance) from Ben Gurion University of the Negev, and is a certified CPA.

Mr. Gérard Limat has been a director of the Company since April 2008. Since 1968, Mr. Limat has held various managerial positions with the Dassault group, which operates in the civil aviation and the military sectors. Mr. Limat is also the founder and CEO of Dasnair, a business plane charter company. In addition, Mr. Limat serves as a director in Générale Immobilière Dassault and in Cendres & Métaux SA, a company that produces semi-finished and finished products for the dental, jewellery and heavy industries. Mr. Limat is a certified public accountant.

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Dr. Yael Ilan Dr. Yael Ilan has been an external director since November 2002. Dr. Ilan is the president of Yedatel Ltd., an economic consulting company, and serves as a director of CI Systems in the technology sector. Until 1998, she served on the board of Bezeq - Israel's Telecommunication Company in which she headed the committee of technological policy and infrastructure and was a member of the audit committee and the committee for strategic planning and investment. From 1998 through 2000 she served as an external director of Elron Industries. In 2000-01 she founded and managed Optichrom, an optical component start-up. From 1995 through 2000 Dr. Ilan served as the head of program of the Broad Band Communication, a consortium of MAGNET - the Israeli Government hi-tech cooperation initiative. From 2002, Dr. Ilan serves as the industrial coordinator in the Electrical Engineering Department of the Technion. In addition, from 2008, she serves as Ismart, MAGNET consortium, program manager. Dr. Ilan holds a Ph.D. in industrial engineering from Stanford University, a Ph.D. in physical chemistry from the Hebrew University and a Masters degree in business administration from the Hebrew University.

Prof. Adi Raveh has been an external director since February 2003. Prof. Raveh is a professor and head of the B.A. Program at the School of Business Administration, Hebrew University, Jerusalem. Since 1998 he serves as an external director at Clal Insurance Company Ltd. Since 2002 he serves as the Chairman of the Board of Jerusalem Capital Markets Underwriting limited. He also serves as a director of Meitav - a Mutual Funds Management company (since 1995), and as a director of Peilim - a Portfolio Management company - part of Bank Hapoalim Group (since 1996). Since 1992 he is a director who represents the Hebrew University at Hi-Tech - a Technology Entrepreneurship located at Har-Hahotzvim, Jerusalem. Prof. Raveh also serves as a director of two start-up companies: A.D.M (Advanced Dialysis Methods Ltd.) and Virtouch Ltd. Between 1994-1999 he served as a director and a member of the executive committee of the Bank of Jerusalem, Ltd. Between 1996-1998 he served as a member of an ad-hoc committee of the Council of Higher Education. In 1999 he served as a member of the Budget Committee for Research at the Israel Science Foundation. Prof. Raveh holds a Ph.D. from the Hebrew University. He is the author of about 50 professional publications, was a visiting professor at Stanford University, Columbia University and Baruch College, N.Y., and has received a number of grants and honors.

Mr. Avidan Zelicovsky is the head of the Supply Chain Solutions Israel and Europe. Mr. Zelicovsky first joined our subsidiary Odem Electronic Technologies 1992 Ltd. in 1996. Mr. Zelicovsky holds a B.A. in Business Administration from the Tel Aviv College of Management and an LL.M. from the Ben-Gurion University.

Mr. Yuval Viner is the head of Mobile and RFID Infrastructure. Mr. Viner joined Dimex Systems (1988) Ltd. in 1993 and was appointed as Dimex System's CEO in 2000. Mr. Viner joined BOS as part of the Dimex acquisition. Mr. Viner is a graduate of the Practical Engineering Academy of Tel Aviv.

Mr. Andrew Levi is the head of Supply Chain Solutions, the Americas. Mr. Levi was appointed President of Summit Radio Corp. in the year 1984. Mr. Levi joined BOS as part of the Summit acquisition. Mr. Levi holds a Bachelor of Science from the Syracuse University in New York.

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Mr. Shai Sadeh has been Senior VP, Connectivity Segment since April 2004. Previously, from 1994 to 2004 he served in several executive capacities at Sintec/Formula Group; he was the founder and CEO of Tochna Veod, a Formula Group company; Manager of IBM iSeries (AS/400) Technical Support team; and founder of the Sintec Group Professional Services Division. Mr. Sadeh has a BA in Social Sciences from Tel Aviv University and is studying towards an M.B.A at the Hebrew University in Jerusalem.

Ms. Sari Ellenberg joined the Company as VP Resources in February 2007. From March 2005 through February 2007, Mrs. Ellenberg held the position of the assistant to the CFO of Visonic Ltd. (LSE:VSC.L; VSC.T). Prior to joining Visonic, Mrs. Ellenberg worked for two years at Elbit Medical Imaging Ltd. (NasdaqGM: EMITF) where she held the position of Deputy Legal Counsel. Prior to joining Elbit, Mrs. Ellenberg was an attorney with the Israeli law firm of Efrati, Galili & Co. Mrs. Ellenberg holds a B.A. in English Linguistics from the Tel-Aviv University, an LL.B. from the Tel-Aviv University School of Law, and an MBA from the Ono Academic College.

6B. Board and Executive Compensation

On February 18, 2003 the shareholders approved compensation for all directors who are not employees or consultants, including directors appointed in the future, at the same rate the external directors of the Company are paid. However, on August 5, 2004 the shareholders approved an exception that Edouard Cukierman, Chairman of the Board, will receive remuneration (retroactively from the date of his nomination in May 2003) as a Board member, under the same terms as all other directors, despite his being (indirectly) a controlling shareholder and senior executive of Cukierman & Co. Investment House Ltd. (a service provider to the Company). On November 7, 2007 the shareholders approved an Active Chairman Agreement with Mr. Edouard Cukierman. Pursuant to this Agreement, in consideration for Mr. Cukierman's services as the Company's Active Chairman in the years 2007-2010, he shall be granted 400,000 options in four equal annual tranches (pro-rated for any part of the Calendar year). The Options shall be in lieu of any compensation, fees or options otherwise payable by the Company to Cukierman as a director. (see Section 7B. Related Party Transactions).

The current rates for all of our directors, are an annual fee of approximately \$6,649 and a participation fee in meetings of approximately \$344. Additionally, the Company's directors are granted options (see Section 6E. Share Ownership). The Company does not have any contracts with any of its non employee/consultant directors, that would provide for benefits upon termination of service.

The following tables present the total compensation paid to or accrued on behalf of all of our directors and officers as a group for the year ended December 31, 2007:

| | Salaries, Directors fees, Service fees, Commissions and Bonus | Pension, Retirement and Similar benefits |
|---|--|---|
| All directors and officers as a group (then 16 persons) | \$ 1,551,790 | \$ 108,907 |

Such remuneration does not include amounts expended by the Company for expenses, including business association dues and expenses reimbursed to said officers, and other fringe benefits commonly reimbursed or paid by companies in the location in which the particular executive officer of the Company is located, as the case may be.

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In 2005 and in 2006, we received CFO services from Mocha Global Managerial Services Ltd., with the services provided by Mr. Nehemia Kaufman. Commencing January 2007, these services are no longer provided and the Company has appointed Mr. Eyal Cohen as its CFO. In 2005 and through October 31, 2006 we received managerial/CEO services from Signum Ltd., with the services provided by Mr. Adiv Baruch. Mr. Baruch was replaced by Mr. Shmuel Koren on November 1, 2006. On May 30, 2007, Mr. Baruch resigned from the Company's Board of Directors. Figure also includes consulting and other fees paid to Cukierman & Co. Investment House Ltd., of which Mr. Edouard Cukierman, the Company's Chairman, is (indirectly) a controlling shareholder.

6C. Board Practices

Our Board of Directors is currently comprised of nine directors, including two external directors. The directors are elected at the annual shareholders meeting, by a simple majority, to serve until the next annual meeting of our shareholders and until their respective successors are elected and qualified, with the exception of the external directors who, by rule of the Companies Law 1999, serve for three years. Our Articles of Association provide that the number of directors in the Company (including external directors) shall be determined from time to time by the annual general meeting of shareholders, provided that it shall not be less than four nor more than eleven. Our Articles of Association provide that the directors may appoint additional directors (whether to fill a vacancy or to expand the Board) so long as the number of directors so appointed does not exceed the number of directors authorized by shareholders at the annual general meeting, and such appointees shall serve until the next annual general meeting.

The Company has determined that Messrs. Adler, Zavlik, Zoller, Ohad, Hoz, Raveh and Limat and Ms. Ilan, who constitute a majority of the Board of Directors, are independent directors under the applicable Nasdaq Stock Market requirements.

Under the Companies Law and the regulations promulgated pursuant thereto, Israeli companies whose shares have been offered to the public in, or that are publicly traded outside of Israel are required to appoint at least two natural persons as external directors. No person may be appointed as an external director if the person, or a relative, partner or employer of the person, or any entity under the person's control, has or had, on or within the two years preceding the date of the person's appointment to serve as an external director, any affiliation with the company to whose board the external director is proposed to be appointed or with any entity controlling or controlled by such company or by the entity controlling such company. The term affiliation includes an employment relationship, a business or professional relationship maintained on a regular basis, control and service as an office holder (which term includes a director).

In addition, no person may serve as an external director if the person's position or other business activities create, or may create, a conflict of interest with the person's responsibilities as an external director or interfere with the person's ability to serve as an external director or if the person is an employee of the Israel Securities Authority or of an Israeli stock exchange. If, at the time of election of an external director, all other directors are of the same gender, the external director to be elected must be of the other gender. The external directors must have professional qualifications to serve as a director, and at least one of the external directors must be a financial expert.

External directors are elected for a term of three years and may be re-elected for one additional three-year term. Each committee of a company's Board of Directors that has the authority to exercise powers of the Board of Directors is required to include at least one external director and its audit committee must include all external directors.

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External directors are elected at the general meeting of shareholders by a simple majority, provided that the majority includes at least one-third of the shareholders who are not controlling shareholders, who are present and voting, or that the non-controlling shareholders who vote against the election hold one percent or less of the voting power of the company.

Under the Companies Law an external director cannot be dismissed from office unless: (i) the Board of Directors determines that the external director no longer meets the statutory requirements for holding the office, or that the external director is in breach of the external director's fiduciary duties and the shareholders vote, by the same majority required for the appointment, to remove the external director after the external director has been given the opportunity to present his or her position; (ii) a court determines, upon a request of a director or a shareholder, that the external director no longer meets the statutory requirements of an external director or that the external director is in breach of his or her fiduciary duties to the company; or (iii) a court determines, upon a request of the company or a director, shareholder or creditor of the company, that the external director is unable to fulfill his or her duty or has been convicted of specified crimes.

Our Articles of Association provide that a director may appoint, by written notice to us, any individual to serve as an alternate director, up to a maximum period of one month, if the alternate is not then a member of the Board. Any alternate director shall have all of the rights and obligations of the director appointing him or her and shall be subject to all of the provisions of the Articles of Association and the Companies Law. Unless the time period or scope of any such appointment is limited by the appointing director, such appointment is effective for all purposes for a period of one month, but in any event will expire upon the expiration of the appointing director's term, removal of the alternate at an annual general meeting, the bankruptcy of the alternate, the conviction of the alternate for an offense under Section 232 of the Companies Law, the legal incapacitation of the alternate, the removal of the alternate by court order or the resignation of the alternate. Currently, no alternate directors have been appointed. A director may appoint an alternate to serve in his place as a member of a committee of the Board of Directors, even if the alternate currently serves as a director, as long as he does not already serve as a member of that committee.

Officers serve at the discretion of the Board or until their successors are appointed.

According to the provisions of our Articles of Association and the Companies Law, the Board of Directors convenes in accordance with the Company's requirements, and at least once every three months. In practice, the Board of Directors convenes more often. Furthermore, our Articles of Association provide that the Board of Directors may also pass resolutions without actually convening, provided that all the directors entitled to participate in the discussion and vote on a matter that is brought for resolution agree not to convene for discussion of the matter. Resolutions passed without convening, shall be passed by an ordinary majority (just as in the case of convened meetings) and shall have the same effect as resolutions passed at a duly convened meeting.

In accordance with the requirements of the Nasdaq Stock Market, commencing on July 31, 2005, nominees for directors will be recommended for selection by a majority of the independent directors.

Audit Committee:

The Companies Law requires public companies to appoint an audit committee comprised of at least three directors, including all of the external directors, and further stipulates that the chairman of the Board of Directors, any director employed by or providing other services to a company and a controlling shareholder or any relative of a controlling shareholder may not be members of the audit committee. The responsibilities of the audit committee include identifying flaws in the management of a company's business, making recommendations to the Board of Directors as to how to correct them and deciding whether to approve actions or transactions which by law require audit committee approval. An audit committee may not approve an action or transaction with a controlling shareholder or with an office holder unless at the time of approval two external directors are serving as members of the audit committee and at least one participated in the meeting at which the action or transaction was approved.

In order to comply with the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, the Board of Directors has expanded the role of the Company's Audit Committee to provide assistance to the Board of Directors in fulfilling its legal and fiduciary obligations with respect to matters involving the accounting, auditing, financial reporting and internal control functions of the Company. In carrying out these duties, the Audit Committee must meet at least once in each fiscal quarter with management at which time, among other things, it reviews, and either approves or disapproves, the financial statements of the Company for the immediately preceding fiscal quarter and conveys its conclusions in this regard to the Board of Directors. The Audit Committee also monitors generally the services provided by the Company's external auditors to ensure their independence, and reviews, and either approves or disapproves, all audit and non-audit services provided by them. The Company's external and internal auditors must also report regularly to the Audit Committee at its meetings, and the Audit Committee discusses with the Company's external auditors the quality, not just the acceptability, of the accounting principles, the reasonableness of significant judgments and the clarity of disclosures in the Company's financial statements, as and when it deems it appropriate to do so.

Under the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, the Audit Committee is also responsible for the appointment, compensation, retention and oversight of the work of the Company's external auditors. However, under Israeli law, the appointment of external auditors requires the approval of the shareholders of the Company. Accordingly, the appointment of the external auditors is approved and recommended to the shareholders by the Audit Committee and ratified by the shareholders. Furthermore, pursuant to the Company's Articles of Association, the Board of Directors is the organ that has the authority to determine the compensation of the external auditors, however, the Board of Directors recently delegated its authority to the audit committee, so that a second discussion by the Board of Directors shall not be necessary.

The Company has determined that the members of the audit committee meet the applicable Nasdaq Stock Market and SEC independence standards.

In 2003 the Company adopted an Audit Committee Charter, which sets forth the responsibilities of the committee.

Remuneration Committee:

The role of the Remuneration Committee is to provide assistance and make recommendations to the Board of Directors regarding matters related to the compensation of employees of the Company. The Remuneration Committee of the Company meets on an ad hoc basis. Under the Israeli Companies Law, generally the Remuneration Committee may only make recommendations to the Board of Directors concerning the grant of options (and in some cases, such grants may need approval of the audit committee, the Board of Directors and the shareholders as well).

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Commencing July 31, 2005, in accordance with Nasdaq rules, the compensation of the Company's Chief Executive Officer and other executive officers is recommended to the Board of Directors by a majority of the independent directors on the Company's Board of Directors.

6D. Employees

As of December 31, 2006, we employed 53 employees. As of December 31, 2007, we employed 93 employees, of which 61 are employed in Israel and the rest are employed in the United States. Of these 93 employees: 7 employees are in administration, 61 employees in marketing and sales, 9 employees in research and development, and 16 employees in manufacturing and related activities. The increase in the numbers of employees is attributed mainly to the acquisition of Summit in November 2007. In addition, as a result of the acquisition of Dimex in March 2008, we increased the number of our employees by 56 employees. We believe that our relations with our employees are satisfactory. We have not experienced a collective labor dispute or a strike.

Israeli labor laws are applicable to all of our employees in Israel. The laws principally concern the length of the work day, minimum daily wages for professional workers, contributions to a pension fund, insurance for work-related accidents, allotment of vacation and sickness days, procedures for dismissing employees, determination of severance pay and other conditions of employment.

All Israeli employers are required to provide a certain escalation of wages in relation to the increase in the Israeli Consumer Price Index. The specific formula of such escalation varies according to agreements reached between the Government of Israel, the Manufacturers Association and the Histadrut, the general labor union in Israel. All of our Israeli employees are covered by comprehensive pension insurance policies. Israeli employees and employers are required to pay predetermined sums to the Israel National Insurance Institute which amounts also include, since January 1, 1995, payments for national health insurance.

6E. Share Ownership

As of May 31, 2008, out of our directors and officers, then consisting of 16 persons, shares held by our officers and directors are as follows:

| Name | Position | Shares | Warrants | Options |
|------------------------------------|---|---------|----------|---------|
| Mr. Edouard Cukierman ¹ | Chairman of the Board of Directors | 40,690 | | 648,876 |
| Mr. Joel Adler ² | Director | 140,925 | 65,217 | 7,500 |
| Mr. Avidan Zelicovsky | Head of Supply Chain Solutions, Israel and Europe | 73,000 | | 450,100 |
| Mr. Andrew Levi | Head of Supply Chain Solutions, the Americas | 180,000 | | |
| Other directors and officers | | | | 475,261 |

¹ Mr. Edouard Cukierman held 21,666 ordinary shares directly, 6,424 ordinary shares through a wholly owned company, E.D.I European Development and Investments Ltd and an additional 12,600 ordinary shares through Cukierman & Co. Investment House & Co. that is indirectly controlled by Mr. Cukierman.

² Brada Investments Limited is discretionary trust of which Mr. Joel Adler, a director of the Company, is one of the beneficiaries. Brada Investments Limited holds 140,925 ordinary shares and 65,217 warrants with an exercise price of \$3.03 per share, which will expire by June 30, 2008. Mr. Joel Adler holds 7,500 options, which he received as a director.

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On February 18, 2003 the Company's shareholders approved the grant of 7,500 options to any future first-time director, who is not an employee or paid consultant of the Company. The terms and conditions of the grant, as approved by the shareholders, are as follows: the exercise price shall be \$1.84; the options will vest over a three year period from the date of grant (one-third vesting every year) and be exercisable within five years from the date of grant. Due to following share fluctuation, at the recommendation of the Board of Directors, the shareholders resolved on August 5, 2004, that future issuances to new directors will have an exercise price equal to the average closing price of the shares on the Nasdaq Global Market on the 20 trading days preceding their appointment.

The shareholders approved on August 5, 2004, that Edouard Cukierman, Chairman of the Board, will be granted 7,500 options under the same terms as all other directors, despite his being (indirectly) a controlling shareholder and senior executive of Cukierman & Co. Investment House Ltd. (a service provider to the Company), and therefore not eligible for options according to the current shareholder resolution.

The shareholders also approved on June 29, 2005, to grant all directors of the Company (including external directors), who are not employees or consultants of the Company (or who have been granted options similar to all directors despite their employment and/or services), an additional 7,500 options to purchase ordinary shares of the Company on the third anniversary of their service as directors, under the same terms approved by the shareholders on February 18, 2003 and as amended on August 5, 2004. Following this decision Edouard Cukierman was granted 7,500 options at an exercise price of \$2.695.

On May 18, 2006 and in November 2007 the shareholders approved to grant Mr. Edouard Cukierman, the Chairman of the Board of Directors, a total of 21,666 ordinary shares (for no consideration), and 633,876 options to purchase ordinary shares of the Company, pursuant to the Company's 2003 Israeli Share Option Plan. (see Section 7B. Related Party Transactions)

Share Option Plans

The purpose of the Share Option Plans is to enable us to attract and retain qualified persons as employees, officers, directors, consultants and advisors and to motivate such persons by providing them with an equity participation in the company. The Section 102 Plan is designed to afford qualified optionees certain tax benefits under the Israel Income Tax Ordinance. The Share Option Plans will expire 10 years after their adoption, unless terminated earlier by the Board of Directors.

The Share Option Plans are administered by the Board of Directors, which has broad discretion, subject to certain limitations, to determine the persons entitled to receive options.

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Under the Share Option Plans, the terms and conditions under which options are granted and the number of shares subject thereto shall be determined by the Board of Directors. The Board of Directors also has discretion to determine the nature of the consideration to be paid upon the exercise of an option under the Share Option Plans. Such consideration generally may consist of cash, or, at the discretion of the Board of Directors, cash and a recourse promissory note.

The ordinary shares acquired upon exercise of an option are subject to certain restrictions on transfer, sale or hypothecation. Options are exercisable and restrictions on disposition of shares lapse pursuant to the terms of the individual agreements under which such options were granted or shares issued.

Due to a tax reform in Israel, after January 1, 2003 the Company may not grant options pursuant to an old Section 102 Plan. Therefore, the Company may not grant any more options pursuant to the 2000 and 1995 Plans described below. Previous grants under these Plans remain unaffected. In any event, after the adoption of the 2003 Plan (see below), the Board of Directors resolved that no further grants shall be made from the previously adopted plans.

2003 Plan

In May 2003 the Company's shareholders approved the adoption of the 2003 Israeli Stock Option Plan, pursuant to which 625,000 ordinary shares were reserved for purchase by the employees, directors, consultants and service providers of the Company and its subsidiaries. Subsequently, the shareholders approved increases of the shares reserved for issuance under the Plan, initially to 1 million, and thereafter to 1.5 million and to 2.6 million. The Board of Directors has resolved that no further grants shall be made from the previous plans. The Company has elected the benefits available under the capital gains alternative. Pursuant to the election made by the Company, capital gains derived by optionees arising from the sale of shares derived from the exercise of options granted to them under Section 102, will be subject to a flat capital gains tax rate of 25% (instead of the gains being taxed as salary income at the employee's marginal tax rate). However, as a result of this election, the Company will no longer be allowed to claim as an expense for tax purposes the amounts credited to such employees as a benefit when the related capital gains tax is payable by them, as the Company was previously entitled to do. The Company may change its election from time to time, as permitted by the Tax Ordinance. There are various conditions that must be met in order to qualify for these benefits, including registration of the options in the name of a trustee (the Trustee) for each of the employees who is granted options. Each option, and any ordinary shares acquired upon the exercise of the option, must be held by the Trustee for a period commencing on the date of grant and ending no earlier than 24 months after the date of grant.

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As of May 31, 2008 we had 1,896,366 options outstanding under this plan (of which 795,622 are vested) with the exercise prices as set forth below:

| Exercise Price Per Share \$ | Outstanding |
|-----------------------------|------------------|
| Less than \$0.01 | 73,000 |
| \$ 1.55 | 7,500 |
| \$ 1.68 | 100,000 |
| \$ 1.84 | 30,000 |
| \$ 2.00 | 2,929 |
| \$ 2.28 | 7,500 |
| \$ 2.40 | 400,000 |
| \$ 2.5 | 7,500 |
| \$ 2.52 | 676,700 |
| | |
| \$ 2.57 | 22,500 |
| \$ 2.58 | 67,261 |
| \$ 2.63 | 7,500 |
| \$ 2.68 | 420,976 |
| \$ 2.70 | 15,000 |
| \$ 3.00 | 48,000 |
| \$ 3.08 | 10,000 |
| | |
| Total | 1,896,366 |

2001 Plan

In March 2002, the Company's shareholders approved the adoption of the 2001 Stock Option Plan, pursuant to which 250,000 ordinary shares were reserved for purchase by the Company's employees, directors, consultants or service providers, as determined by the Board of Directors or its authorized sub-committee. As of May 31, 2008, we had 79,408 options outstanding under this plan, 75,000 at an exercise price of 4.00 per share and 4,408 at an exercise price of \$6.80 per share. All of the outstanding options had vested as of May 31, 2008.

2000 Plan

In April 2001, the Company's shareholders approved our 2000 Employees Incentive Share Option Plan, pursuant to which 112,500 ordinary shares were reserved for purchase. The plan is subject to Section 102 of the Israeli Income Tax Ordinance. As of May 31, 2008, we had 1,250 options outstanding under this plan at an exercise price of 28.00 per share. All of the outstanding options had vested as of April 30, 2008.

1995 Plans

In December 1995, we adopted the following plans: (i) the Stock Option Plan (Incentive and Restricted Share Options) (the ISO/RSO Plan), which provides for the grant of incentive and restricted stock options and (ii) the Section 102 Stock Option/Stock Purchase Plan (the Section 102 Plan) and together with the ISO/RSO Plan, the Share Option Plans.

The Share Option Plans provide for the grant of options to purchase up to an aggregate of 50,000 ordinary shares. As of May 31, 2008, we had 450 options outstanding under this plan at an exercise price of 18.00. All of the outstanding options had vested as of May 31, 2008.

Item 7: Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions**7A. Major Shareholders**

We are not directly or indirectly owned or controlled by another corporation or by any foreign government.

The following table sets forth, as of April 30, 2008, information to the best of the Company's knowledge, as to each person known to the Company to be the beneficial owner of more than five percent (5%) of the Company's outstanding Ordinary Shares. Except where indicated, to the best of the Company's knowledge based on information provided by the owners, the beneficial owners of the Ordinary Shares listed below have sole investment and voting power with respect to those shares. Applicable percentage ownership in the following table is based on 11,357,778 shares outstanding as of May 31, 2008.

The voting rights of our major shareholders do not differ from the voting rights of other holders of our ordinary shares.

| Name and Address | Shares Beneficially Owned | | Warrants |
|---|---------------------------|---------|----------|
| | Number | Percent | |
| Catalyst Fund, LP(1) | 2,117,252 | 18.6% | 477,907 |
| 3 Daniel Frisch Street, Tel-Aviv 64731, Israel | | | |
| D.S Apex Holdings Ltd. (2) | 1,347,692 | 11.9% | 270,907 |
| Discount Tower, 23 Yehuda Halevi st. Tel Aviv | | | |
| SITA S.A. | 878,670 | 7.7% | |
| 27, RTE DE GY 1252 | | | |
| Meinier, Geneva | | | |
| Switzerland | | | |

(1) Catalyst Fund refers collectively to Catalyst Fund L.P., Catalyst Fund II L.P. and Catalyst Fund III, L.P., all of which are limited partnerships organized and existing under the laws of the State of Israel, and which share the same general partner, Catalyst Investments L.P. Mr. Edouard Cukierman may be deemed to have sole voting and dispositive power with respect to the shares held by Catalyst. Mr. Cukierman disclaims beneficial ownership in such shares, except to the extent of his proportionate interest in them as an indirect shareholder in the general partner of Catalyst Fund.

(2) Refers to the holdings of D.S Apex Holdings Ltd. and its affiliates.

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The changes in holdings of the major shareholders over the last three years, are detailed to the best of our knowledge in the table below:

| Holdings as of: | December 31, 2005 | December 31, 2006 | December 31, 2007 | May 31, 2008 |
|------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-----------------|
| Catalyst Fund, LP | 1,292,275 | 1,292,275 | 2,117,252 | 2,117,252 |
| D.S Apex Holdings Ltd. | | | 1,338,885 | 1,347,692 |
| SITA | | | 878,670 | 878,670 |

The shareholders' holdings reflect their voting rights. The Company's major shareholders do not have different voting rights than other shareholders, with respect to their shares.

As of May 31, 2008, there were 40 record holders of ordinary shares, of which 10 were registered with addresses in the United States, representing approximately 60 % of the outstanding ordinary shares. However, the number of record holders in the United States is not representative of the number of beneficial holders nor is it representative of where such beneficial holders are resident since many of the ordinary shares are held of record by brokers and other nominees.

7B. Related Party Transactions

Grant of Shares and Options and to Mr. Cukierman

The shareholders approved on August 5, 2004, that Edouard Cukierman, Chairman of the Board, will be granted 7,500 options at an exercise price of \$1.84 under the same terms as all other first time directors. The shareholders also approved, on June 29, 2005, to grant all directors of the Company, an additional 7,500 options to purchase ordinary shares of the Company on the third anniversary of their service as directors. Following this decision Edouard Cukierman was granted 7,500 options at an exercise price of \$2.695 (see Section 6E. Share Ownership).

On May 18, 2006 the shareholders approved a grant to Mr. Edouard Cukierman of 21,666 ordinary shares (for no consideration), and 233,876 options to purchase ordinary shares of the Company, pursuant to the Company's 2003 Israeli Share Option Plan, at an exercise price of \$2.68. The options' exercise price was equal to the average closing price of the Company's shares on the Nasdaq Global Market on the 20 trading days preceding the shareholders' meeting date at which the grant was approved (the Grant Date). The options vest in three equal parts on the first, second and third anniversary of the Grant Date, and expire from May 2010 through May 2012.

On November 7, 2007 the shareholders approved an Active Chairman Agreement with Mr. Edouard Cukierman. Pursuant to this Agreement, in consideration for Mr. Cukierman's services as the Company's Active Chairman in the years 2007-2010, he shall be granted 400,000 options in four equal annual tranches (pro-rated for any part of the Calendar year). The Options shall be in lieu of any compensation, fees or options otherwise payable by the Company to Cukierman as a director.

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The Options shall vest on a quarterly basis. The exercise price of the Options is \$2.385, which was equal to the weighted average of the closing prices of the Company's Ordinary Shares on the Nasdaq Global Market during the thirty-day period preceding the shareholders approval. Unexercised Options shall expire after five years from their respective grant date.

Pursuant to the Agreement, if the Service is terminated by the Company for no Cause (as defined in the Agreement) then: (i) any unvested Options shall be immediately vested in full as of the date of the termination; (ii) the Company shall grant Cukierman such number of Options amounting, together with Options previously granted, to 400,000 Options, and such additional options shall be vested upon grant; and (iii) the Options shall be exercisable for a period of twenty four (24) months from termination.

If the Service is terminated by Cukierman in circumstances not involving Cause, his vested options shall be exercisable for six (6) months from the date of said termination.

In 2003, the Company's audit committee and Board approved the engagement of Cukierman & Co. Investment House Ltd., to provide non-exclusive investment-banking services and business development services to the Company, effective April 15, 2003. Cukierman & Co. is a company indirectly controlled by Mr. Edouard Cukierman. Since June 26, 2003, he serves as Chairman of the Company's Board, and he is also a co-manager of the Catalyst Fund, the Company's largest shareholder. For its services, Cukierman & Co. is paid a monthly sum of \$10,000 plus VAT, in addition to a success fee of 4%-6% for a consummated private placement. According to its terms, the Company may terminate the agreement at any time, by giving one month prior written notice. The agreement provided that the success fees for securing M&A transactions shall be discussed and drafted as an Addendum to the Service Agreement. Such an Addendum was approved on August 22, 2004, and it provides for a success fee of 3.5% of the proceeds exchanged in such a transaction.

For payments the Company paid and accrued pursuant to the Service Agreement in year 2007 see Note 18 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended December 31, 2007).

Management Agreement with Signum Ltd.

The Company's audit committee, Board of Directors and shareholders had approved an agreement with Signum Ltd. to provide management services to the Company (exclusively through Adiv Baruch who served in the capacity of President and Chief Executive Officer of the Company), effective January 1, 2004. Mr. Adiv Baruch is one of the controlling shareholders of Signum.

Signum was entitled to a monthly gross management fee of NIS 79,698 and was granted options to purchase 216,282 ordinary shares of the Company (equal to five percent (5%) of the Company's issued and outstanding share capital, on a fully diluted and as converted basis, on November 23, 2003). On June 29, 2005, the shareholders approved the grant of 20,000 options to purchase ordinary shares of the Company under the 2003 Israeli Share Option Plan, to Signum, as a bonus for year 2004, at an exercise price of \$3.08 per share, vesting over 24 months from the date of grant in 24 equal parts, 1/24 per month, exercisable until June 2010.

On May 18, 2006, the shareholders approved (i) the grant to Mr. Adiv Baruch of 65,000 ordinary shares (for no consideration) and (ii) the grant to Signum of options to purchase 187,100 ordinary shares of the Company, pursuant to the Company's 2003 Israeli Share Option Plan, at an exercise price of \$2.68. On September 27, 2006, Mr. Baruch notified the Board that he shall be leaving the Company at the end of 2006 at which time the Management Agreement expired. The abovementioned options granted to Signum expired as well. On May 30, 2007 Mr. Baruch resigned from the Company's Board of Directors.

December 2007 Private Placement

In December 2007, the Company entered into a Share Purchase Agreement with two of its shareholders, Catalyst Fund L.P. (Catalyst) and three subsidiaries of D.S. Apex Holdings Ltd. (Apex), under which the Company issued 833,560 Ordinary Shares at a price of \$2.40 per share (reflecting an aggregate investment of approximately \$2 million). In addition, the Company issued to the investors an aggregate of 541,814 warrants at an exercise price of \$2.76, exercisable for four years from their date of issuance.

The Company paid 3% placement fees in cash to Apex and 6% in ordinary shares to Catalyst (see note 18 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended December 31, 2007).

The Company also entered into a Registration Rights Agreement pursuant to which the Company shall prepare and file with the Securities and Exchange Commission a registration statement covering the resale of the Ordinary Shares issued to the investors.

Indemnity Undertakings by the Company to its Directors and Officers

On February 18, 2003, the Company's shareholders approved indemnity undertakings to its directors and officers (including future directors and officers as may be appointed from time to time), in excess of any insurance proceeds, not to exceed, in the aggregate over the years, a total amount of \$2,500,000 (two and a half million dollars). On May 18, 2006, at the recommendation of the audit committee and the Board of Directors, the shareholders approved amendments to the indemnity undertakings, in light of changes to the Companies Law.

7C. Interests of Experts and Counsel

Not applicable.

Item 8: Financial Information

8A. Consolidated Statements and Other Financial Information

Consolidated Financial Statements

See Item 18. Financial Statements .

Sales Outside of Israel

The total amount of revenues of the Company and its subsidiaries from export out of Israel has been as follows:

| <u>Year</u> | <u>Export revenues</u> | <u>% of all revenues</u> |
|-------------|------------------------|--------------------------|
| 2007 | \$ 6,328,000 | 27% |
| 2006 | \$ 6,040,000 | 29% |
| 2005 | \$ 10,693,000 | 44% |

Sales outside of Israel in the year 2007 do not include sales of Summit, in the amount of \$1,684,000.

Legal Proceedings

In April 2006, BOSNOVA EURL, a French company and former distributor of the Company, served the Company with a claim filed with the French Trade Tribunal alleging breach of exclusive distributor rights in France and asserting ownership to certain intellectual property rights in the Company's products. The plaintiff sought an amount of approximately 3.3 million Euros and additional remedies. This claim followed a previous motion for temporary injunctive relief that was filed against the Company's new French distributor, said motion ultimately denied by French Trade Tribunal. On September 18, 2007, the French Trade Tribunal rejected the Company's assertion that jurisdiction is with the Israeli courts, and the Company has appealed this decision. In February 2008, the Company's subsidiary, Boscom Ltd. (now Dimex Solutions Ltd.) filed against BOSNOVA EURL a claim in Israel, for the recovery of a NIS 231,861 debt for purchased products.

In June 29, 2008, the parties entered into a settlement agreement, pursuant to which they waive their respective claims against each other and shall terminate the court proceedings they had initiated on the basis of these claims. In connection with such settlement, the Company agreed to pay BOSNOVA an amount of \$20,000 and offer it a rebate of \$40,000 on future purchases. The Company's financial statements include a provision in this respect.

In January 2008, Mr. Edward Forlander, a former employee of BOScom Ltd., filed a claim against the Company and BOScom in the Labor Court in Tel Aviv, requiring severance payments for the amount of NIS 306,000 and compensation for delay in payment of said severance payments as of the time of the filing of the lawsuit of approximately NIS 207,000. The Company is unable to assess the claim's chance of success, as the case is in preliminary stages. The Company's financial statements include a provision in this respect.

Dividend Policy

The Company does not currently have a dividend policy. The declaration and payment of any cash dividends in the future will be determined by the Board of Directors in light of the conditions existing at that time. This will include our earnings and financial condition. We may only pay cash dividends in any fiscal year, out of profits, as defined under Israeli law. As we cannot currently distribute dividends, no provision has been made for this additional tax in our Financial Statements.

8B. Significant Changes

Not applicable.

Item 9: The Offer and Listing

9A. Offer and Listing Details

Since April 1996, our ordinary shares were traded, and our warrants, until they expired on April 2, 2000, were traded in the over-the-counter market in the United States, and quoted on what is now called the NASDAQ Capital Market under the symbol BOSC and BOSCW, respectively. In September 2000, our shares started to be traded on what is now called the NASDAQ Global Market. In January 2002, our shares began trading also on the Tel-Aviv Stock Exchange, under the symbol BOSC, pursuant to the dual-listing regulations of the Israeli Securities Authority.

In April 2007 we concluded a rights offering in which we raised gross proceeds of approximately \$4.4 million. The rights were traded for one day, April 12, 2007, on both the Nasdaq Global Market and the Tel-Aviv Stock Exchange.

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Exemption from Nasdaq Marketplace Rules

Nasdaq Marketplace Rule 4350(a)(1) allows foreign private issuers an exemption from certain Nasdaq requirements, if the foreign private issuer follows home country practice.

Under the Israeli Companies Law 1999, there is no requirement to send shareholders of a public company a copy of the Company's annual financial statements. The Company's annual financial statements are available through to the Company's public filings both in the United States and in Israel. In reliance on this home country practice, the Company does not distribute its annual financial statements to its shareholder by mail.

In addition, under the Israeli Companies Law 1999 the Company was not required to seek shareholder approval for its 2007 rights offering. The Company has relied on this home country practice for an exemption from Nasdaq Marketplace Rule 4350(i)(1).

Prices set forth below are high and low reported closing prices for our ordinary shares as reported by NASDAQ and the TASE for the periods indicated. All share prices have been retroactively adjusted to reflect the 1:4 reverse stock split effected on May 29, 2003.

| Period | | NASDAQ | | TASE | |
|--------|----------------|-----------|----------|------------|-----------|
| | | High (\$) | Low (\$) | High (NIS) | Low (NIS) |
| 2003 | Annual | 3.97 | 1.67 | 17.42 | 8.00 |
| 2004 | Annual | 4.00 | 1.62 | 14.98 | 8.89 |
| 2005 | Annual | 3.74 | 2.15 | 16.33 | 9.00 |
| 2006 | Annual | 2.97 | 2.11 | 14.58 | 9.64 |
| | First Quarter | 2.97 | 2.39 | 14.58 | 10.87 |
| | Second Quarter | 2.84 | 2.55 | 13.08 | 11.27 |
| | Third Quarter | 2.84 | 2.11 | 12.85 | 9.64 |
| | Fourth Quarter | 2.73 | 2.40 | 11.98 | 10.23 |
| 2007 | Annual | 2.90 | 1.90 | 12.48 | 7.01 |
| | First Quarter | 2.63 | 2.50 | 12.48 | 10.60 |
| | Second Quarter | 2.90 | 2.55 | 11.60 | 10.25 |
| | Third Quarter | 2.74 | 2.30 | 11.85 | 9.50 |
| | Fourth Quarter | 2.49 | 1.90 | 10.90 | 7.01 |
| | December | 2.27 | 1.90 | 10.50 | 7.01 |
| 2008 | January | 2.05 | 1.77 | 7.52 | 6.50 |
| | February | 1.92 | 1.78 | 7.75 | 7.43 |
| | March | 1.92 | 1.48 | 7.75 | 7.75 |
| | April | 1.69 | 1.46 | 6.58 | 6.58 |
| | May | 1.63 | 1.45 | 6.58 | 4.28 |

9B. Plan of Distribution

Not applicable.

9C. Markets

Our securities are traded on the NASDAQ Stock Exchange (symbol BOSC) and the Tel-Aviv Stock Exchange (symbol BOSC).

9D. Selling Shareholders

Not applicable.

9E. Dilution

Not applicable.

9F. Expenses of Issue

Not applicable.

Item 10: Additional Information

10A. Share Capital

Not applicable.

10B. Memorandum and Articles of Association

In March 2002 the Company adopted new Articles of Association, in view of the Israeli Companies Law, 1999. Since then, certain articles of the Article of Association have been amended.

Set forth below is a summary of certain provisions of our Memorandum and Articles of Association. This summary is not complete and should be read together with our Memorandum and Articles of Association, previously filed.

1. *Objects of the Company:*

The Company's objects and purposes are outlined in the Memorandum of Association. These objects include: the development of sophisticated interfaces for IBM mainframe computers; the export of hi-tech products to Europe and the USA; and research, development and manufacture of products in the sphere of communication networks. The Company's Articles of Association (Article 2) allow it to engage in any legal business.

2. *Provisions related to the directors of the Company:*

The Board of Directors may issue shares and other securities, which are convertible or exercisable into shares, up to the limit of the Company's authorized share capital.

(a) Approval of Certain Transactions under the Companies Law:

We are subject to the provisions of the Israeli Companies Law 1999, which became effective on February 1, 2000.

The Companies Law codifies the fiduciary duties that an Office Holder has to the Company. An Office Holder is defined in the Companies Law as any Director, General Manager or any other Manager directly subordinate to the General Manager and any other person with similar responsibilities.

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An Office Holder's fiduciary duties consist of a Duty of Loyalty and a Duty of Care.

The Duty of Loyalty includes: the avoidance of any conflict of interest between the Office Holder's position in the company and his personal affairs; the avoidance of any competition with the company; the avoidance of any exploitation of any business opportunity of the Company in order to receive personal advantage for himself or others; and a duty to reveal to the Company any documents or information relating to the Company's affairs that the Office Holder has received due to his position.

The Duty of Care requires an Office Holder to act at a level of care that a reasonable Office Holder in the same position would employ under the same circumstances. This includes the duty to utilize reasonable means to obtain (1) information regarding the appropriateness of a given action brought for his approval or performed by him by virtue of his position and (2) all other information of importance pertaining to the foregoing actions.

Under the Companies Law, all arrangements with regard to the compensation of Office Holders who are not Directors require the approval of the Board of Directors. Arrangements regarding the compensation of Directors require Audit Committee, Board and Shareholder approval.

The Companies Law requires that an Office Holder of a company promptly disclose to the company's Board of Directors any personal interest that he or she may have, and all related material information known to him in connection with any existing or proposed transaction by the company. This disclosure must be made by the Office Holder, whether orally or in writing, no later than the first meeting of the Company's Board of Directors, which discusses the particular transaction. An Office Holder is deemed to have a personal interest if he, certain members of his family, or a corporation in which he or any one of those family members is a 5% or greater shareholder or exercises or has the right to exercise control, has an interest in a transaction with the company. An Extraordinary Transaction is defined as a transaction - other than in the ordinary course of business, not on market terms, or that is likely to have a material impact on the company's profitability, assets or liabilities.

In the case of a transaction that is not an Extraordinary Transaction, after the office holder complies with the above disclosure requirements, only board approval is required. The transaction must not be adverse to the company's interests. In the case of an Extraordinary Transaction, the company's Audit Committee and the Board of Directors, and, under certain circumstances, the shareholders of the company must approve the transaction, in addition to any approval stipulated by the Articles of Association. An Office Holder who has a personal interest in a matter that is considered at a meeting of the Board of Directors or the Audit Committee may not be present at this meeting or vote on this matter, unless a majority of the members of the Board of Directors or Audit Committee, respectively, have a personal interest in the matter, in which case they may all be present and vote, after which the matter must be approved by the shareholders of the Company.

(b) Borrowing powers exercisable by the Directors are not specifically outlined in the Company's Articles of Association, however, according to Article 15: Any power of the Company which has not been vested in another organ pursuant to the Companies Law or the articles may be exercised by the Board of Directors .

(c) The Company's Articles of Association do not contain provisions regarding the retirement of directors under an age limit requirement, nor do they contain a provision requiring a Director to hold any Company shares in order to qualify as a Director.

3. With regard to the rights, preferences and restrictions attaching to the shares, the Company's Articles of Association provide the following:

(a) Dividends, Rights to Share in the Company's Profits and Rights to Share in any Surplus upon Liquidation

All holders of paid-up ordinary shares of the Company have an equal right to participate in the distribution of (i) dividends, whether by cash or by bonus shares; (ii) Company assets; and (iii) the Company's surplus assets upon winding up, all pro rata to the nominal value of the shares held by them (Articles 4.2.2, 4.2.3 and 7.3).

The Board of Directors is the organ authorized to decide upon the distribution of dividends and bonus shares (Article 26). The shareholders who are entitled to a dividend are the shareholders on the date of the resolution for the dividend or on a later date if another date is specified in the resolution on the dividend's distribution. If the Board of Directors does not otherwise determine, any dividend may be paid by way of a cheque or payment order that shall be sent by mail in accordance with the registered address of the shareholder or person entitled thereto, or in the case of registered joint shareholders to the shareholder whose name appears first in the shareholders' register in relation to the joint shareholding. Every such cheque shall be drawn up to the order of the person to whom it is being sent. The receipt of a person who on the date of the dividend's declaration is listed in the shareholders' register as the holder of any share or, in the case of joint shareholders, of one of the joint shareholders shall serve as confirmation of all the payments made in connection with such share. For the purpose of implementing any resolution pursuant to the provisions of this paragraph, the Board of Directors may settle, as it deems fit, any difficulty arising in relation to the distribution of the dividend and/or bonus shares, including determine the value for the purpose of the said distribution of certain assets and resolve that payments in cash shall be made to members in reliance upon the value thus determined, determine regulations in relation to fractions of shares or in relation to non-payment of amounts less than NIS 200.

(b) Voting Rights

All holders of paid-up ordinary shares of the Company have an equal right to participate in and vote at the Company's general meetings, whether ordinary or special, and each of the shares in the Company shall entitle its holder, present at the meeting and participating in the vote, himself, by proxy or through a voting instrument, to one vote (Article 4.2.1). Such voting rights may be affected in the future by the grant of any special voting rights to the holders of a class of shares with preferential rights. Shareholders may vote either in person or through a proxy or voting instrument, unless the Board of Directors prohibited voting through a voting instrument on a certain matter and stated so in the notice of the meeting (Articles 14.1 and 14.6). A resolution at the general meeting shall be passed by an ordinary majority unless another majority is specified in the Companies Law or the Company's Articles of Association (Article 14.3).

(c) Election of Directors.

The Company's directors are elected by the shareholders at a shareholders' meeting. The Ordinary Shares do not have cumulative voting rights in the election of directors. The holders of Ordinary Shares conferring more than 50% of the voting power present by person or by proxy at the shareholders' meeting, have the power to elect the directors. The directors elected shall hold office until the next annual meeting, or sooner if they cease to hold office pursuant to the provisions of the Company's Articles. In addition, the Board of Directors may appoint a director (to fill a vacancy or otherwise) between shareholder meetings, and such appointment shall be valid until the next annual meeting or until such appointee ceases to hold office pursuant to the provisions of the Company's Articles. In compliance with the Companies Law, the Company has two external directors. The external directors are also appointed by the shareholders and their term of office is three years. Directors of the Company stand for reelection at every annual meeting (Article 16.2) and not at staggered intervals, with the exception of the External directors who are appointed for a period of 3 years under the Israeli Companies Law, 1999.

(d) Redemption

The Company may, subject to any applicable law, issue redeemable securities on such terms as determined by the Board of Directors, provided that the general meeting of shareholders approves the Board of Directors' recommendation and the terms determined (Article 27).

(e) Capital Calls by the Company

The Board of Directors may only make calls for payment upon shareholders in respect of monies not yet paid for shares held by them (Article 7.2).

(f) Discrimination

No provision in the Company's Articles of Association discriminates against an existing or prospective holder of securities, as a result of such shareholder owning a substantial amount of shares.

4. Modification of Rights of Holders of Stock

The general meeting of shareholders may resolve to create new shares of an existing class or of a new class with special rights and/or restrictions (Article 9.1).

So long as not otherwise provided in the shares' issue terms and subject to the provisions of any law, the rights attached to a particular class of shares may be altered, after a resolution is passed by the Company and with the approval of a resolution passed at a general meeting of the holders of the shares of such class or the written agreement of all the class holders. The provisions of the Company's Articles of Association regarding general meetings shall apply, mutatis mutandis, to a general meeting of the holders of a particular class of shares (Article 10.1). The rights vested in the holders of shares of a particular class that were issued with special rights shall not be deemed to have been altered by the creation or issue of further shares ranking equally with them, unless otherwise provided in such shares' issue terms (Article 10.2).

The above mentioned conditions are not more onerous than is required by law.

5. Annual General Meetings and Extraordinary General Meetings

General meetings shall be convened at least once a year at such place and time as determined by the Board of Directors but no later than 15 months from the last general meeting. Such general meetings shall be called "annual meetings". The Company's other meetings shall be called "special meetings" (Article 12.1). The annual meeting's agenda shall include a discussion of the Board of Directors' reports and the financial statements as required at law. The annual meeting shall appoint an auditor, appoint the directors pursuant to these articles and discuss all the other matters which must be discussed at the Company's annual general meeting, pursuant to these articles or the Law, as well as any other matter determined by the Board of Directors (Article 12.2).

The Board of Directors may convene a special meeting pursuant to its resolution and it must convene a general meeting if it receives a written requisition from any one of the following (hereinafter referred to as "requisition") (i) two directors or one quarter of the directors holding office; and/or (ii) one or more shareholders holding at least 5% of the issued capital and at least 1% of the voting rights in the Company; and/or (iii) one or more shareholders holding at least 5% of the voting rights in the Company (Article 12.3). A requisition must detail the objects for which the meeting must be convened and shall be signed by the persons requisitioning it and sent to the Company's registered office. The requisition may be made up of a number of documents in an identical form of wording, each of which shall be signed by one or more of the persons requisitioning the meeting (Article 12.4). Where the Board of Directors is required to convene a special meeting, it shall do so within 21 days of the requisition being submitted to it, for a date that shall be specified in the invitation and subject to the law (Article 12.5).

Notice to the Company's members regarding the convening of a general meeting shall be sent to all the shareholders listed in the Company's shareholders' register at least 21 days prior to the meeting and shall be published in other ways insofar as required by the law. The notice shall include the agenda, proposed resolutions and arrangements with regard to a written vote. The accidental omission to give notice of a meeting to any member, or the non-receipt of notice sent to such member, shall not invalidate the proceedings at such meeting (Article 12.6).

The shareholders entitled to participate in and vote at the general meeting are the shareholders on the date specified by the Board of Directors in the resolution to convene the meeting, and subject to the law (Article 14.1).

No discussions may be commenced at the general meeting unless a quorum is present at the time of the discussion's commencement. A quorum is the presence of at least two shareholders holding at least 33% of the voting rights (including presence through a proxy or a voting instrument), within half an hour of the time fixed for the meeting's commencement (Article 13.1). If no quorum is present at a general meeting within half an hour of the time fixed for the commencement thereof, the meeting shall be adjourned for one week, to the same day, time and place, or to a later time if stated in the invitation to the meeting or in the notice of the meeting (hereinafter referred to as "the adjourned meeting") (Article 13.2). The quorum for the commencement of the adjourned meeting shall be any number of participants.

The Articles of Association provide that all shareholder resolutions shall be passed by an ordinary (simple) majority of the votes cast, unless another majority is specified in the Companies Law or in the Articles (Article 14.3).

6. Limitations on the rights to own securities

There are no limitations on the rights to own the Company's securities, including the rights of non-residents or foreign shareholders to do so.

7. Change of Control

Under the Companies Law, a merger is generally required to be approved by the shareholders and Board of Directors of each of the merging companies. Shareholder approval isn't required if the company that will not survive is controlled by the surviving company. Additionally, the law provides some exceptions to the shareholder approval requirement in the surviving company. If the share capital of the company that will not be the surviving company is divided into different classes of shares, the approval of each class is also required, unless determined otherwise by the court. A majority of votes approving the merger shall suffice, unless the company (like ours) was incorporated in Israel prior to the Companies Law of 1999, in which case a majority of 75% of the voting power is needed in order to approve the merger. Additionally, unless the court determines differently, a merger will not be approved if it is objected to by a majority of the shareholders present at the meeting, after excluding the shares held by the other party to the merger, by any person who holds 25% or more of the other party to the merger and by the relatives of and corporations controlled by these persons. Upon the request of a creditor of either party to the proposed merger, the court may delay or prevent the merger if it concludes that there exists a reasonable concern that, as a result of the merger, the surviving company will be unable to satisfy the obligations of any of the parties of the merger. Also, a merger can be completed only after all approvals have been submitted to the Israeli Registrar of Companies and provided that 30 days have elapsed since shareholder approval was received and 50 days have elapsed from the time that a proposal for approval of the merger was filed with the Registrar.

The Companies Law also provides that an acquisition of shares in a public company must be made by means of a tender offer if, as a result of the acquisition, the purchaser would become a holder of 25% or more of the voting power at general meetings. This rule does not apply if there is already another holder of 25% or more of the voting power at general meetings. Similarly, the Companies Law provides that an acquisition of shares in a public company must be made by means of a tender offer if, as a result of the acquisition, the purchaser would become a holder of more than 45% of the voting power of the company. This rule does not apply if someone else already holds 45% of the voting power of the company. An acquisition from a 25% or 45% holder, which turns the purchaser into a 25% or 45% holder respectively, does not require a tender offer. An exception to the tender offer requirement may also apply when the additional voting power is obtained by means of a private placement approved by the general meeting of shareholders. These tender offer requirements do not apply to companies whose shares are listed for trading outside of Israel if, under local law or the rules of the stock exchange on which their shares are traded, there is a limitation on the percentage of control which may be acquired or the purchaser is required to make a tender offer to the public.

Under the Companies Law, a person may not acquire shares in a public company if, after the acquisition, he will hold more than 90% of the shares or more than 90% of any class of shares of that company, unless a tender offer is made to purchase all of the shares or all of the shares of the particular class. The Companies Law also provides that as long as a shareholder in a public company holds more than 90% of the company's shares or of a class of shares, that shareholder shall be precluded from purchasing any additional shares (an exemption exists where the shareholder held prior to and following February 2000, over 90% of any class of shares, in which case he may purchase additional shares by a tender offer that was accepted by a majority of the offerees). If a tender offer is accepted and less than 5% of the shares of the company are not tendered, all of the shares will transfer to the ownership of the purchaser. If 5% or more of the shares of the company are not tendered, the purchaser may not purchase shares in a manner which will grant him more than 90% of the shares of the company.

8. Disclosing share ownership

The Company has no bylaw provisions governing the ownership threshold, above which shareholder ownership must be disclosed.

10C. Material Contracts

All material contracts have been described in detail throughout this form, wherever applicable.

10D. Exchange Controls

All exchange control restrictions previously imposed by the State of Israel have been removed, although there are still reporting requirements for foreign currency transactions. Legislation remains in effect, however, pursuant to which currency controls can be imposed by administrative action at any time.

At this time, due to the removal of the restrictions, non-residents of Israel who purchase our ordinary shares will be able to convert any proceeds from the sale of these ordinary shares, as well as dividend and liquidation distributions, if any, into non-Israeli currency. There are no limitations on the Company's ability to import and export capital.

10E. Taxation

The following is a summary of the material Israeli tax consequences, Israeli foreign exchange regulations and certain Israeli government programs affecting the Company.

To the extent that the discussion is based on new tax or other legislation that has not been subject to judicial or administrative interpretation, there can be no assurance that the views expressed in the discussion will be accepted by the tax or other authorities in question. The discussion is not intended, and should not be construed, as legal or professional tax advice and is not exhaustive of all possible tax considerations.

ISRAELI TAX CONSIDERATIONS

The following is a description of material tax consequences regarding the ownership and disposition of our ordinary shares under Israeli tax laws to which our shareholders may be subject. The information below does not apply to specific persons or cover specific situations. Therefore, you are advised to consult your own tax advisor as to particular tax consequences unique to you related to an investment in our ordinary shares including the effects of applicable Israeli or foreign or other tax laws and possible changes in the tax laws.

To the extent that the discussion is based on legislation yet to be judicially or administratively interpreted, we cannot assure you that the views we express herein will accord with any such interpretation in the future.

Tax Consequences Regarding Disposition of Our Ordinary Shares

In general, Israel imposes capital gains tax on the sale of capital assets, including shares of Israeli companies by both Israeli residents and non-Israeli resident shareholders, unless a specific exemption is available or unless a tax treaty between Israel and the shareholders' country of residence provide otherwise. Shareholders that are not Israeli residents are generally exempt from Israeli capital gains tax on any gain derived from the sale of our ordinary shares, provided that such gains did not derive from a permanent establishment of such shareholders in Israel. However, non-Israeli corporations will not be entitled to the foregoing exemption if an Israeli resident (a) has a controlling interest of 25% or more in such non-Israeli corporation; or (b) is the beneficiary of or is entitled to 25% or more of the revenues or profits of such non-Israeli corporation, whether directly or indirectly.

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In certain instances where our non-Israeli shareholders may be liable to Israeli tax on the sale of our ordinary shares, the payment of the consideration may be subject to Israeli withholding tax.

In addition, the sale, exchange or disposition of our ordinary shares by shareholders who are U.S. residents (within the meaning of the U.S.-Israel Tax Treaty) holding the ordinary shares as a capital asset will be also exempt from Israeli capital gains tax under the U.S.-Israel Tax Treaty, unless, either (i) the shareholders hold, directly or indirectly, shares representing 10% or more of our voting shares during any part of the 12-month period preceding such sale, exchange or disposition; or (ii) the capital gains arising from such sale, exchange or disposition are attributable to a permanent establishment of the shareholders located in Israel. In such case, the shareholders would be subject to Israeli capital gain tax, to the extent applicable, as mentioned above. However, under the U.S.-Israel Tax Treaty, the U.S. resident would be permitted to claim a credit for such taxes against the U.S. federal income tax imposed on the sale, exchange or disposition, subject to the limitation in the U.S. law applicable to foreign tax credits. The U.S.-Israel Tax Treaty does not relate to U.S. state or local taxes.

Israeli individual shareholders selling our ordinary shares are subject to 20% tax rate on any real capital gain accrued after January 1, 2003, or 25% tax rate if such individual shareholder holds more than 10% interest in the company. Israeli corporate shareholders (which were not subject to the provisions of the Inflationary Adjustments Law, prior to the publishing of amendment no. 147 to the Income Tax Ordinance, in 2005), selling our ordinary shares are subject to a 25% tax rate on any real capital gain. Israeli corporate shareholders which were subject in 2005 to the provisions of the Inflationary Adjustments Law, selling our ordinary shares are subject to the regular corporate tax rates on any capital gain.

Taxes Applicable to Dividends distributed

Non-residents of Israel are generally subject to Israeli income tax on the receipt of dividends paid on our ordinary shares at the rate of 20%, which tax will be withheld at source, unless a different rate is provided in a treaty between Israel and the shareholder's country of residence.

Under the U.S.-Israel Tax Treaty, the maximum rate of tax withheld in Israel on dividends paid to a holder of our ordinary shares who is a U.S. resident (within the meaning of the U.S.-Israel Tax Treaty) is 25%. Furthermore, the maximum rate of withholding tax on dividends, that are paid to a U.S. corporation holding 10% or more of our outstanding voting capital during the part of the tax year that precedes the date of the payment of the dividend and during the whole of its prior tax year, is 12.5%. This reduced rate will not apply if more than 25% of our gross income consists of interest or dividends, other than dividends or interest received from a subsidiary corporation 50% or more of the outstanding shares of the voting shares of which are owned by the company. In order to obtain such a reduced tax rate, it is necessary to submit an application to the tax assessing officer. Israeli resident individuals are generally subject to Israeli income tax on the receipt of dividends paid on our ordinary shares, other than bonus shares (share dividends) or stock dividends, at the rate of 20%. Dividends paid on our ordinary shares to Israeli companies are exempt from such tax, except for dividends distributed from income derived outside of Israel, which are subject to the 25% tax rate.

General Corporate Tax Structure

Israeli companies are generally subject to income tax on their taxable income at the rate of 31% for the year 2006, 29% for 2007, 27% for 2008, 26% for 2009 and 25% for year 2010 and thereafter, and are subject to capital gains tax at a rate of 25% for capital gains (other than gains deriving from the sale of listed securities) derived after January 1, 2003.

Tax Benefits and Grants for Research and Development

Israeli tax law allows, under certain conditions, a tax deduction in the year incurred for expenditures (including capital expenditures) in scientific research and development projects, if the expenditures are approved by the relevant Israeli government ministry, determined by the field of research, the research and development is for the promotion of the enterprise and is carried out by or on behalf of the company seeking such deduction.

In case the tax deduction, in the year research and development expenditures are incurred, is not approved by the relevant Israeli government ministry, the Company will be entitled for the tax deduction over a period of three years.

Special Provisions Relating to Taxation Under Inflationary Conditions

BOS and its Israeli subsidiaries are taxed under the Income Tax Law (Inflationary Adjustments), 1985, generally referred to as the Inflationary Adjustments Law. The Inflationary Adjustments Law is highly complex and represents an attempt to overcome the problems presented to a traditional tax system by an economy undergoing rapid inflation. Its features, which are material to us, are summarized as follows:

- Where a company's equity, as calculated under the Inflationary Adjustments Law, exceeds the depreciated cost of its fixed assets (as defined in the Inflationary Adjustments Law), a deduction from taxable income is permitted equal to the excess multiplied by the applicable annual rate of inflation. The maximum deduction permitted in any single tax year is 70% of taxable income, with the unused portion permitted to be carried forward, linked to the Israeli consumer price index. The unused portion that was carried forward may be deductible in full in the following year.
- Where a company's depreciated cost of fixed assets exceeds its equity, then the excess multiplied by the applicable annual rate of inflation is added to taxable income. (hereinafter: Inflation supplement). Note, the inflation supplement will only be added to the corporate income but not to other incomes such as capital gains.
- Subject to specified limitations, depreciation deductions on fixed assets and losses carried forward are adjusted for inflation based on the change in the consumer price index.

The Minister of Finance may, with the approval of the Knesset Finance Committee, determine by decree, during a certain fiscal year (or until February 28th of the following year) in which the rate of increase of the Israeli consumer price index would not exceed or did not exceed, as applicable, 3.0%, that some or all of the provisions of the Inflationary Adjustments Law shall not apply with respect to such fiscal year, or that the rate of increase of the Israeli consumer price index relating to such fiscal year shall be deemed to be 0%, and to make the adjustments required to be made as a result of such determination.

U.S. TAXATION

Subject to the limitations described herein, the following is a discussion of the material U.S. federal income tax consequences of the purchase, ownership and disposition of our ordinary shares to a U.S. holder. A U.S. holder is a beneficial owner of our ordinary shares who is:

an individual who is a citizen or resident of the United States for U.S. federal income tax purposes;

a corporation (or other entity taxable as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes) created or organized under the laws of the United States or any political subdivision thereof or the District of Columbia;

an estate, the income of which is includible in gross income for U.S. federal income tax purposes regardless of its source; or

a trust (i) if a U.S. court is able to exercise primary supervision over its administration and one or more U.S. persons have the authority to control all of its substantial decisions or (ii) that has in effect a valid election under applicable U.S. Treasury Regulations to be treated as a U.S. person.

A non-U.S. holder is a beneficial owner of our ordinary shares that is not a U.S. holder. Unless otherwise specifically indicated, this discussion does not consider the U.S. federal income tax consequences to a person that is a non-U.S. holder of our ordinary shares and considers only U.S. holders that will own the ordinary shares as capital assets (generally for investment).

If a partnership (or any other entity treated as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes) holds our ordinary shares, the tax treatment of the partnership and a partner in such partnership will generally depend on the status of the partner and the activities of the partnership. Such a partner or partnership should consult its tax advisor as to its tax consequences.

This discussion is based on current provisions of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the Code), current and proposed Treasury Regulations promulgated under the Code and administrative and judicial interpretations of the Code, all as currently in effect and all of which are subject to change, possibly with retroactive effect. This discussion does not address all aspects of U.S. federal income taxation that may be relevant to any particular U.S. holder based on the U.S. holder's particular circumstances. In particular, this discussion does not address the U.S. federal income tax consequences to U.S. holders who are broker-dealers or who own, directly, indirectly or constructively, 10% or more (by voting power) of our company, real estate investment trusts, regulated investment companies, grantor trusts, U.S. holders holding the ordinary shares as part of a hedging, straddle or conversion transaction, U.S. holders whose functional currency is not the U.S. dollar, insurance companies, tax-exempt organizations, financial institutions, persons that receive ordinary shares as compensation for the performance of services, certain former citizens or long-term residents of the United States and persons subject to the alternative minimum tax, who may be subject to special rules not discussed below. Additionally, this discussion does not address the possible application of U.S. federal estate or gift taxes or any aspect of state, local or non-U.S. tax laws.

Each holder of our ordinary shares is advised to consult his or her tax advisor with respect to the specific U.S. federal, state, local and foreign income tax consequences to him or her of purchasing, holding or disposing of our ordinary shares.

U.S. Holders of Ordinary Shares

Taxation of distributions on ordinary shares

Subject to the discussion below under Tax consequences if we are a passive foreign investment company, a distribution paid by us with respect to our ordinary shares, including the amount of any non-US taxes withheld, to a U.S. holder will be treated as dividend income to the extent that the distribution does not exceed our current and accumulated earnings and profits, as determined for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Dividends that are received with respect to ordinary shares by U.S. holders that are individuals, estates or trusts generally will be taxed at the rate applicable to long-term capital gains (currently a maximum rate of 15% for the taxable years beginning on or before December 31, 2010), provided that such dividends meet the requirements of qualified dividend income. Dividends that fail to meet such requirements, and dividends received by corporate U.S. holders, are taxed at ordinary income rates. No dividend received by a U.S. holder will be a qualified dividend (1) if the U.S. holder held the ordinary share with respect to which the dividend was paid for less than 61 days during the 121-day period beginning on the date that is 60 days before the ex-dividend date with respect to such dividend, excluding for this purpose, under the rules of Code section 246(c), any period during which the U.S. holder has an option to sell, is under a contractual obligation to sell, has made and not closed a short sale of, is the grantor of a deep-in-the-money or otherwise nonqualified option to buy, or has otherwise diminished its risk of loss by holding other positions with respect to, such ordinary share (or substantially identical securities); or (2) to the extent that the U.S. holder is under an obligation (pursuant to a short sale or otherwise) to make related payments with respect to positions in property substantially similar or related to the ordinary share with respect to which the dividend is paid. If we were to be a passive foreign investment company (as such term is defined in the Code) for any taxable year, dividends paid on our ordinary shares in such year or in the following taxable year would not be qualified dividends. In addition, a non-corporate U.S. holder will be able to take a qualified dividend into account in determining its deductible investment interest (which is generally limited to its net investment income) only if it elects to do so; in such case the dividend will be taxed at ordinary income rates.

The amount of any distribution which exceeds the amount treated as a dividend will be treated first as a non-taxable return of capital, reducing the U.S. holder's tax basis in its ordinary shares to the extent thereof, and then as capital gain from the deemed disposition of the ordinary shares. Corporate holders will not be allowed a deduction for dividends received in respect of the ordinary shares.

Dividends paid by us in NIS will be included in the gross income of U.S. holders at the dollar amount of the dividend (including any non-U.S. taxes withheld therefrom), based upon the spot rate of exchange in effect on the date the distribution is included in income. U.S. holders will have a tax basis in the NIS for U.S. federal income tax purposes equal to that dollar value. Any subsequent gain or loss in respect of the NIS arising from exchange rate fluctuations will generally be taxable as U.S. source ordinary income or loss.

Subject to the limitations set forth in the Code and the Treasury Regulations thereunder, U.S. holders may elect to claim as a foreign tax credit against their U.S. federal income tax liability the non-U.S. income tax withheld from dividends received in respect of the ordinary shares. The limitations on claiming a foreign tax credit include, among others, computation rules under which foreign tax credits allowable with respect to specific classes of income cannot exceed the U.S. federal income taxes otherwise payable with respect to each such class of income. In this regard, dividends paid by us generally will be foreign source passive income for U.S. foreign tax credit purposes. U.S. holders that do not elect to claim a foreign tax credit may instead claim a deduction for the non-U.S. income tax withheld if they itemize deductions. The rules relating to foreign tax credits are complex, and you should consult your tax advisor to determine whether and to what extent you would be entitled to this credit. A U.S. holder will be denied a foreign tax credit for non-U.S. income taxes withheld from a dividend received on the ordinary shares (i) if the U.S. holder has not held the ordinary shares for at least 16 days of the 31-day period beginning on the date which is 15 days before the ex-dividend date with respect to such dividend or (ii) to the extent the U.S. holder is under an obligation to make related payments with respect to positions in substantially similar or related property. Any days during which a U.S. holder has substantially diminished its risk of loss on the ordinary shares are not counted toward meeting the required 16-day holding period. Distributions of current or accumulated earnings and profits generally will be foreign source passive income for U.S. foreign tax credit purposes.

Taxation of the disposition of ordinary shares

Subject to the discussion below under Tax consequences if we are a passive foreign investment company, upon the sale, exchange or other disposition of our ordinary shares, a U.S. holder will recognize capital gain or loss in an amount equal to the difference between the amount realized on the disposition and the U.S. holder's tax basis in the ordinary shares. The gain or loss recognized on the disposition of the ordinary shares will be long-term capital gain or loss if the U.S. holder held the ordinary shares for more than one year at the time of the disposition (long-term capital gains are currently taxable at a maximum rate of 15% for taxable years beginning on or before December 31, 2010). Capital gain from the sale, exchange or other disposition of ordinary shares held for one year or less is short-term capital gain. Gain or loss recognized by a U.S. holder on a sale, exchange or other disposition of ordinary shares generally will be treated as U.S. source income or loss for U.S. foreign tax credit purposes.

A U.S. holder that uses the cash method of accounting calculates the dollar value of the proceeds received on the sale as of the date that the sale settles. However, a U.S. holder that uses the accrual method of accounting is required to calculate the value of the proceeds of the sale as of the trade date and may therefore realize foreign currency gain or loss. A U.S. holder may avoid realizing foreign currency gain or loss by electing to use the settlement date to determine the proceeds of sale for purposes of calculating the foreign currency gain or loss. In addition, a U.S. holder that receives foreign currency upon disposition of ordinary shares and converts the foreign currency into dollars after the settlement date or trade date (whichever date the U.S. holder is required to use to calculate the value of the proceeds of sale) will have foreign exchange gain or loss based on any appreciation or depreciation in the value of the foreign currency against the dollar, which will generally be U.S. source ordinary income or loss.

Tax consequences if we are a passive foreign investment company

We will be a passive foreign investment company, or PFIC, for a taxable year if either (1) 75% or more of our gross income in a taxable year is passive income or (2) 50% or more of the value, determined on the basis of a quarterly average, of our assets in the taxable year produce, or are held for the production of, passive income. If we own (directly or indirectly) at least 25% by value of the stock of another corporation, we will be treated for purposes of the foregoing tests as owning our proportionate share of the other corporation's assets and as directly earning our proportionate share of the other corporation's income. Passive income for this purpose generally includes dividends, interest, royalties, rents and gains from commodities and securities transactions.

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We believe that we were not a PFIC for our 2007 taxable year. Our status in the current and future taxable years will depend on our assets and income in those years. We have no reason to believe that our assets or income will change in a manner that would cause us to be classified as a PFIC. However, since the determination of whether we are a PFIC is based upon such factual matters as the valuation of our assets (which may depend upon our market capitalization, which is subject to fluctuation) and, in certain cases, the assets of companies held by us, there can be no assurance that we will not become a PFIC. If we were a PFIC, and you are a U.S. holder, you generally would be subject to imputed interest charges and other disadvantageous tax treatment with respect to any gain from the sale or exchange of, and certain distributions with respect to, your ordinary shares (including the denial of the taxation of such distributions and gains at the lower rates applicable to long-term capital gains as discussed above under *Taxation of distributions on ordinary shares* and *Taxation of the disposition of ordinary shares*).

If we were a PFIC, you could make certain elections that may alleviate certain tax consequences referred to above, and one of these elections may be made retroactively if certain conditions are satisfied. It is expected that the conditions necessary for making certain of such elections will apply in the case of our ordinary shares. Neither the Company nor its advisors have the duty to or will undertake to inform U.S. Shareholders of changes in circumstances that would cause the Company to become a PFIC. The Company does not currently intend to take the action necessary for a U.S. Shareholder to make a *qualified electing fund* election in the event the Company is determined to be a PFIC.

U.S. holders are urged to consult their tax advisors regarding the application of the PFIC rules, including eligibility for and the manner and advisability of making certain elections with respect to our PFIC status.

Information reporting and backup withholding

A U.S. holder generally is subject to information reporting and may be subject to backup withholding at a rate of 28% with respect to dividend payments made with respect to, and proceeds from the disposition of, the ordinary shares. Backup withholding will not apply with respect to payments made to exempt recipients, including corporations, or if a U.S. holder provides a correct taxpayer identification number, certifies that such holder is not subject to backup withholding or otherwise establishes an exemption. Backup withholding is not an additional tax. It may be claimed as a credit against the U.S. federal income tax liability of a U.S. holder or the U.S. holder may be eligible for a refund of any excess amounts withheld under the backup withholding rules provided, in either case, that the required information is furnished to the Internal Revenue Service.

Non-U.S. Holders of Ordinary Shares

Except as provided below, a non-U.S. holder of ordinary shares will not be subject to U.S. federal income or withholding, in the case of U.S. Federal income taxes, tax on the receipt of dividends on, and the proceeds from the disposition of, an ordinary share, unless that item is effectively connected with the conduct by the non-U.S. holder of a trade or business in the United States and, in the case of a resident of a country which has an income tax treaty with the United States, that item is attributable to a permanent establishment in the United States or, in the case of an individual, a fixed place of business in the United States. In addition, gain recognized by an individual non-U.S. holder on the disposition of the ordinary shares will be subject to tax in the United States if such non-U.S. holder is present in the United States for 183 days or more in the taxable year of the sale and other conditions are met.

Non-U.S. holders are generally not subject to information reporting or backup withholding with respect to the payment of dividends on, or proceeds from the disposition of, ordinary shares, provided that the non-U.S. holder provides its taxpayer identification number, certifies to its foreign status or otherwise establishes an exemption.

10F. Dividends and Paying Agents

Not applicable.

10G. Statement by Experts

Not applicable.

10H. Documents on Display

The documents concerning the Company that are referred to in the form may be inspected at the Company's office in Israel.

10I. Subsidiary Information

For information relating to the Company's subsidiaries, see Item 4C. Organizational Structure as well as the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements (Items 8 and 18 of this form).

Item 11: Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosure about Market Risk**Currency Exchange Rate Risk Management**

The Company's functional currency is the U.S. Dollar. Since the Company operates in Israel and Europe it manages assets and liabilities in currencies other than U.S. Dollar such as New Israeli Shekel and Euro.

The balance of monetary assets in comparison to liabilities in non-dollar currencies in the Balance Sheet as of December 31, 2007 and December 31, 2006 (Balance Sheet Exposure) is presented in the table below.

The data is presented in U.S. Dollars (in thousands):

| | December 31, 2007 | | December 31, 2006 | |
|---|----------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|
| | Israeli currency (1) | Non-dollar Currencies (2) | Israeli currency (1) | non-dollar Currencies (2) |
| | U.S.\$ | U.S.\$ | U.S.\$ | U.S.\$ |
| Current assets: | | | | |
| Cash and cash equivalents | 113 | 83 | 653 | 213 |
| Trade receivables | 3,738 | 979 | 2,399 | |
| Other accounts receivable | 383 | | 402 | 144 |
| | 4,234 | 1,062 | 3,454 | 357 |
| Long term assets | 568 | | 768 | |
| Total assets | 4,802 | 1,062 | 4,222 | 357 |
| Current liabilities: | | | | |
| Short term loans from banks and current maturities of long term loans | 2,023 | 592 | 1,925 | |
| Trade payables | 1,461 | 189 | 1,549 | 200 |
| Other accounts payable | 660 | | 582 | |

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| | | | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | 4,144 | 781 | 4,056 | 200 |
| | <u> </u> | <u> </u> | <u> </u> | <u> </u> |
| Long term liabilities | 1,417 | | 915 | |
| | <u> </u> | <u> </u> | <u> </u> | <u> </u> |
| Total liabilities | 5,561 | 781 | 4,971 | 200 |
| | <u> </u> | <u> </u> | <u> </u> | <u> </u> |
| Net assets (liabilities) | (759) | 281 | (749) | 157 |
| | <u> </u> | <u> </u> | <u> </u> | <u> </u> |

(1) The above does not include balances in Israeli currency linked to the U.S. dollar.

(2) Primarily Euro.

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The Company does not use financial instruments and derivatives, but manages the risk of Balance Sheet Exposure by attempting to maintain a similar balance of assets and liabilities in New Israeli Shekels and the USD currencies. The purchases and salary expenses in Israel are paid in the local currency, New Israeli Shekels.

A material change in currency exchange rate of the NIS or Euro compared to the U.S. Dollar may have an effect on the Company's financial results and cash flow.

Credit Risk Management

The company sells its products and purchases products from vendors on credit terms.

The trade receivables of the Company are derived from sales to customers located primarily in Israel, the United States and Europe. The Company generally does not require collateral; however, in certain circumstances, the Company may require letters of credit, other collateral, additional guarantees or advanced payments.

Provisions are made for doubtful debts on a specific basis and, in management's opinion, appropriately reflect the loss inherent in collection of the debts. Management bases this provision on its assessment of the risk of the debt.

The table below presents the account receivables balance by geographical market as of December 31, 2007 and December 31, 2006:

| | December 31 | |
|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| | 2007 | 2006 |
| America | \$ 1,820,000 | \$ 561,000 |
| Europe | 1,667,000 | 345,000 |
| Far East | 43,000 | 51,000 |
| Israel and others | 5,584,000 | 4,675,000 |
| | <u>\$ 9,114,000</u> | <u>\$ 5,632,000</u> |

Interest Rate Risk

The Company's exposure to market risk for changes in interest rates, is due to its investment of its surplus funds and loans that carry variable interest.

The Company has a conservative investment policy. According to this policy the Company invests in bank deposits and in high level marketable securities.

A material change in interest we receive on our bank deposits or pay on our loans may have an effect on the Company's financial results and cash flow. A 100 basis point increase in interest rates would have increased our net interest expense for 2007 by approximately \$61,000.

Bank Risk

The Company invests and manages the majority of its funds in Bank Leumi LeIsrael, Bank Leumi U.S.A. and JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A..

Item 12: Description of Securities Other than Equity Securities

Not applicable.

PART II

Item 13: Defaults, Dividend Arrearages and Delinquencies

Not applicable.

Item 14: Material Modifications to the Rights of Security Holders and Use of Proceeds

Not applicable.

Item 15: Controls and Procedures

(a) Disclosure controls and procedures.

The Company's principal executive officer and its principal financial officer evaluated the effectiveness of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rule 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended) as of the end of the period covered by this report. Based on that evaluation, such principal executive officer and principal financial officer concluded that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of the end of the period covered by this report. This Annual Report does not include an attestation report of our registered public accounting firm regarding internal control over financial reporting. Management's report was not subject to attestation by our registered public accounting firm pursuant to temporary rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission that permit us to provide only management's report in this Annual Report.

(b) Management's Annual Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting.

Our management, under the supervision of our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting as defined in Rule 13a-15(e) and Rule 15d-15(e) of the Exchange Act. Our internal control system was designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation and fair presentation of our consolidated financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. Our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer assessed the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2007. In making this assessment, they used the criteria established in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission* (COSO). Based on this assessment, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have concluded that, as of December 31, 2007, our internal control over financial reporting is effective based on those criteria. Notwithstanding the foregoing, all internal control systems, no matter how well designed, have inherent limitations. Therefore, even those systems determined to be effective may not prevent or detect misstatements and can provide only reasonable assurance with respect to financial statement preparation and presentation. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

This Annual Report does not include an attestation report of the Company's registered public accounting firm regarding internal control over financial reporting. Management's report was not subject to attestation by the Company's registered public accounting firm pursuant to temporary rules of the SEC that permit the Company to provide only management's report in this Annual Report.

(c) Change in Internal Control over Financial Reporting.

There were no changes in the Company's internal controls over financial reporting that occurred during the fiscal year ended December 31, 2007, that have materially affected or are reasonably likely to materially affect these controls.

(d) Other.

The Company believes that a control system, no matter how well designed and operated, can not provide absolute assurance that the objectives of the control system are met, and no evaluation of controls can provide absolute assurance that all control issues and instances of fraud, if any, with the Company have been determined.

Item 16: Reserved

Item 16A: Audit Committee Financial Expert

The Company's Board of Directors has determined that Prof. Adi Raveh and Mr. Ronen Zavlik, both members of the audit committee, are audit committee financial experts, as defined by the applicable SEC regulations. The experience of each is listed under Item 6A. Both are independent under the applicable SEC and Nasdaq regulations.

Item 16B: Code of Ethics

The Company has adopted a Code of Ethics applicable to its executive officers, directors and all other employees. A copy of the code is posted on our website and may also be obtained, without charge, upon a written request addressed to the Company's investor relations department.

Item 16C: Principal Accountant Fees and Services

The Company's principal accountants for the years 2006 and 2007 were Kost Forer Gabbay & Kasierer, a member of Ernst & Young Global.

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The table below summarizes the audit and other fees paid and accrued by the Company and its consolidated subsidiaries to Kost Forer Gabbay & Kasierer and Arik Eshel, during each of 2006 and 2007:

| | <u>Year Ended December 31, 2007</u> | | <u>Year Ended December 31, 2006</u> | |
|------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------|
| | <u>Amount</u> | <u>Percentage</u> | <u>Amount</u> | <u>Percentage</u> |
| Audit Fees | 134,200 | 94% | 62,000 | 76% |
| Audit-Related Fees (1) | | | 20,000 | 24% |
| Tax Fees (2) | 8,500 | 6% | | |
| Total | <u>142,700</u> | <u>100%</u> | <u>82,000</u> | <u>100%</u> |

- (1) Audit-related fees are fees related to assurance and associated services that traditionally are performed by the independent auditor, including consultation concerning reporting standards.
- (2) Tax fees are fees for professional services rendered by the Company's auditors with respect to tax advice related to acquisitions and tax compliance with the Israeli law for encouragement of investment, and issuance of annual tax reports.

Audit Committee's pre-approval policies and procedures:

The Audit Committee is responsible for the oversight of the independent auditors' work, including the approval of services provided by the independent auditor. These services may include audit, audit-related, tax or other services, as described above. On an annual basis the audit committee pre-approves audit and non-audit services to be provided to the Company by its auditors, listing the particular services or categories of services, and sets forth a specific budget for such services. Additional services not covered by the annual pre-approval may be approved by the Audit Committee on a case-by-case basis as the need for such services arises. Furthermore, the Audit Committee has authorized the Committee Chairman to pre-approve engagements of the Company's auditors so long as the fee for each such engagement does not exceed \$5,000 and so long as the engagement is notified to the Committee at its next subsequent meeting. Any services pre-approved by the Audit Committee (or by the Chairman) must be permitted by applicable law. Once services have been pre-approved, the audit committee receives a report on a periodic basis regarding the extent of the services actually provided and the fees paid.

Item 16D: Exemptions from the Listing Standards for Audit Committees

Not applicable to Registrant

Item 16E: Purchases of Equity Securities by the Issuer and Affiliated Purchasers

The Company (or anyone acting on its behalf) did not purchase any of the Company's securities in 2007.

PART III

Item 17: Financial Statements

Not applicable.

Item 18: Financial Statements

The following financial statements are filed as part of this Annual Report:

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| Consolidated Balance Sheets | F-4 F-5 |
| Consolidated Statements of Operations | F-6 |
| Statement of Changes in Shareholders' Equity | F-7 |
| Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows | F-8 F-10 |
| Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements | F-11 F-55 |
| The audited financial statements filed as part of this Form 20-F are identical to the audited financial statements that were filed as part of the Form 6-K on March 31, 2008. | |

Item 19: Exhibits

The following exhibits are filed as part of this Annual Report:

- 1.1 Memorandum of Association, as amended (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 1.1 of the Company's Annual Report on Form 20-F filed with the SEC on June 28, 2006).
- 1.2 Articles of Association, as amended (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 1.2 of the Company's Annual Report on Form 20-F filed with the SEC on June 28, 2006).
- 4.1 Form of Indemnification Agreement between the Company and its officers and directors, as amended (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 of the Company's Annual Report on Form 20-F filed with the SEC on June 28, 2006).
- 4.2 Services Agreement, dated as of April 15, 2003, between Cukierman & Co. Investment House Ltd., BOScom Ltd. and the Registrant (incorporated by reference to the Company's Annual Report on Form 20-F filed on June 17, 2004).
- 4.3 M&A Addendum to the Service Agreement, as of August 22, 2004, between Cukierman & Co. Investment House Ltd., BOScom Ltd. and the Registrant (incorporated by reference to the Company's Annual Report on Form 20-F filed on June 27, 2005).
- 4.4 Securities Purchase Agreement and Master Security Agreement, dated as of August 16, 2006, by and between Laurus Master Fund Ltd. and the Registrant (the Secured Convertible Term Note, Ordinary Shares Purchase Warrant and Registration Rights Agreement are incorporated by reference to the Company's Registration Statement on Form F-3 no. 333-137153)
- 4.5 Distribution Agreement, dated as of January 15, 2003, by and between BOScom Ltd. and BOSaNOVA Inc. (incorporated by reference to the Company's Annual Report on Form 20-F/A filed on January 6, 2005).

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- 4.6 Letter agreement among New World Brands, Inc., Qualmax, Inc., IP Gear, Ltd., P&S Spirit, LLC and B.O.S Better Online Solutions Ltd., dated December 31, 2006 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.17 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form F-1/A filed with the SEC on February 12, 2007).
- 4.7 The Registrant's Israeli 2003 Share Option Plan (incorporated by reference to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-8 No. 333-11650).
- 4.8 Share Purchase Agreement dated as of the October 30, 2007 by and between Donald Levi and Andrew Levi, Summit Radio Corp. and the Registrant.
- 4.9 Securities Purchase Agreement, dated as of the December 10, 2007, by and between certain investors and the Registrant; Registration Rights Agreement dated as of the December 10, 2007 by and between certain investors and the Registrant; and Form of Warrant dated as of December 31, 2007 issued by the Registrant to certain investors.
- 4.10 Asset Purchase Agreement dated as of the January 29, 2008 by and between Dimex Systems (1988) Ltd., Dimex Hagalil Ltd., and the Registrant.
- 4.11 Bank Leumi Le-Israel Agreements: Summary of Economic Terms, Form of Request to Allocate a Credit in Israeli Currency (unlinked), and Form of Request to Allocate a Credit Framework in Debitory Account (unlinked).
- 4.12 Promissory Note for the amount of \$2,500,000 made by Summit Radio Corp. to the order of Bank Leumi USA.
- 8.1 List of subsidiaries (incorporated by reference to Item 4C of this Annual Report on Form 20-F).
- 11 Statement of Computation of Earnings Per Share
- 12.1 Certification by Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) or Rule 15d-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.
- 12.2 Certification by Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) or Rule 15d-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.
- 13.1 Certification by Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(b) or Rule 15d-14(b) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.
- 23.1 Consent of Kost Forer Gabbay & Kasierer, a member of Ernst & Young Global.
- 23.2 Consent of Arik Eshel, CPA & Assoc., PC

Signatures

The Registrant hereby certifies that it meets all of the requirements for filing on Form 20-F and that it has duly caused and authorized the undersigned to sign this annual report on its behalf.

B.O.S. Better Online Solutions Ltd.

/s/ Shmuel Koren

/s/ Eyal Cohen

Shmuel Koren
President and Chief Executive Officer

Eyal Cohen
Chief Financial Officer

Date: June 30, 2008

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**B.O.S. BETTER ONLINE SOLUTIONS LTD.
AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2007
IN U.S. DOLLARS
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n **Kost Forer Gabbay & Kasierer**
3 Aminadav St.
Tel-Aviv 67067, Israel

n Phone: 972-3-6232525
Fax: 972-3-5622555

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of

B.O.S. BETTER ONLINE SOLUTIONS LTD.

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of B.O.S Better Online Solutions Ltd. (the Company) and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2007 and 2006, and the related consolidated statements of operations, changes in shareholders' equity and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2007. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We did not audit the financial statements of Lynk USA Inc., a wholly-owned U.S. subsidiary, which statements reflect total assets constituting 14% in 2007 and total revenues constituting 7% in 2007 of the related consolidated totals. These statements were audited by other auditors whose report has been furnished to us, and our opinion, insofar as it relates to the amounts included for Lynk USA Inc., is based solely on the report of the other auditors.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. We were not engaged to perform an audit of the Company's internal control over financial reporting. Our audit included consideration of internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly we express no such opinion. An audit also includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management and evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit and the report of the other auditors provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, based on our audit and the report of other auditors, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Company and its subsidiaries at December 31, 2007 and 2006, and the consolidated results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2007, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

As discussed in Note 2s to the consolidated financial statements, effective January 1, 2006, the Company adopted the provision of Statement of Financial Accounting Standard No. 123(R), Shared-Based Payment.

Tel-Aviv, Israel
March 31, 2008

KOST FORER GABBAY & KASIERER
A Member of Ernst & Young Global

ARIK ESHEL, CPA & ASSOC., PC

Certified Public Accountants and Consultants

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of
Lynk USA, Inc.

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheet of Lynk USA, Inc. (the Company) and its subsidiary as of December 31, 2007, and the related consolidated statement of operation, statement of changes in shareholders' equity (deficit) and cash flows for the year then ended. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

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

In our opinion, the 2007 consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Lynk USA, Inc. and its subsidiary at December 31, 2007, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

ARIK ESHEL, CPA & ASSOC., PC
March 31, 2008

**B.O.S. BETTER ONLINE SOLUTIONS LTD.
AND SUBSIDIARIES**

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

U.S. dollars in thousands

| | December 31, | |
|--|------------------|------------------|
| | 2007 | 2006 |
| ASSETS | | |
| CURRENT ASSETS: | | |
| Cash and cash equivalents | \$ 4,271 | \$ 2,033 |
| Trade receivables (net of allowance for doubtful accounts of \$122 and \$23 at December 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively) | 9,114 | 5,632 |
| Other accounts receivable and prepaid expenses (Note 3) | 945 | 858 |
| Inventories (Note 4) | 8,321 | 4,017 |
| | | |
| <u>Total</u> current assets | 22,651 | 12,540 |
| LONG-TERM ASSETS: | | |
| Severance pay fund | 687 | 741 |
| Investment in other companies (Note 5) | 2,494 | 8,082 |
| Other assets | 42 | 65 |
| | | |
| <u>Total</u> long-term assets | 3,223 | 8,888 |
| PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT, NET (Note 6) | 719 | 520 |
| GOODWILL (Note 8) | 2,861 | 952 |
| OTHER INTANGIBLE ASSETS, NET (Note 7) | 1,678 | 1,629 |
| | | |
| | \$ 31,132 | \$ 24,529 |

**B.O.S. BETTER ONLINE SOLUTIONS LTD.
AND SUBSIDIARIES**

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

U.S. dollars in thousands

| | December 31, | |
|--|--------------|-----------|
| | 2007 | 2006 |
| CURRENT LIABILITIES: | | |
| Short-term bank loans and current maturities (Note 9) | \$ 5,028 | \$ 2,949 |
| Current maturities of convertible note | - | 1,139 |
| Trade payables | 5,258 | 3,844 |
| Employees and payroll accruals | 552 | 460 |
| Deferred revenues | 116 | 103 |
| Accrued expenses and other liabilities (Note 10) | 1,290 | 999 |
| | | |
| <u>Total</u> current liabilities | 12,244 | 9,494 |
| LONG-TERM LIABILITIES: | | |
| Long-term bank loans, net of current maturities (Note 11) | 3,286 | - |
| Convertible note, net of current maturities (Note 12) | - | 1,171 |
| Deferred taxes | 366 | 362 |
| Accrued severance pay | 798 | 916 |
| Other long-term liabilities | - | 237 |
| | | |
| <u>Total</u> long-term liabilities | 4,450 | 2,686 |
| COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES (Note 13) | | |
| SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY (Note 14): | | |
| Share capital | | |
| Ordinary shares of NIS 4.00 par value: Authorized: 35,000,000 shares at December 31, 2007 and 2006; | | |
| Issued and outstanding: 10,857,554 and 6,744,798 shares at December 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively; | | |
| | 10,628 | 6,571 |
| Additional paid-in capital | 54,758 | 48,330 |
| Accumulated other comprehensive income | 19 | 19 |
| Accumulated deficit | (50,967) | (42,571) |
| | | |
| <u>Total</u> shareholders' equity | 14,438 | 12,349 |
| | | |
| <u>Total</u> liabilities and shareholders' equity | \$ 31,132 | \$ 24,529 |

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

**B.O.S. BETTER ONLINE SOLUTIONS LTD.
AND SUBSIDIARIES**

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

U.S. dollars in thousands, except per share data

| | Year ended December 31, | | |
|---|-------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| | 2007 | 2006 | 2005 |
| Revenues | \$ 23,774 | \$ 20,917 | \$ 24,099 |
| Cost of revenues | 19,099 | 16,200 | 17,854 |
| Gross profit | 4,675 | 4,717 | 6,245 |
| Operating costs and expenses: | | | |
| Research and development | 636 | 486 | 893 |
| In process Research and Development | 170 | - | - |
| Sales and marketing | 3,811 | 2,019 | 2,425 |
| General and administrative | 1,980 | 3,268 | 2,667 |
| Total operating costs and expenses | 6,597 | 5,773 | 5,985 |
| Operating income (loss) | (1,922) | (1,056) | 260 |
| Financial expenses, net (Note 16a) | (469) | (626) | (448) |
| Other income (expenses), net (Note 1d) | (6,233) | - | 355 |
| Income (loss) before taxes on income | (8,624) | (1,682) | 167 |
| Taxes on income (tax benefit) (Note 15) | 9 | (89) | 204 |
| Net loss after taxes on income | (8,633) | (1,593) | (37) |
| Equity in losses of an affiliate | - | - | (1,750) |
| Minority interest in earnings of a subsidiary | - | - | (223) |
| Loss from continuing operations | (8,633) | (1,593) | (2,010) |
| Income (loss) from discontinued operations (Note 1d) | 237 | 1,685 | (1,595) |
| Net income (loss) | \$ (8,396) | \$ 92 | \$ (3,605) |
| Basic and diluted net loss per share from continuing operations (Note 16b) | \$ (1.00) | \$ (0.24) | \$ (0.36) |
| Basic and diluted net earnings (loss) per share from discontinued operations (Note 16b) | \$ 0.02 | \$ 0.25 | \$ (0.28) |

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| | | | | | | |
|--|----|--------|----|------|----|--------|
| Basic and diluted net earnings (loss) per share (Note 16b) | \$ | (0.97) | \$ | 0.01 | \$ | (0.64) |
|--|----|--------|----|------|----|--------|

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

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**B.O.S. BETTER ONLINE SOLUTIONS LTD.
AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES**

STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

U.S. dollars in thousands, except share data

| | Ordinary shares | Share capital | Additional paid in capital | Deferred share-based compensation | Accumulated other comprehensive income | Accumulated deficit | Total comprehensive loss | Total shareholders equity |
|--|--------------------|------------------|----------------------------------|---|---|------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Balance at January 1, 2005 | 4,737,658 | \$ 4,823 | \$ 44,426 | \$ (174) | \$ 31 | \$ (39,058) | | \$ 10,048 |
| Amortization of deferred share-based compensation | - | - | - | 62 | - | - | | 62 |
| Conversion of convertible note | 640,293 | 570 | 1,046 | - | - | - | | 1,616 |
| Issuance of shares related to acquisition of Odem, net | 232,603 | 202 | 330 | - | - | - | | 532 |
| Issuance of shares related to the private placement, net | 953,743 | 815 | 1,225 | - | - | - | | 2,040 |
| Issuance of Ordinary shares for options exercised | 25,088 | 22 | 28 | - | - | - | | 50 |
| Share-based compensation related to warrants issued to service providers | - | - | 348 | - | - | - | | 348 |
| Warrants related to a convertible note issued to lenders | - | - | 185 | - | - | - | | 185 |
| Other comprehensive loss: | | | | | | | | |
| Net loss | - | - | - | - | - | (3,605) | \$ (3,605) | (3,605) |
| Loss on available-for-sale marketable securities | - | - | - | - | (4) | - | (4) | (4) |
| Foreign currency translation adjustments | - | - | - | - | (6) | - | (6) | (6) |
| Total comprehensive loss | | | | | | | \$ (3,615) | |
| Balance at December 31, 2005 | 6,589,385 | 6,432 | 47,588 | (112) | 21 | (42,663) | | 11,266 |
| Reversal of deferred share-based compensation | - | - | (112) | 112 | - | - | | - |
| Issuance of Ordinary shares for options exercised | 68,747 | 61 | 74 | - | - | - | | 135 |
| Share-based compensation expense | 21,666 | 20 | 411 | - | - | - | | 431 |
| Share-based compensation related to warrants issued to service providers | 65,000 | 58 | 238 | - | - | - | | 296 |
| Warrants related to a convertible note issued to lenders | - | - | 131 | - | - | - | | 131 |
| Other comprehensive income: | | | | | | | | |
| Net income | - | - | - | - | - | 92 | \$ 92 | 92 |
| Loss on available-for-sale marketable securities | - | - | - | - | (2) | - | (2) | (2) |
| Total comprehensive income | | | | | | | \$ 90 | |

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| | | | | | | | | |
|--|------------|-----------|-----------|------|-------|-------------|-------------------|-----------|
| Balance at December 31, 2006 | 6,744,798 | 6,571 | 48,330 | - | 19 | (42,571) | | 12,349 |
| Issuance of Ordinary shares for options exercised | 23,498 | 23 | 23 | | | | | 46 |
| Issuance of shares related to the private placement net | 1,471,176 | 1,483 | 1,983 | | | | | 3,466 |
| Issuance of shares related to rights offering, net | 1,739,398 | 1,720 | 2,229 | | | | | 3,949 |
| Issuance of shares related to conversion of convertible note | 878,670 | 831 | 1,066 | | | | | 1,897 |
| Share-based compensation expense | - | - | 516 | - | - | - | | 516 |
| Warrants related to a convertible note issued to lenders | - | - | 611 | - | - | - | | 611 |
| Other comprehensive income: | | | | | | | | |
| Net loss | - | - | - | - | - | (8,396) | \$ (8,396) | (8,396) |
| Total comprehensive loss | | | | | | | \$ (8,396) | |
| Balance at December 31, 2007 | 10,857,540 | \$ 10,628 | \$ 54,758 | \$ - | \$ 19 | \$ (50,967) | | \$ 14,438 |

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

**B.O.S. BETTER ONLINE SOLUTIONS LTD.
AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES**

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

U.S. dollars in thousands

| | Year ended December 31, | | |
|---|-------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | 2007 | 2006 | 2005 |
| Cash flows from operating activities: | | | |
| Net income (loss) | \$ (8,396) | \$ 92 | \$ (3,605) |
| Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash used in operating activities: | | | |
| Loss (income) from discontinued operations | (237) | (1,685) | 1,595 |
| Depreciation and amortization | 588 | 378 | 474 |
| Amortization of premium and accretion of accrued interest on available-for-sale marketable securities | - | - | 35 |
| Impairment of investments | 5,588 | 39 | - |
| Severance pay, net | (64) | (75) | (75) |
| Equity in losses of an affiliate | - | - | 1,750 |
| Minority interest in earnings of a subsidiary | - | - | 223 |
| Share-based compensation related to warrants issued to service providers | - | 296 | 59 |
| Capital gain from sale of product line | - | - | (273) |
| Net loss from decrease in value of Put options | - | - | 8 |
| Capital loss from sale of property and equipment | (19) | - | 3 |
| Share-based compensation related to employees | 516 | 431 | 244 |
| Financial expenses in connection with long-term convertible note | 710 | 162 | 120 |
| Increase in trade receivables | (687) | (788) | (547) |
| Decrease in deferred taxes, net | (118) | (70) | (88) |
| Decrease (increase) in other accounts receivable and prepaid expenses | (121) | (595) | 86 |
| Increase in inventories | (1,209) | (697) | (1,971) |
| Increase (decrease) in trade payables | (1,135) | 790 | (172) |
| Decrease in employees and payroll accruals, deferred revenues, accrued expenses and other liabilities | (11) | (231) | (123) |
| | <u> </u> | <u> </u> | <u> </u> |
| Net cash used in operating activities from continuing operations | (4,595) | (1,953) | (2,257) |
| Net cash used in operating activities from discontinued operations | - | (446) | (1,647) |
| | <u> </u> | <u> </u> | <u> </u> |
| Net cash used in operating activities | (4,595) | (2,399) | (3,904) |
| | <u> </u> | <u> </u> | <u> </u> |
| Cash flows from investing activities: | | | |
| Purchase of property and equipment | (214) | (24) | (245) |
| Proceeds from sale of property and equipment | 31 | - | 13 |
| Proceeds from sale of product line | - | - | 257 |
| Investment in long-term marketable securities | - | - | (607) |
| Proceeds from redemption of marketable securities | - | 1,331 | 2,316 |
| Investment in other companies | - | (676) | - |
| Acquisitions, net of cash acquired (a,b,c,d) | (4,548) | - | (1,124) |
| | <u> </u> | <u> </u> | <u> </u> |
| Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities from continuing operations | (4,731) | 631 | 610 |
| Net cash used in investing activities from discontinued operations | - | (221) | (1,087) |
| | <u> </u> | <u> </u> | <u> </u> |

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| | | | |
|--|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities | (4,731) | 410 | (477) |
| Cash flows from financing activities: | | | |
| Proceeds from shares issuance, net | 6,625 | - | - |
| Repayment of short-term and long-term bank loans | (293) | (26) | (55) |
| Proceeds from short-term bank loans | 1,454 | 686 | 933 |
| Proceeds from long-term bank loans | 4,203 | - | - |
| Proceeds (payments) from long-term convertible note and warrants, net of issuance expenses | (120) | 1,319 | 1,246 |
| Payment of long-term convertible note | (351) | (438) | (55) |
| Proceeds from exercise of options | 46 | 135 | 2,090 |
| Net cash provided by financing activities | 11,564 | 1,676 | 4,159 |
| Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents | 2,238 | (313) | (222) |
| Increase in cash and cash equivalents from discontinued operations | - | 114 | 163 |
| Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents | - | - | (13) |
| Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year | 2,033 | 2,232 | 2,304 |
| Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year | \$ 4,271 | \$ 2,033 | \$ 2,232 |

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

**B.O.S. BETTER ONLINE SOLUTIONS LTD.
AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES**

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

U.S. dollars in thousands

| | Year ended December 31, | | |
|--|-------------------------|----------|----------|
| | 2007 | 2006 | 2005 |
| Supplemental disclosure of cash flow activities: | | | |
| (i) Net cash paid during the year for: | | | |
| Interest | \$ 336 | \$ 532 | \$ 126 |
| Income tax | \$ 38 | \$ 180 | \$ 309 |
| (ii) <u>Non-cash activities:</u> | | | |
| Conversion of convertible note into shares | \$ 2,017 | \$ - | \$ 1,614 |
| Sale of the communication segment in consideration for shares in Qualmax | \$ - | \$ 958 | \$ 4,690 |
| Conversion of Qualmax's debt into New World Brand's shares | \$ - | \$ 1,480 | \$ - |
| Sale of PrintBOS: | | | |
| Consideration, net | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 275 |
| Disposal of fixed assets | - | - | (28) |
| Disposal of liability | - | - | 100 |
| Related expenses | - | - | (74) |
| Capital gain | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 273 |
| Sale of the communication segment: | | | |
| Consideration, net | \$ - | \$ 2,437 | \$ 3,690 |
| Disposal of tangible and intangible assets | - | (752) | (2,425) |
| Related expenses | - | - | (486) |
| Capital gain | \$ - | \$ 1,685 | \$ 779 |
| (a) <u>Acquisition of Odem:</u> | | | |
| Fair value of net tangible assets acquired (excluding cash and cash equivalents) and liabilities assumed at acquisition date | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 1,020 |
| Fair value of net intangible assets acquired at acquisition date | - | - | 718 |
| Less - | - | - | - |
| Amount acquired by issuance of shares | - | - | 532 |

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| | | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Payables | - | - | 219 |
| Add- | - | - | |
| Cancellation of Put and Call options | - | - | 137 |
| | <u> </u> | <u> </u> | <u> </u> |
| | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 1,124 |
| | <u> </u> | <u> </u> | <u> </u> |

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

**B.O.S. BETTER ONLINE SOLUTIONS LTD.
AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES**

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

U.S. dollars in thousands

| | Year ended December 31, | | |
|--|-------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | 2007 | 2006 | 2005 |
| (b) <u>Acquisition of Summit</u> | | | |
| Fair value of net tangible assets acquired (excluding cash and cash equivalents) and liabilities assumed at acquisition date | \$ 3,192 | \$ - | \$ - |
| Fair value of net intangible assets acquired at acquisition date | 2,058 | - | - |
| Less - Amount acquired by issuance of shares | (903) | - | - |
| | <u> </u> | <u> </u> | <u> </u> |
| | <u>\$ 4,347</u> | <u>\$ -</u> | <u>\$ -</u> |
| (c) <u>Acquisition of CYMS Ltd assets and liabilities</u> | | | |
| Fair value of net tangible assets acquired (excluding cash and cash equivalents) and liabilities assumed at acquisition date | \$ 11 | \$ - | \$ - |
| Fair value of net intangible assets acquired at acquisition date | 55 | - | - |
| Less amount acquired by issuance of shares | (15) | - | - |
| | <u> </u> | <u> </u> | <u> </u> |
| | <u>\$ 51</u> | <u>\$ -</u> | <u>\$ -</u> |
| (d) <u>Acquisition of OptimizeIT assets and liabilities</u> | | | |
| Fair value of net intangible assets acquired at acquisition date | \$ 170 | - | - |
| Less amount acquired by issuance of shares | (20) | - | - |
| | <u> </u> | <u> </u> | <u> </u> |
| | <u>\$ 150</u> | <u>\$ -</u> | <u>\$ -</u> |

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**B.O.S. BETTER ONLINE SOLUTIONS LTD.
AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES**

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

U.S. dollars in thousands, except share and per share data

NOTE 1:- GENERAL

- a. B.O.S. Better Online Solutions Ltd. (BOS) is an Israeli corporation (together with its subsidiaries the Company).

The Company has two operating segments, the Mobile and RFID Solutions segment and the Supply Chain Solutions segment.

The Company s wholly owned subsidiaries include:

In Israel:

- (1) BOScom Ltd, part of the Mobile and RFID segment. In January 2008 BOScom changed it s name to Dimex Solutions Ltd. and its subsidiary Dimex Hagalil Projects (2008) Ltd., which was incorporated in January 2008. (see note 19);
- (2) Odem Electronic Technologies 1992 Ltd., which was purchased on November 18, 2004 from Odem s previous shareholders, and in which, by November 2005, the Company s holdings increased to 100%. Odem, an Israeli company, is a major solution provider and distributor of RFID and electronics components and advance technologies in the Israeli market. Odem is a part of both the Mobile and RFID and the Supply Chain segments; and
- (3) Quasar Telecom Ltd., which obtained the assets BOS acquired in September 2004 from Quasar Communication Systems Ltd. The assets of Quasar Telecom were sold to IP Gear Ltd., a subsidiary of Qualmax Inc. as part of the sale of the Communications Segment in the fourth quarter of 2005.

In the U.S.:

- (1) Ruby-Tech Inc., a New York corporation, a wholly owned subsidiary of Odem and a part of both the Mobile and RFID and the Supply Chain segments;
- (2) Lynk USA Inc., a Delaware Corporation, and its subsidiaries:
 - a. Summit Radio Corp., part of the Supply chain solutions segment, was purchased on November 21, 2007 from Summit s previous shareholders. Summit is a supply chain provider, mainly of electronic components to the aircraft and defense industry.
 - b. Pacific Information Systems, Inc. (PacInfo), a Delaware corporation and PacInfo s subsidiary, Dean Tech Technologies Associates, LLC., a Texan corporation, are no longer active.
- (3) BOS Delaware Inc., a Delaware corporation, which operations were ceased in 2002.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

U.S. dollars in thousands, except share and per share data

NOTE 1:- GENERAL (Cont.)

In Europe:

BOScom had a UK subsidiary, Better On-Line Solutions Ltd., and its subsidiary, Better On-Line Solutions S.A.S in France. Since 2002, the subsidiaries are no longer active.

BOS communication segment (the communication segment) included: BOScom's business of communication solutions which provides multi-path, intelligent routing voice over IP gateways and the Company's wholly-owned subsidiary Quasar Telecom (2004) Ltd. (Quasar), which provides communication solutions based on cellular technology. The assets and liabilities of this segment have been sold as part of the disposal of the communication segment in December 2005 (see d).

In addition, the Company holds shares in two other companies:

1. Surf Communication Systems Ltd. (Surf), a developer and supplier of access and network convergence software solutions to the wire line and wireless telecommunications and data communications industries. In June 2006, the Company invested \$300, following which, the Company holds 6.94% of Surf's issued and outstanding shares (see Note 5).
2. Qualmax Inc. (Qualmax), a U.S. public corporation listed on the Pink Sheets (QMXI.PK), and its subsidiary New World Brands Inc. (OTC: NWBD.OB) (NWB). The Company holds 17.87% of the issued and outstanding shares of Qualmax Inc. and 3.96% of the issued and outstanding shares of NWB. The Company's holdings in Qualmax and NWB were received as the consideration for the sale of the communication segment (see d).

b. Business combination:

Acquisition of Odem:

On November 18, 2004, the Company purchased 63.8% of the outstanding shares of Odem, from Odem's existing shareholders. In consideration for Odem's shares the Company (i) issued 290,532 of the Company's Ordinary shares subject to lock-up periods of 2 to 4 years and (ii) paid an amount of \$1,971 in cash.

On September 29, 2005 and November 1, 2005, the Company purchased an additional 23.9% and 12.3% of the outstanding shares of Odem, respectively, from Odem's minority shareholders. Following these purchases, the Company owns 100% of Odem. In consideration for the 12.3% of Odem's shares purchased in November 2005 the Company paid \$554, in cash and for the 23.9% of Odem's shares purchase in September 2005 the Company (i) issued 232,603 of the Company's Ordinary shares and (ii) paid an amount of \$716 in cash.

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**B.O.S. BETTER ONLINE SOLUTIONS LTD.
AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES**

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

U.S. dollars in thousands, except share and per share data

NOTE 1:- GENERAL (Cont.)

The acquisitions have been treated using the purchase method of accounting in accordance with SFAS 141 Business Combinations. The purchase price has been allocated to the assets acquired and liabilities assumed based on their estimated fair value at the date of acquisition. The excess of the purchase price over the estimated fair value of the tangible and intangible assets acquired has been recorded as goodwill.

The Company has allocated the total cost of Odem acquisition in 2005 as follows:

| <u>Allocation of purchase price</u> | <u>November 1, 2005</u> | <u>September 29, 2005</u> | <u>Total</u> | <u>Estimated useful life</u> |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------|----------------------------------|
| Tangible assets | \$ 340 | \$ 681 | \$ 1,021 | |
| Customer list (1) | 85 | 509 | 594 | 9 years |
| Deferred tax liability | (23) | (136) | (159) | |
| Goodwill | 138 | 144 | 282 | |
| | <u> </u> | <u> </u> | <u> </u> | |
| Total purchase price | <u>\$ 540</u> | <u>\$ 1,198</u> | <u>\$ 1,738</u> | |

- (1) The Company's allocation of purchase price valued the acquired customer list by calculating cash flow benefit as a direct result of the customer relationship.

Acquisition of Summit:

On November 21, 2007 the Company purchased 100% of the outstanding shares of Summit, from Summit's existing shareholders. In consideration for Summit's shares the Company (i) issued 360,000 of the Company's Ordinary shares subject to lock-up periods of 1-2 years and (ii) paid an amount of \$4,472 in cash (including \$373 against undistributed net income for the first nine months of 2007 in Summit). In addition, Summit's selling shareholders will receive contingent consideration up to \$500, based on performance in the years 2008 and 2009.

The Company's consolidated financial statements reflect the purchase price determined as follows:

| | <u>November 21, 2007</u> |
|---|------------------------------|
| Issuance of shares (1) | \$ 874 |
| Cash consideration | 4,472 |
| Transaction costs (includes issuance costs in the amount of \$29) | 355 |
| | <u> </u> |
| Total purchase price | \$ 5,701 |

- (1) The value of the Ordinary shares issued was determined based on the average market price of the Company's Ordinary shares over the period of two days before and after the terms of the transaction were agreed to and announced.

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**B.O.S. BETTER ONLINE SOLUTIONS LTD.
AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES**

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

U.S. dollars in thousands, except share and per share data

NOTE 1:- GENERAL (Cont.)

The Company has allocated the total purchase price as follows:

| Allocation of purchase price | Summit | Estimated useful life |
|------------------------------|----------|--------------------------|
| Cash | \$ 451 | |
| Tangible assets (1) | 3,192 | |
| Backlog (2) | 55 | |
| Customer list (3) | 167 | 12 years |
| Non-competing rights (4) | 40 | 6 years |
| Deferred tax liability | (113) | |
| Goodwill | 1,909 | |
| | <hr/> | |
| Total purchase price | \$ 5,701 | |
| | <hr/> | |

- (1) Includes fair value of inventory. Reflects the expected profit from realization of the inventory.
- (2) Backlog. The economic value of the backlog is calculated by deducting the relative expenses which will be accrued to sales equal to the Backlog.
- (3) Customer list - The Company's allocation of purchase price is valued the acquired customer list by calculating cash flow benefit as a direct result of the customer relationship.
- (4) Non-competing rights - The value of the non-competing right is calculated by assessing the economic damage which might occur due to possible competing by the Sellers, and which is mitigated by having a non-competing agreement. The value of the non-competing right is the discounted cash flow which relates to portion of the Company's income that could have been lost if the Sellers would compete.

The acquisitions have been treated using the purchase method of accounting in accordance with SFAS 141 Business Combinations. The purchase price has been allocated to the assets acquired and liabilities assumed based on their estimated fair value at the date of acquisition. The results of operations of Summit are included in the consolidated financial statements of operations as of the acquisition date.

The excess of the purchase price over the estimated fair value of the tangible and intangible assets acquired has been recorded as goodwill.

The results of operations of Summit have been included in the Company's consolidated statements of income since the completion of the acquisition in November 21, 2007. The following unaudited pro forma information presents a summary of the results of operations of the Company assuming the acquisition of Summit occurred at the beginning of each of the following periods:

**B.O.S. BETTER ONLINE SOLUTIONS LTD.
AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES**

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

U.S. dollars in thousands, except share and per share data

NOTE 1:- GENERAL (Cont.)

| | Year Ended December 31, | |
|------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------|
| | 2007 | 2006 |
| | (unaudited) | |
| Revenues | \$ 39,110 | \$ 36,436 |
| Net income (loss) | \$ (8,669) | \$ 309 |
| Net income per share basic | \$ (1.00) | \$ 0.05 |
| Net income per share diluted | \$ (1.00) | \$ 0.05 |

Acquisition of Cyms Ltd. assets and Liabilities:

On July 1, 2007, the Company entered into an agreement with Cyms Ltd., to purchase its assets and liabilities, for an aggregate consideration of \$ 66 which was paid by issuance of 5,594 shares of the Company and cash payment of \$51. The assets of Cyms Ltd. were transferred into the Company on July 1, 2007 (the closing date).

The Company's consolidated financial statements reflect the purchase price determined as follows:

| | November 21, 2007 |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|
| Issuance of shares (1) | \$ 15 |
| Cash consideration | 51 |
| Total purchase price | \$ 66 |

(1) The value of the Ordinary shares issued was determined based on the average market price of the Company's Ordinary shares over the period of two days before and after the terms of the transaction were agreed to and announced.

The Company has allocated the total purchase price as follows:

| Allocation of purchase price | Cyms | Estimated useful life |
|------------------------------|--------------|-----------------------|
| Tangible assets | \$ 11 | |
| Technology (1) | 55 | 6 years |
| Total purchase price | \$ 66 | |

- (1) The Company's allocation of purchase price valued the acquired technology by calculating cash flow benefit as a direct result of the technology.

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**B.O.S. BETTER ONLINE SOLUTIONS LTD.
AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES**

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

U.S. dollars in thousands, except share and per share data

NOTE 1:- GENERAL (Cont.)

The Summit acquisition has been treated using the purchase method of accounting in accordance with SFAS 141 Business Combinations. The purchase price has been allocated to the assets acquired and liabilities assumed based on their estimated fair value at the date of acquisition.

Acquisition of OptimizeIT, a partnership organized under the laws of the State of Israel, assets and liabilities:

On October 1, 2007, the Company entered into an agreement with OptimizeIT to purchase its assets, for an aggregate consideration of \$170 which was paid by issuance of 8,000 shares of the Company and a cash payment of \$150. The assets of Optimize IT were transferred into the Company on October 1, 2007

The Company's consolidated financial statements reflect the purchase price determined as follows:

| | <u>November 21, 2007</u> |
|------------------------|------------------------------|
| Issuance of shares (1) | \$ 20 |
| Cash consideration | 150 |
| Total purchase price | \$ 170 |

The Company has allocated the total purchase price as follows:

| Allocation of purchase price | OptimizeIT | Estimated useful life |
|-------------------------------------|------------|--------------------------|
| Research and development in process | \$ 170 | NA |
| Total purchase price | \$ 170 | |

The Company recorded a charge of \$170 with respect to the OptimizeIT transaction related to in process research and development for projects which have not yet reached technological feasibility and which have no alternative future use.

The Cyms and OptimizeIT transactions have been treated as asset acquisitions on the basis of the fair values exchanged.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

U.S. dollars in thousands, except share and per share data

NOTE 1:- GENERAL (Cont.)

c. Sale of product line:

On July 18, 2005, BOScom signed an asset purchase agreement with Consist Technologies Ltd. and Consist International Inc. (collectively, Consist), for the sale of its PrintBOS product line in consideration of \$500 and a contingent payment in each of the next three years equal to 6%-10% of future revenues exceeding \$1,000 per year, Consist will generate from the PrintBOS product line. The Company has recognized a gain of \$273 in 2005 with respect of this sale. As of December 31, 2005, the Company has received \$375 and the remaining \$125 has been placed in an escrow for a period of three years, pending repayment of royalties to the Office of the Chief Scientist (OCS) on sales of PrintBOS products. For the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2007, total revenues generated by Consist from the PrintBOS products in each year were less than \$1,000 and, therefore, the Company did not receive any royalties in 2006 and 2007.

d. Discontinued operations:

1. Sale of communication segment:

On December 31, 2005, the Company sold its communication segment, including its property and equipment, goodwill, technology, trade name, existing distribution channels and related contingent liability to the Office of the Chief Scientist to IP Gear Ltd. (IP Gear), a wholly owned Israeli subsidiary of Qualmax. The consideration paid to the Company in the transaction was approximately 3.2 million Qualmax shares of Common stock constituting approximately 16% of Qualmax's total issued and outstanding Common stock and \$800 in royalties to be paid at a rate of 4% from future revenues IP Gear will generate from the disposed segment (Royalties) with the entire \$800 due no later than 90 days from the third anniversary of the closing of the transaction. Additional shares may be issued to the Company at the end of four consecutive fiscal quarters following the closing of the transaction, contingent upon IP Gear generating by then a certain level of revenues from the disposed segment (Earn Out Shares). The maximum number of Earn Out Shares that may further be issued to the Company is approximately 1 million, constituting an additional 5% of Qualmax outstanding shares. In June 2006, the Company received 250,000 of Qualmax shares, valued at \$1.43 per share, as part of the Earn Out Shares consideration.

The Company received certain piggy-back registration rights with respect to the Qualmax shares. The Company does not have a representative on the Board of Qualmax.

In addition, the Company and IP Gear entered into an Outsourcing Agreement, pursuant to which the Company provided IP Gear with certain operating services relating to the sold communication segment through December 31, 2006. In accordance with the Outsourcing Agreement, the first three months of services were provided for no charge. For services rendered from April 2006 through December 2006, the Company charged IP Gear \$240, which was paid by issuing the Company Qualmax subsidiary's shares in December 2006, as part of an agreement signed by the parties (see below).

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

U.S. dollars in thousands, except share and per share data

NOTE 1:- GENERAL (Cont.)

The Company also granted a bridge loan to IP Gear in the amount of \$1,000. The term of the loan is three years and it bears interest equal to the Prime rate plus 2.5%, up to a maximum of 12%. In the first 18 months, IP Gear shall pay only the interest accrued on the loan and monthly principal and interest payments shall commence thereafter. The loan granted to IP Gear is secured by a first priority floating charge, which may be subordinated to a charge in favor of a major financial institution in the event such charge is recorded. In addition, repayment is guaranteed by Qualmax Inc.

The loan agreement provides that if the disposed segment would incur losses that exceed \$250 in the first quarter of 2006, the principal amount to be repaid under the loan shall be reduced by the excess losses. In such event, Qualmax shall issue to the Company additional shares of Common stock against such reduction, valued at a predetermined price of \$1.43 per share. Pursuant to this provision, in May 2006, Qualmax issued to the Company 244,755 shares, at a price of \$1.43 per share, resulting in an amount of \$350. In June 2006, Qualmax issued BOS an additional 174,825 shares, reducing the principal amount of the loan to \$400. As of December 31, 2007 the company holds 17.87% of the issued and outstanding Common stock of QMX.

Qualmax also issued to the Company a five-year warrant for the purchase of up to 107,143 shares, constituting less than 1%, of its outstanding shares in Qualmax, at the exercise price of \$2.80 per share (Warrants). The Company received certain piggy-back registration rights with respect to the shares underlying the Warrants.

The Company signed in December 2006 an agreement with Qualmax and its subsidiaries, NWB and IP Gear, pursuant to which, the outstanding debt of Qualmax to the Company, in the amount of \$1,480 (which included long-term debt, outsourcing fees, royalties and other debts), was repaid to the Company through the issuance of 5,506,652 shares of series A Convertible Preferred stock of NWB which are convertible into approximately 16,446,544 shares of NWB

Common stock, reflecting a conversion rate of \$0.09 per one share of Common stock. During 2007 NWB converted its series A Preferred stock into Common stock and as a result the company holds as of December 31, 2007, 3.96% of the issued and outstanding Common stock of NWB.

The Company's registration rights with respect to the Qualmax shares shall also apply to NWB shares. In addition, the Company agreed to enter into a lock up agreement, restricting the transfer of its share holdings in Qualmax and in NWB, for up to two years.

In connection with the transaction, the Company agreed to grant NWB, contingent upon the satisfaction of certain conditions, a three-year option that will expire on December 31, 2009, to purchase up to 30% of the NWB's shares held by the Company, at prices ranging from \$0.12 to \$0.24 per share of Common stock. As of December 31, 2007 the conditions have not been met, hence the option has not been granted and the fair value of the option is \$0.

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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NOTE 1:- GENERAL (Cont.)

As of December 31, 2007, the restriction on the shares held in Qualmax and NWB terminates within one year and as a result the shares should be recorded at fair value. Therefore, the Company accounts for its holdings in Qualmax and NWB shares as available for sale in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standard 115

Accounting for Certain Investments in Debt and Equity Securities . Unrealized gains and losses, net of the related tax effect as of December 31, 2007, are included in other comprehensive income. As a result of the decrease in the share prices of these companies as of December 31, 2007, the Company recorded loss of \$5,588. On February 18, 2008, New World Brands and Qualmax, entered into an agreement and plan of merger (see note 19), pursuant to which Qualmax will be merged with and into NWB. Upon completion of the merger, which is subject to completion of certain conditions, BOS holding in Qualmax will be converted into holding in New World Brands. These holdings were the consideration for selling the communication division in years 2005 and 2006.

For the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005, the Company's consolidated financial statements reflected a capital gain from the sale of the communication segment, which was determined as follows:

| | Year ended December 31, | |
|---|--------------------------------|---------------|
| | 2006 | 2005 |
| Consideration: | | |
| Ordinary shares of Qualmax (1) | \$ 957 | \$ 4,586 |
| 107,143 warrants (2) | - | 104 |
| 5.50652 series A Preferred stock of NWB (3) | 1,480 | - |
| Debt conversion (loan granted to IP Gear) | - | (1,000) |
| | <u>2,437</u> | <u>3,690</u> |
| Total consideration | 2,437 | 3,690 |
| Cost: | | |
| Disposal of assets (liabilities) related to the communication segment | 752 | 2,425 |
| Transactions related costs | - | 486 |
| | <u>752</u> | <u>2,911</u> |
| Total cost | 752 | 2,911 |
| Capital gain | \$ 1,685 | \$ 779 |

There was no capital gain in 2007.

- (1) Valued at \$1.43 per share.
- (2) Valued at \$0.97 per warrant.

- (3) 5,506,520 series A Preferred stock convertible into 16.5 million shares of Common stock of NWB. Each share of Common stock is valued at \$0.09 per share.

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NOTE 1:- GENERAL (Cont.)

Following the agreement, signed in December 2006, the Company has accounted for the communication segment as a discontinued operations, in accordance with EITF 03-13 Applying the Conditions in Paragraph 42 of FASB Statement 144 in Determining Whether to Report Discontinued Operations. As such, the results of operations, including revenues, cost of revenues, operating expenses, and other income and expenses of the communication segment for 2005, have been reclassified in the accompanying statements of operations as discontinued operations.

As of December 31, 2007, Qualmax share price is \$0.21 and NWB share price is \$0.04. The Company recorded a loss in the amount of \$5,588 as the decrease was other than temporary.

2. Discontinued product line:

During the fourth quarter of 2002, PacInfo ceased its operations.

The results of operations, including revenues, cost of revenues, operating expenses and other income and expenses of the communication segment and PacInfo's operations for 2007, 2006 and 2005, have been reclassified in the statements of operations. Taxes were not attributed to the discontinued operations due to utilization of losses from previous years, for which a valuation allowance was provided.

Summarized selected financial information and cash flows of the discontinued operations are as follows:

| | Year ended December 31, | | |
|---|-------------------------|----------|------------|
| | 2007 | 2006 | 2005 |
| Revenues | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 2,954 |
| Cost of revenues | - | - | 2,171 |
| Operating expenses | - | 752 | 3,157 |
| Operating loss | - | (752) | (2,374) |
| Gain derived from sale of the discontinued operations | 237 | 2,437 | 779 |
| Net income (loss) | \$ 237 | \$ 1,685 | \$ (1,595) |

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NOTE 1:- GENERAL (Cont.)

| | Year ended December 31, | | |
|--|-------------------------|----------|------------|
| | 2007 | 2006 | 2005 |
| <u>Cash flows from operating activities</u> | | | |
| Gain (loss) from discontinued operations | \$ 237 | \$ 1,685 | \$ (1,595) |
| Depreciation and amortization of equipment and intangibles | - | - | 107 |
| Capital gain | - | (2,052) | (779) |
| Adjustments due to changes in working capital | (237) | (79) | 620 |
| | - | (446) | (1,647) |
| <u>Net cash flows used in operating activities</u> | \$ - | \$ (446) | \$ (1,647) |
| <u>Cash flows from investing activities</u> | | | |
| Communication sales costs | \$ - | \$ (221) | \$ - |
| Purchase of property and equipment | - | - | (27) |
| Payment on account of sale of Communication Segment | - | - | (1,060) |
| Investment in Company | - | - | - |
| | - | (221) | (1,087) |
| <u>Net cash flows used in investing activities</u> | \$ - | \$ (221) | \$ (1,087) |

NOTE 2:- SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The consolidated financial statements are prepared according to United States generally accepted accounting principles (U.S. GAAP).

a. Use of estimates:

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and accompanying notes. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

b. Financial statements in U.S. dollars:

A substantial portion of the Company's revenues is generated in U.S. dollar (dollars). In addition, most of the Company's costs are incurred in dollars. Company's management believes that the dollar is the primary currency of the economic environment in which the Company operates. Thus, the functional and reporting currency of the Company is the dollar.

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NOTE 2:- SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont.)

Accordingly, monetary accounts maintained in currencies other than the dollar are remeasured into U.S. dollars in accordance with Statement 52 of the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) Foreign Currency Translation . All transactions gains and losses from the remeasurement of monetary balance sheet items are reflected in the statement of operations as financial income or expenses as appropriate.

The financial statements of Odem, a subsidiary, whose functional currency as of December 31, 2004, was other than dollar have been translated into dollars, but on April 1, 2005, due to significant changes in circumstances initiated by management, like transition of Odem s majority of sales, expenses and budget from New Israeli Shekels (NIS) to dollars, indicate a functional currency change. Since the functional currency changed from a foreign currency to the reporting currency, dollars, as of March 31, 2005, the translation adjustments for non-monetary assets prior to the change, became the accounting basis for the periods starting April 1, 2005.

c. Principles of consolidation:

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its subsidiaries. Intercompany transactions and balances including profits from intercompany sales not yet realized outside the Company have been eliminated upon consolidation.

d. Cash equivalents:

Cash equivalents are short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to cash originally purchased with maturities of less than three months.

e. Inventories:

Inventory write-offs are provided to cover risks arising from slow-moving items or technological obsolescence. As of December 31, 2007 and 2006, inventory is presented net of \$358 and \$100, respectively, for technological obsolescence and slow moving items (see also Note 4).

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost or market value. Cost is determined as follows:

Raw and packaging materials - moving average cost method.

Products in progress and finished products - moving average cost method.

f. Grants and royalty-bearing grants:

Grants and royalty-bearing grants from the Chief Scientist of the Ministry of Industry and Trade in Israel for funding certain approved research and development projects are recognized at the time the Company is entitled to such grants, on the basis of the related costs incurred, and are presented as a deduction of research and development costs.

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NOTE 2:- SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont.)

During 2005, the Company received a royalty-bearing grant from the Chief Scientist of the Ministry of Industry and Trade in Israel, in the amount of \$296, for its participation in the discontinued operations. There were no grants in 2007 and 2006.

g. Investment in an affiliate:

An affiliate is a company in which the Company is able to exercise significant influence, but that is not a subsidiary and is accounted for by the equity method, net of write-down for decrease in fair value which is not of a temporary nature. The Company's investment in Surf has been included as an affiliate until September 30, 2005. In June 2006, following an investment round, the Company holding in Surf decreased to 7.8% of Surf's issued and outstanding shares. As a result, the Company ceased to have the ability to exercise significant influence over Surf and, accordingly, the adjusted carrying amount of the investment is accounted for based on the cost accounting method (see Note 5).

The Company's investment in this company is reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of the investment may not be recoverable, in accordance with Accounting Principle Board Opinion 18 - The Equity Method of Accounting for Investments in Common Stock (APB 18). During 2005, an impairment of \$1,385 has been recorded in equity in losses of an affiliate in the statement of operations.

h. Investment in other companies:

Investments in public companies with restrictions of less than one year are classified as available-for-sale under FAS 115 (Readily Determined Sales Price Currently Available on a Security Exchange), and are adjusted to their fair market value with unrealized gains and losses recorded as a component of accumulated other comprehensive income (loss).

Investment in QMX and NWB presented, commencing December 31, 2007 at the sales price on the applicable Security Exchange, respectively to FAS 115 (See note 1d).

Management evaluates investments in other companies for evidence of other than temporary declines in value. Accordingly, during 2007 and 2006, an impairment loss, due to other than temporary decline, of \$5,588 and \$39 has been recorded, accordingly and presented in other income (loss), net in the consolidated statements of operations. During 2005, no impairment losses have been identified.

i. Property, plant and equipment:

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is calculated by using the straight line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets, at the following annual rates:

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NOTE 2:- SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont.)

| | % | |
|--------------------------------|---------|--|
| Computers and software | 20 - 33 | (mainly 33%) |
| Office furniture and equipment | 6 - 15 | (mainly 10%) |
| Leasehold improvements | 10 | (over the shorter of the period of the lease or the life of the assets) |
| Vehicles | 15 | |
| Plant | 4 | |

j. Impairment of long-lived assets:

The Company's long-lived assets are reviewed for impairment in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standard 144 Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets (SFAS 144) whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. Recoverability of assets to be held and used is measured by a comparison of the carrying amount of an asset to the future undiscounted cash flows expected to be generated by the assets. If such assets are considered to be impaired, the impairment to be recognized is measured by the amount by which the carrying amount of the assets exceeds the fair value of the assets. During 2007, 2006 and 2005, no impairment losses have been identified.

k. Goodwill:

Goodwill represents excess of the costs over the net assets of businesses acquired. Under SFAS 142 goodwill is not amortized but instead is tested for impairment at least annually or between annual tests in certain circumstances, and written-down when impaired. Goodwill attributable to each of the reporting units is tested for impairment by comparing the fair value of each reporting unit with its carrying value. The reporting units of the Company for purposes of the impairment test are: the Company's Mobile and RFID operating segments, Summit and Odem which comprise the Supply Chain segment, as these are the components of the business for which discrete financial information is available and segment management regularly reviews the operating results of those components. Fair value is determined using income and market approaches. Significant estimates used in the methodologies include estimates of future cash flows, future short-term and long-term growth rates, weighted average cost of capital and estimates of market multiples for each of the reportable units. During 2007, 2006 and 2005, no impairment losses have been identified.

l. Research and development costs:

Statement of Financial Accounting Standards 86 Accounting for the Costs of Computer Software to be Sold, Leased or Otherwise Marketed, (SFAS 86) requires capitalization of certain software development costs subsequent to the establishment of technological feasibility. Based on the Company's product development process, technological feasibility is established upon completion of a working model. Research and development costs incurred in the process of developing product improvements or new products, are generally charged to expenses as incurred, net of participation of the Office of the Chief Scientist of the Israeli Ministry of Industry and Trade. Costs incurred by the Company between completion of the working model and the point at which the product is ready for general releases are insignificant.

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NOTE 2:- SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont.)

m. Severance pay:

The Company's liability for severance pay for Israeli resident employees is calculated pursuant to the Israeli severance pay law based on the most recent salary of the employees multiplied by the number of years of employment as of the balance sheet date. Employees are entitled to one month's salary for each year of employment or a portion thereof. The Company's liability for its Israeli resident employees is covered by insurance policies designed solely for distributing severance pay. The value of these policies is recorded as an asset in the Company's balance sheet.

The insurance policies include profits accumulated up to the balance sheet date. The insurance policies may be withdrawn only upon complying with the Israeli severance pay law or labor agreements. The value of the deposited funds is based on the cash surrendered value of these policies and includes profits.

Severance expenses for 2007, 2006 and 2005 amounted to \$275, \$298 and \$256, respectively.

n. Revenue recognition:

The Company sells its products through direct sales, distributors and resellers channels.

The Company derives its revenues from the sale of products, license fees for its products, commissions, support and services.

Revenues from product sales are recognized in accordance with Staff Accounting Bulletin 104 Revenue Recognition in Financial Statements (SAB 104) when delivery has occurred, persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, the vendor's fee is fixed or determinable, no further obligation exists, and collectibility is reasonably assured.

Most of the Company's revenues are generated from sale of its products directly to end-users and indirectly, mostly through independent distributors. Other than pricing terms which may differ due to the volume of purchases between distributors and end-users, there are no material differences in the terms and arrangements involving direct and indirect customers. The majority of the Company's products sold through agreements with independent distributors are non-exchangeable, non-refundable, non-returnable without any rights of price protection or stock rotation. Accordingly, the Company considers the distributors as end-users.

Revenue from license fees is recognized in accordance with Statement of Position (SOP) 97-2 Software Revenue Recognition , when persuasive evidence of an agreement exists, delivery has occurred, no significant obligations with regard to implementation remain, the fee is fixed or determinable, and collectibility is probable. The Company generally does not grant a right of return to its customers. When a right of return exists, the Company defers revenue until the right of return expires, at which time revenue is recognized provided that all other revenue recognition criteria have been met.

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NOTE 2:- SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont.)

Revenues from maintenance and support are recognized ratably over the period of the support contract. The fair value of the support is determined based on the price charged when it is sold separately or renewed.

With regard to software arrangements involving multiple elements such as software product and maintenance and support, the Company has adopted Statement of Position No. 98-9, Modification of SOP No. 97-2, Software Revenue Recognition with Respect to Certain Transactions (SOP No. 98-9). According to SOP No. 98-9, revenues should be allocated to the different elements in the arrangement under the residual method when Vendor Specific Objective Evidence (VSOE) of fair value exists for all undelivered elements and no VSOE exists for the delivered elements. Under the residual method, at the outset of the arrangement with the customer, the Company defers revenue for the fair value of its undelivered elements (maintenance and support) and recognizes revenue for the remainder of the arrangement fee attributable to the elements initially delivered in the arrangement (software product) when the basic criteria in SOP No. 97-2 have been met. Any discount in the arrangement is allocated to the delivered element. Maintenance and support revenue is deferred and recognized on a straight-line basis over the term of the maintenance and support agreement. The VSOE of fair value of the undelivered elements (maintenance and support) is determined based on the price charged for the undelivered element when sold separately or for new arrangements, based upon the price that management will determine to charge.

o. Warranty:

BOScom provides a warranty of between 3 to 36 months at no extra charge, whereby defective hardware covered by the warranty should be sent back to the company. The Company estimates the costs that may be incurred under its warranty and records a liability in the amount of such costs at the time product revenue is recognized. Factors that affect the Company's warranty liability include the number of installed units, historical and anticipated rates of warranty claims, and cost per claim. The Company periodically assesses the adequacy of its recorded warranty liabilities and adjusts the amounts as necessary.

During 2007 and 2006, the Company's Provision for warranty was \$20 and \$73, respectively.

p. Income taxes:

The Company accounts for income taxes in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No 109, Accounting for Income Taxes . This Statement prescribes the use of the liability method whereby deferred tax assets and liability account balances are determined based on differences between financial reporting and tax bases of assets and liabilities and are measured using the enacted tax rates and laws that will be in effect when the differences are expected to reverse. The Company has provided valuation allowances, in respect of deferred tax assets resulting from tax loss carryforward and other reserves and allowances due to its history of operating losses and current uncertainty concerning its ability to realize these deferred tax assets in the future.

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NOTE 2:- SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont.)

In June 2006, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued Interpretation No. 48 (FIN 48), Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes An interpretation of FASB Statement No. 109.

The Interpretation clarifies the accounting for uncertainties in income taxes recognized in an enterprise's financial statements and prescribes a recognition threshold and measurement attributes of income tax positions taken or expected to be taken on a tax return. Under FIN 48, the impact of an uncertain tax position taken or expected to be taken on an income tax return must be recognized in the financial statements at the largest amount that is more-likely-than-not to be sustained upon audit by the relevant taxing authority. An uncertain income tax position will not be recognized in the financial statements unless it is more likely than not of being sustained. The Company adopted the provisions of FIN 48 as of January 1, 2007. The impact of adopting FIN 48 was insignificant to the Company's consolidated financial statements.

q. Concentrations of credit risk:

Financial instruments that potentially subject the Company to concentrations of credit risk consist principally of cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, other accounts receivable and marketable securities.

The trade receivables of the Company are derived from sales to customers located primarily in Israel, South America, North America and Europe. The Company generally does not require collateral; however, in certain circumstances, the Company may require letters of credit, other collateral, additional guarantees or advanced payments. An allowance for doubtful accounts is determined with respect to specific debts that are doubtful of collection.

The Company has no off-balance-sheet concentrations of credit risk such as foreign exchange contracts, option contracts or other foreign hedging arrangements.

r. Basic and diluted net earnings (loss) per share:

Basic net earnings (loss) per share are calculated based on the weighted average number of Ordinary shares outstanding during each year. Diluted net earnings (loss) per share is calculated based on the weighted average number of Ordinary shares outstanding during each year, plus dilutive potential Ordinary shares considered outstanding during the year, in accordance with SFAS 128, Earnings Per Share .

The total number of shares related to the outstanding options and warrants excluded from the calculations of diluted net earnings (loss) per share, since they would have an anti-dilutive effect, were 3,305,333, 1,386,424 and 1,506,803 for the years ended December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005, respectively.

s. Accounting for share-based compensation:

On January 1, 2006, the Company adopted Statement of Financial Accounting Standards 123 (revised 2004), Share-Based Payment (SFAS 123(R)) which requires the measurement and recognition of compensation expense based on estimated fair values for all share-based payment awards made to employees and directors. SFAS 123(R) supersedes Accounting Principles Board Opinion 25, Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees (APB 25), for periods beginning in fiscal 2006. In March 2005, the Securities and Exchange Commission issued Staff Accounting Bulletin 107 (SAB 107) relating to SFAS 123(R). The Company has applied the provisions of SAB 107 in its adoption of SFAS 123(R).

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NOTE 2:- SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont.)

SFAS 123(R) requires companies to estimate the fair value of equity-based payment awards on the date of grant using an option pricing model. The value of the portion of the award that is ultimately expected to vest is recognized as an expense over the requisite service periods in the Company's consolidated statement of operations. Prior to the adoption of SFAS 123(R), the Company accounted for equity-based awards to employees and directors using the intrinsic value method in accordance with APB 25 as allowed under Statement of Financial Accounting Standards 123, Accounting for Share-based Compensation (SFAS 123).

The Company adopted SFAS 123(R) using the modified prospective transition method, which requires the application of the Accounting Standard starting from January 1, 2006, the first day of the Company's fiscal year 2006. Under that transition method, compensation cost recognized in the year ended December 31, 2006 includes: (a) compensation cost for all share-based payments granted prior to, but not yet vested as of January 1, 2006, based on the grant date fair value estimated in accordance with the original provisions of SFAS 123, and (b) compensation cost for all share-based payments granted subsequent to January 1, 2006, based on the grant date fair value estimated in accordance with the provisions of SFAS 123(R). Results for prior periods have not been restated.

As a result of adopting SFAS 123(R) on January 1, 2006, the Company's income before income taxes for the year ended December 31, 2006 was \$370, lower than if it had continued to account for stock-based compensation under APB 25. Basic and diluted net earnings per share for the year ended December 31, 2006, are \$0.06 and \$0.05, respectively, lower than if the Company had continued to account for share-based compensation under APB 25.

Prior to January 1, 2006, the Company applied the intrinsic value method of accounting for stock options as prescribed by APB 25, whereby compensation expense is equal to the excess, if any, of the quoted market price of the stock over the exercise price on the date of grant of the award.

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NOTE 2:- SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont.)

The pro-forma table below reflects the Company's stock based compensation expense, net loss and basic and diluted net loss per share for the year ended December 31, 2005 had the Company applied the fair value recognition provisions of SFAS 123, as follows:

| | <u>December 31, 2005</u> |
|--|------------------------------|
| Net loss from continuing operations, as reported | \$ (2,010) |
| Add: share-based compensation expenses related to employee stock options determined under intrinsic value method included in the reported net loss | 62 |
| Deduct: share-based compensation expense related to employee stock options determined under fair value method for all awards | <u>(246)</u> |
| Pro forma net loss from continuing operations | (2,194) |
| Pro forma net loss from discontinued operations | <u>(1,595)</u> |
| Pro forma net loss | <u>\$ (3,789)</u> |
| Basic and diluted net loss per share from continuing operations, as reported | <u>\$ (0.36)</u> |
| Basic and diluted net loss per share from discontinued operations, as reported | <u>\$ (0.28)</u> |
| Basic and diluted net loss per share, as reported | <u>\$ (0.64)</u> |
| Basic and diluted net loss per share, including the effect of share-based compensation expense | <u>\$ (0.67)</u> |

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NOTE 2:- SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont.)

The fair value for options granted in 2005 is amortized over their vesting period and estimated at the date of grant using the Black-Scholes-Merton options pricing model with the following weighted average assumptions:

| | <u>Year ended December 31,</u> |
|-----------------------|------------------------------------|
| | <u>2005</u> |
| Risk free interest | 4.00% |
| Dividend yields | 0% |
| Volatility | 120% |
| Average Expected life | 3 years |

Pro-forma compensation expense under SFAS 123, among other computational differences, does not consider potential pre-vesting forfeitures. Because of these differences, the pro-forma stock based compensation expense presented above for the prior year ended December 31, 2005 under SFAS 123 and the stock based compensation expense recognized during the years ended December 31, 2007 and 2006 under SFAS 123(R) are not directly comparable.

The Company recognizes compensation expenses for the value of its awards granted subsequent to January 1, 2006 based on the straight line method over the requisite service period of each of the awards, net of estimated forfeitures. SFAS 123(R) requires forfeitures to be estimated at the time of grant and revised, if necessary, in subsequent periods if actual forfeitures differ from those estimates. Estimated forfeitures are based on actual historical pre-vesting forfeitures.

The Company estimates the fair value of stock options granted using the Black-Scholes options pricing model. The option-pricing model requires a number of assumptions, of which the most significant are expected stock price volatility and the expected option term. Expected volatility was calculated based upon actual historical stock price movements over the most recent periods ending on the date of grant, equal to the expected option term. The expected option term represents the average of the options contractual life and the vesting period in accordance with SAB 107 guidance. The risk-free interest rate is based on the yield from U.S. Treasury zero-coupon bonds with an equivalent term. The Company has historically not paid dividends and has no foreseeable plans to pay dividends.

The fair value for options granted in 2007 and 2006 is estimated on the date of grant using a Black-Scholes options pricing model with the following weighted average assumptions:

| | <u>2007</u> | <u>2006</u> |
|----------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Risk free interest | 4.62% | 4.91% |
| Dividend yields | 0% | 0% |
| Volatility | 58% | 78% |
| Expected option term | 5.68 years | 3.44 years |
| Forfeiture rate | 15% | 0% |

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NOTE 2:- SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont.)

During 2007 and 2006, the Company recognized stock-based compensation expense related to employee stock options in the amount of \$516 and \$727 respectively as follows:

| | Year ended December 31, | |
|--|-------------------------|--------|
| | 2007 | 2006 |
| Selling and marketing | \$ 296 | \$ 152 |
| General and administrative | 220 | 575 |
| Total Stock-based compensation expense | \$ 516 | \$ 727 |

During the year ended December 31 2005, the Company recognized general and administrative, stock-based compensation expense in the amount of \$112.

The Company applies SFAS 123 Accounting for stock Based Compensation (SFAS 123) and EITF 96-18, Accounting for Equity Instruments that are Issued to Other than Employees for Acquiring, or in Conjunction With, Selling, Goods or Services , with respect to warrants issued to non-employees. SFAS 123 requires the use of option valuation models to measure the fair value of the warrants at the date of grant.

t. Fair value of financial instruments:

The following methods and assumptions were used by the Company in estimating fair value disclosures for financial instruments:

The carrying amounts of cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, other accounts receivable and trade payables approximate their fair value due to the short-term maturities of such instruments. The fair value for marketable securities is based on quoted market prices. The fair value of investments in other companies is based on independent third-party evaluations.

u. Impact of recently issued accounting pronouncements:

In September 2006, the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 157, Fair Value Measurements (SFAS 157) which defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value, and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. SFAS 157 applies to other accounting pronouncements that require or permit fair value measurements and, accordingly, does not require any new fair value measurements. SFAS 157 is effective for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007 for financial assets and liabilities, as well as for any other assets and liabilities that are carried at fair value on a recurring basis, and should be applied prospectively. The adoption of the provisions of SFAS 157 related to financial assets and liabilities and other assets and liabilities that are carried at fair value on a recurring basis is not anticipated to materially impact the Company's consolidated financial position and results of operations. Subsequently, the FASB provided for a one-year deferral of the provisions of SFAS 157 for non-financial assets and liabilities that are

recognized or disclosed at fair value in the consolidated financial statements on a non-recurring basis.

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**B.O.S. BETTER ONLINE SOLUTIONS LTD.
AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES**

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

U.S. dollars in thousands, except share and per share data

NOTE 2:- SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont.)

The Company is currently evaluating the impact of adopting the provisions of SFAS 157 for non-financial assets and liabilities that are recognized or disclosed on a non-recurring basis.

In February 2007, the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 159, The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities (SFAS 159). Under this Standard, the Company may elect to report financial instruments and certain other items at fair value on a contract-by-contract basis with changes in value reported in earnings. This election is irrevocable. SFAS 159 provides an opportunity to mitigate volatility in reported earnings that is caused by measuring hedged assets and liabilities that were previously required to use a different accounting method than the related hedging contracts when the complex provisions of SFAS 133 hedge accounting are not met. SFAS 159 is effective for years beginning after November 15, 2007. There is no impact of adopting SFAS 159 on its financial position, cash flows, and results of operations of the Company.

In December 2007, the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 141 (Revised 2007) (SFAS 141R), Business Combinations. SFAS 141R will change the accounting for business combinations. Under SFAS 141R, an acquiring entity will be required to recognize all the assets acquired and liabilities assumed in a transaction at the acquisition-date fair value with limited exceptions. SFAS 141R will change the accounting treatment and disclosure for certain specific items in a business combination. SFAS 141R applies prospectively to business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period beginning on or after December 15, 2008. SFAS 141R will have an impact on accounting for future business combinations once adopted and not on prior acquisitions. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of adopting the provisions of SFAS 141R.

In December 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 160, Noncontrolling Interests in Consolidated Financial Statements (SFAS 160). SFAS 160 establishes accounting and reporting standards for ownership interests in subsidiaries held by parties other than the parent, the amount of consolidated net income attributable to the parent and to the noncontrolling interest, changes in a parent's ownership interest and the valuation of retained noncontrolling equity investments when a subsidiary is deconsolidated. SFAS 160 also establishes reporting requirements that provide sufficient disclosures that clearly identify and distinguish between the interests of the parent and the interests of the noncontrolling owners. This standard is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2008 and should be applied prospectively. However, the presentation and disclosure requirements of the statement shall be applied retrospectively for all periods presented. The adoption of the provisions of Statement No. 160 is not anticipated to materially impact the Company's consolidated financial position and results of operations. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of adopting the provisions of SFAS 160.

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

U.S. dollars in thousands, except share and per share data

NOTE 2:- SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont.)

In December 2007, the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) issued Staff Accounting Bulletin 110 (SAB No. 110) to amend the SEC 's views discussed in Staff Accounting Bulletin 107 (SAB No. 107) regarding the use of the simplified method in developing an estimate of expected life of share options in accordance with SFAS No. 123(R). SAB No. 110 is effective for the company beginning in the first quarter of fiscal year 2008. The Company expects to continue using the simplified method. As a result, the Company does not expect the adoption of SAB No. 110 will have a significant impact on its consolidated financial statements.

NOTE 3:- OTHER ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE AND PREPAID EXPENSES

| | |
|----|-----------------------------------|
| | ARGIN-LEFT: Opt; |
| | MARGIN-RIGHT: Opt" |
| | align="left">Thereafter 2,443,594 |
| \$ | 13,032,500 |

Fair Value of Construction Loan Facility – Based on the borrowing rates currently available to the Company for bank loans with similar terms and maturities, the carrying amounts of the construction loan facility outstanding as of December 31, 2014 approximated its fair value because the underlying instrument bears an interest rate that approximated current market rates.

NOTE 12 - INCOME TAXES

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax laws or rates is recognized in income in the period that includes the enactment date.

Undistributed earnings of Helpson, the Company's foreign subsidiary, since its acquisition, amounted to approximately \$68.3 million as of December 31, 2014. Those earnings, as well as the investment in Helpson of approximately \$23.3 million, are considered to be indefinitely reinvested and, accordingly, no U.S. federal or state income taxes have been provided thereon. Upon distribution of those earnings in the form of dividends or otherwise, the Company would be subject to U.S. federal and state income taxes (net of an adjustment for foreign tax credits) and withholding taxes payable to the PRC. Determination of the amount of unrecognized deferred U.S. income tax liability is not practical because of the complexities associated with its hypothetical calculation; however, unrecognized foreign tax credits may be available to reduce a portion of the U.S. tax liability.

Liabilities are established for uncertain tax positions expected to be taken in income tax return when such positions are judged to meet the "more-likely-than-not" threshold based on the technical merits of the positions. Estimated interest and penalties related to uncertain tax positions are included as a component of other expenses. Through December 31, 2014, the Company has not identified any uncertain tax positions that it has taken. U.S. income tax returns for the years ended December 31, 2011 through December 31, 2014 and the Chinese income tax return for the year ended December 31, 2014 are open for possible examination.

On March 16, 2007, the National People's Congress of China passed the Enterprise Income Tax Law (EIT Law) and on December 6, 2007, the State Council of China issued the Implementation Regulations for the EIT Law which took effect on January 1, 2008. The EIT Law and Implementation Regulations Rules impose a unified EIT of 25% on all domestic-invested enterprises and Foreign Invested Entities, or FIEs, unless they qualify under certain limited exceptions.

The Company is located in a special region, which had a 15% corporate income tax rate before the new EIT Law. The new EIT Law abolished the preferential corporate income tax rate in the special region. The Company transitioned to the new 25% tax rate over a five year period which began on January 1, 2008. During 2010, the Company applied for and received a favorable tax rate of 15% for fiscal 2011 through 2013 due to its status in the PRC as a high technology enterprise. In 2013, the Company again applied for and received the same favorable tax rate for 2014 to 2016. Under the current tax law in the PRC, the Company is and will be subject to the following enterprise income tax rates:

| Year | Enterprise Income Tax Rate |
|------------|----------------------------------|
| 2013 | 15% |
| 2014 | 15% |
| 2015 | 15% |
| 2016 | 15% |
| 2017 | 25% |
| Thereafter | 25% |

The provision for income taxes consisted of the following:

| | Year Ended December 31, | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------|
| | 2014 | 2013 |
| | (As restated) | |
| Current | \$- | \$- |
| Deferred | 77,042 | 1,061,413 |
| Total income tax expense (benefit) | \$77,042 | \$1,061,413 |

Following is a reconciliation of income taxes calculated at the federal statutory rates to the provision for income taxes:

| | Years Ended December 31, | |
|---|--------------------------|---------------|
| | 2014 | 2013 |
| | (As restated) | |
| (Benefit) tax at statutory rate of 25% | \$(9,868,430) | \$(4,736,660) |
| Stock based compensation from current and prior years | - | 8,534 |
| Effect of tax holiday | 3,906,336 | 1,834,517 |
| Other, primarily the difference in U.S. tax rates | 7,815 | - |
| Change in valuation allowance | 6,031,321 | 3,955,022 |
| Income tax expense | \$77,042 | \$1,061,413 |

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The effect of the tax holiday amounted to a change in the tax expense (benefit) of \$3,906,336 and \$1,834,517 for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, which was equivalent to basic and diluted earnings per share of (\$0.09) and (\$0.04) per share for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively. The temporary differences which give rise to the deferred income tax assets and liability are as follows:

| | December 31, | |
|--|---------------|-------------|
| | 2014 | 2013 |
| | (As restated) | |
| Deferred income tax assets: | | |
| Allowance for doubtful trade receivables | \$6,652,118 | \$1,995,243 |
| Allowance for doubtful other receivables | 9,049 | 6,460 |
| Inventory obsolescence reserve | 1,040,107 | 1,501,687 |
| Expenses not deductible in current year | 31,000 | 31,143 |
| Deferred revenue | 377,457 | - |
| PRC net operating loss carry forward | 1,676,852 | 328,643 |
| U.S. net operating loss carry forward | 1,181,679 | 1,052,784 |
| Total deferred income tax assets | 10,968,262 | 4,915,960 |
| Valuation allowance | (10,968,262) | (4,915,960) |
| Net deferred income tax asset | \$- | \$- |

As of December 31, 2014, the Company had net operating loss carryforwards for PRC tax purposes of approximately \$11.2 million which are available to offset any future taxable income through 2019. The Company also has net operating losses for United States federal income tax purposes of approximately \$3.5 million which are available to offset future taxable income, if any, through 2034.

In assessing the realizability of deferred tax assets, Management considers whether it is more likely than not that some portion or all of the deferred tax assets will not be realized. The ultimate realization of deferred tax assets is dependent upon the generation of future taxable income during the periods in which those differences become deductible or tax loss carry forwards are utilized. Management considers projected future taxable income and tax planning strategies in making this assessment. Based upon an assessment of the level of historical taxable income and projections for future taxable income over the periods on which the deferred tax assets are deductible or can be utilized, Management believes it is not likely for the Company to realize all benefits of the deferred tax assets as of December 31, 2014 and 2013. Therefore, the Company provided for a valuation allowance against its deferred tax assets of \$10,968,262 and \$4,915,960 as of December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

The Company also incurred various other taxes, comprised primarily of business taxes, value-added taxes, urban construction taxes, education surcharges and others. Any unpaid amounts are reflected on the balance sheets as accrued taxes payable.

NOTE 13 – FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

Fair value is defined as the exchange price that would be received for an asset or paid to transfer a liability (an exit price) in the principal or most advantageous market for the asset or liability in an orderly transaction between market participants on the measurement date. To measure fair value, a hierarchy has been established which requires an entity to maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs. This hierarchy uses three levels of inputs to measure the fair value of assets and liabilities as follows: Level 1 – Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities. Level 2 – Observable inputs other than Level 1 including quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities, quoted prices in less active markets, or other observable inputs that can be corroborated by observable market data. Level 3 – Unobservable inputs supported by little or no market activity for financial instruments whose value is determined using pricing models, discounted cash flow methodologies, or similar techniques, as well as instruments for which the determination of fair value requires significant management judgment or estimation.

The Company uses fair value to measure the derivative warrant liability on a recurring basis because fair value is the primary measure for accounting. The Company also uses fair value to measure the value of the banker's acceptance notes it holds. The Company values its derivative warrants using a valuation method explained above. The banker's acceptance notes are recorded at cost which approximates fair value. The Company held the following assets and liabilities recorded at fair value as of December 31, 2014 and 2013:

| Description | Fair Value Measurements at Reporting Date Using | | | | |
|---------------------------|---|---------|------------|---------|--|
| | December 31, 2014 | Level 1 | Level 2 | Level 3 | |
| Banker's acceptance notes | \$ 458,233 | \$ - | \$ 458,233 | \$ - | |
| Total | \$ 458,233 | \$ - | \$ 458,233 | \$ - | |

| Description | Fair Value Measurements at Reporting Date Using | | |
|-------------|---|---------|---------|
| | Level 1 | Level 2 | Level 3 |
| | | | |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------|---------|----|---|----|---------|----|---|
| | December 31, 2013 | | | | | | | |
| Banker's acceptance notes | \$ | 336,003 | \$ | - | \$ | 336,003 | \$ | - |
| Total | \$ | 336,003 | \$ | - | \$ | 336,003 | \$ | - |

NOTE 14 - STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

The Company is authorized to issue 95,000,000 shares of common stock, \$0.001 par value, and 5,000,000 shares of preferred stock, \$0.001 par value. The preferred stock may be issued in series with such designations, preferences, stated values, rights, qualifications or limitations as determined solely by the Company's board of directors.

Warrants

As of December 31, 2012, the Company had warrants outstanding and exercisable to purchase an aggregate of 150,000 shares of Company's common stock at exercise prices ranging from \$3.00 to \$3.80 per share, which expired on May 16, 2013. As of December 31, 2014 and 2013, the Company had no warrants outstanding.

Employee Stock Options

2010 Incentive Plan

On November 12, 2010, the Company's Board of Directors adopted the Company's 2010 Incentive Plan (the "Plan"), which was then approved by stockholders on December 22, 2010. The Plan gave the Company the ability to grant stock options, restricted stock, stock appreciation rights and performance units to its employees, directors and consultants, or those who will become employees, directors and consultants of the Company and/or its subsidiaries. The Plan currently allows for equity awards of up to 4,000,000 shares of common stock. Through December 31, 2014, there were 175,000 shares of restricted stock granted and outstanding under the Plan. No options were outstanding as of December 31, 2014 under the Plan.

There were no securities issued from the Plan during each of the year ended December 31, 2014 and 2013. Options to purchase 25,000 shares of common stock at an exercise price of \$2.54 per share were forfeited during 2013.

The Company recognized no compensation expense related to the awards of common shares and the grants and modifications of stock options during each of the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013.

The fair value of each option award is estimated on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes Option Pricing Model. Expected volatility is based on the historical volatility of the Company's common stock prices. The Company uses historical data to estimate employee termination rates. The expected term of options granted is determined by the simplified method, which is one-half of the original contractual term. The simplified method is used due to the lack of historical share option exercise data to provide a reasonable basis upon which to estimate expected term. The risk-free rate for periods within the contractual life of the option is based on the U.S. Treasury yield curve in effect at the time of grant.

As of December 31, 2014, there was no remaining unrecognized compensation expense related to stock options or restricted stock grants.

NOTE 15 – COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Economic environment - Substantially all of the Company's operations are conducted in the PRC, and therefore the Company is subject to special considerations and significant risks not typically associated with companies operating in the United States of America. These risks include, among others, the political, economic and legal environments and fluctuations in the foreign currency exchange rate. The Company's results from operations may be adversely affected by changes in the political and social conditions in the PRC, and by changes in governmental policies with respect to laws and regulations, anti-inflationary measures, currency conversion and remittance abroad, and rates and methods of taxation, among other things. The unfavorable changes in global macroeconomic factors may also adversely affect the Company's operations.

In addition, all of the Company's revenue is denominated in the PRC's currency of Renminbi (RMB), which must be converted into other currencies before remittance out of the PRC. Both the conversion of RMB into foreign currencies and the remittance of foreign currencies abroad require approval of the PRC government.

Contractual Commitments – The Company entered into purchase and construction agreements during the year ended December 31, 2013 in connection with the construction of a new facility and required manufacturing improvements. Under these agreements, the Company made payments in the amount of \$4,637,671 and \$25,474,525 during the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively. These payments are classified as property and equipment as of December 31, 2014 and as construction in progress on the accompanying balance sheet as of December 31, 2013.

NOTE 16 – CONCENTRATIONS

For the year ended December 31, 2014, one customer accounted for 13.0% of sales and one supplier accounted for 26.5% of raw material purchases, one customer accounted for 17.7% of accounts receivable, and three different products accounted for 49%, 12% and 11% of revenue.

For the year ended December 31, 2013, no customer accounted for more than 10% of sales and one supplier accounted for 18.7% of raw material purchases, two customers accounted for 14.5% and 11.2% of accounts receivable, and three different products accounted for 35%, 13% and 10% of revenue.

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