

BOS BETTER ONLINE SOLUTIONS LTD
Form 20-F
June 28, 2006

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, 2005

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)

Beit Rabin, Teradyon Industrial Park, Misgav, 20179, Israel

(Address of principal executive offices)

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

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

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

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: 6,589,385 Ordinary Shares, nominal value NIS 4.00 per share, as of December 31, 2005

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

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

ii

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PART I	1
<u>ITEM 1: IDENTITY OF DIRECTORS, SENIOR MANAGEMENT AND ADVISORS</u>	1
<u>ITEM 2: OFFER STATISTICS AND EXPECTED TIMETABLE</u>	1
<u>ITEM 3: KEY INFORMATION REGARDING B.O.S</u>	1
<u>ITEM 4: INFORMATION ON THE COMPANY</u>	16
<u>ITEM 4A: UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS</u>	31
<u>ITEM 5: OPERATING AND FINANCIAL REVIEW AND PROSPECTS</u>	31
<u>ITEM 6: DIRECTORS, SENIOR MANAGEMENT AND EMPLOYEES</u>	47
<u>ITEM 7: MAJOR SHAREHOLDERS AND RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS</u>	57
<u>ITEM 8: FINANCIAL INFORMATION</u>	59
<u>ITEM 9: THE OFFER AND LISTING</u>	61
<u>ITEM 10: ADDITIONAL INFORMATION</u>	62
<u>ITEM 11: QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURE ABOUT MARKET RISK</u>	77
<u>ITEM 12: DESCRIPTION OF SECURITIES OTHER THAN EQUITY SECURITIES</u>	78
PART II	79

<u>ITEM 13: DEFAULTS, DIVIDEND ARREARAGES AND DELINQUENCIES</u>	79
<u>ITEM 14: MATERIAL MODIFICATIONS TO THE RIGHTS OF SECURITY HOLDERS AND USE OF PROCEEDS</u>	79
<u>ITEM 15: CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES</u>	79
<u>ITEM 16: [RESERVED]</u>	79
<u>ITEM 16A: AUDIT COMMITTEE FINANCIAL EXPERT</u>	79
<u>ITEM 16B: CODE OF ETHICS</u>	79
<u>ITEM 16C: PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTANT FEES AND SERVICES</u>	80
<u>ITEM 16D: EXEMPTIONS FROM THE LISTING STANDARDS FOR AUDIT COMMITTEES</u>	80
<u>ITEM 16E: PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES BY THE ISSUER AND AFFILIATED PURCHASERS</u>	80
<u>PART III</u>	81
<u>ITEM 17: FINANCIAL STATEMENTS</u>	81
<u>ITEM 18: FINANCIAL STATEMENTS</u>	81
<u>ITEM 19: EXHIBITS</u>	81
<u>SIGNATURES</u>	84

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, 2005, 2004 and 2003, and the consolidated balance sheet data as of December 31, 2005 and 2004, 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, 2002 and 2001, and the consolidated balance sheet data as of December 31, 2003, 2002 and 2001, 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, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004 and 2005 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.

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 US thousands of dollars with the exception of per share data)

Year Ended December 31:

	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2001</u>
Revenues	27,053	8,282	5,728	9,441	6,042
Cost of revenues	20,025	4,608	1,455	2,300	2,703
Gross profit	7,028	3,674	4,273	7,141	3,339
Operating expenses:					
Research and development, net	2,312	1,804	1,846	2,182	1,757
Selling and marketing	3,563	1,706	2,178	3,705	4,811
General and administrative	3,267	1,705	1,317	1,697	1,425
Restructuring costs	-	-	678	-	132
Total operating expenses	9,142	5,215	6,019	7,584	8,125
Operating loss:	(2,114)	(1,541)	(1,746)	(443)	(4,786)
Financial income (expense), net	(448)	(158)	109	295	427
Other income (expenses)	1,134	-	45	(95)	(298)
Loss before equity in losses of an affiliated company	(1,428)	(1,699)	(1,592)	(243)	(4,657)
Taxes on income	(204)	(20)	-	-	-
Equity in losses of an affiliated company	(1,750)	(308)	(465)	(570)	(137)
Minority interest in earnings of a subsidiary	(223)	(17)	-	-	-
Loss from continuing operations	(3,605)	(2,044)	(2,057)	(813)	(4,794)
Net earning (loss) related to discontinued operations	-	(9)	2,036	(7,674)	(8,313)
Net loss	(3,605)	(2,053)	(21)	(8,487)	(13,107)
Basic and diluted net loss per share from continuing operations	\$ (0.64)	\$ (0.44)	\$ (0.56)	\$ (0.26)	\$ (1.55)
Basic and diluted net earning (loss) per share related to discontinued operations	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.55	\$ (2.46)	\$ (2.68)
Basic and diluted net loss per share	\$ (0.64)	\$ (0.44)	\$ (0.01)	\$ (2.72)	\$ (4.23)
Weighted average number of shares used in computing basic and diluted net earning (loss) per share	5,616	4,631	3,683	3,117	3,097

Year ended December 31,**Balance Sheet Highlighted Data:**

	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001
Cash and Cash Equivalents	2,346	2,578	3,872	5,246	8,325
Working Capital (*)	4,200	5,256	5,082	5,980	7,008
Total Assets	22,646	22,485	14,023	17,192	31,144
Short-term banks loan and current maturities of long-term bank loans and convertible note	2,625	1,997	-	-	286
Long-term liabilities	2,550	3,380	951	794	794
Minority interest in a subsidiary	-	809	-	-	-
Share Capital	6,432	4,823	4,309	3,690	3,628
Additional paid in Capital	47,588	44,426	43,247	41,253	41,161
Shareholders' equity	11,266	10,048	10,541	8,015	16,341
(*)Working capital comprises of:					
Current assets	12,793	13,267	7,239	9,525	10,677
Less: current liabilities	8,593	8,011	2,157	3,545	3,669
	4,200	5,256	5,082	5,980	7,008

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.

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; our anticipated use of proceeds; 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 business:

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

We have incurred net losses of \$3.6 million in 2005, \$2.1 million in 2004 and \$21,000 in 2003. As of December 31, 2005, we had an accumulated deficit of \$42.7 million. Only in the fourth quarter of 2005 did we manage to breakeven, and there can be no assurance that this trend will continue. According to our unaudited financial reports for the first quarter of year 2006, operating loss was \$43,000 and we ended the quarter with a net profit of \$137,000, this mainly due to the fact that we recorded a capital gain of \$350,000. Our ability to maintain and improve future levels of sales and profitability depends on many factors.

These factors include:

- the continued demand for our existing products;
- our ability to develop and sell new products to meet customer needs;
- management's ability to control costs and successfully implement our business strategy; and
- our ability to manufacture and deliver products in a timely manner.

There can be no assurance that we will 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.

Fluctuations in our operating results could result in lowered prices, and 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 subsidiary, Odem, whose sales accounted for 75% of our total sales in 2005, 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 have limited capital resources and we may encounter difficulties raising capital.

Continued expansion requires additional resources and especially working capital. If our efforts to raise capital do not succeed, our efforts to increase our business and to compete in the marketplace may be seriously jeopardized, which would have a materially adverse effect on our business.

A significant part of the revenues of our wholly-owned subsidiary, Odem Electronic Technologies 1992 Ltd. (Odem), is from one major customer. Our business relationship with such customer involves the following risks:

An interruption in our business relationship with such customer would materially adversely impact our financial results.

Sales to this customer accounted for 14% of our revenues in year 2005. An interruption in our business relationship with such customer would result in a significant reduction in our revenues and in a write-off of inventory, and would have an adverse effect on our business and results of operations.

Significant appreciation in the cost price of electronic components under a long term sales agreement with a fixed sales price with this customer, may materially adversely impact our financial results.

In September 2004, Odem entered into a long term sales agreement with the aforementioned customer for the supply of electronic components. The agreement provides for a fixed sales price of the components during the term of the agreement thru December 2008. 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 this customer requires us to hold large inventory, in order to meet its 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 agreement with Odem s aforementioned major customer, 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.

We may be unable to maintain and continue developing marketing and distribution arrangements and expand our reach into oversea markets. Additionally, we have limited experience in selling in the Far East, which could have a materially adverse impact on our results of operation.

In 2005, nearly half of our revenues were generated from sales outside Israel. 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. Additionally, in 2005, our sales to the Far East accounted for 22% of our total sales. We have limited sales and marketing experience in the Far East. Furthermore, in October 2005 Odem s major supplier to the Far East territory, opened headquarters in China. If we are unable to continue to achieve the same Far East sale levels as were achieved in 2005, our business condition and results of operation may be materially adversely affected.

We recently sold our Communication segment to IP Gear Ltd., a subsidiary of Qualmax Inc., in exchange for shares of Qualmax Inc. Common Stock. If Qualmax is not successful in its business, we may lose the value of our investment.

On December 31, 2005 we closed a transaction for the sale of our Communications segment to IP Gear Ltd., a wholly owned subsidiary of Qualmax Inc. (the Qualmax Transaction). The consideration was comprised mostly of common stock of Qualmax Inc. Qualmax Inc. has a limited operating history on which to judge whether or not this company will be successful. If Qualmax is not successful in its business, we may lose the value of our investment, and be required to record an impairment of the investment, which could materially affect our results of operation. Additionally, we are entitled to earn out shares in 2006 based upon revenues that IP Gear will generate from the sold segment, however there is no assurance that the revenues shall be such that will grant us such earn out shares. For additional information on the Qualmax Transaction see Item 4B.

We have limited order backlog. If revenue levels for any quarter fall below our expectations, our result of operation will be adversely affected.

We have a limited order backlog, which makes revenues in any quarter 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 operation.

In 2004 we completed the acquisition of a controlling stake in Odem. In September 2005, we acquired another 23.9% of Odem's shares and in November 2005, we increased our holdings in Odem to 100%. The integration of this acquisition may interrupt the activities of the combined companies and could have an adverse effect on our business, results of operations, financial condition or prospects.

Our acquisition of Odem involved the integration of a company that had previously operated independently. The difficulties of combining Odem's operations with our other operations included, and continue to be, but are not limited to: the necessity of coordinating geographically separate organizations and integrating personnel with diverse business backgrounds, potential difficulties in retaining employees and the associated adverse effects on relationships with existing partners. The integration may interrupt the activities of the combined companies' businesses and may result in the loss of key personnel. This could have an adverse effect on our business, results of operations, financial condition or prospects.

The sales of our Connectivity products in the US depend on one master distributor. In the event that we cease working with the master 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 Connectivity products in the USA through one master distributor. In 2005, our sales of Connectivity products in the US market accounted for 9% of our total sales and approximately 23% of our gross profit. In the event that we cease working with the master 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 are engaged in a highly competitive industry, and if we are unable to keep up with or ahead of the technology our sales could be adversely affected.

We offer our Connectivity solutions to the IBM midrange computer communications market. IBM sells competing products to our own, and can exercise significant customer influence and technology control in the IBM host connectivity market. We may experience increased competition in the future from IBM or other competitors, which may adversely affect our ability to successfully market our products and services.

We also compete against various companies that offer computer communications products based on other technologies that in certain circumstances can be competitive in price and performance to our products. There can be no assurance that these or other technologies will not capture a significant part of the existing or potential IBM midrange computer communications market.

6

The market for our products is also characterized by significant price competition. We may therefore face increasing pricing pressures. There can be no assurance that competitors will not develop features or functions similar to those of our products, or that we will be able to maintain a cost advantage or that new companies will not enter these markets.

Some of our current and potential competitors have longer operating histories, greater name recognition, access to larger customer bases and significantly greater financial, technical and marketing resources than ours. As a result, they may be able to adapt more quickly to new or emerging technologies and changes in customer requirements or to devote greater resources to the promotion and sale of their products, than us.

In late 2002 we decided to wind up the business of our subsidiary, Pacific Information Systems, Inc. (PacInfo), due to its severe financial situation.

The wind up process was accompanied by settlements with a majority but not all of PacInfo's creditors. An action by any of such remaining creditors would result in additional costs to the Company.

Furthermore, certain actions involving PacInfo, if occurred before the end of 2003, may have triggered a tax event for PacInfo former owners (the Sellers). In such event, we may be obligated, under the purchase agreement, to grant the Sellers a loan on a full recourse basis for certain tax payments the Sellers may be liable for, currently estimated at approximately \$2 million. The purchase agreement provides that the Company is to receive a security interest in shares of the Company that the Sellers hold at the time of the loan with a fair market value as of the date of the loan of at least 125% of the amount of the loan as security for the repayment of the loan. In addition, in the event we are required to loan such sum to the Sellers, we may also be required to reimburse the Sellers for certain interest on taxes that they may owe. It is possible that the windup of PacInfo during 2002 and 2003 may have triggered such a tax event for the Sellers, which would result in our obligation to loan the Sellers such amount and to reimburse them for interest expenses incidental to the tax event. Such a loan and reimbursement may have a material adverse effect on our business condition and results of operations.

If actual market conditions prove less favorable than those projected by management, additional inventory write-downs may be required.

Inventories may be written down for estimated obsolescence based upon assumptions about future demand and market conditions and such write-downs could adversely affect our business condition and results of operations. As of December 31, 2005, inventory is presented net of \$100,000 general provision for technological obsolescence and slow moving items.

Our acquisitions, to date, have not always proved successful.

Over the past years we have pursued the acquisition of businesses, products and technologies that are complementary to ours. However, our acquisitions have not always proven, in the aftermath, to be successful. In June 1998, we acquired PacInfo, which was based in Portland, Oregon, and in 2001 PacInfo acquired Dean Technologies LLC (Dean Tech), which was based in Grapevine, Texas. Both businesses have since ceased operations. In September 2004, we acquired the majority of the assets of Quasar Communications Systems Ltd., which we sold, as part of the sale of the Communication Solutions segment in 2005, as the segment did not fare well.

7

Acquisitions involve a number of risks, including the difficulty of assimilating geographically diverse operations and personnel of the acquired businesses or activities and of maintaining uniform standards, controls, procedures and policies. There can be no assurance that we will not encounter these and other problems in connection with any future acquisitions we may undertake. There can be no assurance that we will ultimately be effective in executing additional acquisitions. Any failure to effectively execute and integrate future acquisitions could have an adverse effect on our business, operating results or financial condition.

We depend on certain key products for the bulk of our sales and if sales of these products decline, it would have a material adverse effect on us.

Our IBM midrange related products contributed 30% of our gross profit in year 2005. If sales of our IBM midrange products were to decline significantly for any reason, or the profit margins on such products were to decrease significantly for any reason (including in response to competitive pressures), our financial results would be adversely affected. Over the past few years there has been a continuous global decrease in sales and revenues from the connectivity solutions sector (also known as the legacy family products) (see Item 4B).

To reduce the risk of such a decline or decrease due to competitive pressures or technical obsolescence, we are continually seeking to reduce costs, upgrade and expand the features of our IBM related products, expand the applications for which the products can be used and increase marketing efforts to generate new sales.

Although we are developing and introducing new remote data access communication products and increasing our marketing efforts, there can be no assurance that the planned enhancements or the new developments will be commercially successful, or that we will be able to increase sales of our IBM midrange products.

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 pressure on existing products.

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 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, other members of management and key technical and sales and marketing 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 employees who have assisted in the development of our products;

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.

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.

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 may receive written demands for payments from prospective plaintiffs, in the normal course of our business (for details regarding currently pending material claims or demands, see Item 8). 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 result 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 depend on third parties licenses for the development of our products.

Third party developers or owners of technologies may not be willing to enter into, or renew, license agreements with us regarding technologies that we may wish to incorporate in our products, either on acceptable terms or at all. If we cannot obtain licenses to these technologies, we may be at a disadvantage compared with our competitors who are able to license these technologies. In addition, when we do obtain licenses to third party technologies that we did not develop, we may have little or no ability to determine in advance whether the technology infringes the intellectual property rights of others. Our suppliers and licensors may not be required or may not be able to indemnify us in the event that a claim of infringement is asserted against us, or they may be required to indemnify us only up to a maximum amount, above which we would be responsible for any further costs or damages. Additionally, from time to time there may arise disputes with respect to royalties owed to third parties from which we obtained licenses.

Indemnification of 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 advocates professional 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 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.

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 manufacturing, testing, quality control, delivery and service capabilities. These factors could place a significant strain on our resources.

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Our inability to meet our manufacturing and 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.

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. Much of our proprietary information is not patentable. 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.

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

We purchase certain components and subassemblies used in our existing products from a single supplier or a limited number of suppliers. In the event that any of our suppliers or subcontractors becomes unable to fulfill our requirements in a timely manner, we may experience an interruption in production until an alternative source of supply can be obtained.

One of Odem's major suppliers accounted for 25% of our purchases in the year 2005. An interruption in our business relationship with such supplier would have an adverse effect on our business and results of operations.

New industry standards, the modification of our products to meet additional existing standards or the addition of features to our products may delay the introduction of our products or increase our costs.

The industry standards that apply to our Connectivity segment products are continually evolving. In addition, since our products are integrated into networks consisting of elements manufactured by various companies, they must comply with a number of industry standards and practices established by various international bodies and industry forums. Should new standards gain broad acceptance, we will be required to adopt those standards in our products. We may also decide to modify our products to meet additional existing standards or add features to our products. It may take us a significant amount of time to develop and design products incorporating these new standards. A prolonged disruption in supply may force us to redesign and retest our products.

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 US federal income tax purposes, but there can be no assurance that we won't be classified as such in the future. Such classification may have grave tax consequences for US 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 US shareholders annually with certain tax information. We do not presently prepare or provide such information, and such information may not be available to US shareholders if we are subsequently determined to be a PFIC.

We may be required to pay stamp taxes on documents executed by us on or after June 2003.

The Israeli Stamp Tax on Documents Law, 1961, or the Stamp Tax Law, provides that certain documents signed by Israeli companies are subject to a stamp tax, generally at a rate of between 0.4% and 1% of the value of the subject matter of the applicable document. As a result of an amendment to the Stamp Tax Law that came into effect in June 2003, the Israeli tax authorities have commenced enforcement of the provisions of the Stamp Tax Law.

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Consequently, we may be liable to pay stamp taxes on some or all of the documents we have signed since June 2003, which could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations.

Recently promulgated regulations provide for the cancellation of the stamp tax with respect to documents signed from January 1, 2006 onwards.

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 markets through distributors in North America, Europe and Asia.

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

international sales and operations being limited or disrupted by longer sales and payment cycles,

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.

The slow down in technology markets and technology-focused corporations in prior years has had an adverse impact on us and the value of our shares.

Our Company, like other technology companies, has been significantly impacted by the current market slowdown in the technology industry in prior years. There can be no assurance that the technology market will fully recover or that our operating results will not continue to suffer as a consequence.

Inflation and foreign currency fluctuations significantly impact on our business results.

The vast majority of our sales are made in US Dollars and most of our expenses are in US Dollars and New Israel Shekels (NIS). The Dollar cost of our operations in Israel is influenced by the extent to which any increase in the rate of inflation in Israel over the rate of inflation in the United States is offset by the devaluation of the NIS in relation to the Dollar. Our Dollar costs in Israel will increase if inflation in Israel exceeds the devaluation of the NIS against the Dollar or if the timing of such devaluations lags behind inflation rate increases in Israel.

If we are forced to repay our secured convertible note in cash, we may not have enough cash to fund our operations and may not be able to obtain additional financing.

Our secured convertible term note issued in September 2005, contains certain provisions and restrictions, which if violated, could result in the full principal amount together with interest and other amounts becoming immediately due and payable in cash. If such an event occurred and if the holder of such note demanded repayment, we might not have the cash resources to repay such indebtedness when due. The note is repayable in monthly installments commencing January 1, 2006, with principal payments which start at \$15,000 and increase to \$55,200. Subject to certain conditions, the monthly principal and interest payment on the note may be paid in cash or ordinary shares. If we are required to pay the note in cash rather than ordinary shares, it would reduce the amount of cash available to fund operations. Also, in connection with the issuance of the note, we agreed to certain restrictions upon incurring additional indebtedness such as in case of certain mergers and acquisitions. The existence of debt service obligations and the terms and anti-dilution provisions of the note may limit our ability to obtain additional financing on favorable terms, or at all.

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If the investor in our convertible note financing converts or exercises its warrants, or if we elect to pay principal and/or interest on the note with our ordinary shares, our existing shareholders will be diluted. In addition, sales of substantial amounts of our ordinary shares could cause the market price to go down.

To the extent that the note is converted and/or the warrants that were issued with the note are exercised, a significantly greater number of our ordinary shares will be outstanding and the interests of our existing shareholders will be diluted. If these additional shares are sold into the market, it could decrease the market price of our ordinary shares and encourage short sales although the purchaser of the note has agreed to not engage in short sales of our ordinary shares. Short sales and other hedging transactions could place further downward pressure on the price of our ordinary shares. We cannot predict whether or how many of our ordinary shares will become issuable as a result of these provisions. 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 manufacturing, research and development 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. The future of the peace process with the Palestinians is uncertain and has deteriorated due to Palestinian violence. Furthermore, the threat of a large-scale attack by Palestinians on Israeli civilians and key infrastructure remains a constant fear. The past few years of renewed terrorist attacks by the Palestinians has severely affected the Israeli economy in many ways. 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 expected to be 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, 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.

12

Generally, all nonexempt male adult citizens and permanent residents of Israel, including some of our officers and employees, 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 its 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 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. 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. These strikes have had an adverse effect on the Israeli economy and on business. Following the passing of laws to implement economic measures, the Israeli trade unions have threatened further strikes or work stoppages, and these may have an adverse effect on the Israeli economy and 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.

If the Israeli Government programs that we benefit from are reduced or terminated, our costs and taxes may increase.

Under the Israeli Law for Encouragement of Capital Investments, 1959, facilities that meet certain conditions can apply for Approved Enterprise status (or be a Benefited Enterprise, if qualified, without prior application and approval). This status confers certain benefits including tax benefits. The existing facilities of our wholly owned subsidiary, BOScom, have been designated as Approved Enterprises. If we attain taxable income in Israel, these tax benefits will help reduce BOScom's tax burden.

In order to maintain our eligibility for the grants and tax benefits BOScom receives, BOScom must continue to satisfy certain conditions, including making certain investments in fixed assets and operations and achieving certain levels of exports. If BOScom fails to satisfy such conditions in the future, BOScom could be required to refund tax benefits which may have been received, with interest and linkage differences to the Israeli Consumer Price Index.

The Israeli Government authorities have indicated that the government may reduce or eliminate these benefits in the future. A termination or reduction of certain programs and tax benefits (particularly benefits available to BOScom as a result of the Approved Enterprise status of the

BOScom's facilities and programs) would have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, operating results and financial condition.

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 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. 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.

13

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

All of our directors and 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 officers may not be collectible within the United States.

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. Since January 2005 through May 2006, the daily closing price of our ordinary shares has ranged from \$2.15 to \$3.74 per share. We believe that these fluctuations have been in response to a number of factors including the following, some of which are beyond our control:

- actual or anticipated variations in our quarterly operating results;
- announcements of technological innovations or new products or 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; and
- sales of additional ordinary shares.

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 National Market for failure to meet Nasdaq's 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 National Market for failure to meet Nasdaq's minimum bid price and shareholders' equity requirements (\$10 million) for continued listing on the National Market. As a result of the hearing requested by the Company and supplemental information presented by the Company to the Nasdaq Listing Qualifications Panel by the Company, the Panel determined to continue the listing of the Company's securities on the Nasdaq National Market pursuant to a detailed exception to the Nasdaq National Market Rules, and the Company successfully met all the conditions set forth in the exception.

On August 30, 2004, we received notice from the Nasdaq Stock Market that our ordinary shares are subject to delisting from the Nasdaq National Market for failure to meet Nasdaq's minimum market value of publicly held shares requirement (\$5 million) for continued listing on the National Market. On November 4, 2004, we were notified by Nasdaq that we have 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 National 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 National 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 National Market. The Company was requested to provide by June 17, 2005, its specific plan to achieve and sustain compliance with the listing requirements. The Company subsequently submitted a proposed plan of compliance to Nasdaq based upon completing a previously announced private placement offering of its ordinary shares. On July 11, 2005, the Company was advised by the Nasdaq Staff that contingent upon completion of the private placement by August 11, 2005, the Staff believed that the Company had provided a definitive plan evidencing its ability to achieve and sustain compliance with the listing requirements. The private placement took place in June 2005, and consequently the Company regained compliance with Nasdaq's minimum \$10,000,000 shareholders' equity requirement for continued listing on the National Market. However, the Company has been advised by Nasdaq Staff that the Staff will continue to monitor its ongoing compliance with the stockholder's equity requirement and, if at the time of the Company's next periodic report, the Company does not evidence compliance, it may be subject to delisting.

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 National Market listing, in which case we will have the right to apply for a transfer of our ordinary shares to the Nasdaq Small Cap Market.

Item 4: Information on the Company

4A. History and Development of the Company

We were incorporated in Israel in 1990 as a private corporation under the Israeli Companies Ordinance, 1983. We design, integrate and test our products in our facilities in two locations in Israel. Our headquarters and manufacturing facilities are located at Teradyon Industrial Zone, Misgav 20179 Israel, telephone number 972-4-990-7555. The facilities of our subsidiary, Odem are located in Rishon Letzion, Israel.

We currently manage our operations through our subsidiaries:

- a) BOScom that is engaged in the provision of Connectivity Solutions; and

b) Odem that is engaged in the supply of Electronic Components and solutions.

Our Connectivity Solutions segment focuses on providing emulation solutions for the popular IBM iSeries, enabling customers to extend its capabilities and life cycle. Our server and associated modules empower the iSeries, providing a scaleable solution for transparent expansion and growth. Until July 2005, the Connectivity Solutions segment also included the PrintBOS, an Output Management solution, which provides design, print, distribution and archiving management solutions and enables customers to cut costs, enhance brand and marketing clout, and direct output to multiple distribution channels. The PrintBOS was sold in July 2005 (see Item 4B).

Our Electronic Components segment provides solutions in RFID (radio frequency identification devices), semiconductors, electronic components, CCD (charge coupled device), imaging, networking, telecom and automation. Odem is a major solution provider and distributor of electronic components and advance technologies in the Israeli market.

The Company's Communication Solutions segment was sold in the fourth quarter of 2005.

We constantly seek growth opportunities by developing new marketing channels for our products in North America, Europe and emerging markets in Eastern Europe, Asia-Pacific and South America. We intend to continue to raise funds in order to expand operations and capitalize on merger and acquisition growth opportunities.

On November 18, 2004, we purchased 63.8% of Odem's issued and outstanding shares from Odem's existing shareholders, for \$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 addition, we have an interest in two affiliated companies:

(a) Surf Communications Solutions Ltd. (Surf), a developer and global supplier of universal access and network convergence software solutions to the wireline and wireless telecommunications and data communications industries. In November 2001, the Company invested \$1,000,000 as part of a private placement in Surf. At the same time, the Company converted its convertible loan in the amount of \$1,042,000 (principal and accrued interest) into Preferred shares in Surf at an exercise price equal to Surf's fair value as determined in the investment agreement. As a result of this private placement and conversion of the loan, the Company held 17% of Surf. Accordingly, the investment was accounted based on the cost accounting method.

16

In March 2003, the Company purchased from Catalyst Investments L.P. (Catalyst) most of the Surf shares held by Catalyst (191,548 of Catalyst's Preferred C shares in Surf, and a pro rata share of the Surf Preferred C warrants held by Catalyst), in consideration of \$1,755,000 by the issuance of ordinary shares of the Company (representing 19.9% of its then outstanding shares pre-issuance, as a result of which Catalyst held 16.6% of the outstanding Company shares, after the issuance). As a result of the transaction with Catalyst, the Company's holdings in Surf gave it the ability to exercise significant influence over Surf and therefore the Company's investment in Surf was accounted for based on the equity accounting method.

The Company had an option to purchase the remaining Catalyst Preferred C shares in Surf by January 31, 2006, and until such purchase, had voting rights in these Surf shares, in addition to being entitled to profits resulting from the sale of these shares to a third party. The Company later assigned these voting rights to Mr. Yair Shamir, who was a director of the Company. The Company did not exercise its option by January 31, 2006 and it expired.

In September 2005, Surf completed a private placement that is considered an event of change in circumstances that has a significant adverse effect on the fair value of the investment. Therefore, the Company evaluated its investment in Surf and determined that it amounts to \$722,000 as of December 31, 2005 based on management's analysis (supported by an independent third-party valuation). As a result, the Company recorded an impairment of \$1,385,000, which has been included in the equity in losses of an affiliated company in the statement of operations for the year December 31, 2005.

Moreover, following the private placement in Surf, the Company's voting rights have been diluted to 8.7% of the total voting rights in Surf. 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 of \$722,000 is accounted for based on the cost accounting method.

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(b) Qualmax Inc. (Pink Sheets: QMXI.PK), a US corporation, which is a developer and supplier of VoIP technology products and services (Qualmax). As of December 31, 2005, BOS held an approximate 16% interest in Qualmax, as part of the consideration received upon the sale of the Communication segment. As a result of the conversion into shares of the loan BOS extended to IP Gear, a subsidiary of Qualmax, in May 2006, BOS' holdings in Qualmax increased to 17%. On June 8, 2006, Qualmax agreed to issue to BOS an additional 250,000 shares, on account of earn-out shares, however, these shares have not yet been issued (see Item 4B).

BOScom Ltd.'s subsidiaries are: Better On-Line Solutions Ltd. in the U.K; Better On-Line Solutions S.A.S. in France; and BOSDelaware, Inc., in the US. During 2003, the operation of all BOScom's subsidiaries was ceased (only the US subsidiary still exists) and the sales and marketing in Europe and the United States have since been conducted through master distributors. In February 2006, BOS filed an application with the Companies House requesting the strike off and dissolution of Better On-Line Solutions Ltd., the U.K. subsidiary.

Discontinued operation - computer networking:

On June 1, 1998, we acquired 100% of the share capital of PacInfo, a U.S. corporation which resold, installed and provided computer networking products to various business entities. In 2001, PacInfo acquired 100% of Dean Tech Technologies Associates, L.L.C. (Dean Tech). Dean Tech was an IBM Advanced Business Partner providing complete IT solutions utilizing IBM's industry-leading eServer pSeries and xSeries lines of servers, as well as IBM Total Storage Solutions. 100% of our computer networking revenues were derived from sales to US customers. In the fourth quarter of 2002, Pacinfo's operation was wound up due to a change in the Company's strategy as a result of Pacinfo's severe financial situation. Dean Tech has also ceased all operations.

17

Our U.S. subsidiaries are Lynk USA, Inc., and its subsidiary PacInfo, Inc. Both are non-operational and commencing the beginning of year 2003 we market our products in the U.S. through one Master Distributor.

4B. Business Overview

Industry Background

The Company manages its business in two reportable segments, which consist of Connectivity Solutions and the supply of Electronic Components Solutions. A third segment, Communication Solutions, existed until it was sold in the fourth quarter of 2005.

(a) Connectivity Solutions

In the 1960s and 1970s, the business computing environment was typically organized with the mainframe in the data center and minicomputers at the division or department level. The host mainframe and minicomputers were accessed by "dumb" terminals at the user level. These host systems featured high performance and throughput and often ran custom-designed, critical applications such as organization-wide payroll, general ledger, inventory management and order processing programs. Because of the importance of the mainframe and minicomputers as central repositories of corporate data and critical applications, significant corporate resources were, and continue to be, dedicated to maintaining this installed hardware and software base. Although these host systems are capable of supporting enterprise-wide information system networks, their applications are generally characterized by limited availability, complex command sequences and character-based user interfaces.

With the introduction and proliferation of the personal computers in the 1980s, a substantial amount of corporate computing power was added to the worker's desktop, a change facilitated by the availability of increasingly powerful personal productivity applications such as spreadsheets and word processors. Personal computers began replacing dumb terminals and, as the business computing environment became increasingly heterogeneous, organizations found themselves with significant investments in multiple, but often incompatible, systems each performing different functions within an organization.

Despite the functionality of personal computers, users still needed access to certain data and applications residing on host systems. Terminal emulation hardware and software was developed to provide host connectivity by allowing personal computers to emulate the dumb terminals they had replaced. Often, however, these terminal emulation products were complicated, difficult to use and allowed only a single connection to a single host. In addition, terminal emulation products made little or no provision for the integration of host data and applications with personal computers data and applications such as spreadsheets. Therefore, the full capabilities of the personal computers were not available to the user when the personal computer was used as a terminal.

(a) Connectivity Solutions

In the mid-1980s, the desire of personal computer users to share files and peripheral devices, and to communicate with other users, led to the widespread implementation of Local Area Networks. Local Area Networks significantly expanded an organization's ability to more efficiently connect increased numbers of its personal computer users to host environments through a gateway dedicated to LAN-to-host communication services. The personal computer software enabling this LAN-to-host connectivity continued to use terminal emulation technology.

The emergence of the Internet/intranets in the 1990s has encouraged the development of numerous new products and services that enable and facilitate access and connectivity of host computers with computer networks. New IBM midrange products have expanded capabilities of the iSeries in the area of electronic commerce.

Continued widespread use of Twinax cable infrastructure has created a need to develop solutions that can provide these users with such features as e-mail, networking, Internet, and mobile-devices.

An industry trend noticed in the late 1990s was a move to a Thin Client environment. Larger enterprises use this method as a means to reduce cost of ownership by employing Microsoft Windows NT/2000 Terminal Servers, which enable central configuration and user management. Terminals (thin clients) are deployed to users throughout the network to provide the requisite connectivity to host applications. We moved into this arena in early 2003 with a progressive release program culminating in a full suite of Thin Clients and Ethernet terminals. In the first quarter of 2005, we stopped our activities in the Thin Client sector and assigned our rights with suppliers to our master distributor in the U.S., as the profit margin for these products was small, its influence on our revenues marginal, and the risk significant.

(b) Electronic Components

Components are the basic building blocks of all electronic products and in the twenty-first century the end use of electronic products spans virtually all sectors of the economy. There are three major end uses for electronics components (a) information technology (IT); (b) industry; and (c) transportation and consumer goods.

The twentieth century global revolution in electronics contributed to both the automation of repetitive tasks and the more efficient performance of other tasks. This revolution began in the late 1940s, followed by advances in integrated circuit technology in the late 1950s. Since 1960, continuous improvements in the production of components and subsystems have allowed prices to decline sharply, while market size increased dramatically.

There are two major groups of components: a large family of active components and a small group of passive components. Active electronic components are semiconductor products that supplanted the previous generation of vacuum tube devices. Passive components can interrupt, resist, or otherwise influence current flow, but cannot control it. Passive components are capacitors, resistors, connectors, filters and inductors. In general, the passives are used to enhance or supplement the performance of ICs. The demand for electronic components is a derived demand. The vast majority of both active and passive components are installed in original equipment manufacturer (OEM) products: consumer electronics, motor vehicles, telecom equipment, factory automation systems, military hardware, and other goods.

Since electronic components are so widely installed, their market is affected by all major macroeconomic variables, such as capital spending, disposable income and government budgets.

(c) Communication Solutions (Sold in 2005)

In 1995 the first Client VoIP solution was introduced to the market by VocalTec, an Israeli company that demonstrated telephone calls over the internet. Since then, in an accelerated mode, the VoIP (Voice over Internet Protocol) and IP Telephony (Internet Protocol Telephony) have become a market with a turnover of billions of dollars.

Large companies like Cisco, as well as telephony players such as Lucent, Nortel, Siemens, Alcatel, Avaya and others are selling VoIP solutions and embedding such technologies into their product lines.

As broadband connectivity grows in popularity for all organizations, major savings on calls are a potential reason for migrating traditional calls to VoIP. Service availability and quality of service (QOS) are two key issues that enterprises need to address in the Internet architecture to availability and quality. The incremental cost savings for Internet telephony will depend on the mix between on-net and off-net calls. Global

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enterprises with extensive private voice networks will realize greater savings on global destinations by avoiding international tariffs.

As the accelerated growth and penetration of the cellular communication, there is an increase demand to extend the PBX functionality and connecting branch offices with the mobile community via cellular gateways in order to reduce communication costs among different operators.

In September 2004, the Company purchased most of the assets (and liabilities) of Quasar Communication Systems Ltd., an Israeli company engaged in the business of developing, manufacturing and selling cellular communication gateways for an aggregate consideration of \$539,000 by the issuance of 285,000 of the Company's ordinary shares. The assets and some of the liabilities of Quasar were transferred into Quasar Telecom (2004) Ltd. (Quasar Telecom), a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company (previously named Boslynk Ltd.). The acquisition enabled the Company to continue developing the Communication segment, while offering to the Company's clients an extended product line enabling savings in telecommunication expenses for enterprise.

On October 26, 2005, the Company entered into a definitive agreement for the sale of its Communication assets, and the transaction closed on December 31, 2005. The Company sold its 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 Israeli subsidiary of Qualmax Inc. (Pink Sheets: QMXI.PK), an IT solutions provider focused on deployment of best-of breed VoIP, virtual private networks, turnkey network design, wireless connectivity and web. 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 as of December 31, 2005, and \$800,000 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 \$800,000 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 approximately 5% of Qualmax's outstanding shares as of June 15, 2006. On June 8, 2006, Qualmax agreed to issue to BOS, on account of the abovementioned commitment, 250,000 Earn Out Shares.

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 Directors of Qualmax.

In addition, the Company and IP Gear entered into an Outsourcing Agreement, pursuant to which the Company will provide IP Gear with certain operating services relating to the sold Communications Segment. In accordance with the Agreement, the first three months of services were provided for no charge and IP Gear is to pay for these services starting from April 2006. IP Gear can elect to pay for the services rendered in April thru June 2006 by issuance to the Company of Qualmax shares valued at a predetermined price of \$1.43 per share. The Company undertook to provide these services at least until December 31, 2006 (12 months from closing).

The Company also granted a bridge loan to IP Gear in the amount of \$1,000,000. 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 Bank of America, NA in the event such charge is recorded. In addition repayment is guaranteed by Qualmax Inc.

20

The loan agreement provides that if the disposed segment would incur in the first quarter of 2006, losses that exceed \$250,000, 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, and the principal amount of the loan was reduced to \$650,000.

In addition, the loan shall be immediately repaid in the event Qualmax raises by way of equity financing (or a series of equity financings) an aggregate amount equal to at least \$4,500,000.

The Company's holdings as of June 15, 2006, equal approximately 17% of Qualmax's issued and outstanding Common Stock (excluding the abovementioned Earn Out Shares which have not yet been issued).

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 warrant.

Description of Business Product Lines

(a) Connectivity Solutions

The Connectivity Solution product line focuses on Connectivity solutions for the popular IBM iSeries server, enabling customers to vastly extend its capabilities and life cycle. Its BOSâNOVA products family empower the iSeries, providing a scaleable solution for transparent expansion and growth.

Connectivity products are based on TCP/IP to Twinax controllers, as well as iSeries full and rich TCP/IP emulation, that help extend the life cycle of the organization s iSeries. All products are unmatched in their emulation capabilities, compatibility and transparency

Realizing the changing role of this IBM midrange environment in today s workplace, our mission is to provide our users with technologically advanced and cost-effective solutions for connectivity between them and personal computers, mobile devices and local area networks, whether local or remote. We sell and support our products worldwide through distributors, and value-added resellers.

Our proprietary products are sold to users of IBM iSeries, which are predominantly medium to large sized corporations that use large data banks in their businesses and require the ability to integrate and manipulate the data into graphics and popular personal computer programs. The target market for our products is composed of the owners of iSeries servers and the growing number of users who connect to these computers through the Internet, intranets, mobile devices and various other connectivity products.

Our main product line is comprised primarily of TCP/IP to Twinax controllers that allows Legacy Twinax equipment to work locally or remotely via TCP/IP line to the iSeries server. In addition we have a line of emulation software, to simulate a personal computer environment having the same functionality to which the users are accustomed (i.e. Windows or similar graphical interfaces), while using a midrange computer. The emulation solutions are offered at two levels at the user interface level and at the computer connectivity level. At the user interface level, our emulation technology allows customers to utilize popular Windows functions and graphics. At the connectivity level, our connectivity technology provides personal computers with the ability to act as terminals for IBM midrange computers either through gateway, Internet or direct connection.

21

We are using our expertise in the midrange computer environment to develop Internet/intranet solution products that will enable and enhance connectivity between IBM iSeries computers, personal computers and mobile devices via the Internet and intranets.

In 2005, 14% of our sales were attributable to sales of Connectivity solutions and services.

Below is a description by category of our development activity in the Connectivity product line:

(a1) Software based solutions

In December 1997, we announced our BOSaNOVA transmission control protocol / internet protocol product, a connectivity tool for organizations with either local or remote TCP/IP networks (intranet or extranet) of personal computers using Windows 9x/Me or NT/2000/XP operating systems connected to the iSeries. Development resources in 1999 were directed toward making TCP/IP connectivity available for Twinax users. The e-Twinax technology has now been implemented in products such as the BOSaNOVA Plus, BOSaNOVA TCP/IP, and e-Twin@x Controller, which made its debut in the middle of 1999, and has been rapidly established as the remote computer controller of choice.

Our products under this category include:

BOSaNOVA TCP/IP

A robust client application that provides Windows9x/Me/NT/2000/XP users on a TCP/IP network with essential iSeries connectivity. The product includes BOS s rich 5250 emulation, LPD printing capabilities, file transfer and a remote command facility.

BOSaNOVA Secure

A BOSaNOVA Secure is an all-in-one solution for totally secure iSeries emulation delivering security from the workstation through the TCP/IP net to the organization level. Secured TN5250 emulation is a solution for the Desktop on the TCP/IP net,

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which implements SSL and SSO (Single Sign ON) with Kerberos. This security emulation provides a comprehensive net security solution, including data on the net. While current customers can implement the SSL protocol and SSO (Single Sign ON) by adding BOSaNOVA Secure to BOSaNOVA TCP/IP, new customers are offered BOSaNOVA Secure.

BOSaNOVA Web

In December 1997, we introduced BOSaNOVA Web, a Java-based application that provides iSeries web-emulation, allowing organizations to upgrade their iSeries to enable full web benefits. BOSaNOVA Web slashes communication costs, ensures a friendly, transparent work environment, installs rapidly and easily without a client install and delivers a fast ROI.

Loaded on a central server and managed by a network supervisor, BOSaNOVA Web allows normal user changes to occur hassle-free. Whether moving users to new workstations, upgrading software, pushing out new applications, or enhancing security, users simply log on to receive the correct workstation parameters for their jobs.

The server and users are managed easily and economically via the browser. The Network Supervisor can change or modify parameters from any enterprise computer whether internal or external. There is no need to use the server's computer for changes or upgrades. It is all done seamlessly via the web and from a remote workstation.

22

Application upgrades and parameter changes are automatically delivered to end-users as soon as they log on via the browser to the web server integrated into BOSaNOVA Web.

BOSaNOVA Web eliminates the need for both additional push software and expensive technical support at the desktop. Additionally, the client/server architecture means current cache capabilities can be used, thus enabling upgrades in real-time.

The client/server architecture allows all internal and external iSeries users to benefit from the network. Users access the iSeries through the BOSaNOVA web server which incorporates a web server. The server encodes all transmitted information, complying with SSL standards, amplified by user verification via a client certificate.

BOS's Printer Client technology is embedded in BOSaNOVA Web to enable to print via the web.

BOSaNOVA Mobile

In March 2006, we announced the new BOSaNOVA Mobile product, which combines the convenience of mobile and PDA instruments with the ability, stability and power of a BOSaNOVA platform. The system converts mobile instruments such as mobile terminals and cellular telephones to mobile work stations while using the familiar emulation of the fixed work stations.

BOSaNOVA Mobile is based on a server architecture, enabling central management of work stations, without the need to make local definitions for every mobile instrument in the network. It enables dynamic and remote identifications of users, configurations of mobile work stations, automatic installation and updating of software in the cellular instrument and the mobile terminal. In addition, the system provides a solution to the problem of instability in the network, enables maintaining and retrieving information up to the point when the mobile instrument was cut off.

BOSaNOVA Mobile enables end users to perform their work from any place, while using the familiar emulation of work stations in mobile terminals and cellular instruments. The mobile instruments maintain a work environment recognized from end stations. In addition, the Screen Designer module, which is part of the BOSaNOVA Mobile enterprise server, enables end users to redesign their working screens so they will fit to the size of the mobile screen without changing the application itself.

The creation of the BOSaNOVA Mobile is part of the process to expand the basket of solutions of the BOSaNOVA products family to additional fields, while maintaining the capability of central management and control tools, also when using advanced instruments. BOSaNOVA Mobile also enables all organizations to shorten the work process, to make the work of agents in the field much more efficient and to keep them all up-to-date in real-time.

BOSaNOVA Spooler

In April 2006, we released the new BOSaNOVA Spooler product.

BOSaNOVA Spooler is built as a client-server system, and is designed for users that connect to the organization via the Internet in a complete Web environment. A print job routing mechanism is built into this system, based upon dynamic parameters which identify the user and his workstation. The BOSaNOVA Spooler has a mechanism that converts the workstation's existing system definitions to the new Web-enabled system parameters. Names of the telnet printer devices in the new system, and their local definitions, are built by an automatic conversion process that is initiated when the workstation activates the client station for the first time. With the help of this system, the connection process becomes easy and fast.

The printer client software included in BOSaNOVA Spooler is based on the leading printing software of BOSaNOVA family of products. It includes complete support for iSeries print output, and a complete and easy configuration, including configuration of the smallest details of the local printer.

The centralized configuration of the BOSaNOVA Spooler server contributed to the fast implementation process at the workstations. The BOSaNOVA Spooler is fully adapted to meet most of the organizations security needs and support the following features:

- Encryption
- VPN
- Protocols conversion between external and internal networks
- Client certificates
- Load balancing

(a2) Hardware and software based solution

The e-Twin@x Controller, which made its debut in 1999, supplies a secure, encrypted TN5250e connection to the iSeries over the Internet or WAN, and provides local or remote Twinax networks with access to LAN resources. The e-Twin@x Controller allows enterprises to leverage their Twinax investments (in equipment and cabling) while providing the benefits of a TCP/IP connection. Dramatic improvements in performance, uptime and cost-efficiency are the result. A new model, the e-TwinStar, was released in 2002. It features native support for CAT5 cabling, in the form of built-in RJ45 sockets, saving customers with this environment the cost of an active star hub.

Our products under this category include:

e-Twin@x Controller

This product provides IP over Twinax connection to local and remote Series, adding the benefits of a Local Area Network to existing Twinax infrastructure. This product eliminates the difficulty of maintaining System Network Architecture and Anyinet protocols, replacing them with fast, state-of-the-art Transmission Control Protocol / Internet Protocol (TCP/IP).

Native Plus

An IBM-compatible Twinax card with 5250 Stealth Technology . This product does not require a memory segment of the personal computer or its valuable resources in order to facilitate interaction with the hardware.

BOSaNOVA Plus

An enhanced version of the Native Plus that includes a Twinax adapter card with feature-rich 5250 display/printer emulation software for either DOS, 16- or 32-bit Windows and 32-session APPC display/printer emulation software. This product is based on an IBM compatible Twinax card with 5250 Stealth Technology .

(a3) Software Utilities

Until July 2005 the Connectivity Solutions segment had an additional product line – the PrintBOS Output Management product, which was introduced in late 1998 as an innovative Enterprise Output Management solution answering a growing demand for central printing and output management solutions in medium and large IT organizations. PrintBOS is implemented as the central solution for layout design, printing, faxing, e-mailing, archiving, barcode printing, cheque printing and secured printing in banks, insurance companies and medium and large corporations. PrintBOS is also a recognized complementary solution for SAP layout design and printing and integrates SAP output with other enterprise software outputs. PrintBOS was designed for a wide range of operating systems, including mainframe and UNIX. PrintBOS customers use it for a variety of documents – from forms, reports, barcodes and labels to faxes and cheques. PrintBOS transparently intercepts these print jobs and applies the correct graphic formatting to create the customer’s preferred output. Time and labor-saving, PrintBOS allows employees to focus on more added-value tasks than output jobs.

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 \$500,000 and a contingent payment in each of the next three years equal to 6-10% of future revenues exceeding \$1,000,000 per year, generated by Consist from the PrintBOS product line. The Company has accounted for a gain of \$273,000 in 2005. As of December 31, 2005, the Company has received \$375,000 and the remaining \$125,000 has been placed in escrow, pending repayment of royalties to the Office of the Chief Scientist (OCS) on sales of PrintBOS products.

(b) Electronic Components

Our subsidiary, Odem, is engaged in providing electronic components, data systems, image processing products, and Radio Frequency Identification Devices (RFID) and solutions.

Electronic Components

Odem imports electronic components and distributes them to the local defense and civilian electronic industries. It represents suppliers of components in four 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.

Data systems

Odem provides full access solutions for IT and telecommunications (LAN/WAN) applications, selling communication servers, multi-protocol print servers, server adapters, USB products, switches, fiber optics equipment, ADSL and XDSL routers, modems, VoIP equipment, ATM devices, and more.

Image Processing Products

Odem markets image processing products, charge-coupled-device (CCD) and CMOS imaging technologies. The products and technologies Odem markets in this field, such as CCD & CMOS sensors, line and area scan and camera interface items, are used in applications of management and quality control in production lines for products such as semiconductors, PCBs, and textiles.

Radio Frequency Identification Devices (RFID) solutions

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RFID is the use of radio frequencies to read information from a small device known as a tag that can be sensed at a distance by radio frequencies. The tag can be any small device such as pendants, beads, nails, labels, microwires and fibers. According to IDTechEX research (a knowledge based company specializing in RFID smart labels, that provides independent marketing, technical and business advice and services on this subject), in 2006, it is expected that the volume of RFID tags that will be sold will be almost three times more than the volume sold during the past 60 years since their invention, with the increase primarily driven by the use of RFID for tagging vehicles and cases. Additionally, it is forecasted by IDTechEX research that the future years shall bring another new development the tagging of high volume items notably consumer goods, drugs, and postal package at the request of retailers, military forces and postal authorities.

In 2004, Odem started to provide products and solutions in the field of RFID and successfully implemented an RFID solution in the Maccabia sports event and in a dairy farm (identification of cattle), both in Israel. Recently, Odem entered into an agreement for the supply of RFID tags for waste disposal systems, in Europe, and is expected to begin supplying the tags in early 2007. Odem is investing in developing new RFID solutions and constantly searching for new marketable solutions and applications, as well as actively searching for acquisition opportunities, in this growing field.

In 2005, 75% of our sales were attributable to sales of the Electronic Components Solutions segment.

(c) Communication Solutions (Sold in 2005)

Our Communication products included multi-path, intelligent routing VoIP gateways, GSM gateways and other cellular gateways. Designed for the corporate market, these devices enable major reduction of inter-office, long-distance and cellular-to-line communication costs using VPN, cellular-to-cellular networks or the public Internet to carry telephone calls.

Additionally, they extend PBX functionality to enterprise branch offices. Supporting standard protocols, the gateways are built on robust platforms to allow modular incorporation of value-added applications.

Designed for the enterprise market and OEMs, our Claro VoIP solutions were the preferred choice for sites requiring just a few connections through mid-market sites with hundreds of connections. Our VoIP products were distinguished by their seamless integration. For end users, this means absolutely no change in their familiar work environment, eliminating a learning curve. For enterprises, it translates into a more affordable, attractive investment, as VoIP products fit in with existing equipment, and demand no changes or additions, delivering significant, measurable economies of cost.

The Cellular Gateways Solutions of Quasar Telecom became an integral part of the Communication segment with their acquisition in 2004 (see Item 4A). Quasar Telecom's proven cellular technology created gateways between the corporate PBX and cellular network to enable cost savings of communication cost.

In 2005, 11% of our sales were attributable to sales of Communication products and services. As aforementioned, the assets of the Communication Solutions segment were sold to Qualmax's subsidiary, IPGear Ltd. in the fourth quarter of 2005 (see item 4B(c)).

Marketing, Distribution and Sales

We market our products primarily to medium and large sized corporations through a combination of direct sales, indirect distribution and original equipment manufacturers.

In the United States, we market our Connectivity products through one master distributor located in Phoenix, Arizona, which coordinates the midrange connectivity-related marketing efforts of dozens of distributors and resellers, and also offers technical support and after-sales service. Odem (Electronic Components solutions) markets its products and services in the United States through a wholly owned company, Ruby-Tech, Inc., located in Sherbourn, Massachusetts.

In Europe, we market our Connectivity products through local distributors that provide pre and post sales support. Products sold in the rest of the world are serviced from our headquarters in Israel.

We further rely on peripheral product distributors who offer our products along with other products for the IBM midrange market. We also rely on value added resellers who offer system sales and installation, which include a variety of our products. In addition, we heavily depend upon our own marketing resources operating from Israel.

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Our Connectivity products largest customer is our master distributor located in Phoenix, Arizona, and Odem's largest customer is located in Israel.

We generally do not have any significant backlog because orders are usually shipped when received.

Our Company's sales do not fluctuate seasonally, with the exception that third quarter sales are affected (set back) by vacations in Europe and the 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 the continuing operations, by major geographic area, for the periods indicated below:

	2005	%	2004	%	2003	%
United States	3,615	13	3,252	39	2,974	52
Europe	2,887	11	1,066	13	1,198	21
Far East	6,083	22	701	8	-	-
Israel and others	14,468	54	3,263	40	1,556	27
Total Revenues	27,053	100	8,282	100	5,728	100

See Note 19b to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Manufacturing

The products of our subsidiary BOScom, are designed, integrated and tested at our facilities in Israel. The manufacturing is 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 of components and subassemblies which we believe is sufficient to limit the potential for such an interruption. Our current manufacturing facilities have sufficient capacity to exceed current demand. The prices of raw materials used in our industry are volatile and availability of electronic components may vary due to changing demand in the market.

Odem distributes products that are manufactured by third party suppliers.

27

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, 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.

On May 10, 2006 the Company received a written demand from IDEAL Software GmbH, a German corporation, in which it claims that the Company owes it for unpaid license fees (see Item 8).

Competition

Connectivity Solutions:

The connectivity market is subject to rapidly changing technology and evolving standards incorporated into personal computers, networks and host computers. BOScom's products compete with products that have already been on the market for a number of years and are manufactured by competitors, most of which have substantially greater financial, marketing and technological resources and name recognition than ours.

Our competitors include IBM, Perle, Advanced Business Link, IGEL, CLI PowerTerm, NLynx, NetManage, Attachmate, and Seagull, Adobe, Optio and Formscape.

Electronic Components Solutions:

The common practice in the industry is that suppliers and manufacturers usually grant a non-exclusive representation right in a specific territory. As long as sales reach a reasonable level and the relationship between the parties is good, the supplier will usually not grant another representation in the agreed territory.

Although most of Odem's representation agreements are not on an exclusive basis, in most cases it does not have a local competitor who distributes components from the same source. However, there may be competition in case of similar components made by other manufacturers. In October 2005, Odem's major supplier to the Far East market opened headquarters in China, that increased the competition in the Far East territory.

28

The number of instances in which territorial-based distributing 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.

Odem currently represents about 35 overseas suppliers, of which approximately 20 are electronic components suppliers, 8 are suppliers of IT equipment, 2 are suppliers of market image-processing products and 5 are suppliers of RFID tags.

The electronic market is characterized by multiple agents and distributors. Five local electronic component competitors—Telsys Ltd., Nisco Projects Ltd., STG Ltd., Semicom Ltd. and Rapac Electronics Ltd., are publicly traded on the Tel Aviv stock exchange. Other large and influential competitors which are active in the electronic components market are Eastronics Ltd., STG International Ltd., Chayon Computers Ltd., RDT Ltd. and Abnet Communications Ltd. There is an increase in the number of distributors that are owned by international companies.

Strategy

The Company's strategy is to enable organizations to increase operational efficiencies while leveraging their existing infrastructure. We will continue to focus and enhance our existing product lines and continue to search for additional growth through mergers and acquisitions, while our main focus in the near future shall be both expanding applications and actively searching for acquisition opportunities, in the growing RFID field.

The key elements of our strategy are as follows:

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Increase Representations. We continue to search for additional companies to represent through our Electronic Components segment.

Expand Marketing Network. We intend to increase our marketing presence in the United States, Europe and the Far East, and to expand our distribution channels in these markets through the use of acquisitions, additional independent distributors and original equipment manufacturers as well as our own sales representatives.

Acquisition of companies or businesses that will increase our sales and profit, or acquisition of complementary technologies or products that we can sell through our existing distribution network.

Maximize efficiency for IBM midrange market. Through our Connectivity Solutions segment, we intend to expand and support our emulation product line for IBM midrange computers. This includes continuous upgrading and improvement of our connectivity emulation products for direct, gateway and Internet connection, and Windows emulation and graphics capabilities. We continually upgrade our client software to ensure its compatibility with each new Windows platform. We intend to streamline our manufacturing and distribution to better serve our present client base and access a greater share of the IBM midrange market. We have already begun to incorporate common components into our products in an effort to streamline manufacturing and intend to take steps to improve our destination networks.

Web site: We maintain a web site where potential customers, investors and others can obtain the most updated information about our activities, products, press releases and financial information. Our Web site may be found at www.boscorp.com. The contents of our web site are not incorporated by reference into this Form 20-F.

Exchange Controls

See Item 10D.

29

For other government regulations affecting the Company's business, see Item 5, under "Grants and Participation".

4C. Organizational Structure

The Company's wholly owned subsidiaries include:

In Israel (1) BOScom Ltd. (formerly Lynk, a Division of B.O.S. Ltd.). (2) Quasar Telecom (2004) Ltd. ("Quasar Telecom"), which obtained the assets BOS acquired in September 2004 from Quasar Communication Systems Ltd. (see item 4A). 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. (3) Odem Electronic Technologies 1992 Ltd. ("Odem"), which we purchased on November 18, 2004 from Odem's existing shareholders, and in which by November 2005 our holdings increased to 100%. Odem, an Israeli company, is a major solution provider and distributor of electronics components and advance technologies in the Israeli market (see item 4A).

In Europe BOScom had a UK subsidiary, Better On-Line Solutions Ltd., and its subsidiary, Better On-Line Solutions S.A.S in France, which, until mid-2003, distributed and serviced BOScom's products abroad. In mid-2003 we decided, due to cost-efficiency considerations, to cease operations in Europe through the subsidiaries and to market through distributors and resellers, and the subsidiaries are no longer operational and have been closed.

In the U.S. (1) Ruby-Tech Inc., a wholly owned subsidiary of Odem, (2) Lynk USA Inc., a subsidiary of BOS, and its subsidiary PacInfo (both Delaware corporations) and PacInfo's subsidiary, Dean Tech Technologies Associates, LLC. ("Dean Tech"), a Texan corporation, and (3) BOS Delaware Inc. a Delaware corporation. Only Ruby-Tech is still operational.

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

The Company also has an interest in Surf Communication Solutions Ltd. ("Surf") in which it has been investing since 1997, and in Qualmax Inc. in which it has been invested since December 2005 (See Item 4A).

4D. Property, Plants and Equipment

Our executive offices and engineering, development, testing, shipping and service operations are located in two Israeli facilities (in Teradyon and in Rishon Lezion), and occupy a total of approximately 4,092 square meters. BOS and BOScom occupy 3,300 square meters in Teradyon, pursuant to a lease which expired in December 2005 and currently is under negotiations for its renewal. Odem occupies 792 square meters in Rishon Lezion, of which 302 square meters are owned by Odem and the remaining space is rented pursuant to lease agreements for various periods, with terms that expire within one to four years. In 2005, Quasar Telecom occupied 374 square meters in Rehovot, pursuant to a lease that was assigned to IP Gear commencing January 1, 2006. The monthly rental fees of the Company and its subsidiaries amounted to \$16,000 in 2005, and currently amount to \$12,000.

The facility in Teradyon is located in a part of Israel which has been designated by the government as a Development A area. This designation relates to the benefits available to us as an Approved Enterprise under Israeli law, that entitles us and our shareholders to reduced income tax rates on our income and on dividend distributions.

We believe that our facilities are sufficient to accommodate our anticipated needs in the foreseeable future.

30

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. Please read the section below entitled Factors That May Affect Future Results to review conditions that we believe could cause actual results to differ materially from those contemplated by the forward-looking statements.

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 these 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. The following accounting policies had the most significant impact on the Financial Statements for the year ended December 31, 2005.

Investment in an affiliated company

An affiliated company is a company in which the Company is able to exercise significant influence, but that is not a consolidated 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.

If there is a sudden and significant decrease in the fair values of our investments in affiliate companies, we may be required to write off part of our investments due to impairment. The Company's investment in an affiliated 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 No. 18 The Equity Method of Accounting for Investments in Common Stock (APB No. 18). The Company's investment in Surf has been included as an affiliated company until September 30, 2005 (see note 6 to the Consolidated Financial Statements).

During 2005, an impairment of \$1,385,000 has been recorded in equity in losses of an affiliated company in the statement of operations. In 2004 and 2003, based on management's analysis, no impairment losses were identified.

Investment in other companies

Investment in companies are investments through which the Company is not able to exercise significant influence over the investee's financial policies and which do not meet the fair value availability criteria of FAS 115 (readily determined sales price currently available on a security exchange), consequently such investments are accounted for by the cost method.

The Company's investment in such companies is reviewed for impairment whenever events of changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of the investment may not be recoverable in accordance with APB No. 18. No impairment has been identified during 2003 through 2005.

Goodwill, Intangible Assets and Other Long-Lived Assets

Under current accounting standards, we make judgments about the remaining useful lives of goodwill, other intangible assets and other long-lived assets, including assumptions about estimated future cash flows and other factors to determine the fair value of the respective assets.

We adopted SFAS No. 144, Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets as of January 1, 2002. We are required to assess the impairment of long-lived assets, other than goodwill, tangible and intangible under SFAS No. 144, on a periodic basis, when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable. Impairment indicators include any significant changes in the manner of our use of the assets or the strategy of our overall business, significant negative industry or economic trends and significant decline in our share price for a sustained period.

Upon determination that the carrying value of a long-lived asset may not be recoverable based upon a comparison of fair value to the carrying amount of the asset, an impairment charge is recorded. We measure fair value using discounted projected future cash flows.

We have adopted SFAS No. 142 Goodwill and Intangible Assets issued in July 2001. Pursuant to SFAS No. 142 goodwill and intangible assets that have indefinite useful lives will not be subject to amortization, but instead will be tested at least annually for impairment. Intangible assets that have finite useful lives will continue to be amortized over their useful lives, but without the constraint of an arbitrary.

Goodwill represents excess of the costs over the net assets of businesses acquired. SFAS No. 142 requires goodwill to be 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. 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 has recorded no impairment losses for the years ended December 31, 2005 and 2004 and recorded an impairment charge on account of fixed assets which amounted to \$110,000 for the year ended December 31, 2003.

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 – on the company's standard pricing basis (see also Note 4 to the Consolidated Financial Statements). If actual market conditions prove less favorable than those projected by management, additional inventory write-downs may be required. Inventories are written down for estimated obsolescence based upon assumptions about future demand and market conditions. Likewise, favorable future demand and market conditions could positively impact future operating results if inventory that has been written down is sold.

Revenue Recognition

The Company sells its Electronic Component products mainly through direct sales and the Connectivity products mainly through distributors and resellers channels.

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

Revenues from product sales are recognized in accordance with Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 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.

Revenues from license fees are recognized in accordance with Statement of Position (SOP) 97-2 – Software Revenue Recognition , when persuasive evidence of an agreement exists, delivery of the product has occurred, no significant obligations with regard to implementation remain, the fee is fixed or determinable, and collection 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.

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

Revenues from commissions are recognized upon their actual receipt, since under agreements with suppliers consideration is received on the basis of collection from customers.

Legal contingencies

The Company has been a party to various legal proceedings in the normal course of its business (see Item 8A for more details). 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 accordingly no provision was recorded. 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

Effective January 1, 2006, we account for stock-based compensation costs in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 123R – Share-Based Payment (SFAS 123R). We utilize the Black-Scholes option pricing model to estimate the fair value of stock-based compensation at the date of grant, which requires subjective assumptions, including expected life of the option. Further, as required under SFAS 123R, we estimate forfeitures for options granted which are not expected to vest. Changes in these inputs and assumptions can materially affect the measure of estimated fair value of our stock-based compensation. Until December 31, 2005 the Company has elected to follow Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 25, Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees (APB-25), and Interpretation No. 44, Accounting for Certain Transactions Involving Stock Compensation (FIN 44), in accounting for its employee stock option plan. Under APB-25, when the exercise price of the Company's employee stock options equals or is above the market price of the underlying shares on the date of grant, no compensation expense is recognized.

Functional currency

Odem's functional currency as of December 31, 2004, was other than the U.S. dollar and was translated into U.S. dollars. Beginning April 1, 2005, Odem's functional currency became the U.S. dollar, due to significant changes in circumstances which indicated a functional currency change. These changes included:

Transition of budget planning and business performance measurement from New Israeli Shekels (NIS) to U.S. dollars, as a result of Odem's integration with BOS.

Majority of Odem revenues and expenses became linked to or paid in U.S. dollars.

In accordance with FAS 52, "Foreign Currency Translation" and since the functional currency changed from a foreign currency to the reporting currency, U.S. dollars, the translation adjustments as of March 31, 2005, prior to the change have not been removed from equity and the translated amounts for nonmonetary assets as of March 31, 2005, prior to the change became the accounting basis for those assets in the periods starting April 1, 2005.

5A. Results of Operations

Comparison of 2005 and 2004

Revenues for 2005 were \$27,053,000 compared with \$8,282,000 in 2004, a 226% increase, which is mainly due to the consolidation, starting from November 18, 2004, of the results of operation of Odem (related to the Electronic Component segment).

The Electronic Components segment accounted for \$20,253,000 (or 75% of our consolidated revenues) in 2005, out of which the sales to the Far East accounted for \$6,083,000 (or 22% of our consolidated revenues in 2005). In the second half of 2005 and during the first quarter of 2006, we are facing a trend of decrease in the sales to the Far East, which is partially offset by growth in local sales.

The Connectivity segment accounted for \$3,926,000 (or 14% of our consolidated revenues) in 2005. These revenues include \$864,000 related to the PrintBos product line that was sold during 2005 and Thin Client product line that was closed at the beginning of 2005. Hence, we expect that Connectivity segment revenues in year 2006 will be lower than what we experienced in 2005. Furthermore, the trend of customer migration from IBM iSeries to different systems has continued. In response we have increased our sales and marketing activities as abovementioned and continue to develop new products and solutions in order to maintain our market share and maintain revenues from the Connectivity segment. We are continuously seeking additional distributors and resellers.

Gross profit in 2005 totaled \$7,028,000, representing 25.9% of revenues, compared with \$3,674,000, constituting 44.4% of revenues in 2004. The major reason for the decrease in the gross margin was the consolidation, starting from November 18, 2004, of the results of operation of Odem whose gross profit represents 18.9% of revenues (see also Note 19 of the Consolidated Financial Statements).

Our future gross margin may be lower than what we experienced during 2005 as a result of the disposal of the Communication segment whose gross margin during 2005 was 26% (a gross margin which is higher than that of the Electronic Components segment, which generated the majority of our revenues in 2005. See Note 19a of the Consolidated Financial Statements).

Net research and development costs in 2005 amounted to \$2,312,000 compared to \$1,804,000 in 2004. The increase in research and development costs in 2005 is related to the development efforts invested in Quasar Telecom products, prior to the sale of the Communication segment. Grants and participation from the Office of the Chief Scientist amounted to \$296,000 in year 2005 compared to \$492,000 in 2004. These grants were related to the Communication segment that was sold at the end of 2005 and we do not anticipate additional grants and participation in year 2006.

Sales and marketing expenses increased to \$3,563,000 compared to \$1,706,000 in 2004, mainly due to the consolidation, starting from November 18, 2004, of the results of operation of Odem.

General and administrative expenses increased to \$3,267,000 in 2005 from \$1,706,000 in 2004, mainly due to the consolidation, starting from November 18, 2004, of the results of operation of Odem.

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As a result of the foregoing, our operating loss in 2005 was \$2,114,000 compared to an operating loss of \$1,541,000 in 2004. The operating loss in 2005 is attributed to the Communication segment which was sold in late 2005, and amounted to \$2,400,000.

Financial expenses amounted to \$448,000 in 2005 compared with expenses of \$158,000 in 2004. The major reason for the increase from 2004 was related to the convertible note (see also Note 14 to the Consolidated Financial Statements) and to the consolidation, starting from November 18, 2004, of the results of operation of Odem whose bank loans as of December 31, 2005 amounted to \$2,316,000.

Other income for 2005 includes capital gains of \$779,000 related to the sale of the Communication segment and \$273,000 related to the sale of the PrintBOS product line.

Taxes on income increased to \$204,000 in 2005 from \$20,000 in 2004 as result of the consolidation, starting from November 18, 2004, of the results of operation of Odem which has a taxable income.

Equity in losses of an affiliated company, Surf Communication Solutions Ltd., amounted to \$1,750,000 in the 2005 as compared to \$308,000 in 2004. The equity loss in 2005 includes an impairment of \$1,385,000 of the investment in Surf. As of December 2005 our investment in Surf amounted to \$722,000.

Minority interest in the earnings of a subsidiary (Odem) amounted to \$223,000 in 2005 as compared to \$17,000 in 2004. In November 2005 the Company increased its holding in Odem to 100%.

As a result, net loss from the continuing operations for 2005 amounted to \$3,605,000 compared to loss of \$2,044,000 in 2004. On a per share basis, the net loss from the continuing operations in 2005 was -\$0.64 per share compared with a -\$0.44 net loss per share in 2004. (For details regarding computation of net loss per share, see Note 18c to the Consolidated Financial Statements.)

35

The total net loss for 2005 was \$3,605,000, compared with loss of \$2,053,000 in 2004. On a per share basis, the net loss in 2005 was -\$0.64 per share compared with a -\$0.441 net loss per share in 2004.

Comparison of 2004 and 2003

2004's results of operation reflected the following strategic actions:

Reorganization in sales and marketing organization in Europe:

Up until the second quarter of 2003, we marketed our BOScom products through subsidiaries in the U.K. and France. Since the third quarter of 2003, we market our products through local distributors that provide pre and post sales support. Products sold in the rest of the world are serviced from our headquarters in Israel. As a result, the sales and marketing expenses were reduced in 2004 in comparison to 2003.

Dividing the Company operations into three segments:

Commencing in 2004 and subsequent to the acquisition of a controlling stake of Odem and of most of the assets of Quasar Communication Systems Ltd. (which were transferred to our subsidiary, Quasar Telecom), the Company manages its business in three reportable segments, which consist of Connectivity Solutions, Communication Solutions and supply of Electronic Components (see also Note 19 to the Consolidated Financial Statements). This action was accompanied by an increase in senior officers which mainly affected the general and administrative expenses which increased in comparison to 2003.

Business Combination:

The abovementioned acquisitions partially affected the Company's results of operation, since the results of operations of Quasar Telecom and Odem were consolidated commencing September 28, 2004 and November 18, 2004, respectively. As a result, the revenues, cost of goods and general and administrative expenses were increased in 2004 in comparison to 2003 (see also Note 1b to the Consolidated Financial Statements).

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Revenues for 2004 were \$8,282,000 compared with \$5,728,000 in 2003, a 44.6% increase, which is mainly due to the consolidation of Quasar Telecom and Odem operations.

Gross profit in 2004 totaled \$3,674,000, representing 44.4% of revenues, compared with \$4,273,000, constituting 74.5% of revenues in 2003. Cost of revenues of 2003 includes income of \$339,000 due to a reversal of a non-recurring royalty for the Office of the Chief Scientist (see also Note 18a to the Consolidated Financial Statements). Excluding such income, the gross profit for 2003 represented 68.6% of revenues compared to 44.4% in 2004. The major reason for the decrease in the gross margin was the acquisition of Odem in November 2005. Odem's gross profit represents 17% of revenues. The gross profit will continue to decline as a result of the full inclusion of Odem activity in 2005 and thereafter.

Net research and development costs in 2004 amounted to \$1,804,000 compared to \$1,846,000 in 2003. Grants and participation from the Office of the Chief Scientist amounted to \$492,000 in 2004 compared to \$283,000 in 2003.

Sales and marketing expenses decreased by 21.7% to \$1,706,000 in 2004 compared to \$2,178,000 in 2003, mainly due to the reorganization in sales and marketing which is described above.

General and administrative expenses increased by 29.4% to \$1,705,000 in 2004 compared to \$1,317,000 in 2003, mainly due to an increase in the number of senior officers. Restructuring costs in 2003 amounted to \$678,000 which resulted from ceasing the operation of the Company's subsidiaries in Europe.

36

As a result of the foregoing, our operating loss in 2004 was \$1,541,000 compared to an operating loss of \$1,746,000 in 2003.

Financial expenses amounted to \$158,000 in 2004 compared with net financial income of \$109,000 in 2003. The major reason for year 2004 financial expenses was related to the convertible note (see also Note 18b to the Consolidated Financial Statements).

Equity in losses of an affiliated company refers to investment in Surf which amounted to \$308,000 in 2004 compared to \$465,000 in 2003. The investment in a company was stated at equity method, since the Company's holding in Surf exceeded 20% (see also Note 6 to the Consolidated Financial Statements).

Minority interest in earning of subsidiary refers to investment in Odem. The minority rights in Odem amounted to 36.2% of its earnings (see also Note 1b to the Consolidated Financial Statements).

As a result, net loss from the continuing operations for 2004 amounted to \$2,044,000 compared with loss of \$2,057,000 in 2003. On a per share basis, the net loss from the continuing operations in 2004 was \$0.44 per share compared with a \$0.56 net loss per share in 2003. (For details regarding computation of net loss per share, see Note 18c to the Consolidated Financial Statements.)

The loss related to the discontinuing operations for 2004 was \$9,000 compared with an income of \$2,036,000 in 2003. The income of 2003 resulted from debt settlement with more than 95% of PacInfo's external creditors for an amount which was significantly lower than the face value of the debt.

The total net loss for 2004 was \$2,053,000, compared with loss of \$21,000 in 2003. On a per share basis, the net loss in 2004 was \$0.44 per share compared with a \$0.01 net loss per share in 2003.

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.

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 US 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.

37

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

A devaluation of the NIS in relation to the US 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 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 which are payable in NIS (unless such payables are linked to the Dollar) (see Currency Exchange Rate Risk Management under item 11).

In the years ended December 31 2005, 2004, 2003, 2002, and 2001, the annual inflation rate in Israel as adjusted for the devaluation of the Israeli currency in relation to the Dollar was (4.5)% 2.8%, 5.7%, (0.8)%, and (7.8)%, 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 4.603, NIS 4.308, NIS 4.379, NIS 4.737, and NIS 4.416, respectively. As a result, the Company experienced increases in the Dollar costs of operations in Israel in 2003 and 2004, and decreases in 2005, 2002 and 2001.

Effective Corporate Tax Rate

Pursuant to an amendment to the income Tax Ordinance, approved by the Israeli parliament on July 25, 2005, 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.

The effective tax rate payable by a company such as ours which derives part of its income from an Approved Enterprise, may be considerably less. See Note 17b to the Consolidated Financial Statements and Item 10E ahead. Subject to relevant tax treaties, dividends or interest received by an Israeli corporation from subsidiaries are generally subject to tax (unless the subsidiary's income is subject to Israeli corporate tax) regardless of its status as an Approved Enterprise. Odem and Quasar Telecom operations are subject to regular income tax rates.

On January 1, 2003, a comprehensive tax reform took effect in Israel. Pursuant to the reform, resident companies are subject to Israeli tax on income accrued or derived in Israel or abroad. In addition, the concept of controlled foreign corporations was introduced, according to which an Israeli company may become subject to Israeli taxes on certain income of a non-Israeli subsidiary if the subsidiary's primary source of income is passive income (such as interest, dividends, royalties, rental income or capital gains). The tax reform also substantially changed the system of taxation of capital gains.

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 terms of the grants we received from the OCS we are obligated to pay royalties of 3.5% on sales of products incorporating know-how developed within the framework of each funded program or derived therefrom (including ancillary services in connection therewith), up to an aggregate of 100% of the dollar-linked value of the total grants received. 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 date the grants 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 R&D 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 R&D 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 R&D 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 R&D 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.

We recognized grants in the amount of \$296,000 in 2005 and \$492,000 in 2004.

As of December 31, 2005, the Company has an outstanding contingent obligation to pay royalties in respect of OCS grants, in the amount of approximately \$3,500,000, compared to \$6,114,000 as of December 31, 2004. The decrease in the contingent liability is mainly related to the assignment of the Communication segment contingent liability to IP Gear as part of the sale of the Communication segment in late 2005.

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. As of December 31, 2005, the Company has an outstanding contingent obligation to pay royalties of \$110,000 with respect to these grants, compared to \$64,000 on December 31, 2004.

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 Item 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 expected to be a major obstacle to relations between Israel and the Palestinian Authority, as well as to the stability in the Middle East as a whole. Ongoing violence between Israel and its Arab neighbors and Palestinians may have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition or results of operations.

Despite the limited progress towards peace between Israel, its Arab neighbors and the Palestinians, certain countries, companies and organizations continue to participate in a boycott of Israeli firms. We do not believe that the boycott has had a material adverse effect on us, but there can be no assurance that restrictive laws, policies or practices directed towards Israel or Israeli businesses will not have an adverse impact on the expansion of our business.

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.

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. Following the passage by the Israeli Parliament of laws to implement the economic measures, the Israeli trade unions have threatened further strikes or work-stoppages, and these may have an adverse effect on the Israeli economy and our business.

40

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 US Dollar in any period, the costs of our Israeli operations, as measured in US Dollars, could increase. Israel's economy has, at various times in the past, experienced high rates of inflation.

Like many Israeli companies, we receive grants and tax benefits from the Israeli Government. We also participate in programs sponsored by the Israeli Government. The reduction or termination of any such grants, programs or tax benefits, especially those benefits available as a result of the Approved Enterprise status of certain facilities in Israel, could have a materially adverse effect on future investments by us in Israel.

5B. Liquidity and Capital Resources

We finance our activities by different means, including proceeds of equity financings, long-term loans, grants from the Office of the Chief Scientist in Israel and income from operating activities.

As of December 31, 2005, we had \$2,346,000 in cash and cash equivalents, \$1,333,000 in marketable securities, \$3,563,000 short and long-term loans and positive working capital of \$4,200,000.

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Net cash used in operating activities from continuing operations in 2005 was \$3,900,000 compared to \$1,023,000 in 2004.

During 2005 we used \$477,000 in investing activities, mainly as a result of an investment of \$1,124,000 in Odem, grant of a \$1,000,000 loan to IP Gear, net of proceeds of \$2,316,000 from redemption of marketable securities. In year 2004 we used \$1,866,000 in investing activities mainly for the investment in Odem in the amount of \$1,443,000.

Net cash provided by financing activities amounted to \$4,159,000 in year 2005 which is mainly a result of the issuance of a Convertible Note and short term bank loans in the net amount of \$2,179,000 and issuance of shares in the amount of \$2,040,000. Net cash provided by investing activities amounted to \$1,614,000 in year 2004, mainly due to net proceeds from the issuance of a Convertible Note in the amount of \$1,787,000.

The Company's long and short term loans as of December 31, 2005, amounted to \$3,563,000, of which \$2,305,000 is loans from Israeli banks, and the convertible note issued to Laurus Master Fund Ltd. accounts for the remainder.

Working capital and working capital requirements will vary from time-to-time and will depend on numerous factors, including but not limited to operating results, growth in revenues, acquisition activities, marketing activities and the level of resources devoted to research and development.

41

We believe that cash resources are sufficient to meet our needs for at least 12 months following the date of this submission. However, it is our intention to engage in equity and loan financing to further feature-rich products of the Company, establish distribution channels in new markets and search for new merger and acquisition opportunities. Aside from the exercise of a commitment granted to us by Laurus Master Fund to provide additional financing of up to \$1.5 million pursuant to the issuance of a convertible note (discussed below), there is no assurance that we shall be able to obtain additional financing.

Laurus Convertible Note Financings

On June 10, 2004 the Company entered into a Securities Purchase Agreement (the "Purchase Agreement"), with Laurus Master Fund Ltd. (the "Investor"), under which the Company issued and sold to the Investor in a private placement (i) a Secured Convertible Term Note of a \$2 million principal amount, due June 10, 2007 (the "Note") and (ii) a warrant to purchase 130,000 Ordinary Shares at an exercise price of \$4.04 per share (the "Warrant"). The Warrant is exercisable, in whole or in part, until June 10, 2011. The Note bore interest at a fluctuating interest rate equal at all times to the WSJ prime rate plus 3%, subject to reduction in any particular month, if the average closing price of our ordinary Shares for any five consecutive trading days, exceeds the conversion price by at least 25%. The proceeds from the private placement were used for general working capital purposes and/or mergers and acquisitions.

The Note was convertible into Ordinary Shares at a price of \$3.08 per share. The note provided that if the Company issues stock in certain types of transactions at a price lower than the initial conversion price, then the conversion price will be adjusted to a lower price based on a weighted average formula. As a result of the price per share in the private placement offering described below (that closed on June 30, 2005), the conversion price of the convertible note was reduced to \$2.9042. The note was secured by a first priority floating charge on all of the Company's assets and by a first priority fixed charge on all of the Company's right, title and interest in its wholly-owned subsidiary, BOScom Ltd.

The principal amount of the Note was repayable in monthly installments, commencing as of October 1, 2004, in the initial amount of \$20,000 eventually increasing to \$73,600, and the note provided that it may be paid in cash or, subject to certain conditions, in ordinary Shares. Interest on the Note was payable monthly and the note provided that it may be paid in cash or, subject to certain conditions, in Ordinary Shares. Furthermore, each month, the Investor could have elected to convert all or a portion of the convertible note monthly payments (comprised of principal amortization and interest) into ordinary shares. The conversion of the note and exercise of the warrants are limited by certain restrictions. In any event, the number of ordinary shares issuable under the note and/or the warrants shall not exceed an aggregate of 833,085 ordinary shares (subject to certain adjustments). On March 23, 2005, after the Investor elected to convert \$308,000 of the principal sum of the convertible note, the Investor was issued 100,000 ordinary shares of the Company. On July 14, 2005, the Investor 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.

Pursuant to its undertaking in the Registration Rights agreement with the Investor 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 Rights agreement provided that any delay in registration and/or effectiveness of the underlying shares of the transaction, or failure to maintain their effectiveness, will result in penalties to be paid in cash, as liquidated damages. The registration statement became effective on March 11, 2005. Due to the delay in the effectiveness of the registration of the shares, we paid the Investor liquidated damages until March 11, 2005, in the amount of \$92,000.

On September 29, 2005, the Company entered into a Second Securities Purchase Agreement (the Purchase Agreement) with the Investor, under which the Company issued to the Investor in a private placement (i) a Secured Convertible Term Note of a \$1.5 million principal amount, due September 2008 (the Note), and (ii) a warrant to purchase 73,052 ordinary shares at an exercise price of \$4.04 per share (the Warrant). The Note is convertible into ordinary shares at a price of \$3.08 per share. The principal amount of the Note is repayable in monthly installments, commencing as of January 2006, in the initial amount of \$15,000 eventually increasing to \$55,200. The Note bears interest at a fluctuating interest rate equal at all times to the WSJ prime rate plus 1.5% which is subject to reduction under certain conditions. The interest on the note is payable in monthly installments, together with the principal monthly repayment. The principal amount and the interest accrued may be paid, subject to certain conditions, in ordinary shares. Each month, the Investor may elect to convert all or a portion of the convertible note monthly payments (comprised of principal amortization and interest) into ordinary shares. If the market price of the ordinary shares at the time of payment is at least 10% greater than the conversion price per ordinary share, the monthly payment shall be made in the form of ordinary shares.

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.

Pursuant to its undertaking in the Registration Rights Agreement with the Investor, 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 Rights Agreement provided that any delay in registration and/or effectiveness of the underlying shares of the transaction, or failure to maintain their effectiveness, will result in penalties to be paid in cash, as liquidated damages. The registration statement became effective on February 8, 2006, and no penalties were incurred.

The note conversion price is subject to proportional adjustment in the event of stock splits, combinations, subdivisions of the ordinary shares or if dividend is paid on the ordinary shares in ordinary shares. In addition, if the Company issues stock in certain types of transactions at a price lower than the initial conversion price, then the conversion price will be adjusted to a lower price based on a weighted average formula.

The note is secured by a first priority floating charge on all of the Company's assets and by a first priority fixed charge on all of the Company's right, title and interest in its wholly-owned subsidiaries, BOScom Ltd and Quasar Telecom (2004) Ltd.

Conversion of the note and exercise of the warrants are limited as follows: at no time shall the note be convertible (or the warrants be exercised) into that number of ordinary shares which, when added to the number of ordinary shares otherwise beneficially owned by the Investor holder, exceed (i) 4.99% of the Company's outstanding ordinary shares, or (ii) 25% of the aggregate dollar trading volume of the ordinary shares for the 30-day trading period immediately preceding the conversion or exercise notice. These limitations expire, however, in an event of default under the note or with 75 days prior notice by the Investor, provided that in no time shall the Investor's beneficial ownership of ordinary shares exceed 19.9% of our ordinary shares. In addition, the number of ordinary shares issuable under the note and/or the warrants shall not exceed an aggregate of 625,000 ordinary shares.

The proceeds from the private placement will be used for general working capital purposes and/or mergers and acquisitions. The Investor also granted the Company an option, subject to certain conditions, to call for an additional financing of \$1.5 million after April 1, 2006, on substantially similar terms, except that the note conversion price shall be \$4.08 per share and the warrant exercise price shall be \$5.30 per share.

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 principal investor is the Catalyst Fund L.P., the Company's largest shareholder, that invested \$793,500 and as a result, immediately after the closing of the transaction on June 30, 2005, held 22.31% of the Company's outstanding share capital post-transaction. The Company also entered into a Registration Rights Agreement pursuant to which it agreed to prepare and file with the Securities and Exchange Commission a registration statement covering the resale of the Ordinary Shares issued to the investors. Such a registration statement was filed and became effective on February 8, 2006.

Financial Instruments and Commitments

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. Our trade receivables average aging is 75 days and our trade payables aging is approximately 46 days. 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 proceeding.

5C. Research and Development

We believe that our future growth is also dependent 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. In 2005, gross research and development costs totaled \$2,608,000, compared to \$2,296,000 in 2004. The research and development cost of the Communication segment that was sold in December 2005, amounted to \$1,715,000 in year 2005 and \$1,627,000 in year 2004.

Our research and development efforts have been focused on Communication and Connectivity Solutions. We intend to finance our research and development activities with our own resources and grants from the Office of the Chief Scientist. Grants from the Chief Scientist totaled \$296,000 in 2005, \$492,000 in 2004 and \$283,000 in 2003. All grants were related to the Communication segment that was sold in December 2005.

5D. Trend Information

Commencing the second half of year 2003 we completed the transfer of sales and marketing activities of Connectivity and VoIP products from our subsidiaries abroad to distributors and resellers. We sold our Communication Solutions segment in late 2005, but this trend is continuing with respect to the Connectivity segment by increasing the number of distributors and resellers in order to deepen our penetration in existing markets such as Western Europe and expanding into new geographical markets such as East Europe.

In the Connectivity Solutions segment, the trend of customer immigration from IBM iSeries to different systems has continued. In response we have increased our sales and marketing activities as abovementioned and continue to develop new products and solutions in order to maintain our market share and maintain revenues from the Connectivity segment. We are continuously seeking additional distributors and resellers.

Odem increased its revenues in 2005 in comparison to 2004. The continuous increase in Odem sales was due to the global and local expansion and Odem's penetration into additional markets. In the second half of year 2005 and during the first quarter of year 2006, Odem is facing a trend of decrease in its international sales, especially to the Far East, which is partially offset by growth in local sales. This trend has an impact on the growth of our revenues and on our working capital, *inter alia* due to the fact that the credit days offered to local Israeli customers are higher than those for customers abroad.

Our future gross margin may be lower than what we experienced during year 2005 as a result of the disposal of the Communication segment whose gross margin during year 2005 was 26% (a gross margin which is higher than that of the Electronic Components segment, which generated the majority of our revenues in 2005. See Note 19a of the Consolidated Financial Statements).

Since the end of year 2003 we increased our financial resources through four private placements of debt and equity, and our intention is to further engage in equity and loan financings in order to engage in acquisition activities, and increase our marketing activities and the level of resources we devote to research and development. There is, however, no assurance that we shall be able to obtain such financings.

5E. Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

In 1998, as part of the PacInfo Share Purchase Agreement between the Company and PacInfo's former owners (the Sellers), the Company may be obligated to grant the Sellers a loan on a full recourse basis for certain tax payments the Sellers may be liable for, and reimburse the Sellers for certain interest on taxes that they may owe, currently estimated at approximately \$ 2 million. (see Item 3D).

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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. 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 agreement, 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. As of December 31, 2005 we had no write down of write off of inventory that related to this agreement.

In respect of the Company s outstanding contingent obligation to pay royalties to the Office of the Chief Scientist and to the Fund for the Encouragement of Exports, see Item 5A (under the caption Grants and Participation).

5F. Tabular Disclosure of Contractual Obligations

The following table of our material contractual obligations as of December 31, 2005, summarizes the aggregate effect that these obligations are expected to have on our cash flows in the periods indicated:

45

	Payment due by period				
	Total	Less than 1 year	1-3 years	3-5 years	More than 5 years
Long-term loans (1)	\$ 1,530,000	\$ 354,000	\$ 1,176,000	-	-
Accrued severance pay (2)	\$ 1,190,000	\$ 434,794	-	-	\$ 755,206
Liabilities related to discontinued operation (3)	\$ 237,000	-	-	-	\$ 237,000
Other liabilities reflected on our Balance sheet (4)	\$ 6,390,000	\$ 6,390,000	-	-	-
Operating lease - cars Purchase obligation for service and inventory	\$ 416,597	\$ 191,200	\$ 225,397	-	-
Facilities lease	\$ 592,029	\$ 592,029	-	-	-
Total	\$ 76,980	\$ 50,980	\$ 26,000	-	-
	\$ 10,432,606	\$ 8,013,003	\$ 1,427,397	-	\$ 992,206

- (1) Does not include discount of \$238,000 that related to the convertible note (see note 14 of the Consolidated Financial Statements).
- (2) This amount reflects our accrued severance pay liability. Out of this amount, \$937,000 has been previously funded by our contributions to employee plans. During the first quarter of year 2006, \$370,000 were paid to employees as part of the sale of Communication segment on December 2005. The time payment of the rest of accrued severance liability in the amount of \$820,000, cannot be predicted and, as a result, this amount is presented in the more than 5 years column.
- (3) This amount reflects the unsettled liability to the remaining of PacInfo creditors. The time of this payment, in whole or in part, cannot be predicted and, as a result, this amount is presented in the more than 5 years column.
- (4) This amount reflects the trade payables, employees and payroll accruals, deferred revenues, accrued expenses and other liabilities and deferred taxes presented in our balance sheet.

46

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 note 15 of the Consolidated Financial Statements).

Item 6: Directors, Senior Management and Employees

6A. Directors and Senior Management

The following is a listing of our directors, senior officers and key employees:

Name	Age	Position
Mr. Edouard Cukierman	41	Chairman of the Board of Directors
Mr. Adiv Baruch	43	Director, President and Chief Executive Officer
Mr. Joel Adler	52	Director
Mr. Avishai Gluck (2)	34	Director
Mr. Andrea Mandel-Mantello	47	Director
Mr. Ronen Zavlik (1)	45	Director
Mr. Jean-Marc Bally	35	Director
Dr. Yael Ilan (1)	57	External Director
Prof. Adi Raveh (1)(2)	58	External Director
Mr. Nehemia Kaufman	57	Chief Financial Officer
Mr. Offer David	47	Chief of Operations
Mr. Shai Sadeh	51	Senior VP, Connectivity Segment

(1) Member of the Audit Committee.

(2) Member of the Remuneration Committee.

Mr. Edouard Cukierman, 41, 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 1.7 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. Adiv Baruch, 43, has been a director since February 2004 and the Company's President and CEO service provider since January 1, 2004. From June 2004 he also serves as the CEO service provider of the Company's subsidiary, BOScom Ltd. From 1999 to 2003 he served as Executive VP Business Development of Ness Technologies, and has expertise in the Telecom and High-tech industries. Mr. Baruch is also a former partner and active director of IPEX, acquired by Ness. He has served as founder and an executive or director for several IT companies and Internet start-ups, and was significantly involved in the M&A process and in assisting these companies in their global expansion. Mr. Baruch is actively involved as the chairman of the Israeli Export Institute Hi-Tech and Telecom Division, and serves as a director in several public and private companies, including MLL Software Industries Ltd. and Maayan Ltd., two Israeli public company traded on the TASE, as well as for Zone 4 Play Inc. He has a B.Sc. in Information Systems and Industrial Engineering from the Technion - Israel Institute of Technology.

Mr. Joel Adler, 52, has been a director since June 2005. Mr. Adler is a partner in Speechly Bircham, a leading law firm in the City of 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 Speechly Bircham as a partner in 1999 from Rakisons (now part of US law firm Steptoe & Johnson), where he was head of the corporate department for 12 years. Previously was with other leading law firms in London Herbert Oppenheimer Nathan & Vandyck, London (now Denton Wilde Sapte) and D JF Reeman. 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 a LLM from London University. He was born and educated in Vienna.

Mr. Avishai Glück, 34, has been a director since February 2004. He serves as the Executive Vice President of Catalyst Investments. Mr. Glück has financial management, accounting and tax consultation experience, as well as extensive knowledge of the Israeli high tech market, having screened hundreds of companies for Catalyst and as a senior corporate consultant at E&Y Israel. Mr. Glück currently serves as a director in Onset Technology Ltd. Prior to joining Catalyst, he held the position of Corporate Finance Consultant and accountant with Ernst & Young's Israeli affiliate Kost Forer & Gabbay, a leading Israeli CPA firm with a dominant position among Israeli technology companies. Mr. Glück has a BA from Tel-Aviv University in Accounting and Economics and is a licensed CPA.

Mr. Andrea Mandel-Mantello, 47, has been a director since November 2003. Mr. Mandel-Mantello is Founder and Partner of Advicorp PLC, a UK Investment Bank regulated by the UK Financial Services Authority. From 2000 to 2001 he was an advisor to a US based private equity group on business development in Israel. Prior to his work at Advicorp, Mr. Mandel Mantello spent 9 years at SBC Warburg (now known as UBS) in London in various senior management positions including Executive Director of SBC Warburg, member of the Board of SBC Warburg Italia SIM S.p.A, and Country Head for Israel. Prior to working at SBCW Mr. Mandel-Mantello spent 2 years at Chemical Bank International Ltd. in London and 3 years at Banca Nazionale dell Agricoltura in Rome. During his investment banking career Mr. Mandel-Mantello has pioneered several financial instruments in Italy including securitisations, equity linked products and high yield bonds. He is currently on the boards of Telit Plc (telecom equipment) listed on AIM; Coraline S.p.A., a company set up to acquire the business of Frette S.p.A. (luxury homeware products); and Moto S.p.A., a joint venture between Cremonini S.p.A. and Compass Group Plc (motorway restaurants). He holds a Bachelors degree in Economics and Political Science from Yale University.

Mr. Ronen Zavlik, 45, 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 Ma'ariv Holdings Ltd, Extra Plastic Ltd., Israel Land Development Malls and Shopping Centers 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. Jean-Marc Bally, 35, was elected to the Board in May 2006. Since March 2006 he has been serving as the General Partner & Managing Director of Schneider Electric Ventures, a venture capital company with 50 Millions under management. Previously, Mr. Bally was an Investment Partner at Schneider Electric Ventures for 5 years where he was responsible for communications and IT industries investments across Europe focusing in particular on microtechnologies and electronics. Mr Bally currently serves as a director in Ixiasoft Inc (Canada), ConnectBlue ab (Sweden), Tracotel SA (France) and HBA SA (France) and holds an observer position in Microbridge Technologies Inc. (Canada), Netasq SA (France) and Tronic's Microsystems SA (France). Prior to his engagement with Schneider Electric Ventures, Mr. Bally spent 5 years in Corporate Finance in Schneider Electric SA. Mr Bally holds a Masters (License) degree in Mathematics from Blaise Pascal University Clermont-Ferrand, an additional Masters degree in Business Management from Grenoble Graduate School of Business, and an executive education from INSEAD.

Dr. Yael Ilan, 57, 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. 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, 58, 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. Nehemia Kaufman, 57, has been a CFO and financial service provider to the Company through Mocha Global Managerial Services Ltd. (Mocha Global), of which he is the Managing Director, since September 2002. Before then, from May 2002, he served as CFO and financial services provider through Mocha Global, of the Company s subsidiary, BOScom Ltd. From 1999 to 2002 he co-founded and served as CFO of Trellis Photonics Ltd., from 1997 to 1999 Mr. Kaufman was self-employed as a CFO service provider, from 1995 to 1997 he served as CFO of Computer Direct Ltd. (TASE: CMDR), and from 1993 through 1995 he served as CFO of Rogosin Enterprises Ltd. (TASE: ROGO). Mr. Kaufman holds an MBA degree from the Hebrew University in Jerusalem (graduated with distinction) and a BA degree in Economics and Business Administration from Haifa University.

Mr. Offer David, 47, has been Chief of Operations since August 2004. From 2003 to 2004, Mr. David was Projects Dept. Manager at Arkal Filtration and Water Treatment Systems, and from 1977 to 2003 he was with the Israel Navy, where he held select command assignments, retiring as a Captain (Navy). Mr. David has an MBA in Business Management from Haifa University Graduate School of Business Administration, a B.Sc. in Chemical Engineering from the Technion Israel Institute of Technology, and graduated a 1-year course at the Naval Command College (NCC Millennium class) in Newport, Rhode Island in the USA.

49

Mr. Shai Sadeh, 51, 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 has studied towards an MBA at the University of Tel Aviv.

In addition, **Mr. Zvi Greengold**, 54, is an observer at Board of Director meetings. Mr. Greengold served as a director from June 2002 to August 2004, and served as Chairman from September 2002 to June 2003. He also provides consultancy services to BOScom. Mr. Greengold is currently self-employed in the field of industrial management, promotion and consulting, and serves as Chairman of Polysac Ltd., an Israeli public company traded on the TASE, and Chairman of the Economic Management of Kibbutz Ein-Gedi.

6B. Board Compensation

The directors who are not executive officers are paid a fee for their services as directors to the extent that such fees are approved by a general meeting of our shareholders. Until February 18, 2003, only the Company s external directors were paid for their service on the Company s Board of Directors and its committees. As resolved by the shareholders, the external directors are compensated according to the maximum rate permitted (now and in the future) by Israeli law and regulation. The current rates for companies the size of ours, are an annual fee of approximately \$5,750, and a participation fee in meetings of approximately \$300. On February 18, 2003 the shareholders approved compensation for all directors who are not employees or consultants¹, including directors appointed in the future, at the same rate the external directors of the Company are paid. On June 26, 2003, the Board of Directors resolved to reduce the annual fee for all directors by 18%, effective July 1, 2003, as part of a cost reduction plan, and on June 29, 2005 the annual fee was reinstated as before the 18% reduction, retroactively from January 1, 2005. Additionally, the Company s directors are granted options (see Share Ownership ahead). 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 table presents 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, 2005:

¹ 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). Additionally, in August 2004 the shareholders ratified the audit committee and Board of Directors resolutions that the consulting fee paid to Mr. Zvi Greengold, be in addition to the remuneration and options Mr. Greengold received as a director of the Company until August 2004.

50

	Salaries, Directors' Fees, Service Fees², Commissions and Bonuses	Pension, Retirement and Similar Benefits
All directors and officers as a group (then 16 persons)	\$ 1,492,254	\$ 78,742

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.

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, Bally, Glück, Mandel-Mantello, Zavlik and Raveh 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.

² We receive CFO services from Mocha Global Managerial Services Ltd., and the services are provided by Mr. Nehemia Kaufman. We receive managerial/CEO services from Signum Ltd., and the services are provided by Mr. Adiv Baruch. 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.

51

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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.

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. A copy of this charter is available on the Company's website.

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, and in the past has not always been active. 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).

53

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, 2005, we employed 98 employees (including employees of our subsidiaries as well). All of our employees are employed in Israel. Of the 98 employees, 20 employees are in administration and finance, 31 employees in marketing and sales, 26 employees in research and development, 6 employees in technical support, and 15 employees in manufacturing and related activities. Following the sale of the Communication segment in December 2005, the number of employees reduced to 70 employees as of March 31, 2006. As of December 31, 2004, we employed 93 employees worldwide. As of December 31, 2003, we employed 57 employees worldwide (the increase in the number of employees in 2004 compared to 2003, is mainly due to the acquisition of Odem). We believe that our relations with our employees are satisfactory. We have not experienced a collective labor dispute or 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, including us, 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. The majority of our employees are covered by comprehensive life and pension insurance policies. The remainder are covered by retirement accounts. 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, 2006, out of our directors and officers, then consisting of 11 persons, only Mr. Edouard Cukierman, Mr. Baruch Adiv and Mr. Joel Adler, all directors of the Company, held ordinary shares of the Company. Mr. Edouard Cukierman held 21,666 ordinary shares, Mr. Baruch Adiv held 65,000 ordinary shares, and Mr. Joel Adler held 108,695 ordinary shares³. As of May 31, 2006 we have granted our officers

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and directors options to acquire an aggregate of 879,758 ordinary shares under our Stock Option Plans⁴. The average exercise price of these options is \$2.85 per option. Of these options, none have been exercised until now and 336,733 had vested as of May 31, 2006.

³ Mr. Joel Adler, a director of the Company, is one of the beneficiaries of a discretionary trust that owns Brada Investments Limited, a shareholder of the Company. Number of ordinary shares does not include 65,217 options of Brada Investments Limited to purchase ordinary shares of the Company.

⁴ Includes options granted to Mocha Global Managerial Services Ltd. and to Signum Ltd.. Does not include 65,217 options of Brada Investments Limited, a shareholder of the Company owned by a discretionary trust of which Mr. Joel Adler, a director of the Company, is one of the beneficiaries.

54

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. As the share price has fluctuated over the past year, 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 National 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.

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 Ltd., the company that provides management services to the Company, as a bonus for year 2004, at an exercise price of \$3.08 per share, vesting over 24 months from date of grant in 24 equal parts, 1/24 per month, exercisable until five years from date of grant. The shareholders also approved, as a bonus for the year 2005, subject to the Company achieving profitability in the financial statements as of December 31, 2005, to grant Signum Ltd. an additional 20,000 options under the 2003 Israeli Share Option Plan, at an exercise price of \$3.08 per share, with a date of grant as of the date the Board approves profitable financial statements for the year 2005, vesting over 12 months from date of grant in 12 equal parts, 1/12 per month, exercisable until five years from date of grant. However, the milestone was not reached and the options were not granted.

On May 18, 2006 the shareholders approved to (i) grant Mr. Adiv Baruch⁵ a bonus of 65,000 ordinary shares (for no consideration), (ii) to grant Mr. Edouard Cukierman, the Chairman of the Board of Directors, a bonus of 21,666 ordinary shares (for no consideration), and (iii) to grant Signum Ltd. and Edouard Cukierman 187,100 options and 233,876 options, respectively, to purchase ordinary shares of the Company, pursuant to the Company's 2003 Israeli Share Option Plan, at an exercise price of \$2.68 which is equal to the average closing price of the Company's shares on the Nasdaq National Market on the 20 trading days preceding the shareholders' meeting date at which the grant was approved (the Grant Date), to be vested in three equal parts on the first, second and third anniversary of the Grant Date, for a maximum exercise period of 3 years from the vesting date of each portion of the Grant.

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.

⁵ Mr. Baruch is one of the controlling shareholders of Signum Ltd., that provides management services to the Company, and serves, pursuant to the management agreement in the capacity of President and Chief Executive Officer of the Company and also, since February 2004, serves as a director.

55

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.

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.

Stock options issued as incentive stock options pursuant to the ISO/RSO Plan will only be granted to our employees, including those of all subsidiaries. The exercise price of incentive stock options issued pursuant to the ISO/RSO Plan must be at least equal to the fair market value of the ordinary shares as of the date of grant. The price per share under options awarded pursuant to the Section 102 Plan may be any price determined by the Board.

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 an increase of the shares reserved for issuance under the Plan, to 1 million, and then to 1.5 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.

As of December 31, 2005, we had 572,503 options outstanding under the 2003 plan, 30,000 at an exercise price of \$3.08 per share, 314,282 at an exercise price of \$3.00 per share, 15,000 at an exercise price between \$2.28 to \$2.48 per share, 140,221 at an exercise price between \$1.84 to \$2.00 per share, and 73,000 at an exercise price of less than \$0.01 per share. 292,909 options were vested as of December 31, 2005.

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 December 31, 2005, we had 98,741 options outstanding under this plan, 75,000 at an exercise price of \$4.00 per share and 23,741 at an exercise price of \$6.80 per share. All of the outstanding options had vested as of December 31, 2005.

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 December 31, 2005, we had

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40,825 options outstanding under this plan, 33,325 at an exercise price of \$28.00 per share and 7,500 at an exercise price of \$6.80 per share. All of the outstanding options had vested as of December 31, 2005.

1999 Plan

In November 1999, the Company's shareholders approved the adoption of the 1999 Stock Option Plan (incentive and restricted stock options). The 1999 plan has 193,750 ordinary shares reserved in its favor. As of December 31, 2005, 44,257 of the options granted under this plan had been exercised, and no options were outstanding.

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 December 31, 2005, 22,300 of the options granted under this plan had been exercised, and there were 9,463 more options outstanding, 7,213 at an exercise price of \$17.00 per share, and 2,250 at an exercise price of \$18.00 per share. All of the outstanding options had vested as of December 31, 2005.

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 presents, to the best of our knowledge, certain information as of May 31, 2006 with respect to each shareholder known to the Company to be the beneficial owner of more than 5% of our outstanding ordinary shares. Except where indicated, we believe, based on information provided by the owners, that 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 6,702,534 shares outstanding as of May 31, 2006.

57

Name and Address	Shares Beneficially Owned	
	Number	Percent
Catalyst Fund, LP (1) 3 Daniel Frisch Street, Tel-Aviv 64731, Israel	1,292,275	19.3%
Jacob and Sara Neuhof (2) 5 Yitzhak Berger Street, Rishon Letzion 75260, Israel	450,135	6.7%
Officers and directors as a group (3)	195,361	3.0%

(1) Does not include 207,000 options to purchase ordinary shares.

(2) Jacob Neuhof holds 225,861 ordinary shares and his spouse, Sara Neuhof, holds 224,274 ordinary shares. As they are husband and wife, each is deemed to indirectly hold the shares of the other, however, each disclaims beneficial ownership of the shares of the other.

(3) Does not include 879,758 options to purchase ordinary shares of the Company granted and currently held by Officers and/or Directors of the Company. Does not include 65,217 options of Brada Investments Limited, a shareholder of the Company owned by a discretionary trust of which Mr. Joel Adler, a director of the Company, is one of the beneficiaries.

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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, 2003	December 31, 2004	December 31, 2005
Catalyst Fund, LP	947,275	947,275	1,292,275
Jacob and Sara Neuhof	-	217,532	450,135

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, 2006, there were 32 record holders of ordinary shares, of which 7 were registered with addresses in the United States, representing approximately 57% 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

M&A Addendum to the Services Agreement of Cukierman & Co.

In 2003, the Company's audit committee and Board of Directors approved the engagement of Cukierman & Co. Investment House Ltd., to provide non-exclusive investment-banking services and business development services to the Company, effective as of April 15, 2003. Cukierman & Co. is a company indirectly controlled by Mr. Edouard Cukierman, who, since June 26, 2003, serves as Chairman of our Board of Directors, and is 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 by the parties and drafted as a future addendum to the agreement. Such an addendum was approved on August 22, 2004, and it provides Cukierman & Co. with a success fee of 3.5% of the proceeds exchanged in an M&A transaction (see also Note 20a to the Consolidated financial statements).

58

Consulting Agreement between BOScom and Israel Gal

On June 29, 2005, at the recommendation of the audit committee and the Board of Directors, the shareholders approved a consultancy agreement between BOScom and Xorcom Ltd., a company controlled by Israel Gal, who was a director of the Company until May 10, 2005 and who was employed by the Company and BOScom in various positions, the most recent as CTO of VOIP products in BOScom. On December 31, 2004 the employment was terminated and Mr. Gal began providing consultancy services (as well as aid in the preparation of the Chief Scientist proposal and outsourcing of hardware) to BOScom, through his company, Xorcom Ltd. The term of the consultancy agreement was January 1, 2005 through June 30, 2005. The amount paid for Mr. Gal's consulting services amounted to \$83,000, which was equal to the amount borne by the employer with respect to his salary as of December 31, 2004.

Assignment of Voting Rights to Mr. Yair Shamir

On February 5, 2004 the Audit Committee and Board of Directors approved an Assignment and Assumption Agreement, between the Company, Catalyst Investments L.P., and Mr. Yair Shamir (who was at the time a director of the Company and the Chairman of Catalyst Investments), according to which the voting rights in all but one of the Surf shares that the Company has an option to purchase from Catalyst (see Note 6 to the Consolidated Financial Statements), have been assigned to Yair Shamir. Pursuant to the agreement, Yair Shamir irrevocably undertook to assign the voting rights to the Company immediately upon the earlier to occur of the following, and subject to the receipt of a written request from the Company to effect such assignment: a) at the time Surf's shares are offered to the public in a public offering pursuant to a registration statement filed by Surf under the Securities Act of 1933 or a similar act of another jurisdiction, or b) the Company exercises its option to purchase the additional shares from Catalyst. In January 2006, the option to purchase from Catalyst shares in Surf expired.

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 Israeli Companies Law 1999.

Private Placement with Certain Investors, Including Catalyst

On June 30, 2005 the Company closed a Share Purchase Agreement with certain investors, including the Catalyst Fund L.P., which is the Company's largest shareholder. See Item 5B.

7C. Interests of Experts and Counsel

Not applicable.

59

Item 8: Financial Information.**8A. Consolidated Statements and Other Financial Information***Consolidated Financial Statements*

See Item 18.

Sales Outside Israel

The total amount of export revenues of the Company has been as follows:

Year	export revenues	% of all revenues
2005	\$ 12,585,000	46%
2004	\$ 4,986,000	60%
2003	\$ 4,172,000	73%

Legal Proceedings

In July 2002, the Company received a claim letter from a car leasing vendor, under which it claims that the Company's termination notice of the leasing agreement in March 2002 constituted a breach of the agreement and the car vendor is demanding compensation of which the nominal sum is approximately \$292,000. No legal proceeding has yet been filed. At this stage, according to the Company's counsel assessment, the prospects of vendor to prevail and recover a significant amount, seem remote. The financial statements do not include any provision for this claim.

In September 2003, a supplier filed a legal claim in the amount of \$107,000 against the Company's subsidiary (Odem). The claim alleges the breach of an agreement for the purchase of products. The Company's legal counsel is unable to reasonably estimate the outcome of this claim. In addition, the Company's management believes that the chances of the claim to succeed are remote. Accordingly, no provision has been included in the financial statements in respect of this claim.

In March 2006, BOSNOVA EURL, a French company and former distributor of the Company, filed against the Company and others a claim with the French Tribunal, in the amount of 1.4 million Euros, alleging breach of exclusive distributor rights in France. An initial hearing is scheduled to take place in France on June 29, 2006. This claim follows 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. The Company intends to petition the French Trade Tribunal to transfer the claim to an Israeli court in accordance with the choice of jurisdiction clause of the original distribution agreement and in that case the assessments of the Company's management is that the prospects of plaintiff to prevail and recover a significant amount, are remote. The Company's management is not yet able to assess the probability of successfully defending the existing claim if it is ultimately tried before the French Tribunal. The financial statements do not include any provision in respect of this claim.

On May 10, 2006 the Company received a written demand from IDEAL Software GmbH (IDEAL), a German corporation, in which it claims that the Company owes IDEAL 1.13 million EUR for license fees including interest. In 1999, the Company and IDEAL entered into a license agreement according to which the Company was granted the right to distribute IDEAL's print engine embedded into the Company's PrintBOS product, and was to buy IDEAL's license for each installation for an agreed upon price. IDEAL claims that the number of installations performed by the Company in its PrintBOS product during the period of 1999 thru 2005, exceeded the licenses bought by the Company. The parties agreed that Company will cooperate with an Auditor appointed by IDEAL to check the number of licenses distributed by the Company. Based upon the Auditor's report rendered on May 1, 2006, IDEAL sent the above-mentioned demand letter. The Company rejects IDEAL's demand, *inter alia* due to the fact that it is based on erroneous findings contained in the Auditor's report. On June 11, 2006 the Company filed with the Haifa District Court in Israel a claim seeking, among other remedies, a declaratory judgment stating that the Auditor's report is materially flawed and should be disregarded. The Company's German counsel is of the opinion that a German court, if and when IDEAL files a claim against the Company in Germany pursuant to its demand, might very well summarily bar such a claim and transfer the matter to the jurisdiction of an Israeli court or stay such a claim until a verdict is handed down in the claim filed by the Company with the Haifa District Court. However, if such a claim is ultimately tried in Germany, then German counsel is of the opinion that there is a fair probability that the Company will be able to successfully defend a portion of the claim, the size of which cannot yet be determined. At this early stage the Company is not yet able to assess the final outcome of this demand. The financial statements do not include any provision in respect of this claim.

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. Any dividends paid out of Approved Enterprise earnings (i.e. tax exempt income) will be liable to tax. 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, as quoted on the NASDAQ Small Capitalization Market under the symbol BOSC and BOSCW, respectively. In September 2000, our shares started to be traded on the NASDAQ National 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.

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

Period

High

Low

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Period		High	Low
2001	Annual	16.68	3.64
2002	Annual	7.92	2.40
2003	Annual	3.97	1.67
2004	Annual	4.00	1.62
	First Quarter	4.00	2.31
	Second Quarter	3.25	1.77
	Third Quarter	2.10	1.62
	Fourth Quarter	3.96	1.82
2005	Annual	3.74	2.15
	First Quarter	3.50	2.35
	Second Quarter	2.79	2.15
	Third Quarter	3.74	2.15
	Fourth Quarter	2.89	2.24
	December	2.42	2.24
2006	January	2.79	2.39
	February	2.70	2.57
	March	2.97	2.54
	April	2.71	2.55
	May	2.84	2.60
	June (until June 15)	2.79	2.62

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, certain articles of the Article of Association have been amended.

Set forth below is a summary of certain provisions governing our share capital. This summary is not complete and should be read together with our Memorandum and Articles of Association, copies of which have been filed as exhibits to the Annual Report.

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.

62

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

(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.

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.

For further reference to the Articles of Association regarding the Company's directors, see Item 6.

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

(a),(c),(d): 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). 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).

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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. The Articles do not provide for cumulative voting.

(e) 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).

(g) 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).

(h) 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 $33\frac{1}{3}\%$ 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 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.

Pursuant to the General Permit issued by the Israeli Controller of Foreign Currency, at the Bank of Israel (under the Currency Control Law, 1978), 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, provided that Israeli Income Tax has been paid (or withheld) on such amounts (to the extent applicable).

67

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

On January 1, 2003 a comprehensive tax reform took effect in Israel. Pursuant to the reform, resident companies are subject to Israeli tax on income accrued or derived in Israel or abroad. In addition, the concept of controlled foreign corporation was introduced according to which an Israeli company may become subject to Israeli taxes on certain income of a non-Israeli subsidiary if the subsidiary's primary source of income is passive income. The tax reform also substantially changes the taxation of capital gains.

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 under the Law for the Encouragement of Capital Investments, 1959.

The Law for the Encouragement of Capital Investments, 1959 (the Investment Law) provides certain tax and financial benefits to investment programs that have been granted such status. The Investment Law provides that a proposed capital investment in eligible facilities may, upon application to the Investment Center of the Ministry of Industry and Trade of the State of Israel, be designated as an Approved Enterprise. Each

certificate of approval for an Approved Enterprise relates to a specific investment program delineated both by its financial scope, including its capital sources, and by its physical characteristics, e.g., the equipment to be purchased and utilized pursuant to the program. The tax benefits derived from any such certificate of approval relate only to taxable income attributable to the specific Approved Enterprise. If a company has more than one approval or only a portion of its capital investments are approved, its effective tax rate is the result of a weighted combination of the applicable rates. Income derived from activity that is not integral to the activity of the enterprise should not be divided between the different enterprises and should not enjoy tax benefits.

The principal stated objectives of the Investment Law are to promote the development of industry, the creation of jobs and the growth of exports. An amendment to the Investment Law that became effective on April 1, 2005, limits the scope of enterprises which may be approved by the Investment Center by setting criteria for the approval of a facility as an Approved Enterprise, such as provisions generally requiring that at least 25% of the Approved Enterprise's income will be derived from export. Additionally, the amendment enacted major changes in the manner in which tax benefits are awarded so that companies no longer require Investment Center approval in order to qualify for tax benefits (although approval is required if grants are sought). Rather, a company may claim the tax benefits offered by the Investment Law directly in its tax returns, provided that its facilities meet the criteria for tax benefits set out by the amendment (a Benefited Enterprise). We cannot assure that we will receive approvals in the future for Approved or Benefited Enterprise status.

68

Generally, taxable income of a company derived from an Approved Enterprise is subject to company tax at a maximum rate of 25% (subject to the percentage of the foreign shareholders holding in the company), rather than at the regular rate, for the benefit period. This period is ordinarily seven years or up to ten years if the company qualifies as Foreign Investors' Company, commencing with the year in which the Approved Enterprise first generates taxable income, and is limited to 12 years from completion of the investment under the approved plan (commencement of production) or 14 years from the date of approval, whichever is earlier. The Investment Law also provides that a company that has an Approved Enterprise is entitled to accelerated depreciation on its property and equipment that are included in an approved investment program.

A company owning an Approved Enterprise may elect to receive an alternative package of benefits, in lieu of entitlement to grants. Under the alternative package, a company's undistributed income derived from an Approved Enterprise will be exempt from company tax for a period of between two and ten years from the first year of taxable income, depending on the geographic location of the Approved Enterprise within Israel, and such company will be eligible for a reduced tax rate for the remainder, if any, of the otherwise applicable benefits period.

The tax-exempt income attributable to the Approved or Benefited Enterprise can be distributed to shareholders without imposing tax liability on the Company only upon the complete liquidation of the Company. In the event of a distribution of such tax-exempt income as a cash dividend in a manner other than in the complete liquidation, the Company will be to tax in respect of the gross amount of the dividend at the otherwise applicable rate of 25%, (or lower in the case of a qualified foreign investment company which is at least 49% owned by non-Israeli residents). Dividends paid out of income derived by an Approved or Benefited Enterprise (or out of dividends received from a company whose income is derived from a Benefited Enterprise) are generally subject to withholding tax at the rate of 15% (deductible at source). The reduced rate of 15% is limited to dividends and distributions out of income derived from an Approved or Benefited Enterprise during the benefits period and actually paid at any time up to 12 years thereafter (this time limit does not apply to an FIC).

However, the Investment Law provides that terms and benefits included in any certificate of approval already granted will remain subject to the provisions of the Law as they were on the date of such approval. Therefore a facility that was approved as an Approved Enterprise prior to the amendment will generally not be subject to the provisions of the amendment.

The Investment Center of the Ministry of Industry and Trade granted BOScom an Approved Enterprise status under the alternative package of benefits. Since BOScom is located in Zone A, the portion of income derived from this Approved Enterprise program will be exempt from tax for a period of ten years, commencing when BOScom begins to realize net income from this programs. The period of tax benefits of BOScom Approved Enterprise has not yet commenced, because we have yet to realize taxable income. BOS was also granted an Approved Enterprise status which entitled the BOS for some tax benefits, but during 2002, as part of the transfer of operations from the BOS to BOScom, all tax benefits that were related to the Approved Enterprise of BOS, were transferred to BOScom.

69

The Investment Center of the Ministry of Industry and Trade bases its decision as to whether or not to approve an application, on the criteria set forth in the Investment Law and regulations, the then prevailing policy of the Investment Center, and the specific objectives and financial criteria of the applicant. Accordingly, there can be no assurance that any such application will be approved. In addition, the benefits available to an Approved Enterprise are conditional upon the fulfillment of conditions stipulated in the Investment Law and its regulations and the criteria set forth in the specific certificate of approval, as described above. In the event that a company does not meet these conditions, it would be required

to refund the amount of tax benefits, with the addition of the consumer price index linkage adjustment and interest. If BOScom derives income from sources other than the Approved Enterprise, such income will be taxable at the regular corporate tax rate. Odem and Quasar Telecom do not enjoy the status of an Approved Enterprise.

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.

Tax Benefits Under the Law for the Encouragement of Industry (Taxation), 1969

According to the Law for the Encouragement of Industry (Taxation), 1969, or the Industry Encouragement Law, an Industrial Company is a company resident in Israel that at least 90% of its income, in any tax year, determined in Israeli currency, exclusive of income from certain government loans, capital gains, interest and dividends, is derived from an Industrial Enterprise owned by it. An Industrial Enterprise is defined as an enterprise whose major activity in a given tax year is industrial production activity.

The following preferred corporate tax benefits are available to Industrial Companies, among others: (a) deduction of purchases of know-how and patents over an eight-year period for tax purposes; (b) deduction over a three-year period of expenses involved with the issuance and listing of shares on the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange or, on or after January 1, 2003, on a recognized stock market outside of Israel; (c) an election under certain conditions to file a consolidated tax return with additional related Israeli Industrial Companies that satisfy conditions set forth in the law; and (d) accelerated depreciation rates on equipment and buildings.

Eligibility for the benefits under the Industry Encouragement Law is not subject to receipt of prior approval from any governmental authority.

Until December 31, 2001 the Company qualified as an Industrial Company within the definition of the Industry Encouragement Law. In January 2002, subsequent to the Company's restructure transforming it into a holding company by transferring its industrial operations to its wholly-owned subsidiary, BOScom, the Company disqualified from being an Industrial Company and therefore the benefits described above are not available since then. We believe that BOScom is qualified as an Industrial Company under the Industry Encouragement Law but we cannot provide any assurance that the Israeli authorities will agree with our assessment, nor continue to qualify as an Industrial Company or that the benefits described above will be available in the future.

Special Provisions Relating to Taxation Under Inflationary Conditions

The Income Tax Law (Inflationary Adjustments), 1985, generally referred to as the Inflationary Adjustments Law, is intended to adjust the corporate tax system to the rate of inflation, i.e., to tax profits on an inflation-adjusted basis.

70

Under the Inflationary Adjustments Law, results for tax purposes are measured in historical cost terms and are subject to a series of adjustments based on movements in the Israel consumer price index. We are taxed under this law. The discrepancy between the change in (1) the Israel consumer price index and (2) the exchange rate of the NIS to the dollar, each year and cumulatively, may result in a significant difference between taxable income and the income denominated in dollars as reflected in our financial statements. In addition, subject to certain limitations, depreciation of fixed assets and losses carried forward are adjusted for inflation on the basis of changes in the Israel consumer price index.

The salient features of the Inflationary Adjustments Law can be described generally as follows:

(a) A special tax adjustment for the preservation of equity whereby certain corporate assets are classified broadly into fixed (inflation immune) assets and non-fixed assets. Where a company's equity, as defined in such law, exceeds the depreciated cost of fixed assets, a deduction from taxable income that takes into account the effect of the applicable annual rate of inflation on such excess is allowed, up to a ceiling of 70% of taxable income in any single tax year, with the unused portion permitted to be carried forward, linked to the increase in the consumer price index. If the depreciated cost of fixed assets exceeds a company's equity, then such excess multiplied by the applicable annual rate of inflation is added to taxable income.

(b) Subject to certain limitation set forth in the Inflationary adjustments Law, depreciation deductions on fixed assets and losses carried forward are adjusted for inflation based on the increase in the Israel consumer price index.

(c) Gains on the sale of certain listed securities which are taxed at a reduced rate with respect to individuals are taxable at a company tax rate in certain circumstances. However, dealers in securities are subject to the regular tax rules applicable to business income in Israel. As of January 1, 2006, the relevant provisions governing taxation of companies on capital gains derived from the sale of traded securities are included in the Tax Ordinance, and the Adjustments Law no longer includes provisions in this regard.

(d) Accelerated depreciation rates on equipment and buildings.

Capital Gains Tax on Sales of Ordinary Shares

Israeli law generally imposes a capital gains tax on the sale of any capital assets by residents of Israel, as defined for Israeli tax purposes, and on the sale of assets located in Israel, including shares in Israeli companies by both residents and non-residents of Israel, unless a specific exemption is available or unless a tax treaty between Israel and the shareholder's country of residence provides otherwise. The law distinguishes between the real gain and the inflationary surplus. The real gain is the excess of the total capital gain over the inflationary surplus, computed on the basis of the increase in the Israel consumer price index between the date of purchase and the date of sale. Generally, up until the 2006 tax year, capital gains tax was imposed on Israeli resident individuals at a rate of 15% on real gains derived on or after January 1, 2003 from the sale of shares in, among others, Israeli companies publicly traded on Nasdaq or on a recognized stock exchange or regulated market in a country that has a treaty for the prevention of double taxation with Israel (such as our company). This tax rate was contingent upon the shareholder not claiming a deduction for financing expenses in connection with such shares (in which case the gain will be taxed at a rate of 25%), and did not apply to: (i) the sale of shares to a relative (as defined in the Israeli Income Tax Ordinance); (ii) the sale of shares by dealers in securities; (iii) the sale of shares by shareholders that report in accordance with the Inflationary Adjustment Law (that will be taxed at corporate tax rates for corporations and at marginal rates for individuals); or (iv) the sale of shares by shareholders who acquired their shares prior to an initial public offering (that may be subject to a different tax arrangement).

71

As of January 1, 2006, the tax rate applicable to capital gains derived from the sale of shares, whether listed on a stock market or not, is 20% for Israeli individuals, unless such shareholder claims a deduction for financing expenses in connection with such shares, in which case the gain will generally be taxed at a rate of 25%. Additionally, if such shareholder is considered a significant shareholder at any time during the 12-month period preceding such sale (i.e. such shareholder holds directly or indirectly, including jointly with others, at least 10% of any means of control in the company), the tax rate will be 25%. Israeli companies are subject to the corporate tax rate on capital gains derived from the sale of shares, unless such companies were not subject to the Adjustments Law (or certain regulations) at the time of publication of the aforementioned amendment to the Tax Ordinance, in which case the applicable tax rate is 25%. However, the different tax rates will not apply to dealers in securities and shareholders who acquired their shares prior to an initial public offering.

The tax basis of shares acquired prior to January 1, 2003 will be determined in accordance with the average closing share price in the three trading days preceding January 1, 2003. However, a request may be made to the tax authorities to consider the actual adjusted cost of the shares as the tax basis if it is higher than such average price.

Non-Israeli residents are exempt from Israeli capital gains tax on any gains derived from the sale of shares of Israeli companies publicly traded on a recognized stock exchange or regulated market outside of Israel, provided that such capital gains are not derived from a permanent establishment in Israel, that such shareholders are not subject to the Inflationary Adjustment Law and that such shareholders did not acquire their shares prior to the issuer's initial public offering. However, non-Israeli corporations will not be entitled to such exemption, if an Israeli resident (i) has a controlling interest of 25% or more in such non-Israeli corporation, or (ii) is the beneficiary or is entitled to 25% or more of the revenues or profits of such non-Israeli corporation, whether directly or indirectly.

In some instances where our shareholders may be subject to Israeli tax on the sale of their ordinary shares, the payment of the consideration may be subject to the withholding of Israeli tax at the source.

The US-Israel Tax Treaty

Pursuant to the Convention Between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of Israel with Respect to Taxes on Income, as amended (the United States-Israel Tax Treaty), the sale, exchange or disposition of ordinary shares by a person who qualifies as a resident of the United States within the meaning of the United States-Israel Tax Treaty and who is entitled to claim the benefits afforded to such person by the United States-Israel Tax Treaty (a Treaty United States Resident) generally will not be subject to the Israeli capital gains tax unless such Treaty United States Resident holds, directly or indirectly, shares representing 10% or more of the Company's voting power during

any part of the 12-month period preceding such sale, exchange or disposition, subject to certain conditions. A sale, exchange or disposition of ordinary shares by a Treaty United States Resident who holds, directly or indirectly, shares representing 10% or more of the Company's voting power at any time during such preceding 12-month period would be subject to such Israeli tax, to the extent applicable; however, under the United States-Israel Tax Treaty, such Treaty United States Resident would be permitted to claim a credit for such taxes against the United States federal income tax imposed with respect to such sale, exchange or disposition, subject to the limitations specified in the treaty. The United States-Israel Tax Treaty does not relate to United States state or local taxes.

Taxation of Non-Resident Holders of Ordinary Shares

Non-residents of Israel are subject to income tax on income accrued or derived from sources in Israel. These sources of income include passive income such as dividends, royalties and interest, as well as non-passive income from services rendered in Israel. On distributions of dividends other than bonus shares or stock dividends, income tax is withheld at the source at the following rates: (i) for dividends distributed prior to January 1, 2006 25%; and (ii) for dividends distributed on or after January 1, 2006, 20%, or 25% for a shareholder that is considered a significant shareholder at any time during the 12-month period preceding such distribution; 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 tax on dividends paid to a holder of shares who is a resident of the United States is 25% or 12.5% if such U.S. resident is a corporation which holds, directly or indirectly, shares representing at least 10% or more of our issued voting power during the part of the tax year which precedes the date of payment of the dividend and during the whole of its prior tax year. However, under the U.S.-Israel Tax Treaty and the Investments Law, dividends generated by an Approved Enterprise (or Benefiting Enterprise) are taxed at the rate of 15%.

Foreign Exchange Regulations

Dividends, if any, paid to the holders of the ordinary shares, and any amounts payable upon dissolution, liquidation or winding up, as well as the proceeds of any sale in Israel of the ordinary shares to an Israeli resident, may be paid in non-Israeli currency or, if paid in Israeli currency, may be converted into dollars at the rate of exchange prevailing at the time of conversion.

UNITED STATES FEDERAL INCOME TAXES

The following general discussion sets forth the material United States federal income tax consequences applicable to the following persons who purchase, hold or dispose of the ordinary shares as capital assets (U.S. Shareholders): (i) citizens or residents (as defined for U.S. federal income tax purposes) of the United States; (ii) corporations or other entities taxable as corporations created or organized in or under the laws of the United States or any state thereof; (iii) estates, the income of which is subject to United States federal income taxation regardless of its source; and (iv) a trust if (a) a U.S. court is able to exercise primary supervision over its administration and (b) one or more U.S. persons have the authority to control all of its substantial decisions. This discussion is based on the provisions of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the Code), United States Treasury Regulations promulgated thereunder and administrative and judicial interpretations thereof, all as in effect as of the date of this Annual Report on Form 20-F. This discussion generally considers only U.S. Shareholders that will hold the ordinary shares as capital assets and does not consider (a) all aspects of U.S. federal income taxation that may be relevant to particular U.S. Shareholders by reason of their particular circumstances (including potential application of the alternative minimum tax), (b) U.S. shareholders subject to special treatment under the U.S. federal income tax laws, such as financial institutions, insurance companies, broker-dealers, tax-exempt organizations, financial institutions or foreign individuals or entities, (c) U.S. Shareholders owning directly or by attribution 10% or more of the Company's outstanding voting shares, (d) U.S. Shareholders who hold the ordinary shares as part of a hedging, straddle or conversion transaction, (e) U.S. Shareholders who acquire their ordinary shares in a compensatory transaction, (f) U.S. Shareholders whose functional currency is not the dollar, or (g) any aspect of state, local or non-United States tax law.

THE FOLLOWING SUMMARY DOES NOT ADDRESS THE IMPACT OF AN INVESTOR'S INDIVIDUAL TAX CIRCUMSTANCES. ACCORDINGLY, EACH INVESTOR SHOULD CONSULT HIS OR HER OWN TAX ADVISOR AS TO THE PARTICULAR TAX CONSEQUENCES TO HIM OR HER OF AN INVESTMENT IN THE ORDINARY SHARES, INCLUDING THE EFFECTS OF APPLICABLE STATE, LOCAL OR FOREIGN TAX LAWS AND POSSIBLE CHANGES IN THE TAX LAWS.

Dividends Paid on the Ordinary Shares

Distributions paid on ordinary shares (including any Israeli taxes withheld) to a U.S. Shareholder will be treated as ordinary dividend income for United States federal income tax purposes to the extent of the Company's current and accumulated earnings and profits (as computed for U.S. federal income tax purposes). Such dividends, which will be treated as foreign source income for U.S. foreign tax credit purposes, generally will not qualify for the dividends-received deduction available to corporations. Distributions in excess of such earnings and profits will be applied against and will reduce the shareholder's tax basis in the ordinary shares and, to the extent in excess of such tax basis, will be treated as gain from a sale or exchange of such ordinary shares. The amount of the distribution will equal the US Dollar value of the distribution, calculated by reference to the exchange rate in effect on the date the distribution is received (or otherwise made available to the U.S. Shareholders), regardless of whether a payment in Israeli currency is actually converted to US Dollars at that time. U.S. Shareholders should consult their own tax advisors concerning the treatment of foreign currency gain or loss, if any, on any Israeli currency received which is converted into US Dollars subsequent to receipt.

Qualified dividend income received by an individual (as well as certain trusts and estates) U.S. Shareholder for taxable years beginning before January 1, 2009 are taxed at reduced rates of either 5 or 15 percent, depending upon the amount of such shareholder's taxable income. If a non-corporate U.S. Shareholder does not hold ordinary shares for more than 60 days during the 120 day period beginning 60 days before an ex-dividend date, dividends received on ordinary shares are not eligible for reduced rates. Dividends received from a foreign corporation that was a passive foreign investment company (as further discussed below) in either the taxable year of the distribution or the preceding taxable year are not qualified dividend income. Qualified dividend income includes dividends received from a qualified foreign corporation. A qualified foreign corporation includes a foreign corporation whose shares are readily tradable on an established securities market in the United States as well as a foreign corporation that is entitled to the benefits of a comprehensive income tax treaty with the United States which includes an exchange of information program. Israel and the United States are parties to a comprehensive income tax treaty which includes an exchange of information program. The United States Treasury Department will periodically issue guidance regarding which income tax treaties will be satisfactory for treating a corporation as a qualified foreign corporation. In the event ordinary shares should not be readily tradable on an established securities market in the United States, non-corporate U.S. Shareholders should consult their own tax advisors as to whether any distributions paid on ordinary shares will be taxed for United States federal income tax purposes at reduced tax rates.

Credit for Israeli Taxes Withheld

Subject to certain conditions and limitations, any Israeli tax withheld or paid with respect to dividends on the ordinary shares generally will be eligible for credit against a U.S. Shareholder's United States federal income tax liability at such U.S. Shareholder's election. The Code provides limitations on the amount of foreign tax credits that a U.S. Shareholder may claim, including extensive separate computation rules under which foreign tax credits allowable with respect to specific categories of income cannot exceed the United States federal income taxes otherwise payable with respect to each such category of income. Dividends with respect to the ordinary shares generally will be classified as foreign source passive income for the purpose of computing a U.S. Shareholder's foreign tax credit limitations for U.S. foreign tax credit purposes. The availability of the Israeli withholding tax as a foreign tax credit will also be subject to certain restrictions on the use of such credits, including a prohibition on the use of the credit to reduce liability for the United States individual and corporate minimum taxes by more than 90%. Alternatively, U.S. Shareholders that do not elect to claim a foreign tax credit may instead claim a deduction for Israeli income tax withheld or paid, but only for a year in which these U.S. Shareholders elect to do so for all foreign income taxes. The rules relating to foreign tax credits are complex, and you should consult your tax advisor to determine whether and if you would be entitled to this credit.

Disposition of the Ordinary Shares

Subject to the discussion under the heading *Passive Foreign Investment Company Status* the sale or exchange of ordinary shares generally will result in the recognition of capital gain or loss in an amount equal to the difference between the amount realized on the sale or exchange and the U.S. Shareholder's tax basis in the ordinary shares. Such gain or loss generally will be long-term capital gain or loss if the U.S. Shareholder's holding period of the ordinary shares exceeds one year at the time of the disposition. Certain limitations apply to the deductibility of capital losses by both corporate and non-corporate taxpayers. Under the Code, gain or loss recognized by a U.S. Shareholder on a sale or exchange of ordinary shares generally will be treated as U.S. source income or loss for U.S. foreign tax credit purposes. Under the tax treaty between the United States and Israel, however, gain derived from the sale, exchange or other disposition of ordinary shares by a holder who is a resident of the United States for purposes of the treaty and who sells the ordinary shares within Israel may be treated as foreign source income for U.S. foreign tax credit purposes. U.S. Shareholders should consult their own tax advisors regarding the treatment of any foreign currency gain or loss on any Israeli currency received in respect of the sale, exchange or other disposition of ordinary shares.

Passive Foreign Investment Company Status

A foreign corporation generally will be treated as a passive foreign investment company (PFIC) if, after applying certain look-through rules, either (i) 75% or more of its gross income is passive income or (ii) 50% or more of the average value of its assets is attributable to assets that produce or are held to produce passive income. Passive income for this purpose generally includes dividends, interest, rents, royalties and gains from securities and commodities transactions. The look-through rules require a foreign corporation that owns at least 25% by value, of the stock of another corporation to treat a proportionate amount of assets and income as held or received directly by the foreign corporation.

The Company has not made the analysis necessary to determine whether or not it is currently a PFIC or whether it has ever been a PFIC. However, the Company does not believe that it was a PFIC in 2005. However, there can be no assurance that the Company is not, has never been or will not in the future be a PFIC. If the Company were to be treated as a PFIC, any gain recognized by a U.S. Shareholder upon the sale (or certain other dispositions) of ordinary shares (or the receipt of certain distributions) generally would be treated as ordinary income, and a U.S. Shareholder may be required, in certain circumstances, to pay an interest charge together with tax calculated at maximum rates on certain excess distributions, including any gain on the sale or certain dispositions of ordinary shares. In order to avoid this tax consequence, a U.S. Shareholder (i) may be permitted to make a qualified electing fund election, in which case, in lieu of such treatment, such holder would be required to include in its taxable income certain undistributed amounts of the Company's income or (ii) may elect to mark-to-market the ordinary shares and recognize ordinary income (or possible ordinary loss) each year with respect to such investment and on the sale or other disposition of the ordinary shares. Additionally, if the Company is deemed to be a PFIC, a U.S. Shareholder who acquires ordinary shares in the Company from a decedent will be denied the normally available step-up in tax basis to fair market value for the ordinary shares at the date of the death and instead will have a tax basis equal to the decedent's tax basis if lower than fair market value. 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. U.S. Shareholders should consult their own tax advisors concerning the status of the Company as a PFIC at any point in time after the date of this Annual Report on Form 20-F. 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.

75

Tax Consequences for Non-U.S. Holders of Ordinary Shares

Except as described in Information Reporting and Back-up Withholding below, a non-U.S. holder of ordinary shares will not be subject to U.S. federal income or withholding tax on the payment of dividends on, and the proceeds from the disposition of, ordinary shares, unless:

the item is effectively connected with the conduct by the non-U.S. holder of a trade or business in the United States and:

- (i) in the case of a resident of a country which has a treaty with the United States, the item is attributable to a permanent establishment; or
- (ii) in the case of an individual, the item is attributable to a fixed place of business in the United States;

the non-U.S. holder is an individual who holds the ordinary shares as a capital asset and is present in the United States for 183 days or more in the taxable year of the disposition and does not qualify for an exemption; or

the non-U.S. holder is subject to tax under the provisions of U.S. tax law applicable to U.S. expatriates.

Information Reporting and Back up Withholding.

A non-corporate U.S. Shareholder may, under certain circumstances, be subject to information reporting requirements and backup withholding at a 30% rate on cash payments in the United States of dividends on, and the proceeds of disposition of, ordinary shares. Backup withholding will apply only if a U.S. Shareholder: (a) fails to furnish its social security or other taxpayer identification number (TIN) within a reasonable time after the request therefore; (b) furnishes an incorrect TIN; (c) is notified by the IRS that it has failed properly to report payments of interest and dividends; or (d) under certain circumstances, fails to certify, under penalty of perjury, that it has furnished a correct TIN and has not been notified by the IRS that it is subject to backup withholding for failure to report interest and dividend payments. U.S. Shareholders should consult their tax advisors regarding their qualification for exemption, if applicable. The amount of backup withholding from a payment to a U.S. Shareholder generally will be allowed as a credit against such U.S. Shareholder's federal income tax liability and may entitle such U.S. Shareholder to a refund, provided that the required information is furnished to the IRS.

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.

76

10I. Subsidiary Information

For information relating to the Company's subsidiaries, see Item 4 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 US Dollar. Since the Company operates in Israel and Europe it manages assets and liabilities in currencies other than US Dollar such as Israeli Shekel and Euro.

The excess balance of monetary assets on liabilities in non-dollar currencies in the Balance Sheet as of 31.12.05 and 31.12.04 (Balance Sheet Exposure) is presented in the table below. The data is presented in US Dollars (in thousands):

	December 31, 2005		December 31, 2004	
	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	\$ 655	\$ 152	\$ 873	\$ 244
Trade receivables	3,847	260	3,794	121
Other accounts receivable	499		390	-
Total assets	\$ 5,001	\$ 412	\$ 5,057	\$ 365
Current liabilities:				
Short term loans from banks	\$ 2271	\$ -	\$ 1,354	\$ -
Current maturities of long-term bank loans and convertible note	28	-	48	-

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	December 31, 2005		December 31, 2004	
Trade payables	1,643	91	1,514	21
Other accounts payable	887	-	988	-
	<u>\$ 4,829</u>	<u>\$ 91</u>	<u>\$ 3,904</u>	<u>\$ 21</u>
Bank loans (net of current maturities)	\$ 17	\$ -	\$ 54	\$ -
Total liabilities	\$ 4,846	\$ 91	\$ 3,958	\$ 21
Net	\$ 155	\$ 321	\$ 1,099	\$ 344

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

(2) Primarily Euro.

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 Israeli Shekels and the USD currencies.

77

The selling prices of our products in Israel and Europe are collected in the local currency. The purchases and salary expenses in Israel are paid in the local currency.

A material change in currency exchange rate of the NIS or Euro compared to the US 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 the United States, Europe and Israel. 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 accounts receivables balance by geographical market as of 31.12.05 and 31.12.04:

	December 31,	
	2005	2004
United States	\$ 799	\$ 734
Europe	\$ 467	\$ 345
Far East	\$ 44	\$ 170
Israel and others	\$ 3,889	\$ 3,308

December 31,

\$	5,199	\$	4,557
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Interest Rate Risk

The Company's exposure to market risk for changes in interest rates, is due to its investment of its surplus funds, loans and Convertible Note that carried 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 yields of the securities which the company invests in and the need of cash before the securities' maturation, may have an effect on the Company's financial results and cash flow.

A material change in interest we receive on our bank deposits or pay on our loans and Convertible Note may have an effect on the Company's financial results and cash flow.

Bank Risk

The Company invests and manages the majority of its funds in two banks which are among the five largest in Israel.

Item 12: Description of Securities Other than Equity Securities.

Not applicable.

78

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. Such disclosure controls and procedures are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by the Company is accumulated and communicated to the appropriate management, including the principal executive officer and financial officer, on a basis that permits timely decisions regarding timely disclosure. Based on that evaluation, such principal executive officer and principal financial officer

concluded that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures as of the end of the period covered by this report have been designed and are functioning effectively to provide reasonable assurance that the information required to be disclosed by the Company in reports filed under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms.

(b) 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, 2005, that have materially affected or are reasonably likely to materially affect these controls.

(c) 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.

79

Item 16C: Principal Accountant Fees and Services

The Company's principal accountants for the years 2004 and 2005 were Kost Forer Gabbay & Kasierer, a member of Ernst & Young Global.

The table below summarizes the audit and other fees paid and accrued by the Company and its consolidated subsidiaries to Kost Forer Gabbay & Kasierer, during each of 2004 and 2005:

	Year Ended December 31, 2005		Year Ended December 31, 2004	
	Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage
Audit Fees	64,000	50%	81,000	75%
Audit-Related Fees (1)	25,000	20%	19,000	18%
Tax Fees (2)	16,000	13%	3,000	3%
All Other Fees (3)	22,000	17%	4,000	4%
Total	127,000	100%	107,000	100%

(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.

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- (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.
- (3) All Other Fees are fees for consulting services rendered by the Company's auditors with respect to government incentives.