

FORMULA SYSTEMS (1985) LTD
Form 20-F
June 29, 2007

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, 2006;

OR

TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
For the transition period from _____ to _____

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 _____

Commission File Number: 0-29442

FORMULA SYSTEMS (1985) LTD.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Israel

(Jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

3 Abba Eban Boulevard, Herzlia 46725, Israel

(Address of principal executive offices)

Securities registered or to be registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

Title of each class
Shares, NIS 1 par value
American Depositary Shares

Name of each exchange on which registered
Tel Aviv Stock Exchange
NASDAQ Global Market

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Securities registered or to be registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act:

None

Securities for which there is a reporting obligation pursuant to Section 15(d) of the Act:

None

As of December 31, 2006, the registrant had 13,200,000 outstanding ordinary shares, NIS 1 par value, of which 420,737_ were represented by American depositary shares as of such date.

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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

Indicated 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

PART I

Some of the statements in this annual report, including those in the Risk Factors, Item 3. Key Information Risk Factors, Item 4 Information on the Company Business Overview and Item 5 Operating and Financial Review and Prospects, are forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties. These forward-looking statements include statements about our plans, objectives, strategies, expectations, intentions, future financial performance and other statements that are not historical facts. We use words like anticipates, believes, expects, future, intends and similar expressions to mean that the statement is forward-looking. You should not unduly rely on these forward-looking statements, which apply only as of the date of this annual report. Our actual results could differ materially from those anticipated in the forward-looking statements for many reasons, including the risks described in Item 3. Key Information Risk Factors.

We prepare our consolidated financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States, commonly referred to as U.S. GAAP. In accordance with U.S. GAAP, we use the United States dollar as our reporting currency. In accordance with FASB Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 144 Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets, and following the distribution of the shares held by Formula in Formula Vision Technologies (F.V.T.) Ltd., or Formula Vision, as a dividend to Formula's shareholders, in December 2006, Formula Vision's results of operations, assets and liabilities were classified as attributed to discontinued operations and as a result, we have restated certain figures in our financial statements relating to prior periods.

As used in this annual report, references to dollar refer to the United States dollar and references to NIS refer to New Israeli Shekels. References to the Israeli consumer price index refer to the Israeli CPI.

As used in this annual report, references to we, our, ours and us refer to Formula Systems (1985) Ltd. and its subsidiaries, unless otherwise indicated. References to Formula refer to Formula Systems (1985) Ltd.

All trademarks appearing in this annual report are the property of their respective holders.

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ITEM 1. IDENTITY OF DIRECTORS, SENIOR MANAGEMENT AND ADVISERS

Not applicable.

ITEM 2. OFFER STATISTICS AND EXPECTED TIMETABLE

Not applicable.

ITEM 3. KEY INFORMATION

A. Selected Financial Data

The following tables present our consolidated statement of operations and balance sheet data for the periods and as of the dates indicated. We derive the consolidated statement of operations data for the years ended December 31, 2004, 2005 and 2006, and the balance sheet data as at December 31, 2005 and 2006 from our consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this annual report. Our consolidated financial statements have been audited by Ziv Haft registered public accountants (Isr.), a BDO member firm. The consolidated income statement data for the years ended December 31, 2002 and 2003 and the consolidated balance sheet data for the years ended December 31, 2002, 2003 and 2004 are derived from our audited financial statements not included in this annual report. You should read the selected consolidated financial data together with our consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this annual report. See Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects.

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	Year Ended December 31,				
	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002
	\$				
	(In thousands, except per share data)				
Consolidated Statement of Operations					
Data:					
Revenues	492,735	432,490	395,262	\$ 366,830	\$ 283,310
Cost of revenues	340,047	293,644	253,497	230,500	186,908
Gross profit	152,688	138,846	141,765	136,330	96,402
Research and development costs, net	16,388	15,420	15,168	17,368	15,967
Selling, general and administrative expenses	113,664	111,246	106,613	107,103	85,292
Restructuring and non-recurring costs	3,152	1,455	--	--	1,829
Operating income (loss)	19,484	10,725	19,984	11,859	(6,686)
Financial income (expenses), net	(8,097)	(4,036)	(5,776)	(3,676)	3,605
Gain on realization of shareholdings, net	3,755	3,186	8,282	2,756	4,668
Other expenses, net	(820)	704	(79)	90	2,100
Income (loss) before taxes on income	14,322	10,579	22,411	10,849	(513)
Taxes on income	3,497	4,824	3,571	2,540	2,014
Equity in gains (losses) of affiliated companies, net	46	61	(407)	(1,071)	(2,327)
Minority interest inearnings of subsidiaries, net	(7,155)	(687)	(4,085)	(4,118)	2,448
Income from continuing operations	3,716	5,129	14,348	--	--
Income from discontinued operations, net	6,299	(4,946)	(6,249)	--	--
Net income (loss)	10,015	183	8,099	3,120	(2,406)
Earnings per share generated from continuing operations					
Basic	0.30	0.40	1.18	--	--
Diluted	0.27	0.40	1.05	--	--
Earnings (losses) per share generated from discontinued operations					
Basic	0.50	(0.39)	(1.30)	--	--
Diluted	0.46	(0.39)	(1.15)	--	--
Earnings (loss) per share:					
Basic earnings (loss)	0.80	0.01	0.73	0.29	(0.24)
Diluted earnings (loss)	0.73	0.01	0.65	0.24	(0.24)
Weighted average number of shares outstanding:					
Basic	13,200	12,800	10,800	10,037	10,171
Diluted	13,298	12,800	10,800	10,285	10,171
	2006	2005	As of December 31, 2004	2003	2002
	\$				
	(In thousands)				

As of December 31,

Consolidated Balance Sheet Data:

Total assets	595,504	475,468	485,011	544,008	467,245
Total liabilities	327,074	284,622	286,643	299,773	241,766
Shareholders' equity	153,290	163,445	186,778	176,004	153,349

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Dividends

In December 2006, Formula distributed to its shareholders a dividend consisting of 36,696,000 shares of Formula Vision Technology (F.V.T.) Ltd., or Formula Vision, held by Formula and representing approximately 57% of the outstanding share capital of Formula Vision. Formula Vision shares were distributed at a ratio of 2.78 shares of Formula Vision for every one outstanding ordinary share of Formula, prior to withholding taxes.

In June 2005, Formula distributed to its shareholders a cash dividend of approximately \$4 per share. The aggregate amount distributed by Formula was approximately \$50.2 million.

Under Formula's dividend policy adopted by its board of directors, sums that are not planned to be used for investments in the near future, will be distributed to the shareholders as a cash dividend, to the extent that our performance allows such distribution.

Cash dividends are declared and paid in New Israeli Shekels. Dividends are converted into dollars and paid by the depositary of the ADRs for the benefit of owners of ADRs.

Dividends paid by an Israeli company to shareholders residing outside Israel are generally subject to withholding of Israeli income tax at a rate of up to 20%. Such tax rates apply unless a lower rate is provided in a treaty between Israel and the shareholder's country of residence.

B. Capitalization and Indebtedness

Not applicable.

C. Reasons for the Offer and Use of Proceeds

Not applicable.

D. Risk Factors

Our business, operating results and financial condition could be seriously harmed due to any of the following risks. In addition, the trading price of our ordinary shares could decline due to any of these risks.

Risks Relating to Our Business

We may experience significant fluctuations in our annual and quarterly results, which makes it difficult for investors to make reliable period-to-period comparisons and may contribute to volatility in the market price for our ordinary shares and American Depositary Shares.

Our quarterly and annual revenues, gross profits and results of operations have fluctuated significantly in the past, and we expect them to continue to fluctuate significantly in the future. The following events may cause fluctuations:

acquisitions and dispositions of companies and consolidation of our subsidiaries;

the size, time and recognition of revenue from significant contracts;

timing of product releases;

timing of contracts;

timing of completion of specified milestones and delays in implementation;

changes in the proportion of service and license revenues;

price and product competition;

increases in selling and marketing expenses, as well as other operating expenses;

currency fluctuations; and

consolidation of our customers.

A substantial portion of our expenses, including most product development and selling and marketing expenses, must be incurred in advance of when revenue is generated. If our projected revenue does not meet our expectations, we are likely to experience an even larger shortfall in our operating profit relative to our expectations. The gross margins of our subsidiaries also will vary both among themselves and over time. As a result, changes in the revenue mix from these subsidiaries may affect quarterly operating results. In addition, we may derive a significant portion of our net income from transactions which involve equity issuances by our subsidiaries, the sale of equity securities of our subsidiaries or the sale of proprietary software technology. These events do not occur on a regular basis and their timing is difficult to predict. As a result, we believe that period-to-period comparisons of our historical results of operations are not necessarily meaningful and that you should not rely on them as an indication for future performance. Also, it is possible that our quarterly and annual results of operations may be below the expectations of public market analysts and investors. If this happens, the price of our ordinary shares will likely decrease.

If capital spending on information technology, or IT, slows down, our business could be seriously harmed.

We are affected by global economic changes, in particular trends in capital spending in the IT sector. Changes in purchasing patterns in the IT industry directly affect our operating results. For example, during 2001 through 2003, the overall business slowdown in the North American and European markets influenced the purchasing patterns of leading software developers who delayed their planned orders and caused developers to reduce the amount of their planned license commitment. Although we believe that during the last three years the IT market has begun to recover, we cannot know whether the global market recovery will continue in the future, and how the economic conditions will continue to affect our business. Accordingly, we cannot assure you that we will be able to increase our revenues or keep our revenues at the same level as in 2005 and 2006.

Our success depends upon the development and maintenance of strategic alliances.

We established relationships with strategic partners to provide international marketing presence and name recognition, as well as the resources necessary to implement many of our IT services. We are dependent upon our strategic partners for the marketing and selling of certain of our proprietary software solutions. If we cannot maintain our existing relationships with these partners or if we fail to establish effective, long-term relationships with additional partners, or if our partners enter into relationships with our competitors, our ability to market our proprietary software solutions in international markets may be limited. If this happens, our growth, if any, might be delayed or slowed-down. As a result, our business, financial condition, and results of operations could be seriously harmed.

If our products fail to compete successfully with those of our competitors, we may have to reduce the prices of our products, which in turn, may adversely affect our business.

We face competition, both in Israel and internationally, from a variety of companies, including companies with significantly greater resources than us who are likely to enjoy substantial competitive advantages, including:

longer operating histories;

greater financial, technical, marketing and other resources;

greater name recognition;

well-established relationships with our current and potential clients; and

a broader range of products and services.

As a result, they may be able to respond more quickly to new or emerging technologies or changes in customer requirements. They may also benefit from greater purchasing economies, offer more aggressive product and service pricing or devote greater resources to the promotion of their products and services. In addition, in the future, we may face further competition from new market entrants and possible alliances between existing competitors. We also face additional competition as we continue to penetrate international markets. As a result, we cannot assure you that the products and solutions we offer will compete successfully with those of our competitors. Furthermore, several software development centers worldwide, like in India, offer software development services at much lower prices than we do. Due to the intense competition in the markets in which we operate, software products prices may fluctuate significantly. As a result, we may have to reduce the prices of our products, which in turn, may adversely affect our business.

If we fail to compete for acquisitions and investments, we may be unable to grow.

As part of our strategy, we intend to pursue acquisitions of, and investments in, other companies. If and when acquisition or investment opportunities occur, we expect to compete for these opportunities with other established and well-capitalized entities. We cannot assure you that we will be able to locate potential acquisition or investment opportunities in Israel or internationally on terms which are favorable to us. If we fail to consummate further acquisitions or investments in the future our ability to grow may be harmed.

Any future acquisitions of companies or technologies may distract our management and disrupt our business.

Our strategy includes selective acquisitions of, and investments in, companies offering products and services suitable for integration into our business. We may acquire or make investments in complementary businesses, technologies, services or products if appropriate opportunities arise. We may engage in discussions and negotiations with companies about our acquiring or investing in those companies' businesses, products, services or technologies. We cannot assure you that we will be able to identify future suitable acquisition or investment candidates, or if we do identify suitable candidates, that we will be able to make the acquisitions or investments on commercially acceptable terms or at all. If we acquire or invest in another company, or if any of our subsidiaries acquires control in another subsidiary or affiliate, the acquirer could have difficulty assimilating that company's personnel, operations, technology or products and service offerings into its own. The key personnel of the acquired company may decide not to work for the acquirer. These difficulties could disrupt our ongoing business, distract our management and employees, increase our expenses and adversely affect our results of operations. We may incur indebtedness or issue equity securities to pay for any future acquisitions. The issuance of equity securities could be dilutive to our existing shareholders.

We intend to pursue acquisitions outside of Israel as part of our expansion strategy. These acquisitions, as well as any future acquisitions of companies located outside of Israel, would pose additional risks, including monitoring a management team from a great distance and integrating a potentially different business culture. Our failure to successfully integrate these new businesses could harm our business. In addition, the investigation of acquisition candidates outside of Israel involves higher costs than those associated with pursuing domestic acquisitions, and we cannot assure you that these investigations will result in transactions.

Certain amounts have been allocated to goodwill on our balance sheet as a result of acquisitions made by us from time to time and should it become necessary to write-off a material part of this, our results of operations could be materially adversely affected.

We acquire businesses from time to time and as a result, certain amounts have been allocated to goodwill on our balance sheet. Goodwill and other intangible assets that have indefinite useful lives are tested at least annually for impairment. Should a test disclose that there has been a permanent impairment of a material part of the value of goodwill, it would be necessary to write-off such amount, and this could materially adversely affect our results of operations.

If we fail to raise capital for our subsidiaries, we may be required to borrow money on unfavorable terms.

Our business strategy involves raising capital for our subsidiaries through public or private offerings. Our ability to raise capital for our subsidiaries depends upon market and other conditions which are beyond our control. If we fail to raise capital for our subsidiaries, it may hinder their growth. We may therefore be required to seek alternative capital raising methods, including borrowing money on terms which are not favorable to us. In the last few years, due to difficulties we encountered in raising capital for our subsidiaries, we were required to borrow monies from banks. Difficulties in raising capital on favorable terms, may materially and adversely affect our business, operating results and financial condition.

The terms of our credit facilities contain a number of restrictive covenants which, if breached, could result in acceleration of our obligation to repay our debt.

Our loan agreements contain a number of conditions and limitations on the way in which we can operate our business, including limitations on our ability to raise debt and sell or acquire assets. Our loan agreements also contain various covenants which require us to maintain certain financial ratios related to shareholders' equity and operating results that are customary for companies of comparable size. These limitations and covenants may force us to pursue less than optimal business strategies or forego business arrangements which could have been financially advantageous to us or to our shareholders.

Some of our assets are pledged to banks. These assets include certain of our shareholdings in our subsidiaries, Matrix IT Ltd. and Magic Software Enterprises Ltd. If we are unable to repay the debt, the lenders could foreclose on our assets that are subject to liens and sell these holdings to satisfy the debt.

Marketing our products and services in international markets may require increased expenses and greater exposure to risks that we may not be able to successfully address.

We intend to continue to focus our efforts on selling proprietary software solutions in international markets. We expect to continue devoting significant resources to these efforts. If we are unable to continue achieving market acceptance for our solutions or otherwise continue to successfully penetrate international markets, our business will be harmed. In 2005 and 2006, we received approximately 45% of our total revenues from customers located outside of Israel. The expansion of our existing operations and entry into additional international markets will require significant management attention and financial resources. We are subject to a number of risks customary for international operations, including:

changing product and service requirements in response to the formation of economic and marketing unions, including the European Union;

economic or political changes in international markets;

greater difficulty in accounts receivable collection and longer collection periods;

unexpected changes in regulatory requirements;

difficulties and costs of staffing and managing foreign operations;

the uncertainty of protection for intellectual property rights in some countries;

multiple and possibly overlapping tax structures; and

currency and exchange rate fluctuations.

If we fail to address the strain on our resources caused by changes in our company, we will be unable to effectively manage our business.

Our business has grown in complexity over the past few years. The growth of our business, as well as the corporate organizational changes, have placed and will continue to place a strain on our personnel and resources. Our ability to manage any future changes or growth, depends on our ability to continue to implement and improve our operational, financial and management information control and reporting systems on a timely basis and to expand, train, motivate and manage our work force. If we cannot respond effectively to changing business conditions, our business, financial condition and results of operations could be materially adversely affected.

If we are unable to attract, train and retain qualified personnel, we may not be able to achieve our objectives and our business could be harmed.

In order to achieve our objectives, we may need to hire additional qualified software, administrative, operational, sales and technical support personnel. The process of attracting, training and successfully integrating qualified personnel into our operations can be lengthy and expensive. We may not be able to compete effectively for the personnel we need. Our future success depends on our ability to absorb and retain senior employees and to attract, motivate and retain highly qualified professional employees. We expect to recruit most of our software and systems personnel in Israel. In addition, our operations are dependent on the efforts of certain key management. Any loss of members of senior management or key technical personnel, or any failure to attract or retain highly qualified employees as needed, could materially adversely affect our business.

If we fail to estimate accurately the costs of fixed-price contracts, we may incur losses.

We derive a portion of our revenues from engagements on a fixed-price basis. We price these commitments upon estimates of future costs. We bear the risk of faulty estimates and cost overruns in connection with these commitments. Our failure to accurately estimate the resources required for a fixed-price project, to accurately anticipate potential wage increases, or to complete our contractual obligations in a manner consistent with the project plan could materially adversely affect our business, operating results, and financial condition. In addition, we may agree to a price before the design specifications are finalized, which could result in a fixed price that is too low, resulting in lower margins or losses to us.

If our tools or solutions do not function efficiently, we may incur additional expenses.

In the course of providing our software solutions, we conduct testing to detect the existence of failures, errors and bugs. In addition, we have instituted a quality assurance procedure for correcting errors and bugs in our tools. The amount of failures, errors and bugs detected to date, and the cost of correcting them, have not been significant. However, if our solutions fail to function efficiently or if errors or bugs are detected in our tools, we might incur significant expenditures in an attempt to remedy the problem. The consequences of failures, errors, and bugs could have a material adverse effect on our business, operating results, and financial condition.

If we fail to satisfy our customers' expectations regarding our solutions, our contracts may be cancelled and we may be the subject of damages claims.

In the event that we fail to satisfy our customers' expectations from the results of the implementation of our solutions, or if we fail to timely deliver our solutions to our customers, these customers may suffer damages. When and if this occurs, customers may have the ability to cancel our contracts. Any cancellation of a contract could cause us to suffer damages, since we might not be paid for costs that we incurred in performing services prior to the date of cancellation. In addition, from time to time we may be subject to claims as a result of not delivering our products on time or in a satisfactory manner. Such claims may lead to material damages.

If we are unable to accurately predict and respond to market developments or demands, our business will be adversely affected.

The IT business is characterized by rapidly evolving technology and methodologies. This makes it difficult to predict demand and market acceptance for our services and products. In order to succeed, we need to adapt the products and services we offer to technological developments and changes in customer needs. We cannot guarantee that we will succeed in enhancing our products and services or developing or acquiring new products and services that adequately address changing technologies and customer requirements. We also cannot assure you that the products and services we offer will be accepted by customers. If our products and services are not accepted by customers, our future revenues and profitability will be adversely affected. Changes in technologies, industry standards, the regulatory environment, customer requirements and new product introductions by existing or future competitors could render our existing products and services obsolete and unmarketable, or require us to enhance our current products or develop new products. This may require us to expend significant amounts of money, time and other resources to meet the demand. This could strain our personnel and financial resources.

If we are unable to retain control in our subsidiaries, we would cease to consolidate them and our operating results may fluctuate significantly.

We currently hold a controlling interest in our subsidiaries through our direct equity holdings. From time to time, if and when required, we enter into voting agreements with other shareholders of the companies, in order to retain control of our subsidiaries. As a result of our controlling interests in the subsidiaries, we consolidate their operating results with ours. If we are unable to maintain a controlling interest in our subsidiaries, as a result of equity issuances by subsidiaries, failure to reach voting agreements or otherwise, we would cease to consolidate the operating results of these subsidiaries. This may result in significant fluctuations of our consolidated operating results.

We are exposed to significant claims for damage caused to our customers' information systems.

Some of the products and services we provide involve key aspects of customers' information systems. These systems are frequently critical to our customers' operations. As a result, our customers have a greater sensitivity to failures in these systems than do customers of other software products generally. We have never been the subject of a material damages claim related to our products and services. However, if a customer's system fails during or following the provision of products or services by us, or if we fail to provide customers with proper support for our software products, we are exposed to the risk of a claim for substantial damages being filed against us, regardless of our responsibility for the failure. When possible, we limit our liability under our product and service contracts. We cannot guarantee that these limitations of liability, if any, would be sufficient to protect us against legal claims. We maintain general liability and professional liability insurance coverage. However, we cannot assure you that our insurance coverage will be sufficient to cover one or more large claims, or that the insurer will not disclaim coverage as to any future claim. If we lose one or more, large claims against us that exceed available insurance coverage, our business, operating results and financial condition may be materially adversely affected. In addition, the filing of legal claims against us in connection with contract liability may cause us negative publicity and damage to our reputation.

If third parties assert claims of infringement against us, we may suffer substantial costs and diversion of management's attention.

Substantial litigation over intellectual property rights exists in the software industry. We expect that software products may be increasingly subject to third-party infringement claims as the functionality of products in different industry segments overlaps. Although our products and services have never been the subject of an infringement proceeding, we cannot predict whether third parties will assert claims of infringement against us. In addition, our employees and contractors have access to software licensed by us from third parties. A breach of the non-disclosure undertakings by any of our employees or contractors may lead to a claim of infringement against us. Any claim, with or without merit, could be expensive and time-consuming to defend, and would probably divert our management's attention and resources. In addition, such a claim if submitted may require us to enter into royalty or licensing agreements to obtain the right to use a necessary product or component. Such royalty or licensing agreements, if required, may not be available to us on acceptable terms, if at all.

A successful claim of product infringement against us and our failure or inability to license the infringed or similar technology could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We may be unable to adequately protect our proprietary rights, which may limit our ability to compete effectively.

Our success and ability to compete are substantially dependent upon our internally developed technology. Substantially all of our intellectual property consists of proprietary or confidential information that is not subject to patent or similar protection. In general, we have relied on a combination of technical leadership, trade secret, copyright and trademark law and nondisclosure agreements to protect our proprietary know-how. Unauthorized third parties may attempt to copy or obtain and use the technology protected by those rights. Any infringement of our intellectual property could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. Policing unauthorized use of our products is difficult and costly, particularly in countries where the laws may not protect our proprietary rights as fully as in the United States. We have placed, and in the future may place, certain of our software in escrow. The software may, under specified circumstances, be made available to our customers. From time to time, we also provide our software directly to customers. This may increase the likelihood of misappropriation or other misuse of our software.

Our largest shareholder, Emblaze Ltd., owns the majority of our ordinary shares and controls the outcome of matters that require shareholder approval.

Emblaze Ltd., or Emblaze, owns approximately 50.1% of our outstanding ordinary shares. Therefore, Emblaze has the power to control the outcome of those matters requiring shareholder approval, including the election of directors and approval of significant corporate transactions. This share ownership may have the effect of delaying or preventing a change in control. In addition, potential conflicts of interest may arise in the event that we enter into agreements or transactions with affiliates of Emblaze. Although Israeli law imposes certain procedures (including shareholder approval) for approval of certain related party transactions, we cannot assure you that these procedures will eliminate the possible detrimental effects of these conflicts of interest. If certain transactions are not approved in accordance with required procedures under applicable Israeli law, these transactions may be void or voidable.

Our operating profit may decrease if the rate of inflation in Israel exceeds the rate of devaluation of the New Israeli Shekel against the dollar or against the euro.

Most of our revenues from sale of our products and services are in dollars and euros or are linked to the dollar or the euro, while a substantial portion of our expenses, principally salaries and related personnel expenses, are in New Israeli Shekels (NIS). As a result, we are exposed to any of the following risks:

- that the inflation rate in Israel will exceed the NIS devaluation rate against the dollar or the euro;
- that the devaluation process will lag behind the NIS inflation timing; or
- that the euro experiences devaluation against the dollar.

If any of these occur, the dollar or euro cost of our operations, as well as our financial expenses, would increase. We cannot predict any future trends of the rate of inflation in Israel or the rate of devaluation of the NIS or the euro against the dollar. An increase in our dollar or euro operational cost will adversely affect our dollar-measured results of operations. In addition, our operations could be adversely affected if we are unable to hedge against currency fluctuations in the future. To date, we have not engaged in significant hedging transactions. In the future, we may enter into currency hedging transactions to decrease the risk of financial exposure from fluctuations in the exchange rate of the dollar against the NIS or the euro. However, we cannot assure you that these measures will adequately protect us from material adverse effects arising from the impact of inflation in Israel. For additional information relating to the exchange rates between different relevant currencies, see Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects Overview Our Functional and Reporting Currency.

Fluctuations in foreign currency values affect the prices of our products, which in turn may affect our business and results of operations.

Most of our worldwide sales are currently denominated in dollars. A decrease in the value of the dollar relative to foreign currencies, in particular the euro and the NIS would make our products more expensive and increase our operating costs and, therefore, could adversely affect our results and harm our competitive position in the markets.

We may be adversely affected if the market prices of our publicly traded subsidiaries decrease.

A significant portion of our assets is comprised of equity securities of publicly and non-publicly traded companies. Our publicly traded subsidiaries are Magic Software Enterprises Ltd., Matrix IT Ltd. and Sapiens International Corporation N.V. The stock prices of these publicly traded companies have been extremely volatile, and have experienced fluctuations due to market conditions and other factors which are beyond our control. Fluctuations in the market price and valuations of our holdings in these companies may affect the value of our assets. In addition, the stock prices of many technology companies fluctuate significantly for reasons that may be unrelated to operating results. If the value of our assets decreases significantly as a result of the above, our business, operating results and financial condition, may be materially and adversely affected.

We will be exposed to risks relating to evaluations of controls required by Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

Under the current rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission, or SEC, we are required to comply with the management assessment of internal controls over financial reporting requirement of Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 for our fiscal year ending December 31, 2006 and with the auditor attestation requirement of Section 404 for our fiscal year ending December 31, 2007. We are in the process of evaluating our internal controls systems to allow management to report on, and our independent auditors to audit, our internal controls over financial reporting. We will be performing the system and process evaluation and testing (and any necessary remediation) required to comply with the management assessment and auditor attestation requirements of Section 404. However, we cannot be certain as to the timing of completion of our evaluation, testing and remediation actions or the impact of the same on our operations. Furthermore, upon completion of this process, we may identify control deficiencies of varying degrees of severity under applicable SEC and Public Company Accounting Oversight Board rules and regulations that remain unremediated. We will be required to report, among other things, control deficiencies that constitute a material weakness or changes in internal controls that, or are reasonably likely to, materially affect internal controls over financial reporting. A material weakness is a control deficiency, or combination of control deficiencies that results in more than a remote likelihood that a material misstatement of the annual or interim financial statements will not be prevented or detected. If we fail to implement the requirements of Section 404 in a timely manner, we might be subject to sanctions or investigation by regulatory authorities such as the SEC or by Nasdaq. Additionally, failure to comply with Section 404 or the report by us of a material weakness may cause investors to lose confidence in our financial statements and our share price may be adversely affected. If we fail to remedy any material weakness, our financial statements may be inaccurate, we may not have access to the capital markets, and our share price may be adversely affected.

Risks Related to our Traded Securities

The market price of our ordinary shares and American Depositary Shares may be volatile and you may not be able to resell your shares at or above the price you paid, or at all.

The stock market in general has experienced during recent years extreme price and volume fluctuations. The market prices of securities of technology companies have been extremely volatile, and have experienced fluctuations that have often been unrelated or disproportionate to the operating performance of those companies. These broad market fluctuations could adversely affect the market price of our ordinary shares and American Depositary Shares, or ADSs.

The high and low market price of our ordinary shares traded on the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange, or the TASE, under the symbol FORT, and the high and low market price of our ADSs traded on the Nasdaq Global Market, under the symbol FORTY during each of the last three years, are summarized in the table below:

	Nasdaq Global Market In \$		TASE In NIS	
	High	Low	High	Low
2006	14.00	9.15	60.15	39.99
2005	20.44	9.92	89.65	46.80
2004	21.80	13.44	98.40	61.83

The market price of the ordinary shares and the ADSs may fluctuate substantially due to a variety of factors, including:

any actual or anticipated fluctuations in our or our competitors' quarterly revenues and operating results;

shortfalls in our operating results from levels forecast by securities analysts;

public announcements concerning us or our competitors;

results of integrating investments and acquisitions;

the introduction or market acceptance of new service offerings by us or our competitors;

changes in product pricing policies by us or our competitors;

changes in security analysts' financial estimates;

changes in accounting principles;

sales of our shares by existing shareholders; and

the loss of any of our key personnel.

In addition, economic, political and market conditions and military conflicts and in particular, those specifically related to the State of Israel, may affect the market price of our shares and ADSs.

Future sales of our shares in the public market or issuances of additional securities could cause the market price for our ordinary shares and ADSs to fall.

As of June 20, 2007, we had 13,200,000 ordinary shares outstanding, of which 390,446 were represented by ADSs. Of the 13,200,000 shares outstanding, 6,613,200 shares are held by Emblaze, our controlling shareholder. If a large number of our ordinary shares is sold in a short period, the price of our ordinary shares would likely decrease.

Our shares are traded on more than one market and this may result in price variations.

Our ordinary shares are traded on the TASE and our ADRs are traded on the NASDAQ Global Market. Trading in our ordinary shares and ADRs on these markets takes place in different currencies (dollars on the NASDAQ Global Market and NIS on the TASE), and at different times (resulting from different time zones, different trading days and different public holidays in the United States and Israel). The trading prices of our ordinary shares and ADRs on these two markets may differ due to these and other factors. Any decrease in the trading price of our ordinary shares or ADRs, as applicable, on one of these markets could cause a decrease in the trading price on the other market.

Our United States investors could suffer adverse tax consequences if we are characterized as a passive foreign investment company.

Although we do not believe that we were a passive foreign investment company, or PFIC, for U.S. federal income tax purposes during 2006, we cannot assure you that we will not be treated as a passive foreign investment company in 2007 or in future years. We would be a passive foreign investment company if 75% or more of our gross income in a taxable year is passive income. We would also be a passive foreign investment company if at least 50% of our assets in a taxable year produce, or are held for the production of, passive income. Passive income includes interest, dividends, royalties, rents and annuities. If we are or become a passive foreign investment company, many of you will be subject to adverse tax consequences, including having gain realized on the sale of our ordinary shares or ADSs being treated as ordinary income, as opposed to capital gain income, and having potentially punitive interest charges apply to such sale proceeds. A decline in the value of our ordinary shares or ADSs may result in our being a PFIC. United States shareholders should consult with their own tax advisors with respect to the United States tax consequences of investing in our ordinary shares.

For a discussion of how we might be characterized as a PFIC and related tax consequences, see Item 10. Additional Information Taxation United States Federal Income Tax Considerations.

Risks Relating to Operations in Israel

Political, economic, and military conditions in Israel could negatively impact our business.

Our headquarters and principal research and development facilities are located in Israel. Although we generated approximately 45% of our revenues in 2006 from international markets, we are, nonetheless, directly influenced by the political, economic and military conditions affecting Israel. Major hostilities involving Israel, including as a result of the military conflicts between the Fatah and Hamas in Gaza Strip, Judea and Samaria, or the interruption or curtailment of trade between Israel and its present trading partners could have a material adverse effect on our business, operating results and financial condition. Furthermore, several countries restrict business with Israeli companies. In addition, nonexempt male adult citizens of Israel, including some of our officers and employees, are obligated to perform military reserve duty until the age of 40 or 45 depending on their function in the army, and are subject to being called for active duty under emergency circumstances. While we have operated effectively under these requirements since our incorporation, we cannot predict the full impact of such conditions on it in the future, particularly if emergency circumstances occur. If many of our employees are called for active duty, our operations in Israel and our business may be adversely affected.

The tax benefits available to us from government programs may be discontinued or reduced at any time, which would likely increase our taxes.

Certain of our subsidiaries received grants in the past and receive tax benefits under Israeli government programs, particularly as a result of the Approved Enterprise status of certain operations in Israel. Approved Enterprise status is granted by the Israeli Investment Center of the Ministry of Industry and Trade and entitles the grantee to a variety of tax incentives. The incentives awarded to certain of our subsidiaries include reduced tax rates and a tax holiday. Certain of our subsidiaries were granted a two year tax exemption, followed by a five year tax reduced tax rate of 25% instead of 29% on income derived from Approved Enterprise investment programs. In order to qualify for these incentives, the Approved Enterprise is required to provide minimum paid-in-capital (30% of the investment), to show an increase in its export activities, and to meet other general investing criteria. As of June 20, 2007, our subsidiaries have met those criteria and received tax benefits from their Approved Enterprise programs, as presented in Note 15 to our financial statements. To maintain the eligibility for these programs and benefits, we must meet the conditions mentioned above. We cannot assure you that these programs and tax benefits will continue at the same level in the future. If these tax benefits and programs are terminated or reduced, we could pay increased taxes in the future, which could decrease our profits.

It may be difficult to serve process and enforce judgments against our directors and officers in Israel.

We are organized under the laws of the State of Israel. All of our executive officers and directors are nonresidents of the United States, and a substantial portion of our assets and the assets of these persons are located outside the United States. Therefore, it may be difficult to:

effect service of process within the United States on us or any of our executive officers or directors;
enforce court judgments obtained in the United States including those predicated upon the civil liability provisions of the United States federal securities laws, against us or against any of our executive officers or directors, in the United States or Israel; and
bring an original action in an Israeli court against us or against any of our executive officers or directors to enforce liabilities based upon the United States federal securities laws.

Provisions of Israeli law may delay, prevent or make more difficult an acquisition of us.

The Israeli Companies Law generally requires that a merger be approved by the board of directors and a majority of the shares voting on the proposed merger. For purposes of the shareholder vote, unless a court rules otherwise, the merger will not be deemed approved if shares representing a majority of the voting power present at the shareholders meeting, and which are not held by the other party to the merger (or by any person who holds 25% or more of the shares or the right to appoint 25% or more of the directors of the other party or its general manager) have voted against the merger. Upon the request of any creditor of a party to the proposed merger, a court may delay or prevent the merger if it concludes that there is a reasonable concern that, as a result of the merger, the surviving company will be unable to satisfy the obligations of the surviving company. Finally, a merger may generally not be completed unless at least (i) 50 days have passed since the filing of a merger proposal signed by both parties with the Israeli Registrar of Companies; and (ii) 30 days have passed since the merger was approved by the shareholders of each of the parties to the merger. Also, in certain circumstances an acquisition of shares in a public company must be made by means of a tender offer. Lastly, Israeli tax law treats some acquisitions, such as stock-for-stock exchanges between an Israeli company and a foreign company, less favorably than U.S. tax laws. These provisions of Israeli corporate and tax law may have the effect of delaying, preventing or make more difficult an acquisition of or merger with us, which may adversely affect its ability to engage in a business combination and could depress our share price.

ITEM 4. INFORMATION ON THE COMPANY

A. History and Development of the Company

Both our legal name and our commercial name is Formula Systems (1985) Ltd. We were incorporated in Israel on April 2, 1985. We maintain our principal executive offices at 3 Abba Eban Boulevard, Herzlia 46725, Israel and our telephone number is 011-972-9-959-8800. Our agent in the United States is Corporation Service Company and its address is 2711 Centerville Road, Suite 400, Wilmington, DE 19808. In 1991, we completed our initial public offering of ordinary shares on the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange, or the TASE. In October 1997, we completed the listing of our ADSs on the NASDAQ National Market.

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Since our inception, we have acquired controlling interest and have invested in companies which are engaged in the IT solutions and services business. We, together with our subsidiaries and affiliates, are known as the Formula Group.

We have adopted a strategy of seeking opportunities to realize gains through the selective sale of investments and minority interest in our subsidiaries and affiliates to outside investors. We believe that this strategy provides us with capital to support the growth of our subsidiaries, as well as increasing shareholder value. We expect to continue to develop and enhance the products, services and solutions of our subsidiaries, and to continue to pursue additional acquisitions of, or investments in, companies that provide IT services and proprietary software solutions.

Capital Expenditures and Divestitures

Certain of our investment and financing activities are described below. For additional information relating to our investment and financing activities during 2005 and 2006, see Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects Liquidity and Capital Resources.

Sale of BluePhoenix shares. On June 20, 2007 we completed the sale of an aggregate of 8,038,526 shares of our subsidiary BluePhoenix Solutions Ltd., or BluePhoenix, constituting our entire holdings in BluePhoenix, to international institutional investors for aggregate consideration of approximately \$64 million.

Spin-Off of Formula Vision. On December 26, 2006, we distributed to our shareholders a dividend consisting of 36,696,000 shares of Formula Vision, held by us and representing approximately 57% of the outstanding share capital of Formula Vision. Formula Vision shares were distributed at a ratio of 2.78 shares of Formula Vision for every one outstanding ordinary share of Formula, prior to withholding taxes. As a result, we no longer hold an interest in Formula Vision. For more information, see Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects Critical Accounting Policies Spin-off of the Investment in Formula Vision Discontinued Operation.

Repayment of Formula Vision Debt. On December 31, 2006, Formula Vision paid approximately \$51 million to us, as a full repayment of the principal of the debentures issued by Formula Vision to Formula in 2001 and 2002, including interest accrued thereon. In January 2004, Formula exchanged approximately \$35 million of the aggregate amount of the debentures for 38,000,000 shares of Formula Vision issued to Formula and constituting 59.4% of the outstanding share capital of Formula Vision at that time. In December 2005, the general meeting of shareholders approved an amendment to the debentures, pursuant to which the repayments due in 2005 and 2006 would be deferred to December 31, 2006, provided, however that the amount of cash and cash equivalents that Formula Vision holds does not exceed the amount of its bank loans (including the amount of guarantees made by Formula Vision to banks in relation to loans granted to its subsidiaries). For more information, see Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects Liquidity and Capital Resources Related Party Transactions Transactions between Us and Formula Vision.

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Private Placement to FIMGold. In March 2005, we completed a private placement of 2,400,000 Formula shares for a net aggregate consideration of \$33.0 million. The shares were issued to FIMGold LP, an entity owned in equal shares by Dan Goldstein and FIMI Opportunity Fund. Concurrently with the closing of the private placement, Dan Goldstein sold to FIMGold LP all of his holdings in Formula and in Formula Vision. Following these transactions, FIMGold LP held a 33.3% controlling interest in Formula and approximately 24% interest in Formula Vision.

Repayment of the Debenture to FIMI and IDB. In December 2005 and April 2006, we repaid to First Israel Mezzanine Investors Ltd., or FIMI, and Israel Discount Bank, or IDB, a debenture in the aggregate principal amount of \$4.7 million issued by Formula in 2002.

B. Business Overview

General

We are a global IT solutions and services company based in Israel. We are principally engaged in providing software consulting services, developing proprietary software products and providing computer-based business solutions. We currently deliver our solutions in over 50 countries worldwide to customers with complex IT services needs, including a number of Fortune 1000 companies. We operate in two principal business areas, IT services and proprietary software solutions. Following is a description of our business areas:

IT Services

We design and implement IT solutions which improve the productivity of our customers' existing IT assets. In delivering our IT services, we at times use proprietary software developed by members of the Formula Group. We provide our IT services across the full system development life cycle, including definition of business requirements, system analysis, technical specifications, coding, testing, training, implementation and maintenance. We perform our projects on-site or at our own facilities.

Proprietary Software Solutions

We design, develop and market proprietary software solutions for sale in selected niche markets worldwide. We regularly seek opportunities to invest in or acquire companies with attractive proprietary software solutions under development which we believe to have market potential. The majority of our investments and acquisitions in this area have been in companies with products beyond the prototype stage. In addition, we selectively invest in companies with proven technology where we believe we can leverage our experience to enhance product positioning and increase market penetration. We provide our management and technical expertise, marketing experience and financial resources to help bring these products to market. We also assist the members of our group to form teaming agreements with strategic partners to develop a presence in international markets.

The Formula Group

Formula is the parent company of subsidiaries and affiliates, referred to collectively as the Formula Group. We currently hold a controlling interest in our subsidiaries through our equity holdings. From time to time, if and when required, we enter into voting agreements with other shareholders of the companies, in order to retain control of our subsidiaries. We appoint a majority of the boards of directors of our subsidiaries through our equity holdings and, if required, through voting agreements with shareholders who are often members of our management or of our subsidiaries' management. We provide our subsidiaries with our management, technical expertise and marketing experience to help them to penetrate their respective markets.

We direct the overall strategy of our subsidiaries. While the subsidiaries each have independent management, we monitor the growth of our subsidiaries through the active involvement in the following matters:

- strategic planning;
- marketing policies;
- senior management recruitment;
- investment and budget policy;
- financing policies; and
- overall ongoing monitoring of each subsidiary's performance.

We promote the synergy and cooperation among our subsidiaries by encouraging the following:

- transfer of technology and expertise;
- leveling of human resources demand;
- combining skills for specific projects;
- formation of critical mass for large projects; and

marketing and selling the group's products and services to the group's customer base.

We, through our subsidiaries, offer a wide range of integrated IT solutions and services, and design, develop and market proprietary software solutions for sale in selected niche markets, both in Israel and worldwide.

Our Subsidiaries

Matrix

Matrix IT Ltd., or Matrix, is one of Israel's leading integration and information technology services companies, based on Dun's 100 Israel Largest Enterprises 2006. Matrix employs over 2,700 software, hardware, integration and training personnel, which provide advanced IT services to more than 500 customers in the Israeli market. Matrix also markets in Israel software and hardware products manufactured by a broad range of international manufacturers.

The solutions, services and products supplied by Matrix are designed to improve Matrix's customers' competitive capabilities, by providing a response to their unique IT needs in all levels of their operation.

Areas of Operation

Matrix is active in four principal areas: software solutions and services, software products, infrastructure solutions and hardware products, and training and assimilation.

Software solutions and services. Matrix provides software services, software development projects, outsourcing, integration of software systems and services—all in accordance with its customers' specific needs. Matrix also provides upgrading and expansion of existing software systems. Matrix software solutions include the following components: (i) development of dedicated customer software; (ii) customization of software developed by Matrix or by third parties to provide a response to customers' requirements; (iii) systems assimilation; and (iv) integration of all or part of these components. The scope of work invested in each individual component varies from one customer to the other, based on each customer's specific requirements.

Software Products. Matrix's operations in this area include the marketing and assimilation of software products in various categories, mainly customer relationship management (CRM) software products, systems management and business service management products, software products for content management, software products for business intelligence (BI), data warehouses and extract/transform/load (ETL), software products for integration, database systems, open-code operating systems, software products for knowledge management, and software development and testing tools.

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Infrastructure solutions and hardware products. These include: (i) supply of infrastructure solutions for computer and communication systems; (ii) sale and marketing of PCs, laptops, Intel servers, peripheral equipment, operating systems, servers and workstations operating on Unix and Linux operating systems, and sales and marketing of storage and backup systems for mainframe computers such as HP and IBM; and (iii) maintenance for computers and peripheral equipment, lab services and a help desk.

Training and assimilation. Matrix operates technological training and qualification centers providing advanced professional courses for hi-tech personnel, training and assimilation of computer systems, applications courses, professional training and training for capital market operations.

Matrix provides solutions, services and products primarily to the following four market sectors (or verticals): communications and security, banking and finance, industry and trade, and the public sector.

Matrix offers to each market sector a broad range of solutions and services, customized for the specific needs of that sector. Matrix operates dedicated departments, each of which specializes in a particular sector. Each such department supplies customers in that sector with a product basket providing a response to most of its IT requirements, based on an in-depth business understanding of the challenges which are typical to that sector. Matrix established separate headquarters for each particular market sector, which manages the operations relating to that sector.

Specialization in the various sectors is reflected in the applications, professional and marketing aspects of each sector. Accordingly, the professional and marketing infrastructure required to support each market sector is developed to address such sector's specific needs.

In addition to the four sector-based areas of operations, Matrix operates two horizontal divisions providing specialist services for all of the different sectors of operations. These entities include:

A technology center providing development services, which include mainly cross-sector applications (applications which can be used in more than one business sector), as well as the development of applications that require specialist resources and professional know-how; and

A strategic consulting center that provides customers with diverse consultation services on topics such as organization, strategy, business development and technological development.

Customers

Matrix's customers include large enterprises in Israel, including commercial banks (such as Bank Leumi, Bank Hapoalim, The First International Bank, Discount Bank, United Mizrahi Bank and Igud Bank), loan and mortgage banks (such as Leumi Mortgage Bank), telecommunications services providers (Bezeq, Bezeq International and Barak), credit card companies (Visa Cal, Isracard and Leumicard), leasing companies, insurance companies (such as Harel Hamishmar, Phoenix, Clal, Migdal), security agencies, cellular operators (Cellcom, Orange and Pelephone), satellite operators (YES), hi-tech companies (such as Comverse, Motorola and Amdocs), the Israeli Defense Force and government ministries and public agencies such as Israel Electric Company, Social Security, Mekorot, Amidar, and media and publishing entities.

Magic

Magic Software Enterprises Ltd., or Magic, develops, markets and supports composite application development and deployment platforms with a service-oriented architecture, or SOA, including application integration and business process management, or BPM, with existing and legacy systems. Magic's products and services are available through a global network of subsidiaries, distributors and software solution providers in approximately 50 countries. Users of Magic's solutions and technology include a broad community of independent software vendors, system integrators and corporations worldwide, supported by an extensive global services organization. In addition to technology, Magic provides its customers with maintenance and technical services, as well as professional services and training.

Magic Core Technology

Magic embeds at its core a rule based technology, abstracting repetitive and mundane programming chores, and enabling a high degree of agility and flexibility for solutions implemented with Magic's products.

Magic's technology solutions include a comprehensive set of resources and services, offering compliance with the leading architectures and environments. Magic's products provide platform independence and interoperability.

With 20 years of experience and millions of users, Magic offers leading composite applications development and deployment tool suites. Using Magic's technology, customers can implement and migrate to a service oriented architecture, leveraging existing IT assets within new business processes and composite applications, and maximize the return on past and new IT investments.

Magic delivers the following two complementary products that address the wide spectrum of SOA and composite applications:

iBOLT Business Integration Suite a flow oriented composite applications toolset, delivering a comprehensive, business-driven integration framework that empowers enterprises to improve business performance. iBOLT enables customers to easily design, develop and deploy automated business processes, including BPM and business activity monitoring. Increasing the usability and life span of existing legacy and other IT systems, iBOLT allows fast application integration (EAI), development and customization of diverse applications, systems and databases, assuring rapid return on investment and time-to-market, increased profitability, and customer satisfaction.

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eDeveloper an interactive composite applications toolset, delivering a productive, state-of-the-art technology for developing and deploying Web and client/server applications across and beyond the enterprise. *eDeveloper* automates the mundane repetitive tasks of the software development cycle significantly shortening the process; reducing project risk; and minimizing human errors.

Magic development and integration products empower customers to significantly improve their business performance and return on investments by enabling the affordable and rapid integration of diverse applications, systems and databases to streamline business processes.

Magic's technologies adhere to open standards and deliver high levels of portability and scalability, crucial for today's dynamic business environment, and operate as a uniform application paradigm independent of architecture (Internet, client/server, mobile, LAN/WAN), operating systems (Windows, Linux, UNIX, iSeries), database (DB2, Oracle, Informix, MS SQLServer, Pervasive and others), or platform (.NET, J2EE).

Enabling Business

Magic technology and solutions are particularly in demand when time-to-market is critical, budgets are tight, integration with multiple platforms, databases or existing systems and business processes is required, compliance to industry regulations is needed or a high degree of application maintenance and customization is anticipated.

Magic addresses customers' critical business need to respond quickly to changing market demands. Magic creates, deploys and maintains robust business solutions with unrivaled productivity and time to results. Magic's unique development methodology enables developers to create better solutions within a shorter time and with fewer resources.

Development communities have become increasingly disjointed, creating an even greater need for a development environment that provides open interfaces to leading technologies and standards. Magic's *eDeveloper* and *iBOLT* products provide developers with the ability to rapidly build integrated applications in a more productive manner, lowering IT maintenance costs and decreasing time-to-market.

A wide variety of developers use Magic's products, including in-house corporate development teams and software houses. Large and medium sized system integrators use Magic's products in large customized system integration projects and for developing industry-specific vertical applications.

Professional Services

Magic, together with Magic's partners, offers customers application integration and development services that assist customers to maximize their development investments. These services include project management, technical support, installation services, application development, integration, consulting and training. All projects are subject to a rigorous standard for project management and quality assurance. Nevertheless, Magic's goal is to provide such activities as a complementary service to customers and partners as part of its focus on license sales.

Strategic Alliances

Magic forms strategic alliances to help deliver complete solutions to customers. These solutions encompass application integration, development, vertical domain expertise and hardware implementation. Magic maintains strategic alliances with leading vendors, like SAP, IBM, Iway, IDS Scheer and Pervasive Software. Magic's partnership with SAP, entered into in 2004, focuses on providing a special edition of iBOLT which extends the value of SAP implementations with capabilities such as extended workflows, composite applications, multi-channel access, unlimited interoperability and integration with other systems and platforms, as well as business activity and performance monitoring. In addition, Magic has alliances with system integrators, software and hardware vendors and consulting organizations. These partnerships enable Magic to better serve its customers worldwide.

Vertical Solutions

Magic also develops, markets, and supports, through its subsidiaries and affiliates, vertical applications, including long-term care, cargo handling and inventory control solutions.

Healthcare Advanced Answers on Demand Holding Corp. develops and markets application software targeted at the long-term care industry. This comprehensive solution is designed to meet the management information needs of retirement homes, nursing homes, assisted living facilities, continuing care retirement communities, and home health and rehabilitation agencies.

Cargo handling Hermes (formerly Magic eCargo) is a comprehensive solution for cargo handling and inventory control that is designed to increase productivity, improve efficiency, and reduce costs. Hermes handles many aspects of a cargo operation including inventory control, automated build-up of flights/manifesting, messaging to CARGO-IMP standards, customs clearance, weight and balance departure control systems, interfacing, scanning and verification of cargo, secured tracking and a comprehensive financial package for all aspects of charging, collecting fees and invoicing.

Banking Nextstep Infotech PVT Ltd. develops and markets Cheq Mate, a banking application that provides most of the functionality needed to run a retail branch, including support for various deposit types, advances, time deposits, bank guarantees, letters of credit and portfolio management.

Professional Services CoreTech is an information technology consulting firm offering flexible and creative solutions in the areas of infrastructure design and delivery, application development, technology planning and implementation services, and supplemental staffing.

Markets and Customers

Magic markets and sells its products and services in approximately 50 countries worldwide. Industries that are significantly represented in the Magic community base include finance, retail, media, telecommunications, manufacturing, healthcare and government agencies. Among the thousands of end-users running their business systems with Magic's technology, are the following:

Adidas-Solomon	Financial Times	Minolta
Allstate	GAP	NEC
Athlon Group	Hitachi	Nestle Nespresso
Bank of France	John Menzies	Nintendo
Burger King	Kodak	Philip Morris
Chase Manhattan Bank	Marconi Mobile	State of Washington
Club Med	Matsushita	The United Nations
Compass Group PLC	McDonalds	Victorinox
Deka Bank	McKesson HBOC	Vodafone
Fiat	Merrill Lynch	

BluePhoenix

Until recently, we held a controlling interest in BluePhoenix. On June 20, 2007 we completed the sale of our entire holdings in BluePhoenix, to international institutional investors. BluePhoenix (formerly known as Crystal Systems Solutions Ltd.) develops and markets unique enterprise IT modernization solutions that enable companies to automate the process of modernizing and upgrading their mainframe and distributed IT infrastructure and to effectively compete in today's environment. The combination of BluePhoenix's comprehensive tools and services with its unique methodology provides an efficient and cost-effective process for extending the return on investment of existing enterprise IT assets. BluePhoenix's complete modernization solutions consist of a combination of automated technologies and services that minimize the risk through the whole life cycle of the process. Its solutions are based on technologies for *Understanding, Migration, Remediation, and Redevelopment*, which allow companies to fully leverage their current systems and applications, speed up and reduce the cost of the renewal process, and effectively update their systems in order to adapt to new business demands. In addition, by using BluePhoenix's technologies, organizations gain the added value of extending their systems to be ready for future demands, such as SOA.

BluePhoenix's solution portfolio includes software products, software tools and services that address the most pressing challenges organizations and companies face today. BluePhoenix's modernization solutions are offered to customers in all business market sectors, particularly financial services, banking, insurance and automotive. With 12 offices in 10 countries, five full service delivery centers, and representatives, BluePhoenix provides its products and services worldwide.

BluePhoenix's comprehensive enterprise technologies span mainframe, midrange, and client/server computing platforms. BluePhoenix has enhanced its expertise through the successful completion of projects for many large organizations over the past two decades, establishing its credibility and achieving international recognition and presence. Based on BluePhoenix's technology and that of its affiliates, BluePhoenix develops and markets software products, tools, and related methodologies. BluePhoenix delivers its tools and methodologies together with training and support in order to provide enterprises with comprehensive solutions, primarily for the modernization of existing IT systems.

BluePhoenix provides its modernization solutions directly and through its strategic partners, such as IBM, EDS, NCS, Matrix, and TACT. Additionally, from time to time, other IT services companies license BluePhoenix technologies for use in modernization projects in various markets. BluePhoenix's partners are usually system integrators who assist it in increasing its penetration and exposure in the market. BluePhoenix provides solutions to its partners' customers in collaboration with the system integrator's team. In most cases, the partners provide related services to the customers. BluePhoenix's arrangements with its partners vary. It may enter into distribution agreements with its partners under which it grants license rights to its partners or to the partners' customers, provides related services, or a combination of both. Alternatively, BluePhoenix may enter into subcontractor relationships with its strategic partners.

Among the various alternatives to modernization, such as renewing legacy systems, buying packaged software, or rebuilding entire applications, enterprise IT modernization, or EIM, has proven to be the most efficient and viable way for companies to protect their existing investments. BluePhoenix provides a range of solutions designed to efficiently address the challenge of retaining the business knowledge built into the application code while updating the system to reflect new requirements.

The EIM market is divided into the following categories: enterprise IT understanding, enterprise IT migration, enterprise IT remediation, and enterprise IT redevelopment. BluePhoenix provides solutions for each market area, as follows:

Enterprise IT Understanding These solutions enable companies to make informed strategic decisions regarding the future of their IT systems by automatically capturing multiple levels of operational and development information into a consolidated metadata warehouse. BluePhoenix tools facilitate global assessments and impact analyses of application assets, thus helping reduce costs, streamline working processes, and increase efficiency. Enterprise IT understanding solutions include the following:

BluePhoenix IT Discovery This solution provides fast and convenient access to application inventory, dependency, and operational information. This tool performs the complete audit necessary to enable companies to define and analyze all application assets in order to make informed decisions about ongoing modernization activities.

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BluePhoenix LogicMiner This recovery solution mines COBOL and extracts business rules from the legacy code, thus providing IT departments with the ability to begin a modernization process based on techniques that preserve the functionality of legacy code. LogicMiner increases a system's manageability, while eliminating rules that no longer apply to current business procedures.

Enterprise IT Migration These solutions enable companies to consolidate and eliminate a wide range of legacy hardware and software through automated migration of applications, databases, platforms, programming languages, and data. These tools help to reduce costs and resources, and minimize reliance on proprietary technology, sunset products, and dwindling skill sets. The SOA-ready solution is provided as a post-migration service, allowing customers to extend their development environment by providing access to mainframe systems through Web services protocols, making legacy systems appear as modern systems. Enterprise IT Migration solutions include the following:

BluePhoenix DBMSMigrator An automated migration tool that converts applications from nonrelational databases, such as IDMS, ADABAS, IMS, and VSAM, to relational databases, such as DB2, Oracle, and SQL Server. The tool performs automated conversions that provide companies with fully functional compliance for source and target applications and minimal application, functional, and logical program flow changes.

BluePhoenix PlatformMigrator An automated migration tool that converts a range of platforms, including VSE, MVS, and Bull GCOS, and can be customized to fit the unique IT configuration and business rules of each customer site. The tool converts platforms to a pure, native installation so that programs are not required to run under emulation or through translation techniques.

BluePhoenix Rehosting Organizations implement mainframe rehosting in order to reduce the ongoing costs of existing legacy CICS and batch applications. Rehosting leverages the strength and investment of older COBOL applications while taking advantage of new, cost-efficient hardware and open operating system environments such as Linux, Unix, Windows, J2EE, and .NET.

BluePhoenix LanguageMigrator An automated migration tool for converting COBOL and 4GLs (fourth generation languages) such as ADSO, Natural, ALLFusion Gen (formerly COOL:Gen), Mantis, and PowerBuilder to COBOL and Java/J2EE. This reliable, time-efficient, and comprehensive solution enables site-wide installation, simultaneous testing, and implementation of batch programs.

BluePhoenix DataMigrator A Windows-based tool for migrating data between various data system environments. Coupled with a step-by-step proven methodology, the tool provides a fully structured but still versatile automated data migration process. DataMigrator enables full control of source and target data definitions resulting in consistent, accurate, highest quality target data with no data loss, and efficient utilization of available resources.

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BluePhoenix SOA-Ready Enabler This post-migration service extends the useful life of valuable legacy applications that run on historic mainframe platforms by allowing them to be easily reused in a modern Web-centric environment. This comprehensive solution provides Web services and Web customers for legacy applications.

Enterprise IT Remediation These solutions enable companies to extend the life of their existing IT systems by quickly adapting to new regulatory changes and business requirements. These automated tools can be easily customized to fit any IT environment and corporate need, including data field adjustment, IT standardization, and system consolidation. *Enterprise IT remediation* solutions include the following:

BluePhoenix FieldEnabler New business decisions or regulatory requirements often require companies to make changes that impact a wide range of system components. These include field adjustments that involve changes in the type, length, and structure of a database or program field, such as expanding a dealer code. *FieldEnabler* is a rule-based tool that enables a step-by-step, comprehensive process for making these kinds of modifications across an enterprise in a reliable and time-efficient manner.

BluePhoenix StandardsEnabler A highly automated solution for reliably facilitating system consolidation into a single set of naming standards. Since all resources being converted must be changed in parallel, the large task of manually standardizing the naming of system components is not practical. This tool provides an automated solution addressing this problem.

BluePhoenix COBOL/LE-Enabler A highly automated solution that facilitates the migration of COBOL code from non-LE compliant environments to LE compliant environments.

BluePhoenix EuroEnabler A highly automated solution that enables the transformation of applications to be euro compliant. *EuroEnabler* fully preserves system and data integrity and helps to maintain existing levels of system application development and maintenance throughout the process.

Enterprise IT Redevelopment These solutions enable companies to mine existing applications by extracting business rules, data flows, and data models, and then reusing the proven code base to create more flexible Java/Web-based applications. BluePhoenix tools help reduce maintenance costs and resources and application development time-to-market. Enterprise IT redevelopment tools include the following:

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BluePhoenix AppBuilder BluePhoenix's primary redevelopment legacy environment has been used for managing, maintaining, and reusing the complicated applications needed by large businesses. It provides the infrastructure for enterprises worldwide, across several industries, with applications running millions of transactions daily on legacy systems. Enterprises using AppBuilder can build, deploy, and maintain large-scale custom-built business applications for years without being dependent on any particular technology until they cease using their legacy infrastructure.

BluePhoenix Redevelopment Based on AppBuilder and Logic Miner, *Redevelopment* transforms legacy COBOL programs into service oriented applications deployed on the latest platforms. The resulting application conforms to industry standards and is written in clean, maintainable source code. This conformance to standard architectures, such as full object-orientation and Web services, is a key differentiator in the *Redevelopment* approach when compared to more common migrations. Instead of using the common approach where each line of COBOL source code is translated to one or more statements in the target language (known as 1-1 approach), *Redevelopment* uses a model based approach. *Redevelopment* develops a platform independent model from platform specific models of legacy COBOL applications identified by BluePhoenix LogicMiner. This platform independent model may then be extended to meet new business requirements. Finally the application is generated to J2EE, .NET, or COBOL.

Visual MainWin® for the Unix and Linux platforms (formerly MainWin) Visual MainWin® for the Unix and Linux platforms is an application-porting platform that enables independent software vendors to develop applications in Visual C++ and deploy them natively on Unix and Linux without the investment that is usually associated with designing and developing a new source code base for Unix platforms.

Customers

BluePhoenix provides its modernization solutions directly or through its strategic partners, such as IBM, EDS, NCS, Matrix, and TACT. Additionally, from time to time, other IT services companies license the technologies for use in modernization projects in various markets. BluePhoenix customers include, among others:

In the financial services sector -Citibank, Credit Suisse, Fidelity International Resource Management, Laiki Group, Rabobank Netherland BV, Rural Servicios Informaticos (Spain), SDC Udvikling (Denmark) and Woolwich PLC.

In the insurance sector American Family Life Assurance company of Columbus, DesJardins General Insurance Group Inc., Employees retirement system, Europe Assistance, Friends Provident, Management Services Ltd., Legal and general Resources, Scottish Equitable Plc. and New York City.

In other industries Ansys Inc., Canonburg, Altera Corporation, Business Objects Corp., Commonwealth of Australia represented by the Department of Immigration and Multicultural and Indigenous Affairs, Daimler Chrysler AG, Erhervs-og Selskabsstyrelsen, ESRI Environmental Research institute, Inc., IBM de Mexico Comercializaion y- servicios S.A., IBM (Rational Software), Lawson Products, Mentor Graphics Corporation, Ministry of Defense (Israel), Siebel Systems, Inc., Toyota Motor Sales, USA, Inc. and TEMENOS Group.

Sapiens

Sapiens International Corporation N.V., or Sapiens, is a global provider of IT solutions that modernize business processes to enable insurance and other leading companies to quickly adapt to changes. Sapiens' solutions, sold as customizable software modules, align IT with business demands for speed, flexibility and efficiency. Sapiens' solutions are supplemented by its technology, methodology and consulting services, which address the complex issues related to the life-cycle of enterprise business applications. Sapiens' solutions include scalable insurance applications developed for leading organizations such as AXA, Norwich Union, Liverpool Victoria, OneBeacon, Principal Financial Group, ING, Occidental Fire & Casualty, Texas Farm Bureau Insurance Companies and Menora Mivtachim Insurance in Israel. Sapiens' service offerings include a standard consulting offering that helps customers make better use of IT in order to achieve their business objectives.

Sapiens' core technology, *Sapiens eMerge*, is a rules-based application development suite which enables rapid solution development for complex mission-critical enterprises to deliver new functionality, achieve legacy modernization and enterprise application integration. The primary building block of Sapiens' solution offerings is Sapiens eMerge, Sapiens' business rules engine. The use of Sapiens eMerge reduces the complexity of programming so that new applications and modifications of existing ones can be produced in a much shorter time than through conventional programming.

Another key advantage of Sapiens eMerge is the ability to extend the productive life of older computer systems, while at the same time providing the basis for using new generation Internet and service-oriented technologies. The use of rapid application development allows enterprise-specific enhancements to be made in a shorter time and with a greatly reduced maintenance burden when compared to other technologies.

Development, deployment, integration and administration of applications are all accomplished through the technology components of Sapiens eMerge, providing customers with flexible, scalable and feature-rich systems. Sapiens eMerge, which serves over 100 of Sapiens' customers worldwide, reduces the cost of business software development and maintenance.

Sapiens markets its solutions globally through its direct sales force and through marketing alliances with global IT providers, such as IBM Corporation and Electronic Data Systems Corporation. Sapiens is a Premier Business Partner of IBM and works with IBM on solutions, joint development, testing, validation and marketing. Through this and other business alliances, Sapiens has developed extensive knowledge in mainframe and mid-range systems, including CICS, DB2, MQ and the WebSphere e-business platform. Sapiens is also a member of IBM's Insurance Application Architecture (IAA) group and the ISV Advantage Program for the small and medium business insurance market segment.

Sapiens Business Solutions for the Insurance Industry

Sapiens has formulated Sapiens INSIGHT , a suite of modular business software solutions that make use of existing assets to quickly and cost-effectively modernize business processes that are the key to survival in the current, challenging insurance landscape. Sapiens insurance solutions, which include the Sapiens INSIGHT family, are based on Sapiens core technology, Sapiens eMerge .

Sapiens INSIGHT is designed for the general (property and casualty) and life insurance markets. These solutions can be customized to match specific legacy systems and business requirements, while providing pre-configured functionality. These solutions can be used independently or together as follows:

SapiensINSIGHT for Property & Casualty is a fully functional, general insurance policy administration solution that makes it easier for brokers and agents to do business with carriers. By automating the process, this web-enabled solution reduces the cost of doing business and optimizes risk selection through the use of rules based underwriting.

SapiensINSIGHT for Life & Pensions is a powerful and comprehensive framework-based life and pensions solution that serves companies administering life insurance, pension funds, health insurance and saving plans. INSIGHT for Life & Pensions is dynamic, highly customizable and can be easily accommodated to administer changes in processes. It is fully web-enabled, prepared to utilize the advantages of the internet and intranet.

SapiensINSIGHT for Underwriting (formerly MediRisk INSIGHT) is an underwriting solution for life, health and disability insurance. It reduces customer s costs by automating a larger portion of the process of evaluating the risks of new business and by streamlining the procedures for handling new business. By using this solution, an insurance company can make underwriting assessments on new cases earlier in the business cycle and achieve greater consistency in its decision-making. Sapiens markets INSIGHT for Underwriting on the basis of licensing and distribution agreements with MediRisk Solutions Ltd. which developed the solution and holds the intellectual property rights to it.

SapiensINSIGHT for Reinsurance is a sophisticated solution for the insurance market, designed to support carriers and reinsurers in the management of all types of reinsurance for the general (property and casualty) and life insurance markets, according to the rapidly changing requirements of the international reinsurance market. This state-of-the-art, web-enabled solution streamlines and reduces the cost of handling all reinsurance functions through automation, is based on ACORD standards and B2B XML technology, and is designed for a multi-language, multi-currency and multi-company environment.

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SapiensINSIGHT for Claims is a solution that effectively manages and streamlines the information flow of claim handling across an insurance provider's entire organization. This solution uses highly accessible business rules and messaging standards and allows the use of a company's existing information assets.

SapiensINSIGHT for Closed Books, also known as LifeLite, is a solution for life insurance companies and pension funds seeking ways to reduce the cost of maintaining long-term closed books of business, that is, lines of business that are no longer current. Sapiens provides customizable solutions that enable companies to efficiently and more effectively administer policies and claims relating to closed books.

Sapiens collaborates with its customers to tailor the Sapiens INSIGHT solutions to achieve the unique operational performance goals of each organization. In addition, Sapiens has executed independent projects for the insurance market, providing enhanced information access and visibility to empower the sales, agent and broker community, thus accelerating transaction processing for improved customer service and business efficiency. Sapiens' insurance solutions are compatible with a variety of platforms including IBM System z, IBM System i and HP UNIX at the host-side and Intel-based Web servers. They are also compatible with open architecture standards such as .NET, Java EE, XML, Web Services and application server platforms such as IBM's WebSphere.

Services

Outsourcing of application maintenance. Sapiens' outsourcing services were developed from its strong, long-term relationships with its customers. Sapiens is currently servicing multi-year outsourcing contracts with blue-chip customers involving mission-critical systems. The outsourcing projects are performed either on or off the customers' premises. Sapiens' asset discovery solution contributes to the maintenance and management of an enterprise's IT environment.

IT Services. Sapiens provides customers with specialized IT services in many areas, including project management and technical assistance. Sapiens' personnel work with the customer for the duration of the entire project, collectively undertaking design, development and deployment tasks, coupled with hands-on-training, to achieve a rapid software solution that matches the customer's business and IT goals.

Customers

Sapiens INISGHT. Sapiens markets the Sapiens INISGHT suite of solutions to insurance carriers in four main categories: Property & Casualty (known as General Insurance in Europe); Life and Pensions (known as Life and Health in the US), Reinsurance and Medical Underwriting. Sapiens' customers and target markets have direct written premiums in the range of \$80 million to \$5 billion per year. However, given the flexibility and modularity of the Sapiens INISGHT suite of solutions, its offerings can accommodate most situations and budgets.

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Sapiens eMerge . Sapiens markets Sapiens eMerge primarily to corporate customers and government entities with large information technology budgets and ongoing maintenance and development needs. Sapiens corporate customers include, among others, insurance companies, banks and other companies offering financial services and companies in the manufacturing and transportation sectors. The principal markets in which Sapiens competes are located in North America, Europe, Israel and Japan.

nextSource Inc.

nextSource has emerged as a leader in the field of workforce solutions by developing and delivering an innovative and comprehensive suite of services and products. This model allows customers to engage nextSource for one or any combination of solutions that address the rapidly changing challenges posed to the customer by today's global, complex workforce. nextSource ability to meet a customer's entire workforce management present and future needs, as a single source, positions it as the workforce solutions provider of choice.

nextSource's wheel of integrated solutions include:

Vendor Management Talent Acquisition Management Solution (TAMS)

One of nextSource's key products is its intuitive, web-based vendor management system named Talent Acquisition Management Solution (TAMS). TAMS is an industry leading, scalable, 8th generation vendor management software application. TAMS automates the process of acquiring and managing a customer's workforce consisting of temporary staffing, contract workers, consultants and direct hires. TAMS also facilitates the competitive sourcing and tracking of fixed price, deliverable-based projects.

TAMS introduces process improvements resulting in the elimination of inefficiencies, reducing the amount of time HR managers and procurement teams spend in acquiring and tracking contingent workforces. The application provides timekeeping, invoicing, online requisitioning, online purchase orders and all approvals associated with each function. nextSource is able to configure the application to fit its customers' specifications with minimal implementation time through nextSource's highly experienced implementation team.

Salary & Rate Benchmarking The PeopleTicker

nextSource's key product in this area, The People Ticker, is the industry's only web-based, real-time rate and salary benchmarking tool for full-time and contingent compensation. The People Ticker replaces the antiquated salary survey approach by providing users with real time rate and salary data specific to an industry, geographic region and job description. With this powerful application, customers are able to assess and react to the cost of specific labor market fluctuations on a real-time basis. The application takes the guesswork out of establishing geography and position specific, hourly rates and full-time salaries for employees based on current market supply and demand. Armed with this information, customers are now able to hire and retain employees, procure contingent labor and budget for project-based initiatives in a cost effective manner. Currently, The PeopleTicker is in its 3rd generation and covers the United States, Canada, United Kingdom and India.

Payrolling Services/Third Party Employer of Record Services

nextSource offers a comprehensive payrolling and risk mitigation service. nextSource payrolling services protect its customers and mitigate risks and the many legal issues surrounding the acquisition of 1099s or independent contractors. nextSource serves as the employer of record for these resources providing customers with the ability to maintain flexible workforce capabilities. nextSource complements its payrolling services offering with People Time, a web-based, time and attendance tracking application enabling hiring managers to collect and report worker time and cost data.

Staffing

Through ConsultingDirect, nextSource creates an efficient web-enabled labor market/reverse auction through which a pool of pre-screened and pre-qualified members of its Registry of Certified Consultants (ROCC), have the opportunity to bid for open positions. ROCC members provide their requested hourly rate or project fee and the customer is able to make an informed decision in a highly competitive, transparent auction-type market for each job posting. nextSource believes that this system provides a very efficient process for customers to reach a wide group of pre-screened, pre-negotiated candidates.

Agency Exchange

In 2003, nextSource created The Multiple Listing Staffing Association (MLSA), an industry-wide network of independent, nextSource-qualified staffing agencies. The MLSA brings together staffing agencies working cooperatively with one another under the nextSource umbrella. Members of the MLSA can post an unlimited number of openings of any type on nextSource's web-based portal and increase their own qualified candidate pool by accessing the nextSource database of candidates, in addition to accessing new customers and additional openings from other agencies.

HR/Procurement Consulting

nextSource provides HR and procurement consulting, including assisting customers with the negotiation of rates and supplier agreements and the establishment of agency performance metrics. nextSource also offers salary and compensation analysis, assessment of co-employment risks, review of on-boarding and off-boarding procedures and other HR policies and processes.

Sales and Marketing

Our subsidiaries conduct sales and marketing efforts primarily through division or product managers. In certain cases, the companies devote sales managers who, aided by their staffs, are responsible for ongoing customer relationships, as well as sales to new customers. In addition, the IT services companies participate in competitive bidding processes, primarily for turnkey and government projects, as well as large IT services contracts. Our subsidiaries attend trade shows and exhibitions in the high technology markets, while further supplementing their sales efforts with space advertising and products and services listing in appropriate directories. In addition, our subsidiaries organize user group meetings for their customers, where new products and services are highlighted. We typically enter into strategic alliances and intend to pursue acquisitions in order to penetrate various international markets and promote sales of our proprietary software solutions in international markets.

The following table summarizes our revenues by operating segments for the periods indicated:

	Software Services	Proprietary Software Products	Total
\$ in thousands			
Year ended December 31,			
2006	319,939	172,796	492,735
2005	274,901	157,589	432,490
2004	227,262	168,000	395,262

The following table summarizes the revenues from our IT products and services by geographic regions of our customers, for the periods indicated:

	Year ended December 31,		
	2006	2005	2004
\$ in thousands			
Israel	273,219	236,826	201,376
International:			
United States	117,768	98,770	96,536
Other (includes various countries, mainly in Europe)	101,748	96,894	97,350
	219,516	195,664	193,886
Total	492,735	432,490	395,262

Competition

The markets for the IT products and services we offer are rapidly evolving and highly competitive. Our ability to compete successfully in IT services markets depends on a number of factors, like breadth of service offerings, sales and marketing efforts, service, pricing, and quality and reliability of services. The principal competitive factors affecting the market for the proprietary software solutions include product performance and reliability, product functionality, availability of experienced personnel, price, ability to respond in a timely manner to changing customer needs, ease of use, training and quality of support.

We face competition, both in Israel and internationally, from a variety of companies, including companies with significantly greater resources than us who are likely to enjoy substantial competitive advantages, including:

longer operating histories;

greater financial, technical, marketing and other resources;

greater name recognition;

well-established relationships with our current and potential clients; and

a broader range of products and services.

As a result, they may be able to respond more quickly to new or emerging technologies or changes in customer requirements. They may also benefit from greater purchasing economies, offer more aggressive product and service pricing or devote greater resources to the promotion of their products and services. In addition, in the future, we may face further competition from new market entrants and possible alliances between existing competitors. We also face additional competition as we continue to penetrate international markets. As a result, we cannot assure you that the products and solutions we offer will compete successfully with those of our competitors. Furthermore, several software development centers worldwide, such as in India, offer software development services at much lower prices than we do. Due to the intense competition in the markets in which we operate, software products prices may fluctuate significantly. As a result, we may have to reduce the prices of our products.

Matrix's principal competitors in the domestic Israeli market are Israeli IT services companies and systems integrators, the largest of which are Ness Technologies Inc. and Team-Malam. Matrix's international competitors in the Israeli marketplace include HP., EDS, IBM and Microsoft. These international competitors often use local subcontractors to provide personnel for contracts performed in Israel.

Magic's principal competitors in the market for the eDeveloper technology are Visual Basic (Microsoft), Progress, Delphi and Jbuilder (Borland), Java, Oracle, Compuware, Lansa and packaged applications such as SAP and PeopleSoft. The principal competitors in the market for Magic's iBOLT Integration Suite are WebMethods, Tibco, Vitria, Seeburger, IBM's WebSphere, Microsoft's BizTalk and Sonic Software (Progress).

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BluePhoenix's principal competitors consist of system integrators, offshore outsourcers, and tool vendors, including leading software developers, who enable customers to replace or modernize their legacy systems. Major system integrators in the market include IBM, Accenture, Capgemini, and EDS. IBM has established legacy modernization as a strategic aspect of its long-term application development strategy. Major system integrators have a specific and dominant advantage in the underlying application development infrastructure associated with many legacy environments (predominantly IBM mainframes) and a large service delivery capability. In some cases, BluePhoenix cooperates with some of these system integrators in providing specific solutions or portions of comprehensive projects. Major offshore outsourcers in the market include TCS (Tata Consulting Services), WIPRO, Patni, and Infosys. Both systems integrators and offshore outsourcers have vertical market groups offering consulting and professional services.

In addition, BluePhoenix faces competition from niche companies operating in each of the four principal areas of the enterprise IT modernization market. For example, Micro Focus International markets its solutions to the COBOL market, Most Software Technologies addresses the ADABAS/Natural arena, and other competitors focus on collecting sufficient information about application portfolios to enable improved working processes. Other solution developers provide legacy and distributed repository solutions that are important for a variety of modernization processes.

Sapiens' competitors in the market for solutions offered to the insurance industry fall into several categories: vendors of complete systems, vendors of insurance software products, large multinational integrators and local integrators in the various territories where Sapiens operates.

Examples of competitors are: CSC, Camilion, SOLCORP, Fineos, SAP, SunGard, Navisys, FIS, ePolicy Solutions, InsureWorx, OneShield, Ascendant One, Insurity, IDP, The Innovation Group, Duck Creek and AQS in the United States; Unisys, SunGard and RebusIs in the United Kingdom; Falmeyer (FJA) and COR AG Insurance Technologies in Germany. Examples of large integrators in the insurance field are Electronic Data Systems and CSC (companies that also have customer or alliance relationships with Sapiens in other fields). An example of a competitor that is a local integrator is Ness Technologies in Israel.

In addition, Sapiens faces competition from its customers' and potential customers' internal IT departments, who often prefer to develop solutions in-house.

Sapiens' competitors in the business rule engines and management marketplace include Fair Isaac (Blaze), Pegasystems, ILOG, Computer Associates, Haley, Corticon, Versata, RuleBurst and ESI.

Software Development

The software industry is characterized by rapid technological developments. In order to maintain technological leadership, we engage in ongoing software development activity through our subsidiaries, aimed at both creating new proprietary software and services, as well as enhancing and customizing existing products and services. This effort includes introducing new supported programming languages and database management systems; improving functionality and flexibility and enhancing ease of use. We work closely with current and potential end-users, our strategic partners and leaders in certain industry segments to identify market needs and define appropriate product enhancements and specifications.

Intellectual Property Rights

We rely on a combination of trade secret, copyright and trademark laws and non-disclosure agreements, to protect our proprietary know-how. Some members of our group have patents and patent applications pending. Our proprietary technology incorporates processes, methods, algorithms and software that we believe are not easily copied. Despite these precautions, it may be possible for unauthorized third parties to copy aspects of our products or to obtain and use information that we regard as proprietary. We believe that, because of the rapid pace of technological change in the industry, patent and copyright protection are less significant to our competitive position than factors such as the knowledge, ability and experience of our personnel, new product development and ongoing product maintenance and support.

C. Organizational Structure

Formula is the parent company of the Formula Group.

The following table presents certain information regarding the control and ownership of our significant subsidiaries, as of June 20, 2007.

Subsidiary	Country of Incorporation	Percentage Of Ownership
Matrix IT Ltd.	Israel	50.3%
Magic Software Enterprises Ltd.	Israel	50.01%
Sapiens International Corporation N.V.	Netherlands Antilles Islands	63.4%
nextSource Inc.	United States	100.00%

BluePhoenix was our subsidiary during the periods covered by this annual report but we sold our entire shareholdings in it in June 2007.

The ordinary shares of Magic and Sapiens are traded on the NASDAQ National Market and on the TASE, and the ordinary shares of Matrix are traded on the TASE.

D. Property, Plants and Equipment

Our corporate headquarters, as well as the research and development and sales and marketing headquarters of a majority of our subsidiaries, are located in Herzlia, Israel. We lease approximately 90,000 square feet of office space in Herzlia, pursuant to a lease which expires on October 31, 2009. One of our subsidiaries leases approximately 23,000 square feet of office space in another building in Herzlia pursuant to a lease ending in December 2008, with an option to extend for an additional 24 months. We also lease approximately 160,000 square feet of office space in several other locations in Israel.

We own a 39,300 square feet facility in Or-Yehuda, Israel used for office space of Magic.

In addition, Sapiens leases approximately 45,300 square feet of office space in Rehovot, Israel and several of our subsidiaries lease approximately 184,000 square feet of office space and sales and support premises in the United States, Europe and Asia.

The aggregate amount we paid pursuant to our lease agreements in 2006 was approximately \$11.2 million.

We believe that our properties are adequate for our present uses. If in the future we require additional space to accommodate our growth, we believe that we will be able to obtain this additional space without difficulty and at commercially reasonable prices.

ITEM 4A. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

Not applicable.

ITEM 5. OPERATING AND FINANCIAL REVIEW AND PROSPECTS

Overview

Formula is the parent company of subsidiaries and affiliates, referred to collectively as the Formula Group. We are principally engaged in providing software consulting services, developing proprietary software products and providing computer-based business solutions. We currently hold a controlling interest in three publicly traded subsidiaries: Magic, Matrix and Sapiens. In addition, we wholly own nextSource. We consolidate the results of operations of our subsidiaries with ours. Our operating results are directly influenced by the consolidation and cessation of consolidation of our subsidiaries. This could cause significant fluctuations of our consolidated operating results. As a result, we believe that period-to-period comparisons of our results of operations are not necessarily meaningful and you should not rely on these comparisons as indications of our future performance.

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On June 20, 2007 we completed the sale of our entire holdings in our subsidiary BluePhoenix to international institutional investors for aggregate consideration of approximately \$64 million. Formula expects to recognize capital gains of approximately \$18 million from the sale.

On December 26, 2006, we spun-off Formula Vision and Formula Vision is no longer a subsidiary of us. The spin-off was effected by way of distributing 36,696,000 Formula Vision shares owned by us (representing approximately 57% of the outstanding share capital of Formula Vision) as a dividend to our shareholders. Formula Vision shares were distributed at a ratio of 2.78 Formula Vision shares for every one outstanding ordinary share of Formula held at the close of trading on December 14, 2006, the record date, prior to withholding taxes. For more information, see Critical Accounting Policies- Spin-off of the Investment in Formula Vision and Critical Accounting Policies Discontinued Operation below.

On December 31, 2006, Formula Vision paid to us approximately \$51 million, as a full repayment of the principal of the debentures and interest accrued thereon.

In March 2005, we completed a private placement of 2,400,000 Formula shares for aggregate consideration of \$33.0 million. The shares were issued to FIMGold LP, an entity owned in equal shares by Dan Goldstein, our former chief executive officer and chairman of the board, and FIMI Opportunity Fund (which is managed by a company in which our former directors, Ishay Davidi and Yarom Oren serve as officers).

In June 2005, we distributed to our shareholders a cash dividend of approximately \$4 per share. The aggregate amount distributed by Formula was approximately \$50.2 million.

We recognize revenues in two categories: the delivery of software services and the delivery of proprietary software solutions. All of our subsidiaries, including IT services companies and proprietary software solutions companies, recognize revenues from the delivery of software services, and most of them recognize revenues in both revenue categories. We have separated our subsidiaries into these categories in accordance with the category in which each subsidiary has earned most of its revenues.

We recognize, in non-operating income, gains and losses arising from the sale of previously un-issued capital stock by a subsidiary or an affiliate to outside investors, if the sale changes our ownership percentage in this entity. We measure the gain or loss by the difference between our share in the proceeds from this stock offering and the carrying amount, on an equity basis, of the proportionate reduction in our investment. Transactions of this nature do not occur on a regular basis and it is difficult for us to predict their timing.

Our functional and reporting currency

Formula and some of our subsidiaries operate primarily in the economic environment of the NIS. The functional currency of our other subsidiaries is the dollar. We have elected to use the dollar as our reporting currency.

We translate our financial statements into dollars, as well as the financial statements of our subsidiaries whose functional currency is the NIS, under the principles described in Financial Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 52. Assets and liabilities have been translated at period-end exchange rates. Results of operations have been translated at the exchange rate at the dates on which those transactions occurred or at an average rate. We present material differences resulting from translation under shareholders' equity in the item accumulating other comprehensive income (loss). If gains and losses arising from these translations are immaterial, we record them as financial expenses included in the statements of income. In the consolidation, we present the financial statements of subsidiaries whose functional currency is the dollar, at the original amounts.

Critical Accounting Policies

In preparation of our financial statements, we are required to make certain estimates, judgments and assumptions that we believe are reasonable based upon the information available. These estimates and assumptions affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the periods presented. The significant accounting policies which we believe are the most critical to aid in fully understanding and evaluating our reported financial results include the following:

Revenue Recognition

The revenue recognition policy of each of our significant subsidiaries is material because our revenue is a key component of our results of operations. Our revenue recognition determines the timing of certain expenses, such as commissions and royalties. We follow very specific and detailed guidelines in measuring revenue; however, certain judgments affect the application of our revenue policy. Revenue results are difficult to predict and any shortfall in revenue or delay in recognizing revenue could cause our operating results to vary significantly from quarter to quarter and could result in future operating losses. Should changes in conditions cause our subsidiaries' managements to determine that these guidelines are not met for certain future transactions, revenue recognized for any reporting period could be adversely affected.

Revenues derived from direct software license agreements are recognized in accordance with Statement of Position (SOP) 97-2 Software Revenue Recognition (as amended by SOP 98-4 and SOP 98-9), upon delivery of the software when collection is probable, the license fee is otherwise fixed or determinable and persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists. When a project involves significant modification of software, revenue is generally recognized according to the percentage of completion method. Under this method, estimated revenue is generally accrued based on costs incurred to date as a percentage of total updated estimated costs. If our subsidiaries do not accurately estimate the resources required or the scope of work to be performed, or do not manage their projects properly within the planned periods of time or satisfy their obligations under the contracts, then future margins may be significantly and negatively affected or losses on existing contracts may need to be recognized. Any such resulting reductions in margins or contract losses could be material to our results of operations. Our subsidiaries recognize contract losses, if any, in the period in which they first become evident.

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Under some of our subsidiaries' agreements, the customer may have the right to receive unspecified upgrades on a when-and-if available basis. These upgrades are considered post-contract customer support, referred to as PCS, and the fair value allocated to this right is recognized ratably over the term of the PCS.

There are no rights of return, price protection or similar contingencies in our subsidiaries' contracts. Accordingly they do not establish a provision due to the lack of warranties' claims in the past. Some of our subsidiaries' contracts include client acceptance clauses. In determining whether revenue can be recognized, when an acceptance clause exists, they consider their history with similar arrangements, the customer's involvement in the progress, the existence of other service providers and the payments terms.

Our subsidiaries' revenue recognition policy does not permit any revenue recognition when the payment term exceeds 12 months or when there is an uncertainty related to the relationship with the customer.

We recognize revenues from projects billed on a time and material basis, based on SOP 81-1 Accounting for Performance of Construction Type and Certain Production Type Contracts, using contract accounting on a percentage of completion method, based on the relationship of actual costs incurred to total costs estimated to be incurred over the duration of the contract. Provision for estimated losses on uncompleted contracts is made in the period in which such losses are first determined, in the amount of the estimated loss on the entire contract. As of December 31, 2006, no such estimated losses were identified.

We recognize revenues from consulting fees with respect to fixed fee contracts, based upon the percentage of completion method. We recognize contract losses, if any, in the period in which they first become evident.

Revenues from contractual maintenance contract and training are recognized ratably over the contract period.

Revenues from sales of hardware are recognized when the merchandise is delivered to the customer, provided no significant vendor obligations remain.

Our management believes that our revenue recognition policies are in accordance with the SEC Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 101 and Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 104, Revenue Recognition in Financial Statements.

Capitalized Software Research and Development Costs

Development costs of software that is intended for sale that were incurred after the establishment of technological feasibility of the relevant product, are capitalized. Technological feasibility is determined by our subsidiaries when detailed program design is completed and verified in accordance with the provisions of the FASB Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 86 (SFAS 86). Software development costs incurred by our subsidiaries before technological feasibility is established are charged to the statement of operations as incurred net of participation of the Office of the Chief Scientist (OCS). Our subsidiaries' policy on capitalized software costs determines the timing of our recognition of certain development costs. In addition, this policy determines whether the cost is classified as development expense or capitalized costs. Our subsidiaries' management is required to use professional judgment in determining whether development costs meet the criteria for immediate expense or capitalization. Amortization of capitalized software development costs begins when the product is available for general release to customers. Annual amortization is computed by the straight-line method, over the remaining useful life of the product, or based on the ratio of current gross revenues to current and anticipated future gross revenues, whichever is higher. Currently, amortization is computed by the straight-line method over a period of 3 to 5 years. Our subsidiaries' failure to accurately predict the useful life of capitalized software could cause a one-time amortization, which could adversely affect our operating results.

Impairment of Goodwill and Intangible Assets

Our business acquisitions resulted in goodwill and other intangible assets. We periodically evaluate our goodwill, intangible assets, and investments in affiliates for potential impairment indicators. Our judgments regarding the existence of impairment indicators are based on legal factors, market conditions and operational performance of our acquired businesses and investments.

In accordance with FASB Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 142 Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets (SFAS 142), effective January 1, 2002, indefinite life intangible assets and goodwill are not amortized but rather subject to annual impairment testing.

Goodwill and intangible assets are tested for impairment by comparing the fair value of the reporting unit with its carrying value. Fair value is generally determined using discounted cash flows, market multiples and market capitalization. Significant estimates used in the fair value 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 of the reportable unit. If these estimates or their related assumptions change in the future, we may be required to record impairment charges for our goodwill and intangible assets. These write downs, if any, may have an adverse effect on our operating results. Future events could cause us to conclude that impairment indicators exist and that additional intangible assets associated with our acquired businesses are impaired.

The process of evaluating the potential impairment of goodwill is subjective and requires significant judgment at many points during the analysis. In estimating the fair value of the reporting unit for the purpose of our annual or periodic analysis, we make estimates and judgments about the future cash flows of that reporting unit. Although our cash flow forecasts are based on assumptions that are consistent with our plans and estimates we are using to manage the underlying businesses, there is significant exercise of judgment involved in determining the cash flows attributable to a reporting unit over its estimated remaining useful life. In addition, we make certain judgments about allocating shared assets to the estimated balance sheets of our reporting units. Changes in judgment on these assumptions and estimates could result in a goodwill impairment charge. Any resulting impairment loss could have a material adverse impact on our financial condition and results of operations.

Spin-off of the Investment in Formula Vision

According to APB No. 29 Accounting for Nonmonetary Transactions, a spin off is accounted as a decrease in the company's retained earnings and measured according to the book value of the investment as of the spin-off date.

Discontinued Operation

Under SFAS 144, when a component of an entity, as defined in SFAS 144, has been disposed of or is classified as held for sale, the results of its operations, including the gain or loss on its disposal should be classified as discontinued operations and the assets and liabilities of such component should be classified as assets and liabilities attributed to discontinued operations, that is provided that the operations, assets and liabilities and cash flows of the component have been eliminated from the company's consolidated operations and the Company will no longer have any significant continuing involvement in the operations of the component.

A. Operating Results

Year Ended December 31, 2006 Compared to Year Ended December 31, 2005

Revenues. Revenues increased 14% from \$432.5 million in 2005 to \$492.7 million in 2006. Revenues from the two categories of our operation were as follows: Revenues from the delivery of software services increased 16% from \$274.9 million in 2005 to \$320.0 million in 2006. This increase was attributable to the growth in Matrix's and nextSource's revenues due to an increased demand for their services. Revenues from the sale of proprietary software solutions in 2006 were \$172.8 million compared to \$157.6 million in 2005, an increase of 10%. This was due to an increase in BluePhoenix's and Sapiens' revenues. Magic's revenues remained relatively the same in 2006 and 2005.

Cost of Revenues. Cost of revenues consists primarily of wages and related expenses and hardware and other materials costs. Cost of revenues increased 16% from \$293.6 million in 2005 to \$340.0 million in 2006. As a percentage of revenues, cost of revenues were relatively at the same level in 2005 and in 2006, 68% and 69%, respectively. Our software services sales are generally characterized by a lower gross margin than sales of proprietary software solutions. Cost of revenues for proprietary software solutions increased 12.4% to \$84.4 million in 2006 from \$75.1 million in 2005, primarily due to the increase in the cost of revenues of all of our proprietary software solutions subsidiaries. Cost of revenues for software services increased 16.5% from \$218.6 million in 2005 to \$255.6 million in 2006, primarily due to the increase in the cost of revenues of our subsidiaries Matrix and nextSource.

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Software Development Costs, net. Software development costs consist primarily of wages and related expenses and, to a lesser degree, consulting fees we pay to independent contractors engaged in research and development. Software development costs, net, consist of software development costs, gross, less capitalized software costs. Software development costs, gross, in 2006 and 2005 were \$32.3 million and \$31.9 million, respectively. In 2006, we capitalized software costs of \$15.9 million compared to \$16.5 million in 2005. Capitalization of software costs in 2006 was attributable to our proprietary software solutions subsidiaries. Software development costs, net, increased from \$15.4 million in 2005 to \$16.4 million in 2006. As a percentage of revenues, software development costs, net remained at the same level in 2006 and 2005, 3.3% and 3.5%, respectively. The increase in software development costs was attributable primarily to BluePhoenix, Magic and Sapiens which had research and development expenditures of approximately \$9.4 million, \$3.9 million and \$2.5 million, respectively. Amortization of capitalized software costs were \$16.4 million in 2006 and \$12.4 million in 2005, which amounts were included in cost of revenues.

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses. Selling, general and administrative expenses consist primarily of salaries, severance and related expenses, travel expenses, selling expenses, rent, utilities, depreciation, amortization and professional fees. Selling, general and administrative expenses in 2006 and 2005 were \$113.7 million and \$111.2 million, respectively. As a percentage of revenues, selling, general and administrative expenses remained relatively the same in 2006 and 2005. The increase in selling, general and administrative expenses was primarily attributable to an increase in selling, general and administrative expenses of Matrix which was offset by a decrease in selling, general and administrative expenses of Sapiens.

Restructuring Costs. Restructuring costs in 2006 were \$3.2 million and were primarily attributable to restructuring activities of Magic, which had restructuring costs of \$2.4 million, and Sapiens which had restructuring costs of \$758,000. The restructuring costs of Magic resulted mainly from severance payments paid in connection with the restructuring and impairment plan announced by Magic in the third quarter of 2006, which aimed to reduce costs and improve profitability. Restructuring costs in 2005 were \$1.5 million and were primarily attributable to restructuring activities of Sapiens which had restructuring costs of \$1.1 million and Magic which had restructuring costs of \$342,000. The restructuring costs of Sapiens resulted from the lay-off of approximately 40 employees.

Operating Income. Our operating income increased from \$10.7 million in 2005 to \$19.5 million in 2006. The operating income in 2006 is attributable to the improvement in the operating results of our subsidiaries, and in particular Matrix which had operating income of \$19.2 million, BluePhoenix which had operating income of \$8.0 million and a decrease in the net operating loss of Sapiens, which had operating loss of \$1.3 million. The improvement was offset by the operating loss of \$5.4 million of Magic. The operating income in 2005 is attributable to the improvement in the operating results of our subsidiaries, and in particular Matrix which had operating income of \$17.0 million and our privately held subsidiary nextSource. BluePhoenix's operating income in 2005 was \$4.0 million. The improvement in 2005 was offset by the operating loss of \$4.2 million of Magic and the operating loss of \$5.5 million of Sapiens.

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Financial Expenses, net. Financial expenses, net increased from \$4.0 million in 2005 to \$8.1 million in 2006. Financial expenses, net, is influenced by various factors, including our cash balances, loan balances, changes in the exchange rate of the NIS against the dollar, changes in the exchange rate of the dollar against the euro and changes in the Israeli CPI. The increase in financial expenses in 2006 resulted from interest expenses incurred by our subsidiaries, and in particular, BluePhoenix which had financial expenses of \$3.5 million and Sapiens which had financial expenses of \$2.2 million. The increase in BluePhoenix financial expenses was due the issuance of convertible notes in February 2006 and convertible debentures in March 2006. The calculation of the discount amortization and the fair value adjustments of related financial instruments resulted in non-cash financial expenses. The non-cash expenses related to the convertible notes and debentures were \$1.2 million in 2006 compared to \$556,000 in 2005. This increases in our financial expenses was offset by a decrease in the financial expenses of Matrix and Magic.

Other income (expenses), net. Other expenses, net in 2006 were \$820,000 and other income, net in 2005 was \$704,000.

Gain on Realization of Shareholdings. Gain on realization of shareholdings in 2006 was \$3.8 million compared to \$3.2 million in 2005. Gain on realization of shareholdings in 2006 was attributable primarily to the sale of Matrix One by Matrix and the decrease in the shareholding percentage by Matrix of its subsidiary Tiltan which resulted in aggregate consideration of approximately \$4.0 million. Gain on realization of shareholdings in 2005 was attributable to the sale of a portion of the shares of Matrix in the open market which resulted in gain to Formula of \$1.7 million, and gain from a decrease in our shareholding in Matrix due to the conversion of Matrix debentures into shares by third parties which resulted in gain to Formula of \$1.6 million.

Taxes on Income. Taxes on income in 2006 were \$3.5 million compared to \$4.8 million in 2005. The decrease in taxes on income in 2006 was mainly attributable to the decrease in taxes of Sapiens.

Company's Equity in Results of Affiliates, net. Our equity in gains of affiliates, net were \$46,000 in 2006 compared to \$61,000 in 2005.

Minority Interest, net. Minority interest, net, includes the minority interest in companies which are not wholly owned by the Formula Group during each of the periods indicated. Minority interest in profits of subsidiaries in 2006 was \$7.2 million compared to \$687,000 in 2005.

Year Ended December 31, 2005 Compared to Year Ended December 31, 2004

Revenues. Revenues increased 9.4% from \$395.3 million in 2004 to \$432.5 million in 2005. The increase in revenues was mainly attributable to increase in revenues of Matrix and nextSource. Such increase was partially offset by a decrease in Sapiens and Magic's revenues. Revenues from the two categories of our operation were as follows: Revenues from the delivery of software services increased 21% from \$227.3 million in 2004 to \$274.9 million in 2005. This increase was attributable to the growth in Matrix's and nextSource's revenues due to an increased demand for their services. Revenues from the sale of proprietary software solutions decreased 6.0% from \$168.0 million in 2004 to \$157.6 million in 2005. This decrease was primarily due to a decrease in revenues of Magic and Sapiens which was slightly offset by an increase in BluePhoenix revenues.

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Cost of Revenues. Cost of revenues increased 16% from \$253.5 million in 2004 to \$293.6 million in 2005. As a percentage of revenues, cost of revenues was 64% in 2004 and 68% in 2005. Cost of revenues for proprietary software solutions in 2005 was \$75.1 million compared \$75.2 million in 2004. Cost of revenues for software services increased 23% from \$178.3 million in 2004 to \$218.6 million in 2005, primarily due to the increase in cost of revenues of our subsidiaries, Matrix and nextSource.

Software Development Costs, net. Software developments costs, gross, in 2005 and 2004 were \$31.9 million and \$28.7 million, respectively. In 2005, we capitalized software costs of \$16.5 million compared to \$13.5 million in 2004. Capitalization of software costs in 2005 was attributable to our proprietary software solutions subsidiaries. Software development costs, net, in 2005 and 2004 remained relatively at the same level, \$15.4 million and \$15.2 million, respectively. As a percentage of revenues, software development costs, net were 3.6% in 2005 and 3.8% in 2004. Amortization of capitalized software costs were \$12.4 million in 2005 and \$9.5 million in 2004, which amounts were included in cost of revenues.

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses. Selling, general and administrative expenses increased 4% from \$106.6 million in 2004 to \$111.2 million in 2005. As a percentage of revenues, selling, general and administrative expenses remained relatively the same in 2004 and 2005.

Restructuring Costs. Restructuring costs in 2005 were \$1.5 million and were primarily attributable to restructuring activities of Sapiens which had restructuring costs of \$1.1 million and Magic which had restructuring costs of \$342,000. The restructuring costs of Sapiens resulted from the lay-off of approximately 40 employees.

Operating Income. Our operating income decreased from \$20.0 million in 2004 to \$10.7 million in 2005. The operating income in 2005 is attributable to the improvement in the operating results of our subsidiaries, and in particular Matrix which had operating income of \$17.0 million and our privately held subsidiary nextSource. BluePhoenix's operating income in 2005 was \$4.0 million. The improvement was offset by the operating loss of \$4.2 million of Magic and the operating loss of \$5.5 million of Sapiens. The operating income in 2004 is attributable to the improvement in the operating results of our subsidiaries, in particular Matrix which had operating income of \$15.5 million and BluePhoenix which had operating income of \$3.5 million.

Financial Expenses, net. Financial expenses, net in 2005 and 2004 were \$4.0 million and \$5.8 million, respectively. The financial expenses, net in 2005 were mainly attributable to the influence of the interest expenses incurred by our subsidiaries, Matrix, Sapiens and BluePhoenix. The financial expenses, net in 2004 were mainly attributable to the influence of the interest expenses paid on the debentures issued by us to the public and interest expenses incurred by our subsidiaries, Matrix, Sapiens and BluePhoenix.

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Other income (expenses), net. Other income, net in 2005 was \$704,000 compared to other expenses of \$79,000 in 2004.

Gain on Realization of Shareholdings. Gain on realization of shareholdings in 2005 was \$3.2 million compared to \$8.3 million in 2004. Gain on realization of shareholdings in 2005 was attributable to the sale of a portion of the shares of Matrix in the open market which resulted in gain to Formula of \$1.7 million, and gain from a decrease in our shareholding in Matrix due to the conversion of Matrix debentures into shares by third parties which resulted in gain to Formula of \$1.6 million. Gain on realization of shareholdings in 2004 was attributable to the sale of a portion of the shares we held in Magic and Matrix in the open market which resulted in a gain to Formula of \$1.1 million, \$3.6 million and \$383,000, respectively. In addition, gain on realization of shareholdings in 2004 included gain from realization of unrealized gains in Matrix of \$2.8 million.

Taxes on Income. Taxes on income in 2005 were \$4.8 million compared to \$3.6 million in 2004. The increase in taxes on income in 2005 was mainly attributable to the increase in taxes of Sapiens which had taxes on income of \$1.7 million.

Company's Equity in Results of Affiliates, net. Our equity in gains of affiliates, net were \$61,000 in 2005 compared to equity in losses of affiliates of \$407,000 in 2004. Our equity in losses of affiliates, net in 2004 relates primarily to affiliates of BluePhoenix.

Minority Interest, net. Minority interest, net, includes the minority interest in companies which are not wholly owned by the Formula Group during each of the periods indicated. Minority interest in profits of subsidiaries in 2005 was \$687,000 compared to \$4.1 million in 2004. This decrease in minority interest, net is attributable to the increase in the net loss of Sapiens and Magic which had net loss of \$9.1 million and \$4.6 million, respectively. These losses were offset by the increase in net profit of our subsidiaries, Matrix, BluePhoenix and nextSource.

Impact of Inflation and Currency Fluctuations on Results of Operations

Most of our revenues from sale of our products and services are in dollars and euros or are linked to the dollar or the euro, while a substantial portion of our expenses, principally salaries and related personnel expenses, are in New Israeli Shekels (NIS). As a result, we are exposed to any of the following risks:

that the inflation rate in Israel will exceed the NIS devaluation rate against the dollar or the euro;

that the devaluation process will lag behind the NIS inflation timing; or

that the euro experiences devaluation against the dollar.

If any of these occur, the dollar or euro cost of our operations, as well as our financial expenses, would increase. We cannot predict any future trends of the rate of inflation in Israel or the rate of devaluation of the NIS or the euro against the dollar. An increase in our dollar or euro operational cost will adversely affect our dollar-measured results of operations. In addition, our operations could be adversely affected if we are unable to hedge against currency fluctuations in the future. To date, we have not engaged in significant hedging transactions. In the future, we may enter into currency hedging transactions to decrease the risk of financial exposure from fluctuations in the exchange rate of the dollar against the NIS or the euro. However, we cannot assure you that these measures will adequately protect us from material adverse effects arising from the impact of inflation in Israel.

Following is a summary of the most relevant monetary indicators for the reported periods:

For the year ended December 31,	Inflation rate in Israel	Devaluation of NIS against the US\$	Devaluation of euro against the US\$
	%	%	%
2004	1.2	(1.6)	(7.4)
2005	2.4	6.8	13.3
2006	(0.1)	(8.2)	(11.3)

Political, Economic and Military Conditions in Israel

Our headquarters and principal research and development facilities are located in Israel. Although we generate approximately 45% of our revenues from international markets, we are, nonetheless, directly influenced by the political, economic and military conditions affecting Israel. Major hostilities involving Israel, including as a result of the military conflicts between the Fatah and Hamas in Gaza Strip, Judea and Samaria, or the interruption or curtailment of trade between Israel and its present trading partners could have a material adverse effect on our business, operating results and financial condition. Furthermore, several countries restrict business with Israeli companies. In addition, nonexempt male adult citizens of Israel, including some of our officers and employees, are obligated to perform military reserve duty until the age of 40 or 45 depending on their function in the army, and are subject to being called for active duty under emergency circumstances. While we have operated effectively under these requirements since our incorporation, we cannot predict the full impact of such conditions on it in the future, particularly if emergency circumstances occur. If many of our employees are called for active duty, our operations in Israel and our business may be adversely affected.

B. Liquidity and Capital Resources

Since inception, we have financed our growth and business primarily through cash provided by operations and through public debt and equity offerings, as well as through private and public debt and equity offerings of our subsidiaries. In addition, we finance our business through short-term and long-term loans and borrowings available under our credit facilities.

Cash

At December 31, 2006 we had cash and cash equivalents and short-term investments of \$132.5 million and at December 31, 2005, we had cash and cash equivalents and short-term investments of \$81.6 million. At December 31, 2006, we had indebtedness to banks and others of \$120.3 million, of which \$41.0 million was current liabilities and \$79.3 million was long-term liabilities. At December 31, 2005, we had indebtedness to banks and others of \$117.3 million, of which \$64.9 million was current liabilities and \$52.4 million was long-term liabilities.

Formula has entered into credit facilities with several banks, pursuant to which Formula may borrow from time to time, on a short-term and long-term basis, up to an aggregate of approximately \$16.0 million, as of the date of this annual report. Formula's loan agreements contain a number of conditions and limitations on the way in which Formula can operate its business, including limitations on its ability to raise debt and sell assets. The loan agreements also contain various covenants which require Formula to maintain certain financial ratios related to shareholders equity and operating results.

Some of Formula's assets are pledged to banks. These assets include certain of our shareholdings in Matrix and Magic.

Our subsidiaries maintain credit facilities with banks in accordance with their cash requirements. These credit facilities include, inter alia, certain covenants related to their operations, such as maintaining a minimum level of shareholders' equity and reaching certain operating results targets. Some of our subsidiaries' assets are pledged to the lender banks. If any of our subsidiaries does not meet the covenants specified in its credit agreement, and a waiver with respect to the fulfillment of such covenant has not been received from the lender bank, the lender bank may foreclose on the pledged assets to satisfy the debt.

Cash flow provided by operating activities in 2006 was \$26.0 million compared to cash flow provided by operating activities of \$6.3 million in 2005.

Financing activities

Cash flow used in financing activities in 2006 was \$4.0 million compared to cash flow used in financing activities of \$3.2 million in 2005. This was mainly the result of the following transactions:

In December 2006, Formula distributed to its shareholders a dividend consisting of 36,696,000 shares of Formula Vision held by Formula and representing approximately 57% of the outstanding share capital of Formula Vision. Formula Vision shares were distributed at a ratio of 2.78 shares of Formula Vision for every one outstanding ordinary share of Formula, prior to withholding taxes. As a result, we no longer hold an interest in Formula Vision.

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On December 31, 2006, Formula Vision paid approximately \$51 million to us, as a full repayment of the principal and interest owed to us by Formula Vision.

In April 2006, we repaid the outstanding amount of the debentures issued by us to FIMI and IDB. The aggregate amount repaid by us was approximately \$3.6 million.

In March 2006, BluePhoenix completed a \$3 million follow-on private placement of convertible debentures and warrants to certain institutional investors, who previously invested in BluePhoenix in 2004.

In March 2006, Matrix distributed to its shareholders a cash dividend in the aggregate amount of approximately \$3.0 million, of which \$1.5 million was received by Formula.

In February 2006, BluePhoenix completed a public offering in Israel of convertible debentures convertible into BluePhoenix ordinary shares, resulting in gross proceeds to BluePhoenix of approximately \$11.5 million.

In 2006, Formula and certain of our subsidiaries received long term loans of approximately \$31.4 million from banks, of which \$11.8 million were received by Formula, \$14.4 million by BluePhoenix and \$4.9 million by Matrix.

In 2006, our subsidiaries repaid long-term loans to banks and others of approximately \$9.7 million of which \$8.0 million was repaid by Matrix and \$1.1 million by Sapiens.

In March 2005, we completed a private placement of 2,400,000 shares of Formula for an aggregate consideration of \$36 million.

In June 2005, we distributed to our shareholders a cash dividend of approximately \$4.0 per share. The aggregate amount distributed by Formula was approximately \$50.2 million.

In June 2005, we repaid the outstanding amount of the debentures issued by us to the public in Israel in May 2002. The aggregate amount repaid by us to the debenture holders was \$14.9 million.

In 2005, Formula and certain of our subsidiaries received long-term loans of approximately \$51.2 million from banks, of which \$30.4 million were received by Formula, \$7.0 million by BluePhoenix and \$13.5 million by Matrix.

In 2005, our subsidiaries repaid long-term loans to banks and others of approximately \$19.6 million of which \$7.5 million were repaid by Matrix, \$9.7 million by Sapiens and \$1.8 million by Formula Vision.

In 2005, FTS, a subsidiary of Formula Vision, consummated a public offering of its shares at the AIM, the London Stock Exchange. The net proceeds to FTS were \$5.3 million.

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In 2005, Matrix distributed to its shareholders a cash dividend in the aggregate amount of approximately \$8.9 million, of which \$4.5 million was received by Formula.

In 2005, certain of Formula Vision's subsidiaries distributed to their shareholders cash dividends in the aggregate amount of \$6.2 million, of which approximately \$3.5 million were distributed to the minority shareholders.

Investing activities

Net cash used in investing activities in 2006 was \$6.2 million and in 2005, \$24.2 million. These investing activities were comprised of the following transactions:

In February 2006, Formula Vision sold certain of its holdings in its affiliate, FIS, to a third party for a consideration of \$4.0 million.

In February 2006, Formula Vision sold the activities of its subsidiary T-Soft for a consideration of \$3.0 million.

In March 2006, Formula Vision sold certain of its holdings in its affiliate Transtech to a third party for a consideration of \$8.75 million.

In April 2006, Formula Vision paid to FIMI and IDB \$5.4 million.

In August 2006, we invested \$2.0 million in Sapiens in consideration for 1,562,500 common shares of Sapiens issued to us by Sapiens.

In 2006, we purchased in the open market shares of several of our subsidiaries as follows: 624,216 shares of Matrix for aggregate consideration of \$1.9 million, 3,622,697 shares of Formula Vision for aggregate consideration of \$1.3 million and 252,400 shares of Sapiens for aggregate consideration of \$336,686.

In 2006, we converted warrants of Matrix into 704,592 shares of Matrix for consideration of \$1.3 million.

In 2006, our subsidiaries capitalized software development costs and other costs in an aggregate amount of \$18.8 million.

In 2005, we sold 1,557,352 of Matrix shares in the open market for aggregate consideration of \$4.3 million.

In 2005, we purchased in the open market shares of several of our subsidiaries as follows: 81,856 shares of BluePhoenix for aggregate consideration of \$337,000, 484,432 shares of Formula Vision for aggregate consideration of \$358,000 and 380,636 shares of Sapiens for aggregate consideration of \$760,000.

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In 2005, we converted warrants of Matrix into 5,300,000 shares of Matrix for consideration of \$8.3 million.

In June 2005, we invested \$2.0 million in Sapiens in consideration for 1,041,667 common shares of Sapiens issued to us by Sapiens.

In 2005, our subsidiaries capitalized software development costs and others in an aggregate amount of \$17.7 million.

In 2005, we sold in the open market marketable securities for aggregate consideration of \$13.9 million (of which \$10.3 million were sold by Sapiens, \$1.5 million were sold by Formula and \$664,000 were sold by Magic).

During 2005, our subsidiaries acquired certain investments resulting in aggregate consideration of \$5.3 million, of which \$3.3 million was paid by Formula Vision, \$1.3 million was paid by BluePhoenix and \$600,000 was paid by Matrix.

Recent investment activities

On June 20, 2007 we completed the sale of our entire shareholdings in BluePhoenix to international institutional investors for aggregate consideration of approximately \$64 million.

In June 2007, we invested \$5.0 million in Sapiens in consideration for 1,606,667 common shares of Sapiens issued to us by Sapiens.

We believe that the net cash proceeds we raised by financing activities, together with cash flows from operating activities, will be sufficient to meet our cash needs for the next 12 months at the current level of operations. We will consider in the future additional equity issuances, debt issuances or borrowings from banks if necessary to meet cash needs for our growth.

Commitments and Contingent Liabilities

We have pledged some of Formula's assets in favor of banks under our credit facilities with those banks. These assets include bank accounts, as well as certain of our shareholdings in Matrix and Magic.

Some of our subsidiaries have floating charges in favor of banks and other financial institutions. In addition, some of our subsidiaries have liens on leased vehicles, leased equipment and other assets in favor of the leasing companies.

Other Contractual Commitments

We entered into an undertaking to indemnify our office holders in specified limited categories of events and in specified amounts, subject to certain limitations. For more information, see Item 7. Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions Related Party Transactions Indemnification of Office Holders.

Related Party Transactions

On December 31, 2006, Formula Vision paid approximately \$51 million to us, as a full repayment of the principal of the debentures issued by Formula Vision to Formula in 2001 and 2002, including interest accrued thereon. In December 2005, the general meeting of shareholders approved an amendment to the debentures, pursuant to which the repayments due in 2005 and 2006 would be deferred to December 31, 2006, provided, however that the amount of cash and cash equivalents that Formula Vision holds does not exceed the amount of its bank loans (including the amount of guarantees made by Formula Vision to banks in relation to loans granted to its subsidiaries). Formula believes that it was in the best interests of Formula to effect such amendment due to Formula's shareholding interest in Formula Vision at that time and other strategic reasons.

Effective Corporate Tax Rates in Israel

Certain of the companies in the Formula Group have been granted Approved Enterprise status under the Law for the Encouragement of Capital Investments, 1959, known as the Investment Law. Accordingly, if these companies comply with certain requirements, they are eligible for certain tax benefits for the first seven years in which they generate taxable income. Income derived from these companies' Approved Enterprise programs will be tax exempt for a period of two years after the companies have taxable income. They will also be subject to a 25% company tax rate for the following five years. Under certain circumstances, if the percentage of the share capital that foreign shareholders hold in subsidiaries and affiliates of these companies exceeds 25%, future Approved Enterprises of the applicable subsidiary or affiliate would qualify for reduced tax rates for an additional three years, after the seven years mentioned above. We cannot assure you that these companies will obtain approval for additional Approved Enterprises, that the provisions of the Investment Law will not change, or that the above-mentioned shareholding portion will be reached or maintained for each subsequent year.

On April 1, 2005, the Israeli Parliament passed an amendment to the Investment Law, in which it revised the criteria for investments qualified to receive tax benefits. An eligible investment program under the amendment will qualify for benefits as a privileged enterprise (rather than the previous terminology of approved enterprise). Among other things, the amendment provides tax benefits to both local and foreign investors and simplifies the approval process. If the investment programs of the Formula Group companies comply with the requirements of the law, they will be entitled to certain tax benefits. We cannot assure you that any additional investment program adopted by any of these companies in the future will comply with the requirements of the law or that the tax benefits for investment programs continue at current levels.

On January 1, 2003, Israel's tax laws underwent a significant tax reform (Amendment 132 to the Income Tax Ordinance (New Version) 1961). The legislation broadened the categories of taxable income, and reduced the tax rates imposed on employment income. Among the key provisions of this reform legislation were (i) changes which may result in the imposition of taxes on dividends received by an Israeli company from its foreign subsidiaries; and (ii) the introduction of the controlled foreign corporation concept 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). An Israeli company that is subject to Israeli taxes on the income of its non-Israeli subsidiaries will receive a credit for income taxes paid by the subsidiary in its country of residence subject to certain conditions.

On January 1, 2006, an additional tax reform has taken place relating primarily to profits from investments. The main goal of the reform was to unify the tax rates applicable to profits from investments, such as interest, capital gains and dividends. In addition, under the new reform, the tax rates applicable to companies were reduced to 31% in 2006, 29% in 2007, 27% in 2008, 26% in 2009 and 25% in 2010.

C. Research and Development, Patents and Licenses

In 2006, we spent \$16.4 million on research and development activities, in 2005 we spent \$15.4 million and in 2004 we spent \$15.2 million. The increase in the amount spent on research and development activities in 2006 compared to 2005 relates primarily to an increase in research and development expenditures of BluePhoenix. The amount spent on research and development activities in 2005 remained at the same level compared to 2004. For a description of our research and development activities, see Item 4. Information on the Company Business Overview Software Development.

For information concerning our intellectual property rights, see Item 4. Information on the Company Business Overview Intellectual Property Rights.

D. Trend Information

We are affected by global economic changes, in particular trends in capital spending in the IT sector. Changes in purchasing patterns in the IT industry directly affect our operating results. For example, during 2001 through 2003, the overall business slowdown in the North American and European markets influenced the purchasing patterns of leading software developers who delayed their planned orders and caused developers to reduce the amount of their planned license commitment. These changes in purchasing patterns in the IT industry directly affected the operating results of some of our subsidiaries, which in turn affected our consolidated operating results. In 2006, we generated \$10.0 million net income from our operations. However, in 2002 and 2001 we had a net loss of \$2.4 million and \$59.9 million, respectively. The net loss in 2002 and 2001 was a reversal from prior years in which we had net income. As IT spending is more cautious, we have pursued a strategy aimed at addressing current market needs through the introduction of cost-effective, new and enhanced products. We cannot know how the economic conditions will continue to affect our business.

E. Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

We do not have any off-balance sheet arrangements.

F. Tabular Disclosure of Contractual Obligations

The following table summarizes our contractual obligations and commitments as of December 31, 2006.

	Payments due by period					Other (1)
	Total	Less than 1 year	1-3 years	3-5 years	More than 5 years	
	\$ in thousands					
Long term debt obligations	132,522	27,143	61,058	42,223	2,098	--
Lease obligations	33,004	11,997	16,809	3,262	936	--
Liability in respect of the acquisition of activities	1,489	210	420	420	439	--
Other long-term liabilities reflected on our balance sheet under U.S. GAAP	7,096	--	--	--	--	7,096
Total	\$ 174,111	\$ 39,350	\$ 78,287	\$ 45,905	\$ 3,473	\$ 7,096

(1) Other obligations include severance pay which was not funded by the company, the due date of which is unknown.

ITEM 6. DIRECTORS, SENIOR MANAGEMENT AND EMPLOYEES**A. Directors and Senior Management**

The following table describes information about our directors and senior management as of June 20, 2007.

Name	Age	Position
Gad Goldstein	48	President and Chief Executive Officer
Naamit Salomon	43	Chief Financial Officer
Guy Bernstein	39	Chairman of the Board
Shimon Laor	38	Director
Tal Barnoach	44	Director
Hadas Gazit Kaiser	31	Director
Dr. Shlomo Nass	47	Director
Dr. Ronnie Vinkler (1)	61	Director
Ofer Lavie (1)	62	Director

(1) Outside director. See Item 6. Directors, Senior Management and Employees Board Practices Outside Directors; Audit Committee; Internal Auditor; Approval of Certain Transactions Under the Companies Law, below.

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Gad Goldstein was appointed our president in 1995 and has served as our chief executive officer since 2006. Mr. Goldstein is also a director of other companies within the Formula Group, including Matrix, Magic and Sapiens. Mr. Goldstein holds a BA degree in economics and a Masters degree in business administration, both from Tel Aviv University.

Naamit Salomon has served as our chief financial officer since 1997. Ms. Salomon also serves as a director of Magic and Sapiens. From 1990 through August 1997, Ms. Salomon was a controller of two large, privately held companies in the Formula Group. Ms. Salomon holds a BA degree in economics and business administration from Ben Gurion University and an LL.M. degree from the Bar-Ilan University.

Guy Bernstein has served as one of our directors since November 2006. Since December 2006, he has served as the chief executive officer of Emblaze, our controlling shareholder, a publicly-traded company listed on the AIM, the London Stock Exchange. From April 2004 to December 2006, Mr. Bernstein served as the chief financial officer of Emblaze and he has served as a director of Emblaze since April 2004. Prior thereto, Mr. Bernstein served as the chief financial and operations officer of Magic, a position he held since 1999. He joined Magic from Kost Forer Gabbay & Kasierer, a member of Ernst & Young Global, where he acted as senior manager from 1994 to 1997. Mr. Bernstein holds a B.A. degree in accounting and economics from Tel Aviv University and is a certified public accountant in Israel.

Shimon Laor has served as one of our directors since November 2006. He also served as a director of Emblaze and as its chief financial officer from 1995 to 2000. Since then, he has been engaged in private business initiatives. Mr. Laor also serves as a director of Orca Interactive Ltd. and Visual Defence Inc., partially-owned subsidiaries of Emblaze. Prior to joining Emblaze in August 1995, Mr. Laor served as an economist at the head office foreign currency division of the First International Bank of Israel. Mr. Laor holds a B.A. degree in economics and accounting from Tel Aviv University.

Tal Barnoach has served as one of our directors since November 2006. Since 1994, Mr. Barnoach has served as chairman and chief executive officer of S.E.A. Multimedia, a publicly-traded company listed on the AIM. In addition, he serves as the chief executive officer of BeInSync, a company he co-founded in 2002. Mr. Barnoach also serves as the executive vice chairman of zone IP of Emblaze. Since 1999, Mr. Barnoach has served as chairman of Orca Interactive Ltd.. From 2000 and until 2003, he served as the chairman of Icoognito and Dotomi. Mr. Barnoach holds a B.A. degree in economics from Tel Aviv University.

Hadas Gazit Kaiser has served as one of our directors since March 2007. Ms. Gazit Kaiser has served as the chief financial officer and finance director of Emblaze since December 2006. During 2005 and 2006, she served as the vice president, finance of Emblaze and the chief financial officer of Emblaze Mobile. From 2003 to 2005, Ms. Gazit Kaiser served as the budget control manager of TTI Team Telecom International Ltd., a NASDAQ-listed company. Prior thereto, Mrs. Gazit Kaiser acted as a manager at Kost, Forer Gabbay & Kasierer. Ms. Gazit Kaiser holds a B.A. degree in economics and accounting and an M.B.A. degree in finance, both from Tel Aviv University, and she is a certified public accountant in Israel.

Dr. Shlomo Nass has served as one of our directors since April 2003. Mr. Nass is the president of and a partner in I.G.B. Israel Global Business, an investment group. Mr. Nass performed various public duties and serves as a director of I.G.B., IRS-TKB International Consultants Ltd., Mivnei Taasiya Ltd., Ayalon Insurance Company Ltd., TAO, N.M.C. and Yuli Shukei Hon Ltd. Mr. Nass holds a B.Sc. degree in economics and accounting, an LL.B. degree, and a Ph.D degree in law, all from Bar-Ilan University. He is a certified public accountant in Israel and a member of the Israel Bar.

Dr. Ronnie Vinkler has served as one of our outside directors since March 2007. Mr. Vinkler is an independent business development and management analysis consultant. He has many years of experience in the Hi-tech industries, projects management and research and development. Dr. Vinkler also serves as a director of Mofet Israel Technology Fund Ltd. In 2002 and 2003, Mr. Vinkler served as general manager of Icom Mobile (Israel). From 2000 to 2002, he served as general manager of B.I.S. Advanced Software Solutions Ltd. Mr. Vinkler holds a B.Sc. degree in aeronautical engineering and industrial engineering and management from the Technion, Israel Institute of Technology, and a M.Sc. and Ph.D in aeronautical engineering from Caltech, California Institute of Technology.

Ofer Lavie has served as one of our outside directors since March 2007. Mr. Lavie is an independent financial business development consultant. From 1999 to 2005, Mr. Lavie served as the chief financial officer of Metalink Ltd., a publicly-traded company listed on the NASDAQ Global Market and the TASE. Mr. Lavie also serves as chairman of the international tax subcommittee of the CFO Forum and as a director of Yozma Pension Fund for Self Employed Ltd. and of Procognia Israel Ltd. Mr. Lavie holds a B.Sc. degree in economics from Tel Aviv University.

B. Compensation

In 2006, we paid to our directors and officers (nine persons) aggregate direct remuneration of approximately \$1.1 million. This amount includes amounts set aside or accrued to provide post-employment benefits.

This amount does not include the following:

amounts expended by us for automobiles made available to our officers;

expenses, including business travel, professional and business association dues and expenses, that we reimburse our officers for; and

other fringe benefits that companies in Israel commonly reimburse or pay to their officers.

The amount also includes payment of director's fees to our outside directors and Mr. Shlomo Nass. We compensate our outside directors in accordance with the regulations promulgated under the Israeli Companies Law, 1999, referred to as the Companies Law. We compensate Mr. Shlomo Nass in such amounts specified in the regulations.

Our employee directors do not receive fees for their services as directors. In 2006, we paid an aggregate amount of \$53,500 for post-employment benefits for our executive officers and directors. Under Israeli law, we are not required to disclose, and have not otherwise disclosed, the compensation of our senior management and directors on an individual basis.

We entered into written employment agreements with our executive officers pursuant to which, among other things, we pay them a monthly salary in an agreed amount. The salary is linked to the Israeli CPI. Each party may terminate the agreement upon 3 to 6 months prior notice. If we terminate any of these employment agreements, we will have to pay the usual severance pay required under Israeli law for all employees. Two of our executive officers are entitled to bonuses which aggregate approximately 2% of our consolidated net income exceeding \$10 million. These two executive officers are also entitled to compensation in the event of a sale of a certain subsidiary, such compensation to be calculated based on the net proceeds from the sale.

C. Board Practices

Pursuant to our articles of association, directors are elected at the annual general meeting of shareholders by a vote of the holders of a majority of the voting power represented at the meeting. Our board is comprised of 7 persons, of which the following three have been determined by the board to be independent within the meaning of the applicable NASDAQ requirements: Shlomo Nass, Ronnie Vinkler and Ofer Lavie. The board includes two outside directors mandated under Israeli law and subject to additional criteria to help ensure their independence. See *Outside Directors* below. Each director, except for the outside directors, holds office until the next annual general meeting of shareholders. Officers are appointed by our board of directors. For information regarding the employment agreements of our officers, see *Item 6. Directors, Senior Management and Employees Compensation*.

Companies trading on The NASDAQ Global Market are generally required to have a majority of their board members be independent. We are exempt from this requirement under the *controlled company* exemption because more than 50% of our voting power is held by Emblaze.

Outside Directors

Under the Companies Law, companies incorporated under the laws of Israel whose shares have been offered to the public in or outside of Israel, are required to appoint at least two outside directors. This law provides that a person may not be appointed as an outside director if the person or the person's relative, partner, employer or any entity under the person's control, has, as of the date of the person's appointment to serve as outside director, or had, during the two years preceding that date, any affiliation with the company or any entity controlling, controlled by or under common control with the 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.

No person may serve as an outside 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 outside director or may otherwise interfere with the person's ability to serve as an outside 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 outside director, all other directors are of the same gender, the outside director to be elected must be of the other gender. Outside directors are to be elected by a majority vote at a shareholders' meeting, provided that either:

the majority of shares voted at the meeting, including at least one-third of the shares of non-controlling shareholders voted at the meeting, vote in favor of election of the director; or

the total number of shares of non-controlling shareholders voted against the election of the director does not exceed one percent of the aggregate voting rights in the company.

Pursuant to the Companies Law, all outside directors must have financial and accounting expertise or professional qualifications, and at least one outside director must have financial and accounting expertise. The terms "financial and accounting expertise" and "professional qualifications" are defined in regulations promulgated under the Companies Law. Our audit committee member, Ronnie Vinkler, is considered to have the required professional qualifications and Shlomo Nass and Ofer Lavie have financial and accounting expertise.

The initial term of an outside director is three years and may be extended by the general meeting of shareholders, for an additional three years. In March 2007, Mr. Ronnie Vinkler and Mr. Ofer Lavie were appointed as our outside directors, each to hold office until February 2008. Under a recent amendment to the Israeli Companies Regulations (Alleviation for Public Companies Whose Shares are Listed on a Stock Exchange Outside of Israel) 2000, dual listed companies, like us, may re-appoint an outside director for additional three-year terms, above the maximum six-year term permitted under the Companies Law, if the audit committee and the board of directors confirm that due to the expertise and special contribution of the outside director to the work of the board and its committees, his re-appointment is in the best interests of the company.

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Each committee of a company's board of directors is required to include at least one outside director and the audit committee must include all the outside directors.

An outside director is entitled to compensation as provided in regulations promulgated under the Companies Law and is otherwise prohibited from receiving any compensation, directly or indirectly, in connection with services provided as an outside director.

Qualifications of Other Directors

Under the Companies Law, the board of directors of a publicly traded company is required to make a determination as to the minimum number of directors who must have financial and accounting expertise according to criteria that is defined in regulations promulgated under the Companies Law, effective as of January 2006. In accordance with the Companies Law, the determination of the board should be based on, among other things, the type of the company, its size, the volume and complexity of its activities and the number of directors. Based on the foregoing considerations, our board determined that the number of directors with financial and accounting expertise in our company shall not be less than one.

Audit Committee

The Companies Law requires public companies to appoint an audit committee, comprised of at least three directors, including all of the outside directors. The chairman of the board of directors, any director employed by or otherwise providing services to the company, and a controlling shareholder or any relative of a controlling shareholder, may not be a member of the audit committee.

In addition, under applicable NASDAQ rules, we are currently required to have at least three independent directors and to maintain an audit committee, whose members are independent of management. We have established an audit committee, consisting of our two outside directors, Ronnie Vinkler and Ofer Lavie, as well as Shlomo Nass. Each audit committee member qualifies as an independent director under the applicable NASDAQ rules and those of the SEC. The board has determined that each of Shlomo Nass and Ofer Lavie is an audit committee financial expert as defined by applicable SEC regulations. See Item 16. Audit Committee Financial Expert.

Under the Companies Law, the audit committee is responsible for overseeing the business management practices of the company in consultation with the company's internal auditor and the independent auditor, making recommendations to the board to improve such practices and approving related party transactions as required by the Companies Law. In accordance with the Sarbanes-Oxley Act and NASDAQ requirements, our audit committee is directly responsible for the appointment, compensation, retention and oversight of our independent auditors, subject to shareholder approval as required under Israeli law. In addition, the audit committee is responsible for assisting the board in monitoring our financial statements and the effectiveness of our internal controls. We have adopted a formal audit committee charter that we have implemented, embodying these responsibilities.

Internal Auditor

Under the Companies Law, the board of directors must appoint an internal auditor, nominated by the audit committee. The role of the internal auditor is to examine, among other matters, whether the company's actions comply with the law and orderly business procedure. Under the Companies Law, the internal auditor may be an employee of the company but not an office holder, or an interested party (*i.e.*, a holder of 5% or more of the voting rights in the company or of the issued share capital, the chief executive officer of the company or any of its directors, or a person who has the authority to appoint the company's chief executive officer or any of its directors), or a relative of an office holder or of an interested party. In addition, the company's independent auditor or its representative may not serve as the company's internal auditor.

Exculpation, Insurance and Indemnification of Directors and Officers

Under the Companies Law, an Israeli company may not exempt an office holder from liability with respect to a breach of his duty of loyalty, but may exempt in advance an office holder from his liability to the company, in whole or in part, with respect to a breach of his duty of care, provided, however, that such a breach is not related to a distribution of a dividend or any other distribution by the company.

Office Holders Insurance. Our articles of association provide that, subject to the provisions of the Companies Law, we may enter into a contract for the insurance of the liability of any of our office holders imposed on the office holder in respect of an act performed in his or her capacity as an office holder, with respect to:

- a breach of his duty of care to us or to another person;
- a breach of his duty of loyalty to us, provided that the office holder acted in good faith and had reasonable cause to assume that his act would not prejudice our interests; or
- a financial liability imposed upon him in favor of another person.

We have obtained an insurance policy covering the Formula Group's directors' and officers' liability. Our subsidiaries participate in the premium payments of the insurance, on a proportional basis. The total premium we paid during 2006 was approximately \$200,000.

Indemnification of Office Holders. Our articles of association provide that we may indemnify an office holder in respect of an obligation or expense imposed on or expended by an office holder in respect of an act performed in his capacity as an office holder as specified below:

- (i) a financial liability imposed on him in favor of another person by any judgment, including a settlement or an arbitrator's award approved by a court;

- (ii) reasonable litigation expenses, including attorney's fees, expended by the office holder as a result of an investigation or proceeding instituted against him by a competent authority, provided that such investigation or proceeding concluded without the filing of an indictment against him, and either (i) concluded without the imposition of any financial liability in lieu of criminal proceedings; or (ii) concluded with the imposition of a financial liability in lieu of criminal proceedings but relates to a criminal offense that does not require proof of criminal intent; and
- (iii) reasonable litigation expenses, including attorneys' fees, expended by the office holder or charged to him by a court, in proceedings instituted against him by another person, or in a criminal charge from which he was acquitted or in any criminal proceedings of a crime which does not require proof of criminal intent in which he was convicted.

We may undertake to indemnify an office holder as aforesaid, (a) prospectively, provided that in respect of (i) above, the undertaking is limited to categories of events that in the opinion of our board of directors are foreseeable in light of the company's operations at the time that the undertaking to indemnify is given, and for an amount or criteria that our board has determined as reasonable under the circumstances, and further provided that such events and amount or criteria are indicated in the indemnification undertaking, but in any event no more than 25% of Formula's shareholders equity according to its most recent financial statements as of the date of the actual payment of indemnification; and (b) retroactively.

Limitations on Exemption, Insurance and Indemnification. The Companies Law provides that a company may not indemnify an office holder, enter into an insurance contract which would provide coverage for any monetary liability, or exempt an office holder from liability, with respect to any of the following:

- a breach by the office holder of his duty of loyalty unless the office holder acted in good faith and had a reasonable basis to believe that the act would not prejudice the company;
- a breach by the office holder of his duty of care if the breach was done intentionally or recklessly, except for a breach that was made in negligence;
- any act or omission done with the intent to derive an illegal personal benefit; any fine levied against the office holder; or
- a counterclaim made by the company or in its name in connection with a claim against the company filed by the office holder.

In addition, under the Companies Law, indemnification of, and procurement of insurance coverage for, our office holders must be approved by our audit committee and our board of directors and, in specified circumstances, by our shareholders.

We have entered into an undertaking to indemnify our office holders in specified limited categories of events and in specified amounts, subject to the limitations set by the Companies Law and our articles of association, as described above. For more information, see Item 7.B. Related Party Transactions – Indemnification of Office Holders.

Approval of Certain Transactions Under the Companies Law

The Companies Law codifies the fiduciary duties that office holders, including directors and executive officers, owe to a company. An office holder's fiduciary duties consist of a duty of care and a duty of loyalty. The duty of loyalty includes (i) avoiding any conflict of interest between the office holder's position in the company and his personal affairs, (ii) avoiding any competition with the company, (iii) avoiding exploiting any business opportunity of the company in order to receive personal advantage for himself or others, and (iv) revealing to the company any information or documents relating to the company's affairs which the office holder has received due to his position as an office holder. Each person listed in the table under Directors and Senior Management above is an office holder. Under the Companies Law, arrangements regarding the compensation of directors require the approval of the audit committee, the board of directors and shareholder approval.

The Companies Law requires that an office holder of a company promptly disclose any personal interest that he or she may have and all related material information known to him or her, in connection with any existing or proposed transaction by the company. In addition, if the transaction is an extraordinary transaction as defined under the Companies Law, the office holder must also disclose any personal interest held by the office holder's spouse, siblings, parents, grandparents, descendants, spouse's descendants and the spouses of any of the foregoing. In addition, the office holder must also disclose any interest held by any corporation in which the office holder owns 5% or more of the share capital, is a director or general manager or in which he or she has the right to appoint at least one director or the general manager. An extraordinary transaction is defined as a transaction other than in the ordinary course of business, otherwise than on market terms, or that is likely to have a material impact on the company's profitability, assets or liabilities.

Under the Companies Law, after the office holder complies with the disclosure requirements described above, only board approval is required for any transaction which is not an extraordinary transaction, unless the articles of association of the company provide otherwise, and provided the transaction is not adverse to the company's interest. If the transaction is an extraordinary transaction, the company must receive any approval stipulated by the articles of association, the approval of the company's audit committee and the approval of the board of directors, as well as, under certain circumstances, approval by a meeting of the shareholders of the company. An office holder who has a personal interest in a matter which 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 the majority of the board members or members of the audit committee, as applicable, have a personal interest in such matter and in such case, the matter should also be approved by the shareholders of the company.

The Companies Law applies the same disclosure requirements to a controlling shareholder of a public company, which includes a shareholder that holds 25% or more of the voting rights in the company if no other shareholder owns more than 50% of the voting rights in the company. Extraordinary transactions with a controlling shareholder or in which a controlling shareholder has a personal interest, and the terms of compensation of a controlling shareholder or its relative who is an office holder or an employee of the company, require the approval of the audit committee, the board of directors and the shareholders of the company. The shareholder approval must include at least one-third of the shareholders who have no personal interest in the transaction and are voting on the subject matter or, alternatively, the total shareholdings of those who have no personal interest in the transaction who vote against the transaction must not represent more than one percent of the voting rights in the company. In certain cases provided in regulations promulgated under the Companies Law, shareholder approval is not required.

The approvals of the board of directors and shareholders is required for a private placement of securities (or a series of related private placements during a 12-month period or that are part of one continuous transaction or transactions conditioned upon each other) in which:

the securities issued represent at least 20% of the company's actual voting power prior to the issuance of such securities, and such issuance increases the relative holdings of a 5% shareholder or causes any person to become a 5% shareholder, and the consideration in the transaction (or a portion thereof) is not in cash or in securities listed on a recognized stock exchange, or is not at a fair market value; or

a person would become, as a result of such transaction, a controlling shareholder of the company.

D. Employees

We have approximately 5,960 full-time employees, of whom approximately 5,150 are software professionals. In 2005, we had approximately 4,660 full-time employees, of whom approximately 4,100 were software professionals. In 2004, we had approximately 4,240 full-time employees, of whom approximately 3,700 were software professionals. The increase in the number of employees in 2006 compared to 2005 related primarily to the increase in the number of employees in Matrix and nextSource. The increase in the number of employees in 2005 compared to 2004 stems from an increase in the number of employees of members of the group as a result of the growth in their activities, in particular Matrix and nextSource.

With respect to our employees in Israel, we are subject to various Israeli labor laws and labor practices, and to administrative orders extending certain provisions of collective bargaining agreements between the Histadrut (Israel's General Federation of Labor) and the Coordinating Bureau of Economic Organizations (the Israeli federation of employers' organizations) to all private sector employees. For example, mandatory cost of living adjustments, which compensate Israeli employees for a portion of the increase in the Israeli consumer price index, are determined on a nationwide basis. Israeli law also requires the payment of severance benefits upon the termination, retirement or death of an employee. We meet this requirement by contributing on an ongoing basis towards managers' insurance funds that combine pension, insurance and, if applicable, severance pay benefits. In addition, Israeli employers and employees are required to pay specified percentages of wages to the National Insurance Institute, which is similar to the United States Social Security Administration. Other provisions of Israeli law or regulation govern matters such as the length of the workday, minimum wages, other terms of employment and restrictions on discrimination. We are also subject to the labor laws and regulations of other jurisdictions in the world where we have employees.

E. Share Ownership

As of June 20, 2007, none of our directors and officers had a share ownership in our company, nor did they hold options to purchase shares.

Arrangements Involving the Issue or Grant of Options to Purchase Shares

Formula has no option plan or arrangement which is currently in effect for involving its employees in the share capital of the company.

Our operating subsidiaries generally have share option plans pursuant to which qualified directors, employees and consultants may be granted options for the purchase of securities in these subsidiaries. In addition, these subsidiaries may from time to time grant options to third parties as part of a business transaction.

ITEM 7. MAJOR SHAREHOLDERS AND RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS**A. Major Shareholders**

The following table presents information regarding the ownership of our ordinary shares at June 20, 2007 by each person known to us to be the beneficial owner of more than 5% of our ordinary shares based on information provided to us by the holders or disclosed in public filings with the SEC. None of the holders of the ordinary shares listed in this table have voting rights different from other holders of our ordinary shares. Except where we have indicated otherwise, we believe, based on information furnished by these owners, that the beneficial owners of our shares listed below have sole investment and voting power with respect to the shares.

Name and Address	Shares Beneficially Owned	Percent of Class (1)
Emblaze Ltd.(2)	6,613,200	50.1%
Menora Mivtachim Holdings Ltd.(3)	984,111	7.5%
Clal Insurance Enterprises Holdings Ltd. (4)	707,630	5.4%

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- (1) Ordinary shares deemed beneficially owned by virtue of the right of any person or group to acquire these ordinary shares within 60 days of June 20, 2007, are treated as outstanding only for the purposes of determining the percent owned by this person or group. Percentages in the above table are based on 13,200,000 ordinary shares outstanding as of June 20, 2007.
 - (2) In November 2006, Emblaze Ltd., referred to as Emblaze, purchased from FIMGold LP all of its shareholdings in Formula, *i.e.* 33.4% of our outstanding share capital. Since then and until June 20, 2007, Emblaze purchased additional shares of Formula in the open market and in privately negotiated transactions, bringing its holdings in Formula to 50.1% as of June 20, 2007. Emblaze is a public company traded on the AIM. The major shareholders of Emblaze, based on publicly available and other information (*i.e.*, persons that hold 5% or more of the share capital of the Emblaze) are Naftali Shani, the chairman of the board of directors of Emblaze (who holds approximately 13.81% of the outstanding share capital of Emblaze) and Eli Reifman, vice-chairman of the board of directors of Emblaze (who holds approximately 9.43% of the outstanding share capital of Emblaze).
 - (3) Menora Mivtachim Holdings Ltd. is a holding company publicly-traded on the TASE. 63.56% of Menora Mivtachim Holdings' outstanding shares are held, directly and indirectly, by Menachem Gurevitch, and 36.44% is held by the public.
 - (4) Clal Insurance Enterprises Holdings Ltd. is publicly traded on the TASE. The controlling shareholder of Clal Insurance is IDB Development Corporation Ltd. (51.2%) and Bank Hapoalim Ltd. holds a 14.1% interest in Clal Insurance.

As of June 20, 2007, 13,200,000 ordinary shares were issued and outstanding, excluding 24,780 ordinary shares that we purchased during 2002. On June 20, 2007, we had approximately 4 shareholders of record. All of our ordinary shares have equal voting rights. However, under applicable Israeli law, the shares we hold have no voting rights and, therefore, are excluded from the number of our outstanding shares.

As of June 20, 2007, 390,446 ADSs were issued and outstanding pursuant to a depositary agreement with The Bank of New York, representing 390,446 of our ordinary shares. As of that date, there were approximately 17 registered holders of ADSs in the United States.

B. Related Party Transactions

Transactions between Formula and Formula Vision

In connection with the exercise by Formula Vision in November 2001 of an option to purchase from Formula its entire interest in Formula's privately held companies, Formula Vision issued to Formula, in December 2001, a series of 5-year debentures of \$58.9 million in the aggregate, linked to the Israeli CPI and bearing interest at an annual rate of 5%. On March 31, 2002, we lent to Formula Vision an additional \$19.4 million in consideration for a series of debentures with similar terms of the debentures issued in December 2001.

In January 2004, Formula Vision issued to Formula 38,000,000 shares representing 59.4% of Formula Vision's outstanding share capital in exchange for \$35 million of the amount of the debentures. The price per share reflected the average closing market price of Formula Vision's shares on the TASE during the 30 days preceding the date of approval of the transaction by Formula's board of directors.

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In December 2005, the general meeting of shareholders approved an amendment to the debentures pursuant to which the repayments due in 2005 and 2006 would be deferred to December 31, 2006, provided, however, that the amount of cash and cash equivalents that Formula Vision holds does not exceed the amount of its bank loans (including the amount of guarantees made by Formula Vision to banks in relation to loans granted to its subsidiaries). In 2005, such loans exceeded the amount of cash and cash equivalents of Formula Vision. On December 31, 2006, Formula Vision paid approximately \$51 million to us, as a full repayment of the principal of the debentures and interest accrued thereon. For more information about the amendment of the debentures, see Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects Liquidity and Capital Resources Related Party Transactions Transactions between Us and Formula Vision.

Indemnification of Office Holders

In December 2005, the general meeting of shareholders approved the grant of new indemnification letters to our office holders following the amendment of the Companies Law adopted in March 2005 and the changes in our articles of association approved by the general meeting in December 2005.

The new indemnification letters provide, among other things, that we will indemnify each of our office holders to the maximum extent permitted by our articles of association. Advance payments for coverage of legal expenses in criminal proceedings will be required to be repaid by our office holders to the company if such office holder is found guilty of a crime which requires proof of criminal intent, or if it is determined that the office holder is not lawfully entitled to such indemnification.

All of the indemnification letters granted to our office holders are identical, including indemnification letters granted to office holders who are or may be considered controlling persons under the Companies Law.

The indemnification is limited to the expenses and matters detailed in the indemnification letters insofar as they result from the office holder's actions which includes, among other things, the following matters: the offering of securities by us to the public or to private investors, the offer by us to purchase securities from the public, private investors or other holders, whether pursuant to a prospectus, agreement, tender or any other proceeding; occurrences resulting from being a public company, or from the fact that our securities were offered to the public and traded on the NASDAQ and on the TASE, and occurrences in connection with investments.

Our undertaking for indemnification is limited to up to 25% of our shareholders' equity as it appears in our latest financial statements known at the date of indemnification.

Our undertaking for indemnification shall not apply to a liability incurred as a result of any of the following:

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- (i) a breach by the office holder of his or her duty of loyalty, unless the office holder acted in good faith and had a reasonable basis to believe that the act would not prejudice the company;
- (ii) a breach by the office holder of his or her duty of care if the breach was done intentionally or recklessly;
- (iii) any act or omission done with the intent to derive an illegal personal benefit; or
- (iv) any fine levied against the office holder.

We shall not be required to indemnify an office holder, if the office holder, or anyone on its behalf, already received payment in respect of a liability subject to indemnification, under an effective insurance coverage or an effective indemnification arrangement with a third party, provided, however, that if such payment made to the office holder does not cover the entire liability subject to the indemnification, we shall indemnify the office holder in respect of the difference between the amount paid to the office holder and the liability subject to the indemnification.

Office Holders Insurance

We have obtained an insurance policy covering the Formula Group's directors' and officers' liability. Our subsidiaries participate in the premium payments of the insurance, on a proportional basis. The total premium Formula paid during 2006 was approximately \$200,000.

Other Transactions

From time to time, in our ordinary course of business, we engage in transactions with our subsidiaries and affiliates. We believe that these agreements are made on an arms' length basis upon terms and conditions no less favorable to us, our subsidiaries and affiliates, as we could obtain from unaffiliated third parties. If we engage with our subsidiaries and affiliates in transactions which are not in the ordinary course of business, we receive the approvals required under the Companies Law. These approvals include audit committee approval, board approval and, in certain circumstances, shareholder approval. See Item 6.C. Board Practices.

C. Interests of Experts and Counsel

Not applicable.

ITEM 8. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

A. Consolidated Statements and Other Financial Information

Financial Statements

Our consolidated financial statements and other financial information are incorporated herein by reference to Item 18. Financial Statements below.

Legal Proceedings

We are not involved in any proceedings in which any of our directors, members of our senior management or any of our affiliates is either a party adverse to us or to our subsidiaries or has a material interest adverse to us or to our subsidiaries. We are also not involved in any legal proceedings which may have, or have had in the recent past, significant effects on our financial position or profitability, except as described below.

In July 2003, a former Liraz shareholder filed an application with the Tel Aviv Jaffa District Court to approve a claim filed by him against BluePhoenix, as a class action. The claim relates to the acquisition of Liraz shares, which BluePhoenix completed in March 2003. The shareholder alleges that the share price BluePhoenix paid to Liraz's shareholders in the tender offer and in a subsequent mandatory purchase was lower than the fair price of Liraz shares. The maximum amount of the claim is approximately \$7.3 million in the aggregate. Under Israeli law, the court's approval is required for the plaintiff to represent all of the shareholders of Liraz who sold their shareholdings to us pursuant to the tender offer and the mandatory acquisition. The plaintiff has applied for such approval in the lawsuit. Based on BluePhoenix's analysis of the statement of claim, including an evaluation of the fair value of the Liraz shares, and the price paid for Liraz in a previous transaction immediately prior to the tender offer, we believe that the allegations against BluePhoenix in this proceeding are without merit and intend to vigorously defend the claim and contest the allegations made therein.

Dividend policy

In December 2006, Formula distributed to its shareholders a dividend consisting of 36,696,000 shares of Formula Vision held by Formula and representing approximately 57% of the outstanding share capital of Formula Vision. Formula Vision shares were distributed at a ratio of 2.78 shares of Formula Vision for every one outstanding ordinary share of Formula, prior to withholding taxes.

In June 2005, Formula distributed to its shareholders a cash dividend in the amount of approximately \$4 per ordinary share, or approximately \$50.2 million in the aggregate.

Under Formula's dividend policy adopted by its board of directors, sums that are not planned to be used for investments in the near future, will be distributed to the shareholders as a cash dividend, to the extent that our performance allows such distribution.

B. Significant Changes

Except for the sale of BluePhoenix shares consummated in June 2007 and as otherwise disclosed in this annual report, there has been no material change in our financial position since December 31, 2006.

ITEM 9. THE OFFER AND LISTING**A. Offer and Listing Details***Price Range of Ordinary Shares*

The following table sets forth the high and low closing price for our ordinary shares on the TASE, for the periods indicated. The exchange rate reported by the Bank of Israel on June 20, 2007 was NIS 4.187 = \$1.00.

Period	Closing Price Per Share	
	High	Low
2002	75.80	40.12
2003	79.40	34.03
2004	98.40	61.83
2005	89.65	46.84
First Quarter	89.65	74.75
Second Quarter	85.53	51.10
Third Quarter	59.40	49.41
Fourth Quarter	53.50	46.84
2006	60.15	39.99
First Quarter	50.92	46.74
Second Quarter	60.15	46.00
Third Quarter	51.01	39.99
Fourth Quarter	59.12	40.16
December	59.12	51.50
2007		
First Quarter	56.86	49.12
January	52.12	49.12
February	56.86	51.04
March	54.02	51.70
April	55.93	54.40
May	60.61	55.33
June (through June 20)	59.52	56.50

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Price Range of American Depositary Shares

The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, the high and low closing sale prices for the ADSs, as reported by the NASDAQ National Market.

Period	Closing Price Per Share	
	High	Low
2002	16.92	8.16
2003	18.05	6.71
2004	22.08	13.44
2005	20.44	11.00
First Quarter	20.44	16.92
Second Quarter	11.34	19.95
Third Quarter	10.90	13.38
Fourth Quarter	9.95	11.00
2006	14.00	9.15
First Quarter	11.38	9.80
Second Quarter	13.50	10.00
Third Quarter	11.76	9.15
Fourth Quarter	14.00	9.40
December	14.00	12.10
2007		
First Quarter	12.99	11.43
January	12.72	11.43
February	12.99	11.90
March	12.80	12.20
April	13.98	12.84
May	15.27	13.20
June (through June 20)	14.42	13.55

B. Plan of Distribution

Not applicable.

C. Markets

Since our initial public offering in 1991, our ordinary shares have been traded in Israel on the TASE under the symbol FORT. No U.S. trading market exists for the ordinary shares. Since October 1997, our ADSs have been traded on the NASDAQ National Market, under the symbol FORTY.

D. Selling Shareholders

Not applicable.

E. Dilution

Not applicable.

F. Expenses of the Issue

Not applicable.

ITEM 10. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

A. Share Capital

Not applicable.

B. Memorandum and Articles of Association

We are registered with the Israeli Companies Register under the number 52-003669-0. Our objects are specified in our memorandum of association. These objects include:

operating within the field of informational and computer systems;

providing management, consulting and sale services for computers, computer equipment, software for computers and for information systems;

the business of systems analysis, systems programming and computer programming; and

establishing facilities for instruction and training for computers and digital systems.

Description of Our Share Capital

Our company share capital consists of ordinary shares. Our articles of association do not restrict in any way the ownership of our ordinary shares by non-residents, except that these restrictions may exist with respect to citizens of countries which are in a state of war with Israel.

Dividend and Liquidation Rights

Our board of directors is authorized to declare dividends, subject to the provisions of the Companies Law. Dividends on our ordinary shares may be paid only out of profits and other surplus, as defined in the Companies Law, as of the end date of the most recent financial statements or as accrued over a period of two years, whichever is higher. Alternatively, if we do not have sufficient profits or other surplus, then permission to effect a distribution can be granted by order of an Israeli court. In any event, our board of directors is authorized to declare dividends, provided there is no reasonable concern that the dividend will prevent us from satisfying our existing and foreseeable obligations as they become due. Dividends may be paid in cash or in kind. We may invest or use for our own benefit all unclaimed dividends. If dividends remain unclaimed for seven years from the date we declared the dividend they lapse and revert back to us. Our board of directors can cause us to pay the dividend to a holder who would have been entitled if the dividend had not reverted back to us. In case of liquidation, after satisfying liabilities to creditors, our assets will be distributed to the holders of ordinary shares in proportion to their holdings. This right may be affected by the grant of a preferential dividend or distribution rights to the holders of a class of shares with preferential rights that may be authorized in the future. Under the Companies Law, the declaration of a dividend does not require the approval of the shareholders of the company, unless the company's articles of association require otherwise. Our articles of association provide that our board of directors may declare and pay dividends without any further action of our shareholders.

Redemption Provisions

In accordance with our articles of association, we may issue redeemable shares and accordingly redeem those shares.

Voting, Shareholder Meetings and Resolutions

Holders of our ordinary shares have one vote for each ordinary share held on all matters submitted to the vote of shareholders. These voting rights may be affected by the grant of any special voting rights to the holders of a class of shares with preferential rights that may be authorized in the future.

We must hold an annual general meeting once a year with a maximum period of fifteen months between the meetings. All other meetings of shareholders other than annual general meetings are considered special general meetings. Our board of directors may call a special general meeting whenever it decides it is appropriate. In addition, shareholders representing 5% of the outstanding share capital may require the board of directors to call a special general meeting. The quorum required for a general meeting of shareholders consists of two or more holders present in person or by proxy who hold or represent at least 25% of the voting power. A meeting adjourned for a lack of a quorum generally is adjourned to the same day in the following week at the same time and place or any time and place as the chairman of the meeting may decide with the consent of the holders of a majority of the voting power represented at the meeting in person or by proxy and voting on the question of adjournment. At the reconvened meeting, if a quorum is not present within half an hour from the time appointed for holding the meeting, the required quorum will consist of two shareholders present in person or by proxy.

Under the Companies Law, unless otherwise provided in the articles of association or applicable law, all resolutions of the shareholders require a simple majority, except in certain circumstances provided for under the Israeli law, which require a majority of at least 75% of the shares present at the meeting.

Shareholder Duties

Under the Companies Law, a shareholder has a duty to act in good faith towards the company in which he holds shares and towards other shareholders and to refrain from abusing his power in the company including voting in the general meeting of shareholders on:

- any amendment to the articles of association;
- an increase of the company's authorized share capital;
- a merger; or
- approval of some of the acts and transactions which require shareholder approval.

A shareholder has the general duty to refrain from depriving rights of other shareholders. Any controlling shareholder, any shareholder who knows that it possesses the power to determine the outcome of a shareholder vote and any shareholder that, under the provisions of the articles of association, has the power to appoint an office holder in the company, is under a duty to act in fairness towards the company. The rules pertaining to a breach of contract apply to a breach of the duty to act in fairness, *mutatis mutandis*, bringing into account the shareholder's position in the company. The Companies Law does not describe the substance of this duty.

Transfer of Shares

Fully paid ordinary shares are issued in registered form and may be freely transferred under our articles of association unless the transfer is restricted or prohibited by another instrument.

Modification of Class Rights

Under our articles of association, the rights attached to any class unless otherwise provided by the terms of the class including voting, rights to dividends and the like, may be varied by adoption of the necessary amendment to the articles of association, provided that the affected shareholders approve the change by a class meeting in which a simple majority of the voting power of the class represented at the meeting and voting on the matter approves the change.

Election of Directors

Our ordinary shares do not have cumulative voting rights in the election of directors. As a result, the holders of ordinary shares that represent more than 50% of the voting power represented at a shareholders meeting have the power to elect all of our directors, other than the outside directors which are appointed by a special majority of shareholders. For a summary of those provisions in our articles of association with respect to the directors, see Item 6. Directors, Senior Management and Employees.

Anti-Takeover Provisions; Mergers and Acquisitions Under Israeli Law

Mergers

The Companies Law permits merger transactions if approved by each party's board of directors and shareholders. In determining whether the required majority has approved the merger in the event of cross ownership between the merging companies, namely, if the merging company's shares are held by the other party to the merger, or by any person holding at least 25% of the means of control of the other party to the merger, then a vote against the merger by holders of the majority of the shares present and voting, excluding shares held by the other party to the merger or by such person, or anyone acting on behalf of either of them, including any of their affiliates, is sufficient to reject the merger transaction. In the event that the merger transaction has not been approved by the special majority described above, the holders of at least 25% of the voting rights of such company may apply to the court for approval of the merger. The court may approve the merger if it is found that the merger is fair and reasonable, taking into account the value of the parties to the merger and the consideration offered to the shareholders. Upon the request of a creditor of either party to the proposed merger, the court may delay or prevent the merger. A merger may not be consummated unless at least 50 days have passed from the time that a proposal for approval of the merger has been filed with the Israeli Registrar of Companies and 30 days have passed from the date of the approval of the shareholders of the merging companies.

The Companies Law further provides that the foregoing approval requirements will not apply to shareholders of a wholly-owned subsidiary in a rollup merger transaction, or to the shareholders of the acquirer if:

the transaction does not involve an amendment to the acquirer's memorandum or articles of association;

the transaction does not contemplate the issuance of more than 25% of the voting rights of the acquirer which would result in any shareholder becoming a controlling shareholder; and

there is no cross ownership of shares of the merging companies, as described above.

Tender Offers

The Companies Law provides that an acquisition of shares of 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 rights in the company. This rule does not apply if there is already another holder of 25% or more of the voting rights in the company. 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 rights of the company, if there is no other holder of more than 45% of the voting rights of the company.

The foregoing provisions do not apply to:

a private placement in which the company's shareholders approved such holder owning 25% or more of the voting rights in the company (if there is no other shareholder that holds 25% or more of the voting rights in the company); or more than 45% of the voting rights in the company (if there is no other shareholder that holds 45% or more of the voting rights in the company); or

a purchase from an existing holder of 25% or more of the voting rights in the company that results in another person becoming a holder of 25% or more of the voting rights in the company or a purchase from an existing holder of more than 45% of the voting rights in the company that results in another person becoming a holder of more than 45% of the voting rights in the company.

Regulations adopted under the Companies Law provide that these tender offer requirements do not apply to companies whose shares are listed for trading outside of Israel if, according to the law in the country in which the shares are traded, including the rules and regulations of the stock exchange on which the shares are traded, there is either a limitation on acquisition of any level of control of the company, or the acquisition of any level of control requires the purchaser to do so by means of a tender offer to the public.

The Companies Law also provides that if following any acquisition of shares, the acquirer holds 90% or more of the company's shares or of a class of shares, the acquisition must be made by means of a tender offer for all the target company's shares or all the shares of the class, as applicable. An acquirer who wishes to eliminate all minority shareholders must do so by way of a tender offer and acquire 95% of all shares not held by or for the benefit of the acquirer before the acquisition. If, however, the tender offer to acquire 95% is not successful, the acquirer may not acquire shares tendered if by doing so the acquirer would own more than 90% of the shares of the target company.

C. Material Contracts

We consider the sale of our shareholdings of BluePhoenix and the transactions with Formula Vision as material contracts. For more information about these transactions, see Item 4. Information on the Company History and Development Capital Expenditures and Divestitures.

D. Exchange Controls

Under current Israeli regulations, we may pay dividends or other distributions in respect of our ordinary shares either in non-Israeli or Israeli currencies. If we make these payments in Israeli currency, they will be freely transferred in non-Israeli currencies at the rate of exchange prevailing at the time of conversion. We expect therefore, that dividends, if any, that we pay to holders of ADSs, will be paid in dollars, net of conversion expenses of the depositary, the Bank of New York and Israeli income taxes. Because exchange rates between the NIS and the dollar fluctuate continuously, a U.S. shareholder will be subject to the risk of currency fluctuations between the date when we declare NIS-denominated dividends and the date when we pay them in NIS. See Item 3. Key Information Risk Factors.

Non-residents of Israel may freely hold and trade our ADSs or ordinary shares pursuant to the general permit issued under the Israeli Currency Control Law, 1978. Neither our articles of association nor the laws of the State of Israel restrict in any way the ownership of our ordinary shares by non-residents, except that these restrictions may exist with respect to citizens of countries which are in a state of war with Israel.

E. Taxation

Israeli Taxation

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

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

Tax Consequences Regarding Disposition of Our ADSs or Ordinary Shares

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

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

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

Taxes Applicable to Dividends

Nonresidents of Israel are generally subject to Israeli income tax on the receipt of dividends paid on our ADSs or ordinary shares at the rate of 20%, or 15% for dividends or income generated by an Approved Enterprise, which tax will be withheld by the company paying the dividend, unless a different rate is provided in a treaty between Israel and the shareholder's country of residence.

However, the tax rate on dividends paid to a substantial shareholder (which is someone who alone, or together with another person, holds, directly or indirectly, at least 10% in one or all of any of the means of control in the corporation) is 25%.

Under Israeli tax law, a distribution of dividends from income attributable to an Approved Enterprise will be subject to tax in Israel at the rate of 15%, which is withheld and paid by the company paying the dividend, if the dividend is distributed during the benefits period (as defined in the Investment Law) or within the following 12 years (but the 12-year limitation does not apply to a Foreign Investors Company). Any distribution of dividends from income that is not attributable to an Approved Enterprise after January 1, 2006, will be subject to tax in Israel at the rate of 20%.

Under the U.S.-Israel Tax Treaty, the maximum rate of tax withheld in Israel on dividends paid to a holder of our ADSs or ordinary shares who is a U.S. resident (within the meaning of the U.S.-Israel Tax Treaty) is 25%. However, dividends paid from income derived from our Approved Enterprise are subject to withholding at the rate of 15%, although we cannot assure you that we will designate the profits that are being distributed in a way that will reduce shareholders' tax liability according to the U.S.-Israel Tax Treaty. Furthermore, the maximum rate of withholding tax on dividends not generated by our Approved Enterprise, that are paid to a U.S. corporation holding 10% or more of our outstanding voting capital during the part of the tax year that precedes the date of the payment of the dividend and during the whole of its prior tax year, is 12.5%. This reduced rate will not apply if more than 25% of our gross income consists of interest or dividends, other than dividends or interest received from a subsidiary corporation of which the company owns 50% or more of the outstanding voting shares.

A nonresident of Israel who receives dividends with respect to which tax was fully paid is generally exempt from the duty to file returns in Israel in respect of such income, provided such income was not derived from a business conducted in Israel by the taxpayer and the taxpayer has no other taxable sources of income in Israel.

United States Federal Income Tax Considerations

Subject to the limitations described herein, this discussion summarizes certain material United States federal income tax consequences of the purchase, ownership and disposition of our ordinary shares or ADSs to a United States holder. A United States holder is a holder of our ordinary shares or ADSs who is:

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

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

an estate, the income of which is subject to United States federal income tax regardless of its source; or

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

Unless otherwise specifically indicated, this discussion does not consider the United States tax consequences to a person that is not a United States holder (a non-United States holder) and considers only United States holders that will own the ordinary shares or ADSs as capital assets.

This discussion is based on current provisions of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the Code), current and proposed Treasury Regulations promulgated under the Code and administrative and judicial interpretations of the Code, all as currently in effect and all of which are subject to change, possibly with retroactive effect. This discussion does not address all aspects of United States federal income taxation that may be relevant to any particular United States holder based on the United States holder's individual circumstances. In particular, this discussion does not address the United States federal income tax consequences to United States holders who are broker-dealers or who own, directly, indirectly or constructively, 10% or more of our outstanding voting shares, United States holders holding the ordinary shares or ADSs as part of a hedging, straddle or conversion transaction, United States holders whose functional currency is not the United States dollar, insurance companies, tax-exempt organizations, financial institutions, financial service entities, persons who acquired their shares upon the exercise of employee stock options or otherwise as compensation, real estate investment trusts, regulated investment companies, grantor trusts, individual retirement and tax-deferred accounts, certain former citizens or long-term residents of the United States and persons subject to the alternative minimum tax, who may be subject to special rules not discussed below. Additionally, the tax treatment of persons who are, or hold the ordinary shares or ADSs through, a partnership or other pass-through entity is not considered, nor is the possible application of United States federal estate or gift taxes or any aspect of state, local or non-United States tax laws.

You are advised to consult your tax advisor with respect to the specific United States federal, state, local and foreign income tax consequences to you of purchasing, holding or disposing of our ordinary shares or ADSs.

Taxation of Distributions on the Ordinary Shares or ADSs

Subject to the discussion below under Tax Consequences if We Are a Passive Foreign Investment Company, a distribution paid by us with respect to the ordinary shares or ADSs to a United States holder will be treated as dividend income to the extent that the distribution does not exceed our current and accumulated earnings and profits, as determined for United States federal income tax purposes. The amount of the distribution with respect to the ordinary shares or ADSs will equal the amount of cash and the fair market value of any property distributed and will also include the amount of any Israeli taxes withheld, as described above under Israeli Taxation. Dividends that are received by United States holders that are individuals, estates or trusts will be taxed at the rate applicable to long-term capital gains (a maximum rate of 15% through taxable years beginning on or before December 31, 2010), provided that such dividends meet the requirements of qualified dividend income. For this purpose, qualified dividend income generally includes dividends paid by a foreign corporation if certain holding period and other requirements are met and either (a) the stock of the foreign corporation with respect to which the dividends are paid is readily tradable on an established securities market in the United States (e.g., the NASDAQ Global Market) or (b) the foreign corporation is eligible for benefits of a comprehensive income tax treaty with the United States which includes an information exchange program and is determined to be satisfactory by the United States Secretary of the Treasury. The United States Internal Revenue Service (IRS) has determined that the United States-Israel income tax treaty is satisfactory for this purpose. Dividends that fail to meet such requirements, and dividends received by corporate United States holders, are taxed at ordinary income rates. No dividend received by a United States holder will be a qualified dividend (1) if the United States holder held the ordinary share or ADS with respect to which the dividend was paid for less than 61 days during the 121-day period beginning on the date that is 60 days before the ex-dividend date with respect to such dividend, excluding for this purpose, under the rules of Code Section 246(c), any period during which the United States holder has an option to sell, is under a contractual obligation to sell, has made (and not closed) a short sale of, is the grantor of a deep-in-the-money or otherwise nonqualified option to buy, or has otherwise diminished its risk of loss by holding other positions with respect to, such ordinary share or ADS (or substantially identical securities); or (2) to the extent that the United States holder is under an obligation (pursuant to a short sale or otherwise) to make related payments with respect to positions in property substantially similar or related to the ordinary share or ADS with respect to which the dividend is paid. If we were to be a passive foreign investment company (as such term is defined in the Code), or PFIC, for any taxable year, dividends paid on our ordinary shares or ADSs in such year or in the following taxable year would not be qualified dividends. See the discussion below regarding our PFIC status under Tax Consequences if We Are a Passive Foreign Investment Company. In addition, a non-corporate United States holder will be able to take a qualified dividend into account in determining its deductible investment interest (which is generally limited to its net investment income) only if it elects to do so; in such case the dividend income will be taxed at ordinary income rates.

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

Dividends paid by us in NIS generally will be included in the income of United States holders at the dollar amount of the dividend (including any Israeli taxes withheld therefrom), based upon the spot rate of exchange in effect on the date the distribution is received. United States holders will have a tax basis in NIS for United States federal income tax purposes equal to that dollar value. A United States holder that converts a dividend paid in NIS into United States dollars subsequent to receipt will have foreign exchange gain or loss arising from exchange rate fluctuations, which will generally be taxable as United States source ordinary income or loss.

Subject to the limitations set forth in the Code and the Treasury Regulations thereunder, United States holders may elect to claim as a foreign tax credit against their United States federal income tax liability the Israeli income tax withheld from dividends received in respect of the ordinary shares or ADSs. The limitations on claiming a foreign tax credit include, among others, computation rules under which foreign tax credits allowable with respect to specific classes of income cannot exceed the United States federal income taxes otherwise payable with respect to each such class of income. In this regard, dividends paid by us generally will be foreign source passive income for U.S. foreign tax credit purposes or, in the case of a financial services entity, financial services income (and for the tax years beginning after December 31, 2006 as general category income). United States holders that do not elect to claim a foreign tax credit may instead claim a deduction for the Israeli income tax withheld if they itemize deductions. The rules relating to foreign tax credits are complex, and you should consult your tax advisor to determine whether and to what extent you would be entitled to this credit. A United States holder will be denied a foreign tax credit for Israeli income tax withheld from a dividend received on the ordinary shares or ADSs (i) if the United States holder has not held the ordinary shares or ADSs for at least 16 days of the 31-day period beginning on the date which is 15 days before the ex-dividend date with respect to such dividend or (ii) to the extent the United States holder is under an obligation to make related payments with respect to positions in substantially similar or related property. Any days during which a United States holder has substantially diminished its risk of loss on the ordinary shares or ADSs are not counted toward meeting the required 16-day holding period. Distribution of current or accumulated earnings and profits generally will be foreign source passive income for United States foreign tax credit purposes.

Taxation of the Disposition of the Ordinary Shares or ADSs

Subject to the discussion below under Tax Consequences if We Are a Passive Foreign Investment Company, upon the sale, exchange or other disposition of our ordinary shares or ADSs, a United States holder will recognize capital gain or loss in an amount equal to the difference between the amount realized on the disposition and the United States holder's tax basis in the ordinary shares or ADSs. The gain or loss recognized on the disposition will be long-term capital gain or loss if the United States holder held the ordinary shares or ADSs for more than one year at the time of the disposition and non-corporate United States holders may be eligible for a reduced rate of taxation (currently a maximum rate of 15% for taxable years beginning on or before December 31, 2010). Capital gain from the sale, exchange or other disposition of ordinary shares or ADSs held for one year or less is short-term capital gain and taxed as ordinary income. Gain or loss recognized by a United States holder on a sale, exchange or other disposition of ordinary shares or ADSs generally will be treated as U.S. source income or loss for United States foreign tax credit purposes. The deductibility of capital losses is subject to limitations.

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

Tax Consequences if We Are a Passive Foreign Investment Company

We will be a passive foreign investment company, or PFIC, for a taxable year if either (1) 75% or more of our gross income in the taxable year is passive income; or (2) the average percentage (by value) in a taxable year of our assets that produce, or are held for the production of, passive income is at least 50%. If we own (directly or indirectly) at least 25% by value of the stock of another corporation, we will be treated for purposes of the foregoing tests as owning our proportionate share of the other corporation's assets and as directly earning our proportionate share of the other corporation's income. If we are a PFIC, a United States holder must determine under which of three alternative taxing regimes it wishes to be taxed:

The QEF regime applies if the United States holder elects to treat us as a qualified electing fund (QEF) for the first taxable year in which the United States holder owns our ordinary shares or ADSs or in which we are a PFIC, whichever is later, and if we comply with certain reporting requirements. If the QEF regime applies, then each year that we are a PFIC such United States holder will include in its gross income a proportionate share of the our ordinary earnings (which is taxed as ordinary income) and net capital gain (which is taxed as long-term capital gain), subject to a separate election to defer payment of taxes, which deferral is subject to an interest charge. These amounts would be included in income by an electing United States holder for its taxable year in which our taxable year ends, whether or not such amounts are actually distributed to the United States holder. A United States holder's basis in our ordinary shares or ADSs for which a QEF election has been made would be increased to reflect the amount of any taxed but undistributed income. Generally, a QEF election allows an electing United States holder to treat any gain realized on the disposition of his ordinary shares or ADSs as capital gain.

Once made, the QEF election applies to all subsequent taxable years of the United States holder in which it holds our ordinary shares or ADSs and for which we are a PFIC, and can be revoked only with the consent of the IRS. The QEF election is made by attaching a completed IRS Form 8621, including the PFIC annual information statement, to a timely filed United States federal income tax return. Even if a QEF election is not made, a U.S. person who is a shareholder in a PFIC must file a completed IRS Form 8621 every year.

If a QEF election is made after the first taxable year in which a United States holder holds our ordinary shares or ADSs and we are a PFIC, then special rules would apply.

A second regime, the mark-to-market regime, may be elected so long as our ordinary shares or ADSs are marketable stock (e.g., regularly traded on the NASDAQ Global Market). Pursuant to this regime, an electing United States holder's ordinary shares or ADSs are marked-to-market each year and the United States holder recognizes as ordinary income or loss an amount equal to the difference as of the close of the taxable year between the fair market value of our ordinary shares or ADSs and the United States holder's adjusted tax basis therein. Losses are allowed only to the extent of net mark-to-market gain previously included by the United States holder under the election for prior taxable years. An electing United States holder's adjusted basis in our ordinary shares or ADSs is increased by income recognized under the mark-to-market election and decreased by the deductions allowed under the election.

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Under the mark-to-market election, gain on the sale of our ordinary shares or ADSs is treated as ordinary income, and loss on the sale of our ordinary shares or ADSs, to the extent the amount of loss does not exceed the net mark-to-market gain previously included, is treated as ordinary loss (losses in excess of net mark-to-market gain previously included is generally capital loss). The mark-to-market election applies to the tax year for which the election is made and all later tax years, unless the ordinary shares or ADSs cease to be marketable or the IRS consents to the revocation of the election.

If the mark-to-market election is made after the first taxable year in which a United States holder holds our ordinary shares or ADSs and we are a PFIC, then special rules would apply.

A United States holder making neither the QEF election nor the mark-to-market election is subject to the excess distribution regime. Under this regime, excess distributions are subject to special tax rules. An excess distribution is either (1) a distribution with respect to ordinary shares or ADSs that is greater than 125% of the average distributions received by the United States holder from us over the shorter of either the preceding three years or such United States holder's holding period for our ordinary shares or ADSs, or (2) 100% of the gain from the disposition of our ordinary shares or ADSs (including gain deemed recognized if the ordinary shares or ADSs are used as security for a loan).

Excess distributions must be allocated ratably to each day that a United States holder has held our ordinary shares or ADSs. A United States holder must include amounts allocated to the current taxable year and to any period prior to the first day of the first taxable year for which we are a PFIC in its gross income as ordinary income for the current taxable year. All amounts allocated to other years of the United States holder would be taxed at the highest tax rate for each such prior year applicable to ordinary income. The United States holder also would be liable for interest on the deferred tax liability for each such other year calculated as if such liability had been due with respect to each such other year. The portions of distributions that are not characterized as excess distributions are subject to tax in the current year under the normal tax rules of the Code. A United States person who inherits shares or ADSs in a foreign corporation that was a PFIC in the hands of the decedent is generally denied the otherwise available step-up in the tax basis of such shares or ADSs to fair market value at the date of death.

We believe that in 2006 we were not a PFIC and currently we expect that we will not be a PFIC in 2007. However, PFIC status is determined as of the end of the taxable year and is dependent on a number of factors, including the value of our assets and the amount and type of our gross income. Therefore, there can be no assurance that we will not become a PFIC for the current taxable year ending December 31, 2007 or in a future year. We will notify United States holders in the event we conclude that we will be treated as a PFIC for any taxable year to enable United States holders to consider whether or not to elect to treat us as a QEF for United States federal income tax purposes or to mark to market the ordinary shares or ADSs or to become subject to the excess distribution regime.

United States holders are urged to consult their tax advisors regarding the application of the PFIC rules, including eligibility for and the manner and advisability of making, the QEF election or the mark-to-market election.

Information Reporting and Backup Withholding

A United States holder generally is subject to information reporting and may be subject to backup withholding (currently at rate of up to 28% through 2010) with respect to dividend payments on, or receipt of the proceeds from the disposition of, the ordinary shares or ADSs. Backup withholding will not apply with respect to payments made to exempt recipients, including corporations and tax-exempt organizations, or if a United States holder provides a correct taxpayer identification number, certifies that such holder is not subject to backup withholding or otherwise establishes an exemption. Backup withholding is not an additional tax and may be claimed as a credit against the United States federal income tax liability of a United States holder, or alternatively, the United States holder may be eligible for a refund of any excess amounts withheld under the backup withholding rules, in either case, provided that the required information is furnished to the IRS.

Non-United States holders of Ordinary Shares or ADSs

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

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

F. Dividends and Paying Agents

Not applicable.

G. Statement by Experts

Not applicable.

H. Documents on Display

Formula is subject to the reporting requirements of the Exchange Act that are applicable to a foreign private issuer. In accordance with the Exchange Act, we file reports with the SEC, including annual reports on Form 20-F by June 30 each year. In addition, we file interim financial information on Form 6-K on a quarterly basis. We also furnish to the SEC under cover of Form 6-K certain other material information required to be made public in Israel, filed with and made public by any stock exchange or distributed by us to our shareholders. You may inspect without charge and copy at prescribed rates such material at the SEC's public reference room, located at 100 F Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20549. You may also obtain copies of such material from the SEC at prescribed rates by writing to the Public Reference Section at such address. Please call the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330 for further information on the public reference room. In addition, the SEC maintains an Internet website at <http://www.sec.gov> that contains reports and other material that are filed through the SEC's Electronic Data Gathering, Analysis and Retrieval (EDGAR) system. Formula began filing through the EDGAR system beginning in October 2002.

Descriptions of contracts or other documents in this annual report are necessarily summaries. If the contract or document described is filed as an exhibit to this annual report, you should refer to the exhibit for the complete text of such contract or document.

Formula's ADSs are quoted on the NASDAQ Global Market. You may inspect reports and other information concerning Formula at the offices of the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., 9513 Key West Avenue, Rockville, Maryland 20850. You may also find our reports filed with the ISA on the Magna site whose address is <http://www.magna.isa.gov.il>.

Information about Formula is also available on our website at <http://www.formulasystems.com>. Such information on our website is not part of this annual report. A copy of each report submitted in accordance with applicable United States law is available for public review at our principal executive offices.

I. Subsidiary Information

Not applicable.

ITEM 11. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISKS

Currency Exchange Rate Fluctuations and Impact of Inflation

In light of the nature of Formula's activities, Formula invests its cash and cash equivalents in short-term deposits. As of December 31, 2006, Formula invested substantially all of the cash it held in dollar accounts bearing interest based on LIBOR and in NIS accounts bearing interest based on the Israeli prime rate. In addition, Formula has outstanding short-term and long-term loans in NIS.

An increase in value of the NIS against the dollar (after taking into account the rate of inflation or deflation in Israel) may have a negative impact on our operating results and financial condition. In particular, our finance expenses may increase. Depending upon the circumstances, we will consider entering into currency hedging transactions to decrease the risk of financial exposure from fluctuations in the exchange rate of the dollar against the NIS. There can be no assurance that these activities, or others that we may use from time to time, will eliminate the negative financial impact of currency fluctuations and inflation.

We do not engage in currency speculation. Generally, we do not hold nor have we issued, to any material extent, any derivatives or other financial instruments for trading purposes.

Fluctuations in Market Price of Securities We Hold

We hold securities of several publicly traded companies on the NASDAQ Global Market and the TASE. These companies include Magic, Matrix and Sapiens. We consider these holdings as long-term holdings. We are exposed to the risk of fluctuation of the price of these companies securities. All of these publicly traded companies have experienced significant historical volatility in their stock prices. Fluctuations in the market price of our holdings in these companies may result in the fluctuation of the value of our assets. We typically do not attempt to reduce or eliminate our market exposure on these securities.

ITEM 12. DESCRIPTION OF SECURITIES OTHER THAN EQUITY SECURITIES

Not applicable.

PART II

ITEM 13. DEFAULTS, DIVIDEND ARREARAGES AND DELINQUENCIES

Not applicable.

ITEM 14. MATERIAL MODIFICATIONS TO THE RIGHTS OF SECURITY HOLDERS AND USE OF PROCEEDS

Not applicable.

ITEM 15T. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

(a) *Disclosure Controls and Procedures.* Formula's management, with the participation of its chief executive officer and chief financial officer, evaluated the effectiveness of Formula's disclosure controls and procedures over financial reporting (as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) of the Exchange Act) as of December 31, 2006. Based on this evaluation, its chief executive officer and chief financial officer have concluded that, as of such date, Formula's disclosure controls and procedures were (1) designed to ensure that information relating to Formula, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is accumulated and communicated to its management, including its chief executive officer and chief financial officer, and by others within those entities, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure, particularly during the period in which this report was being prepared; and (2) effective, in that they provide reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed by Formula in the reports that it files or submits under the Exchange Act, is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the periods specified by the SEC's rules and forms.

(b) *Management's Annual Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting.* Formula's management, under the supervision of its chief executive officer and its chief financial officer, is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal controls over financial reporting for Formula. Based on the top-down, risk-based approach for testing the effectiveness of internal controls, management has assessed Formula's internal control over financial reporting as effective as of December 31, 2006.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risks that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

(c) *Attestation Report of the Registered Public Accounting Firm.* In accordance with temporary SEC rules, this annual report does not include an attestation report regarding internal control over financial reporting of Formula's registered public accounting firm.

(d) *Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting.* No change in Formula's internal controls over financial reporting (as defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) of the Exchange Act) occurred during the year ended December 31, 2006, that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, Formula's internal control over financial reporting.

ITEM 16. [RESERVED]**ITEM 16A. AUDIT COMMITTEE FINANCIAL EXPERT**

Our board of directors has determined that each of Shlomo Nass and Ofer Lavie, members of our audit committee and independent members of our board of directors pursuant to the NASDAQ requirements, is an audit committee financial expert, as defined by applicable SEC regulations.

ITEM 16B. CODE OF ETHICS

Formula has adopted a code of business conduct and ethics applicable to its executive officers, directors and all other employees. A copy of the code is available to all Formula's employees, investors and others upon request to the following address: Formula Systems (1985) Ltd., 3 Abba Eban Boulevard, Herzliya 46725, Israel, Attn: Chief Financial Officer. Any waiver of this code for executive officers or directors will be disclosed through the filing of a Form 6-K.

ITEM 16C. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTANT FEES AND SERVICES*Policy on Pre-Approval of Audit and Non-Audit Services of Independent Auditors*

Our audit committee is responsible for the oversight of our independent auditor's work. The audit committee's policy is to pre-approve all audit and non-audit services provided by Ziv Haft registered public accountants (Isr.) BDO member firm. These services may include audit services, audit-related services, tax services and other services, as further described below. The audit committee sets forth the basis for its pre-approval in detail, listing the particular services or categories of services which are pre-approved, and setting forth a specific budget for such services. Additional services may be pre-approved by the audit committee on an individual basis. Once services have been pre-approved, Ziv Haft registered public accountants (Isr.) BDO member firm and our management then report to the audit committee on a periodic basis regarding the extent of services actually provided in accordance with the applicable pre-approval, and regarding the fees for the services performed.

Principal Accountant Fees and Services

We paid the following fees for professional services rendered by Ziv Haft registered public accountants (Isr.) BDO member firm, for the years ended December 31:

	2006	2005
	(\$ in thousands)	
Audit Fees	1,080	863
Audit-Related Fees	--	305
Tax Fees	135	184
All Other Fees	86	--
Total	1,301	1,352

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The Audit Fees for the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005 were for professional services rendered for the audits of our annual consolidated financial statements, review of our consolidated quarterly financial statements, statutory audits of Formula and certain subsidiaries, issuance of comfort letters, consents and assistance with review of documents filed with the SEC.

The Audit-Related Fees for the year ended December 31, 2005 were incurred by one of our subsidiaries in connection with audits related to acquisitions.

Tax Fees for the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005 were for services related to tax compliance, including the preparation of tax returns and claims for refund, and tax advice.

All other Fees for the year ended December 31, 2006 were primarily for due diligence related to acquisitions of certain subsidiaries.

ITEM 16D. EXEMPTIONS FROM THE LISTING STANDARDS FOR AUDIT COMMITTEES

Not applicable.

ITEM 16E. PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES BY THE ISSUER AND AFFILIATED PURCHASERS

Not applicable.

PART III

ITEM 17. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

We have responded to Item 18 in lieu of this item.

ITEM 18. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Our consolidated financial statements and the report of independent registered public accounting firm in connection therewith are filed as part of this annual report, as noted on the pages below:

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm	F-1
Consolidated Balance Sheets at December 31, 2006 and 2005	F-2
Consolidated Statements of Operations for the Years Ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004	F-4
Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity for the Years Ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004	F-5
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the Years Ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004	F-6
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements	F-11

ITEM 19. EXHIBITS

Exhibit No.

1.1	Memorandum of Association(1)
1.2	Articles of Association as amended on December 28, 2005(2)
4.1	Form of Letter of Indemnification, dated December 28, 2005(2)
4.2	An agreement dated November 17, 2005 between the Registrant and Formula Vision Technologies (F.V.T) Ltd. (English translation from Hebrew original)(2)

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Exhibit No.

- 4.3** International Securities Purchase Agreement dated June 15, 2007 between the Registrant and each of the purchasers identified on the signature pages of the agreement
- 8** List of Subsidiaries
- 12.1** Certification of the Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
- 12.2** Certification of the Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
- 13.1** Certification of the Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
- 13.2** Certification of the Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Section. 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

(1) Incorporated by reference to the Registration Statement on Form F-1 (File No. 333-8858).

(2) Incorporated by reference to the Annual Report on Form 20-F filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on June 29, 2006.

FORMULA SYSTEMS (1985) LTD.

(An Israeli corporation)

2006 Annual Report

FORMULA SYSTEMS (1985) LTD.

(An Israeli Corporation)

2006 CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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The amounts are stated in U.S. dollars (\$).

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Shareholders and Board of Directors of

FORMULA SYSTEMS (1985) LTD.

We have audited the consolidated balance sheets of Formula Systems (1985) Ltd. and its subsidiaries (the Company) as of December 31, 2006 and 2005 and the consolidated statements of operations, changes in shareholders' equity and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2006. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

We did not audit the financial statements of certain subsidiaries, whose consolidated assets constitute approximately 19% and 22.27% of total consolidated assets as of December 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively, and whose consolidated revenues constitute approximately 23%, 24.42% and 28.58% of total consolidated revenues for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004, respectively. The financial statements of those subsidiaries were audited by other auditors, whose reports have been furnished to us, and our opinion, insofar as it relates to the amounts included in respect of those subsidiaries is based solely on the reports of the other auditors.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. The company is not required to have, nor were we engaged to perform, an audit of its internal control over financial reporting.

Our audits included consideration of internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, based on our audits and the reports of other auditors, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2006 and 2005, and the related consolidated results of operations and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2006, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles as applied in the United States of America.

Tel-Aviv, Israel
_____, 2007

Ziv Haft
Certified Public Accountants (Isr.)
BDO member firm

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FORMULA SYSTEMS (1985) LTD.

(An Israeli Corporation)

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

	December 31,	
	2006	2005
	(U.S. \$ in thousands)	
ASSETS		
CURRENT ASSETS:		
Cash and cash equivalents	116,402	63,849
Short-term investments (Note 3)	16,084	17,711
Trade receivables (net of allowances for doubtful debts of \$4,866 and \$4,781 as of December 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively)	149,335	112,396
Other current assets (Note 16A)	19,155	18,223
Inventories	3,080	3,731
	<u>304,056</u>	<u>215,910</u>
LONG-TERM INVESTMENTS, LOANS AND RECEIVABLES:		
Loans and other investments (Note 4)	3,915	2,021
Long term trade receivables	1,390	-
Investments in affiliates (Note 5)	720	456
	<u>6,025</u>	<u>2,477</u>
SEVERANCE PAY FUND	<u>34,013</u>	<u>30,562</u>
PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT, NET (Note 6)	<u>18,457</u>	<u>19,133</u>
GOODWILL (Note 1J and Note 7)	<u>159,316</u>	<u>145,000</u>
OTHER ASSETS, NET (Note 8)	<u>73,637</u>	<u>62,386</u>
TOTAL ASSETS ATTRIBUTED TO DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS (Note 17)	<u>-</u>	<u>154,617</u>
	<u>595,504</u>	<u>630,085</u>

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	December 31,	
	2006	2005
	(U.S. \$ in thousands)	
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY		
CURRENT LIABILITIES:		
Liabilities to banks and others (Notes 10B and 16B)	41,023	64,897
Trade payables	54,461	40,650
Other accounts payable (Note 16C)	73,775	61,154
Debentures (Note 9)	8,932	8,004
	<u>178,191</u>	<u>174,705</u>
LONG-TERM LIABILITIES:		
Debentures (Note 11)	24,113	16,809
Provision for losses in formerly owned investee	1,971	1,971
Deferred taxes	457	896
Customer advances	449	645
Liabilities to banks and others (Note 10)	79,295	52,414
Liability in respect of the acquisition of activities	1,489	1,761
Accrued severance pay	41,109	35,421
	<u>148,883</u>	<u>109,917</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES ATTRIBUTED TO DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS (Note 17)	<u>-</u>	<u>88,865</u>
MINORITY INTEREST	<u>115,140</u>	<u>93,153</u>
COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES (Note 13)		
SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY (Note 14):		
Share capital - ordinary shares of NIS 1 par value (authorized - December 31, 2006 and 2005 - 25,000,000 shares; issued: December 31, 2006 - 13,224,780 and 2005 - 13,224,780 shares)	3,736	3,736
Additional paid-in capital	132,545	132,487

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Retained earnings	32,165	49,164
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(14,897)	(21,683)
	<u>153,549</u>	<u>163,704</u>
Cost of 24,780 treasury shares	(259)	(259)
TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY	<u>153,290</u>	<u>163,445</u>
	<u>595,504</u>	<u>630,085</u>

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

FORMULA SYSTEMS (1985) LTD.

(An Israeli Corporation)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2006	2005	2004
	(U.S. \$ in thousands, except per share amounts)		
Revenues (Note 16I(2))			
Proprietary software products	172,796	157,589	168,000
Software services	319,939	274,901	227,262
Total revenues	492,735	432,490	395,262
Cost of revenues			
Proprietary software products	84,420	75,084	75,186
Software services	255,627	218,560	178,311
Total cost of revenues	340,047	293,644	253,497
Gross profit	152,688	138,846	141,765
Research and development costs, net	16,388	15,420	15,168
Selling, general and administrative expenses	113,664	111,246	106,613
Restructuring and non-recurring costs (Note 16D)	3,152	1,455	-
Operating income	19,484	10,725	19,984
Financial expenses, net (Note 16E)	(8,097)	(4,036)	(5,776)
Gain on realization of shareholdings, net (Note 16G)	3,755	3,186	8,282
Other income (expenses), net (Note 16F)	(820)	704	(79)
Income before taxes on income	14,322	10,579	22,411
Taxes on income (Note 15)	3,497	4,824	3,571
Equity in gains (losses) of affiliated companies, net	46	61	(407)
Minority interest in earnings of subsidiaries, net	(7,155)	(687)	(4,085)
Income from continuing operation	3,716	5,129	14,348
Income (loss) from discontinued operation, net (Note 17)	6,299	(4,946)	(6,249)

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Net income	10,015	183	8,099
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Earnings per share generated from continuing operation:			
Basic	0.30	0.40	1.18
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Diluted	0.27	0.40	1.05
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Earnings (losses) per share generated from discontinued operation:			
Basic	0.50	(0.39)	(1.30)
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Diluted	0.46	(0.39)	(1.15)
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Total earnings per share			
Basic	0.8	0.01	0.73
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Diluted	0.73	0.01	0.65
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Weighted average number of shares outstanding in thousands (Note 16J):			
Basic	13,200	12,800	10,800
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Diluted	13,298	12,800	10,800
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

FORMULA SYSTEMS (1985) LTD.

(An Israeli Corporation)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY

	Share Capital		Additional paid-in Capital	Retained Earnings	Accumulated other comprehensive loss	Cost of Treasury Shares	Total
	Number of Shares	Amount					
	(U.S. \$ in thousands)						
Balance as of January 1, 2004	10,800,000	3,215	99,275	91,067	(17,294)	(259)	176,004
Changes during 2004:							
Net Income	-	-	-	8,099	-	-	8,099
Unrealized gains from available-for-sale securities, net	-	-	-	-	(50)	-	(50)
Currency translation adjustments	-	-	-	-	2,465	-	2,465
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,514
Beneficial conversion features	-	-	106	-	-	-	106
Deferred compensation	-	-	101	-	-	-	101
Capital fund arising from elimination of gain on realization of development stage entity	-	-	53	-	-	-	53
Balance as of December 31, 2004	10,800,000	3,215	99,535	99,166	(14,879)	(259)	186,778
Changes during 2005:							
Net Income	-	-	-	183	-	-	183
Unrealized loss from available-for-sale securities, net	-	-	-	-	(56)	-	(56)
Currency translation adjustments	-	-	-	-	(6,770)	-	(6,770)
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	(6,643)
Issuance of shares, net*	2,400,000	521	32,786	-	-	-	33,307
Dividend distribution	-	-	-	(50,185)	-	-	(50,185)
Beneficial conversion features	-	-	181	-	-	-	181
Capital fund arising from elimination of gain on realization of development stage entity	-	-	7	-	-	-	7
Balance as of December 31, 2005	13,200,000	3,736	132,509	49,164	(21,705)	(259)	163,445
Changes during 2006:							
Net Income	-	-	-	10,015	-	-	10,015
Unrealized gain from available - for-sale securities, net	-	-	-	-	376	-	376
Currency translation adjustments	-	-	-	-	6,433	-	6,433
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,824
Employee stock options exercised	-	-	36	-	-	-	36
Spin-off	-	-	-	(27,015)	-	-	(27,015)
Balance as of December 31, 2006	13,200,000	3,736	132,545	32,164	(14,896)	(259)	153,290
Accumulated unrealized gain from available - for-sale securities					249		
Accumulated currency translation adjustments					(15,145)		
Accumulated other comprehensive loss					(14,896)		

* Net of issuance expenses in the amount of \$3,000 thousands

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

FORMULA SYSTEMS (1985) LTD.

(An Israeli Corporation)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

	Year ended December 31,		
	2006	2005	2004
(U.S. \$ in thousands)			
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:			
Net income	10,015	183	8,099
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Impairment and write down of investments in investees and loans	956	138	471
Minority interest in earnings of consolidated subsidiaries	13,523	1,491	2,480
Equity in losses(gains) of affiliated companies, net	(459)	3,109	2,523
Depreciation and amortization	44,887	25,130	20,597
Impairment of software development costs	-	-	901
Increase in accrued severance pay, net	1,839	108	287
Gain from sale of affiliated companies	(2,485)	-	-
Losses (gains) from sale of property and equipment	15	(20)	(60)
Gain on realization of shareholdings	(38,500)	(4,107)	(8,893)
Loss for sale of operation	917	-	-
Amortization of deferred option compensation	59	134	194
Change in accrued interest and capital loss on debentures	255	1,699	3,471
Changes in value of long term loans and deposits, net	2,249	247	715
Deferred taxes	(2,353)	(391)	(1,101)
Accrued interest on redeemable shares in a subsidiary	-	-	64
Gain on payment of convertible subordinated notes	-	-	50
Sale of trading marketable securities, net	(1,261)	(393)	(3,533)
Increase (decrease) in trade marketable securities	(3)	1,785	(26)
Capital loss (gain) on sale of available for sale marketable securities	45	206	(64)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
Decrease (increase) in inventories	1,008	237	(1,850)
Increase in trade receivables	(26,045)	(20,717)	(8,044)

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Decrease (increase) in other accounts receivable	2,499	(472)	(2,146)
Increase in trade payables	9,573	5,038	3,033
Increase (decrease) in other accounts payable and restructuring accrual	12,045	(7,265)	(4,641)
Increase (decrease) in customer advances, net of work in progress	(2,829)	146	5,279
	<u>25,950</u>	<u>6,286</u>	<u>17,806</u>
Net cash provided by operating activities			

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

FORMULA SYSTEMS (1985) LTD.

(An Israeli Corporation)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

	Year ended December 31,		
	2006	2005	2004
	(U.S. \$ in thousands)		
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:			
Acquisition of newly-consolidated subsidiaries (Appendix C)	(15,928)	(5,342)	13,724
Proceeds from realization of investment in previously-consolidated subsidiaries (Appendix D)	(1,581)	-	(353)
Proceeds from sale of activity in a consolidated company	2,895	-	-
Proceeds from repayment of debentures	-	(41)	-
Loans to employees	-	-	(235)
Restricted short term deposit, net	5,290	(3,918)	(600)
Restricted long term deposit, net	(2,533)	1,434	2,554
Purchase of property and equipment	(6,460)	(6,006)	(5,718)
Purchase of available for sale marketable securities, net	3,917	6,100	(16,413)
Proceeds from sale of property and equipment	838	1,963	1,827
Investment in and loans to affiliated and other companies	(8,900)	(1,582)	(6,162)
Proceeds from sale of investments in and loans to affiliated companies	46,558	813	4,160
Purchase of an activity by a consolidated company	-	(111)	-
Purchase of intangible assets by consolidated companies	(50)	-	(449)
Investment in long term bank deposits, net	489	(698)	(639)
Capitalization of software development and other costs	(18,837)	(17,743)	(15,367)
Purchase of minority interest in subsidiaries	(9,737)	(2,253)	(5,710)
Proceeds from realization of investment in subsidiaries	9,661	4,331	11,025
Proceeds from investments in short term bank deposits, net	595	(1,118)	1,245
Net cash used in investing activities	6,217	(24,171)	(17,111)

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

FORMULA SYSTEMS (1985) LTD.

(An Israeli Corporation)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

	Year ended December 31,		
	2006	2005	2004
	(U.S. \$ in thousands)		
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:			
Spin-off consolidated company (Appendix D)	(24,154)	-	-
Issuance of convertible debt	14,140	-	4,357
Issuance of shares	-	33,307	-
Exercise of share options in subsidiaries	7,570	2,217	-
Dividend distribution	-	(50,185)	-
Dividend to minority shareholders in subsidiaries	(4,239)	(8,352)	(88)
Short-term bank credit, net	(17,780)	5,467	20,410
Repayment of long-term loans	(9,676)	(19,629)	(29,521)
Receipt of long-term loans	31,372	51,156	12,681
Issuance in a subsidiary to minority shareholders, net	5,998	5,344	4,405
Convertible debt issuance expenses in a subsidiary	(655)	-	(32)
Payment of issuance expenses in a subsidiary	-	-	(20)
Debenture repayment	(6,219)	(18,357)	-
Purchase of treasury stock in a subsidiary by a subsidiary thereof	(307)	(4,134)	(102)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	(3,950)	(3,166)	12,090
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	6,418	(4,356)	933
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	34,635	(25,407)	13,718
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	81,767	107,174	93,456
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR	116,402	81,767	107,174

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

FORMULA SYSTEMS (1985) LTD.

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CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

Appendix A - Supplemental cash flow information:

	Year ended December 31,		
	2006	2005	2004
	(U.S. \$ in thousands)		
Cash paid during the year in respect of:			
Interest	9,965	10,052	7,066
Income tax	7,717	7,467	6,357

Appendix B - Non-cash activities:

	Year ended December 31,		
	2006	2005	2004
	(U.S. \$ in thousands)		
Purchase of fixed assets against trade payables	21	343	39
Investment in a consolidated company against issuance of share capital to minority shareholders of consolidated company	275	1,577	-
Purchase of shares from minority shareholders of subsidiary, against accounts payable	-	100	-
Investments in available marketable securities, against accounts payable	884	-	-
Exchange of assets in a subsidiary	-	70	-
Purchase of technology from affiliated company against loan	-	-	1,695
Current maturities of royalties liabilities against account receivables	-	13	-

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

FORMULA SYSTEMS (1985) LTD.

(An Israeli Corporation)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

Appendix C - Acquisition of newly-consolidated subsidiaries:

	Year ended December 31,		
	2006	2005	2004
	(U.S. \$ in thousands)		
Assets and liabilities of subsidiaries consolidated as of acquisition date:			
Working capital (other than cash and cash equivalents)	2,327	5,446	11,670
Liabilities arising from the acquisition	-	209	-
Investment in affiliates and loans	370	801	(27,436)
Property and equipment	(480)	(813)	(4,671)
Other assets and deferred expenses	(3,985)	(4,697)	(13,085)
Other assets arising upon acquisition	(13,855)	(7,981)	(60,524)
Long-term liabilities	(305)	533	18,507
Debentures	-	-	45,336
Unrealized gain	-	-	(1,508)
Issuance of shares by a subsidiary	-	1,408	-
Minority interest at acquisition date	-	(248)	9,182
Exchange of debentures against shares	-	-	36,253
Total	(15,928)	(5,342)	13,724

Appendix D - Proceeds from realization of investments in previously-consolidated subsidiaries:

	Year ended December 31,		
	2006	2005	2004
	(U.S. \$ in thousands)		
Assets and liabilities of consolidated subsidiaries as of date of realization			
Working capital (other than cash and cash equivalents)	(43,835)	-	(14,204)
Investments and loans in subsidiaries	13,056	-	-
Accrued severance pay, net	(2,175)	-	-

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Investment in affiliate (including loans)	1,642	-	1,139
Property and equipment	4,546	-	2,081
Other assets and deferred expenses	43,520	-	-
Long term deposits	368	-	-
Goodwill	6,462	-	7,756
Other comprehensive loss	(755)	-	-
Long-term liabilities	(246)	-	(392)
Gain from realization of investments in subsidiaries	(4,383)	-	-
Retained earnings	(27,015)	-	-
Minority interest	(16,920)	-	3,267
Total	(25,735)	-	(353)

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

FORMULA SYSTEMS (1985) LTD.

(An Israeli Corporation)

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 1 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies:**General:**

Formula Systems (1985) Ltd. (Formula) was incorporated in Israel in 1985. Since 1991, Formula's shares have been traded on the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange (the TASE) and since 1997, through American Depositary Shares (ADS) under the symbol FORTY on the NASDAQ National Market in the United States. Each ADS represents one ordinary share of the Formula.

Formula, through its subsidiaries (collectively, the Company or the Group) is engaged in the development, production and marketing of information technology (IT) solutions and services. The Group operates in two principal business segments, IT Services and Proprietary Software Solutions. For a description of the segments - see Note 16H.

The following table presents certain information regarding the control and ownership of Formula's significant subsidiaries and material investments, as of the dates indicated:

Name of subsidiary:	Percentage of ownership and control	
	December 31, 2006	December 31, 2005
	%	
Matrix IT Ltd. (Matrix)	50.26	51.11
BluePhoenix Solutions Ltd. (BluePhoenix) (formerly - Crystal Systems Solutions Ltd.)	56.22	59.22
Magic Software Enterprises Ltd. (Magic)	50.01	50.27
NextSource Inc.	100	100
Sapiens International Corporation N.V. (Sapiens)	61.96	59.22
Formula Vision Technologies (F.V.T.) Ltd. (Formula Vision)	-*	56.9

The above list consists only of active companies that are held directly by Formula.

* See note 2A.

Accounting Principles

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) as applied in the United States.

FORMULA SYSTEMS (1985) LTD.

(An Israeli Corporation)

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 1 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (cont.):

A. Functional and Reporting Currency:

The currency of the primary economic environment in which the operations of Formula and most of its subsidiaries are conducted is the New Israeli Shekel (NIS). The functional currency of the remaining subsidiaries is the United States dollar (dollar). Formula has elected to use the dollar as its reporting currency.

The financial statements of Formula and most of its subsidiaries whose functional currency is the NIS have been translated into dollars under the principles described in Financial Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 52, Foreign Currency Translation . Assets and liabilities have been translated at period-end exchange rates. The results of operations have been translated at the exchange rates on the dates on which the transactions occurred or at average exchange rates. Differences resulting from translation are presented under shareholders equity, in the item accumulated other comprehensive loss . Accordingly, the financial statements of subsidiaries whose functional currency is the dollar are presented in the consolidated financial statements in their original amounts.

B. Use of Estimates and Assumptions in the Preparation of the Financial Statements:

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities as of the dates of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting periods. The actual results may differ from these estimates.

C. Principles of Consolidation:

The consolidated financial statements include Formula s financial statements as well as those of its subsidiaries in which it has a controlling interest, and a certain variable interest entity that the Company is required to consolidate pursuant to Financial Accounting Standards Board Interpretation No. 46, Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities as revised in December 2003 (FIN 46B). Acquisition of subsidiaries is accounted for under the purchase method. All inter-company balances and transactions have been eliminated upon consolidation.

D. Cash and Cash Equivalents:

Cash equivalents are considered by the Company to be highly-liquid investments, including, inter-alia, short-term deposits with banks, the maturity of which did not exceed three months at the time of acquisition and which are unrestricted.

FORMULA SYSTEMS (1985) LTD.

(An Israeli Corporation)

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 1 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (cont.):

E. Investments:

Investments in non-marketable securities of companies in which the Company does not have the ability to exercise significant influence over operating and financial policy are recorded at cost. The Company accounts for investments in marketable equity securities and debt securities in accordance with SFAS No. 115, Accounting for Certain Investments in Debt and Equity Securities (SFAS No. 115). Marketable equity securities and debt securities that are classified as trading or as available-for-sale are reported at fair value.

Unrealized gains and losses from marketable securities classified as available for sale are excluded from earnings and are reported as a component of accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) in shareholders' equity.

Unrealized gains and losses from marketable securities classified as trading are reported in the statement of income.

Investments are periodically reviewed to determine whether other-than-temporary impairment in value has occurred, in which case the investment is written down to its fair value.

F. Provision for Doubtful Accounts:

The provision for doubtful accounts was calculated on the basis of specific receivables, where, in the opinion of Group management, doubt exists as to their collect ability.

G. Inventory:

Inventory is comprised of hardware and software.

Inventory is valued at the lower of cost or market value. Cost is determined on the first in - first out basis.

H. Investments in Affiliates:

Affiliates are companies over which significant influence is exercised, but which are not consolidated subsidiaries, and are accounted for by the equity method, net of write-down for decrease in value, which is not of a temporary nature.

FORMULA SYSTEMS (1985) LTD.

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 1 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (cont.):**I. Property and Equipment, net:**

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

	<u>%</u>
Computers and equipment	6 - 33 (mainly 33)
Motor vehicles	15-33 (mainly 15)
Buildings	4
Leasehold improvements	10 - 20 (mainly 20)*

*Over the term of the lease or the estimated useful life of the assets, whichever is shorter.

J. Goodwill:

The company applies Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 142, Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets (SFAS 142). SFAS 142 requires goodwill to be tested for impairment on an annual basis and more frequently in certain circumstances, and written down when impaired rather than being amortized as required by previous accounting standards. Furthermore, SFAS 142 requires purchased intangible assets other than goodwill to be amortized over their useful lives unless those lives are determined to be indefinite.

The Company has selected December 31st as the date on which it will perform its annual goodwill impairment test.

Goodwill related to equity method investees and cost investees are not amortized (as of January 1, 2002 and thereafter) but the investment is tested for impairment under the provisions of APB 18.

As of December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004, no impairment was required. There can be no assurance that future goodwill impairment tests will not result in a charge to net income.

K. Software Development Costs:

Development costs of software, which is intended for sales that are incurred after the establishment of technological feasibility of the relevant product, are capitalized. Technological feasibility is determined when detailed program design is completed and verified in accordance with the provisions of SFAS No. 86, Accounting for the Costs of Computer Software to Be Sold, Leased, or Otherwise Marketed .

FORMULA SYSTEMS (1985) LTD.

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 1 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (cont.):

K. Software Development Costs (cont.):

Software development costs incurred before technological feasibility has been established are charged to the statement of income as incurred, net of participation of the Office of the Chief Scientist of the Israeli Ministry of Industry and Trade (the OCS).

Amortization of capitalized software development costs begins when the product is available for general release to customers. Annual amortization is calculated according to the higher of the straight-line method over the remaining useful life of the product or based on the ratio of current gross revenues to current and anticipated future gross revenues. At present, amortization is computed under the straight-line method, mainly over a period of 3-5 years. During the year ended December 31, 2006, consolidated subsidiaries capitalized software development costs aggregating \$15.9 million (2005 - \$16.5 million, 2004 - \$13.5 million) and amortized capitalized software development costs aggregating \$16.4 million (2005 - \$12.4 million, 2004 - \$9.5 million).

Management estimates that the total capitalized costs do not exceed the net realizable value of the software product. In the event that unamortized software development costs exceed the net realizable value of the product, they are written down to net realizable value. As of December 31, 2006 no impairment was recorded.

L. Other Intangible Assets:

Other intangible assets are comprised of customer's related intangible assets and acquired technology and are amortized over their useful lives using a method of amortization that reflects the pattern in which the economic benefits of the intangible assets are consumed or otherwise used up. customer and acquired technology are amortized over a period of 8 and 5-10 years, respectively.

The Company reviews the useful life of its intangible assets annually.

M. Impairment in Value of Long-Lived Assets:

The Company's long-lived assets are reviewed for impairment in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standard No. 144, Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-lived Assets (SFAS No. 144), whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. The recoverability of assets held and used is measured by a comparison of the carrying amount of the assets to the future undiscounted cash flows expected to be generated by the assets. If such assets are considered to be impaired, the impairment to be recognized is measured by the amount by which the carrying amount of the assets exceeds the fair value of the assets. For the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004, no impairment losses have been identified.

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 1 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (cont.):

N. Severance Pay:

The Company's liability for severance pay to its employees pursuant to Israeli law and employment agreements is covered in part by managers' insurance policies, for which the Company makes monthly payments. The value of these policies is recorded as an asset in the Company's balance sheet. The Company may only make withdrawals from the managers' insurance policies for the purpose of paying severance pay. The severance pay liability is calculated on the basis of one month's salary for each year of service, based on the most recent salary of each employee.

Pursuant to Section 14 of the Severance Compensation Act, 1963 (Section 14), certain employees of the Company who elected to be included under this section, are entitled only to monthly deposits, at a rate of 8.33% of their monthly salary, made in their name with insurance companies. Payments in accordance with Section 14 release the Company from any future severance payments in respect of those employees. Deposits under Section 14 are not recorded as an asset in the Company's balance sheet.

The expenses in respect of severance pay for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004 were \$6,537 thousand, \$6,807 thousand and \$4,387 thousand, respectively.

O. Revenue Recognition:

Revenues derived from direct software license agreements are recognized in accordance with Statement of Position (SOP) 97-2 Software Revenue Recognition (as amended by SOP 98-4 and SOP 98-9), upon delivery of the software when collection is probable, where the license fee is otherwise fixed or determinable, and when there is persuasive evidence that an arrangement exists.

When a project involves significant modification of software, revenue is generally recognized according to the percentage of completion method. Under this method, estimated revenue is generally accrued based on costs incurred to date as a percentage of the total updated estimated costs.

The arrangements, which include multiple elements, are usually arrangements where the Company sells software products and Post Contract Support (PCS).

In addition there are certain arrangements where the Company sells software and consulting services. Consulting service fees are based on time invested.

For these multiple elements, SOP 97-2 requires that the fair value of each component in a multiple element arrangement will be determined based on the vendor's specific objective evidence (VSOE) for that element, and revenue is allocated to each component based on its fair value.

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 1 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (cont.):

O. Revenue Recognition (cont.):

SOP 98-9 requires that revenue be recognized under the residual method when VSOE does not exist for all the delivered elements, VSOE of fair value exists for all undelivered elements, and all other SOP 97-2 criteria are met. Under the residual method, any discount in the arrangement is allocated to the delivered elements.

The specific objective evidence for the PCS is established by the price charged on separate PCS renewal contracts. The VSOE for the consulting services is established by the price charged on other time based consulting service contracts where no sale of other elements is involved, considering, among other things, the territory where the service is performed, the size of the customer, the quantity of the purchased services and the professional expertise of the consultants. The revenue associated with the delivered elements is recognized using the residual method discussed above.

The Company recognizes revenues from consulting fees with respect to projects billed on a time and material basis, based on the number of hours performed.

In some of the agreements with the Company's customers, the customers have the right to receive unspecified upgrades on an if-and-when available basis (the Company does not provide specific upgrades). These upgrades are considered PCS.

Revenue allocated to the PCS is recognized ratably over the term of the PCS.

The Company recognizes revenues from projects as follows:

- (i) Revenue from projects billed on a time and material basis is recognized in accordance with SOP 81-1 Accounting for Performance of Construction - Type and Certain Production - Type Contracts, using contract accounting on a percentage of completion method, on the basis of the relationship between actual costs incurred and the total costs that are expected to be incurred over the duration of the contract. Provision is made for estimated losses and uncompleted contracts, in the amount of the estimated losses on the entire contract in the period in which such losses first become evident. As of December 31, 2006, no such estimated losses were identified.
- (ii) Revenue from fixed fee contracts is also recognized in accordance with the percentage of completion method. The Company recognizes contract losses, if any, in the period in which they first become evident.

Revenues from consulting services, consisting of billable hours for services provided, are recognized as the services are rendered.

Revenues from maintenance and training contracts are recognized relatively over the contract period.

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 1 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (cont.):

O. Revenue Recognition (cont.):

Revenues from sale of hardware are recognized when the merchandise is delivered to the customer, provided no significant vendor obligations remain.

Some of the Company's contracts include client acceptance clauses. In these contracts, the Company follows the guidance of TPA 5100.67 and SAB 104. In determining whether revenue can be recognized, when an acceptance clause exists, the Company considers, among other things, its history with similar arrangements, the customer's involvement in the progress, and the existence of other service providers and the payment terms.

There are no rights of return, price protection or similar contingencies in the Company's contracts.

Deferred revenue includes unearned amounts received under maintenance contracts and amounts received from customers but not yet recognized as revenues. Payments for maintenance fees are generally made in advance and are nonrefundable.

Management believes that the Company's revenue recognition policies are in accordance with the Securities and Exchange Commission Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 101 and SAB 104, Revenue Recognition in Financial Statements .

Tax collected from costumers and remitted to governments authorities (including VAT) are presented in income statement on a net basis.

P. Government Grants:

Royalty-bearing grants from the Government of Israel for the funding of research and development projects are recognized at the time that the Company is entitled to such grants on the basis of the related costs incurred, and are recorded as a deduction from research and development costs.

The Company also received non-royalty-bearing grants from the Fund for the Encouragement of Marketing Activity. These grants are recognized at the time the Company is entitled to such grants, on the basis of the costs incurred, and included as a deduction from selling, marketing, general and administrative expenses.

Q. Provision for Warranty:

In light of past experience, Formula and the of its subsidiaries do not record any provision for warranties in respect of their products and services.

S. Advertising Costs:

The Company records advertising expenses as incurred. Advertising costs in the amount of \$2,607 thousand, 1,593 thousand in the years 2006, 2005 respectively.

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 1 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (cont.):

T. Gain on Realization of Shareholdings:

Gain on realization of shareholdings includes the results of realization of the Company's shareholdings in investees arising either on the sale of such shareholdings or from the issuance of stock by the investees to third parties, which is recognized in accordance with the provisions of Staff Accounting Bulletin (SAB) No. 51 issued by the Securities and Exchange Commission. The Company charges such results to the statement of operations, provided that the conditions stipulated by SAB 51 for such recognition have been met.

R. Deferred Income Taxes:

Formula and its subsidiaries account for income taxes in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standard No. 109, Accounting for Income Taxes (SFAS No. 109). This Statement prescribes the use of the liability method whereby deferred tax assets and liability account balances are determined based on the differences between the financial reporting and tax bases of assets and liabilities and are measured using the enacted tax rates and laws that will be in effect when the differences are expected to reverse. Formula and its subsidiaries provide a valuation allowance, where necessary, in order to reduce deferred tax assets to an amount that is more likely than not to be realized, in future years.

U. Earnings (Loss) Per Share:

Earnings per share (EPS) are calculated in accordance with the provisions of SFAS No. 128 of the FASB (SFAS 128). SFAS 128, Earnings per Share requires the presentation of both basic and diluted EPS.

Basic net earnings per share are calculated on the basis of the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during each year. The diluted earnings per share are calculated on the basis of the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during each year, plus the dilutive potential common shares considered outstanding during the year.

V. Treasury Shares Held by the Company:

Shares of the Company that are held by the Company (treasury shares) are presented as a reduction of shareholders' equity, at their cost to the Company. Gains and losses upon the sale of these shares, net of related income taxes, are carried to additional paid-in capital and to retained earnings, respectively.

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 1 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (cont.):

W. Concentration of Credit Risks - Allowance for Doubtful Accounts:

Most of the Group's cash and cash equivalents and short-term investments as of December 31, 2006 and 2005 were deposited with Israeli, U.S. and European banks. The Company is of the opinion that the credit risk in respect of these balances is remote.

Most of the Group's sales are made in Israel, North America and Europe, to a large number of customers.

The Group's trade receivables are derived from sales to large, firm organizations located mainly in Europe, North America and Israel. The Group performs ongoing credit evaluations of its customers and has established an allowance for doubtful accounts based upon factors relating to the credit risk of specific customers and other information. In certain circumstances, the Company may require letters of credit, other collateral or additional guarantees. From time to time, the Company sells certain of its accounts receivable to financial institutions, within the normal course of business. Where receivables are sold without recourse to the Company, the relevant receivable is de-recognized and cash recorded. Where receivables are sold with full or partial recourse to the Company, the receivable is not de-recognized and a liability reflecting the obligation to the financial institution is recorded within financial debts until the Company's liability is discharged through the financial institution receiving payment from the customer.

Formula and its subsidiaries had no off-balance-sheet concentration of credit risk such as foreign exchange contracts, options contracts or other foreign currency hedging arrangements as of December 31, 2006.

The provision for doubtful accounts charged to general and administrative expenses amounted to \$1.3 million, \$2.5 and \$1.3 million in the years 2006, 2005 and 2004, respectively, and was determined for specific debts where doubt existed as to their collect ability.

X. Options Granted to Employees:

Effective January 1, 2006, the Company adopted the provisions of Statement of Financial Accounting Standard No. 123 (revised 2004) (FAS 123R), Share-Based Payment, and Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 107 (SAB 107), which was issued in March 2005 by the SEC. FAS 123R addresses the accounting for share-based payment transactions in which the Company obtains employee services in exchange for equity instruments of the Company. This statement requires that employee equity awards be accounted for using the grant-date fair value method. SAB 107 provides supplemental implementation guidance on FAS 123R, including guidance on valuation methods, classification of compensation expense, income statement effects, disclosures and other issues.

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 1 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (cont.):

X. Options Granted to Employees (cont.):

FAS 123R supersedes the Company's previous accounting for its employee stock option plans using the intrinsic value-based method of accounting prescribed under Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 25 (APB 25) and related interpretations. The Company elected to adopt the modified prospective transition method permitted by FAS 123R. Under such transition method, the new standard has been implemented as from January 1, 2006, with no restatement of prior periods to reflect the fair value method of expensing share-based compensation.

The Company has expensed compensation costs, applying the accelerated vesting method, based on the grant-date fair value estimated in accordance with the original provisions of FAS 123, and previously presented in the pro forma footnote disclosures. Results for prior periods have not been restated as explained above. For the year ended December 31, 2006, the Company recorded stock-based compensation costs in the amount of \$59 thousand. The total unrecognized compensation cost on employee stock options amounted to \$41 thousand, at December 31, 2006, and is expected to be recognized over a weighted average period of 3 years.

The Company issues stock options to its employees and directors and provides the right to purchase stock pursuant to approved stock option and employee stock purchase programs. Prior to the adoption of FAS 123R, the Company elected to follow Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 25, Accounting for Stock Options Issued to Employees and related interpretations (collectively APB No. 25), in accounting for its stock option plans. Under APB No. 25, when the exercise price of an employee stock option is less than the market price of the underlying stock on the date of grant, compensation expense is recognized.

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 1 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (cont.):**X. Options Granted to Employees (cont.):**

Compensation costs in respect of such plans in the net amounts of \$70 thousand and, \$65 thousand, respectively, were charged to income in 2005 and, 2004. Had the compensation costs in respect of the Company's plans been determined based on the fair value at the grant date, consistent with the method of SFAS 123 as amended by SFAS 148, the Company's net income and earnings per share would have been decreased to the pro-forma amounts indicated below:

	Year Ended December 31	
	2005	2004
	(U.S. \$ in thousands except per share amounts)	
Net income from continuing operations, as reported	5,129	14,348
Add: Stock-based employee compensation expenses included in reported net income, net of related tax effects	70	65
Less: Total stock-based employee compensation expenses determined under the fair value based method for all awards, net of related tax effects	(4,270)	(1,615)
Pro-forma net income	929	12,798
Earnings per share from continuing operations * :		
Basic - as reported	0.40	1.30
Basic - pro forma	0.07	1.16
Diluted - as reported	0.40	1.15
Diluted - pro forma	0.07	1.00

* The earnings per share generated from discontinued operations have not been effected by the provisions of SFAS 123.

Y. Derivatives and Hedging:

The Company accounts for derivatives based on Financial Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 133, Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities as amended (SFAS No. 133). SFAS 133 requires companies to recognize all of its derivative instruments at fair value. The accounting for changes in the fair value of a derivative instrument depends on whether it has been designated and qualifies as part of a hedging relationship.

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 1 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (cont.):

Z. Derivatives and Hedging (cont.):

Some subsidiaries enter into forward exchange contracts to hedge certain transactions denominated in foreign currencies. The purpose of Company's foreign currency hedging activities is to protect the subsidiaries from risk that the eventual dollar cash flow from international activities will be adversely affected by changes in the exchange rates. The subsidiaries' forward contracts did not qualify as hedging instruments under SFAS No. 133. Changes in the fair value of forward contracts are reflected in the consolidated statements of operations as financial income or expense.

AA. Fair Value of Financial Instruments:

The estimated fair value of financial instruments has been determined by the Company using available market information and valuation methodologies. Considerable judgment is required in estimating fair values. Accordingly, the estimates may not be indicative of the amounts the Company could realize in a current market exchange. The carrying amounts of cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, short-term bank credit and trade payables approximate their fair values due to the short-term maturity of such instruments. The fair value for marketable securities is based on quoted market prices and do not significantly differ from a carrying amount.

The carrying amounts of the Company's long-term borrowing arrangements approximate their fair value. Fair values were estimated using discounted cash flow analyses, based on prevailing market borrowing rates.

The fair value of the debentures with a carrying value in the amount of \$28,152 thousand as of December 31, 2006 according to the quoted price in the TASE is \$25,857 thousand. The fair value of the traded warrants does not significantly differ from their carrying amount.

AB. Spin-off of the Investment in Formula Vision

During December 2006, the company spun-off its investment in Formula Vision to its shareholders. Formula Vision's shares were distributed to the company's share holders at a pro-rata basis. According to APB 29 the spin off was accounted as a decrease in the company's retained earnings and measured according to the book value of the investment as of the spin-off date. (See also note 2A).

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 1 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (cont.):

AC. Discontinued operations:

Under SFAS 144, when a component of an entity, as defined in SFAS 144, has been disposed of or is classified as held for sale, the results of its operations, including the gain or loss on its disposal should be classified as discontinued operations and the assets and liabilities of such component should be classified as assets and liabilities attributed to discontinued operations, that is provided that the operations, assets and liabilities and cash flows of the component have been eliminated from the Company's consolidated operations and the Company will no longer have any significant continuing involvement in the operations of the component.

AD. Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements:

In February 2006, the FASB issued FAS 155, Accounting for Certain Hybrid Financial Instruments, an Amendment of FASB Statements No. 133 and 140. This statement permits fair value measurement for any hybrid financial instrument that contains an embedded derivative that otherwise would require bifurcation. This statement is effective for all financial instruments acquired or issued after the beginning of an entity's first fiscal year that begins after September 15, 2006. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of this statement, if any, on its consolidated financial statements.

In July 2006, the FASB issued FIN 48, Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes-an interpretation of FAS 109. This financial interpretation clarifies the accounting for uncertainty in income taxes, and prescribes a recognition threshold and measurement attributes for the financial statement recognition and measurement of a tax position taken or expected to be taken in a tax return. FIN 48 also provides guidance on various related matters such as de-recognition, interest and penalties and disclosure. As applicable to the Company, the interpretation prescribed by FIN 48 will be effective commencing January 1, 2007. The Company is currently evaluating the impact that the adoption of FIN 48 would have on its consolidated financial statements.

In September 2006, the FASB issued FAS 157, Fair Value Measurements. This standard establishes a framework for measuring fair value and expands related disclosure requirements; however, it does not require any new fair value measurement. As applicable to the Company, this statement will be effective as of the year beginning January 1, 2008. The Company is currently evaluating the impact that the adoption of FAS 157 would have on its consolidated financial statements.

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 1 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (cont.):

AD. Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements (cont.):

In September 2006, the SEC issued Staff Accounting Bulletin (SAB) 108, which expresses the Staff's views regarding the process of quantifying financial statement misstatements. The bulletin was effective as of the year beginning January 1, 2006. The implementation of this bulletin had no impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

In February 2007, the FASB issued FAS 159, The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities. This standard permits entities to choose to measure many financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value. Unrealized gains and losses on items for which the fair value option has been elected are reported in earnings. As applicable to the Company, this statement will be effective as of the year beginning January 1, 2008. The Company is currently evaluating the impact that the adoption of FAS 159 would have on its consolidated financial statements.

In September 2006, the FASB issued SFAS No. 158, Employers' Accounting for Defined Benefit Pension and Other Postretirement Plans—An Amendment of FASB No. 87, 88, 106 and 132(R) (SFAS 158). SFAS 158 requires that the funded status of defined benefit postretirement plans be recognized on the company's balance sheet, and changes in the funded status be reflected in comprehensive income, effective fiscal years ending after December 15, 2006. The adoption of this statement did not have an impact on the consolidated financial statements.

Note 2 Certain Transactions:

In connection with the exercise by Formula Vision in November 2001 of an option to purchase from the Company its entire interest in Formula's privately held companies, Formula Vision issued to the Company, in December 2001, a series of 5-year debentures of \$58.9 million in the aggregate, linked to the Israeli CPI and bearing interest at an annual rate of 5%. On March 31, 2002, the Company lent to Formula Vision an additional \$19.4 million in consideration for a series of debentures with similar terms of the debentures issued in December 2001.

In January 2004, Formula Vision issued to the Company 38,000,000 shares representing 59.4% of Formula Vision's outstanding share capital in exchange for \$35 million of the amount of the debentures. The price per share reflected the average closing market price of Formula Vision's shares on the TASE during the 30 days preceding the date of approval of the transaction by Formula's board of directors.

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 2 Certain Transactions (cont.):

In December 2005, the general meeting of shareholders approved an amendment to the debentures pursuant to which the repayments due in 2005 and 2006 would be deferred to December 31, 2006, provided, however, that the amount of cash and cash equivalents that Formula Vision holds does not exceed the amount of its bank loans (including the amount of guarantees made by Formula Vision to banks in relation to loans granted to its subsidiaries). In 2005, such loans exceeded the amount of cash and cash equivalents of Formula Vision. On December 31, 2006, Formula Vision paid approximately \$51 million the Company, as a full repayment of the principal of the debentures and interest accrued thereon.

On December, 2006, the Company spun-off Formula Vision.. Therefore, Formula Vision is no longer a subsidiary of the Company. The spin-off was effected by way of distributing the 36,696,000 Formula Vision shares owned by Formula (then representing approximately 57% of the outstanding Formula Vision shares) to Formula's shareholders on a pro-rata basis. The Formula Vision shares were distributed at a ratio of 2.78 Formula Vision shares for each outstanding Ordinary Share held at the close of the trade on December 14, 2006, the record date, subject to withholding taxes.

- B.** On May 30 2002 Formula consummated a public offering in Israel of \$14.8 million of debentures. In June 2005 the company repaid the outstanding amount of the debentures. The aggregate amount repaid was \$14.9 million.
- C.** In December 2003, Sapiens completed an offering of securities in Israel, resulting in gross proceeds to Sapiens of approximately \$17.1 million. In this offering, Sapiens sold 100,000 units of securities, each unit consisting of 800 unsecured convertible debentures (Series A), two options (Series A) exercisable into debentures (Series A) and six warrants (Series 1) exercisable into common shares of Sapiens. The debentures are linked to the dollar and bear interest at an annual rate of 6%. The debentures are convertible into Sapiens common shares until November 21, 2009. Each NIS 27 (currently approximately \$5.90) amount of debentures may be converted into one common share of Sapiens, subject to adjustments. Each warrant (Series 1) is exercisable into one common share of Sapiens at an exercise price of approximately \$6.14. The warrants are exercisable until November 21, 2007.
- D.** In April 2000, FID and Israel Discount Bank Ltd. (the Investors) invested \$15 million in eZoneXchange.com, Inc. (eZone), a subsidiary of Sapiens. The private placement to the Investors was accompanied by a Put/Call Agreement, according to which the Investors were granted the right to require us to repurchase their shares in the subsidiary beginning May 2004 in exchange for both cash and Sapiens Common Shares. In February 2001, management decided to discontinue the operations of eZone. During the same period, Sapiens agreed to a partial exercise of Investors' put option, resulting in a payment to them of \$4.5 million.

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 2 **Certain Transactions (cont.):**

D. **(count.)**

On March 16, 2004, Sapiens entered into a new Agreement with the Investors which replaced the Put/Call Agreement and which restructured the remaining portion of the put option. Sapiens agreed to issue the Investors, in a private placement, 750,000 Common Shares and warrants to purchase 350,000 additional common shares that are exercisable through December 31, 2007. In addition, Sapiens agreed to pay the Investors in two annual installments a total of \$8.6 million plus interest at 7.5% a year by May 1, 2005. The first installment of \$4.6 million was paid as required at the beginning of May 2004.

In May 2005, Sapiens entered into an agreement with the Investors regarding the payment of the remaining \$4.0 million due to the Investors, pursuant to the March 2004 agreement between Sapiens and the Investors. Sapiens agreed to pay \$2.0 million on May 2, 2005, \$1.0 million by April 1, 2006 and \$1.0 million by August 1, 2006. The Investors may, at their sole discretion, convert all or any portion of the \$1.0 million payable on August 1, 2006 into Sapiens Common Shares, at a conversion price per each share of \$3.20. In addition the interest to be paid on the outstanding principal amount was changed to LIBOR plus 2.5%. The first installment of \$2.0 million was paid as required at the beginning of May 2005.

In August 2006, Sapiens entered into an agreement with the Investors whereby the Investors converted the \$1.0 million payment that was due on April 1, 2006 into 781,250 of Sapiens Common Shares and the payment of the \$1.0 million payment due on August 1, 2006 was delayed to August 1, 2007. The Investors may still, at their sole discretion, convert all or any portion of the \$1.0 million payable on August 1, 2007 into Sapiens Common Shares, at a conversion price per each share of \$3.20

E. On September 23, 2004, Formula Vision and Transtech, a subsidiary of Formula Vision, Giza and Accel, entered into an agreement with funds under which the Funds and Formula Vision. invested in Transtech \$19 million (of which \$14 million were invested by Giza and Accel) for preferred shares representing 47% in the equity of Transtech. The funds were also granted an option to purchase 50% of their original investment for a price of 150% of the current purchase price. The option is for 5 years.

Furthermore, the funds were granted an option for 3 months to increase the total investment to \$25 million under the above terms.

No gain or loss arose from the transaction since the preferred shares cannot be treated as an investment in common shares (per SAB 51).

Pursuant to the transaction, Formula Vision. held 36.7% of Transtech voting rights. In February 2005, the Funds exercised their option and invested an additional \$6 million. Following the investment, Formula Vision. holds 31.14% of Transtech voting rights.

In March 2006, Formula Vision sold some of the shares of its affiliate, Transtech, to a third party for a consideration of \$8.75 million.

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 2 **Certain Transactions (cont.):**

- F.** In March 2005, Formula completed a private placement of 2,400,000 Formula shares for an aggregate consideration of \$33 million. The shares were issued to FIMGold LP, an entity owned in equal shares by Dan Goldstein and FIMI Opportunity Fund. Concurrently with the closing of the private placement, Dan Goldstein sold to FIMGold LP all of his holdings in Formula and Formula Vision. Following these transactions, FIMGold LP holds 33.3% controlling interest in Formula and approximately 24% interest in Formula Vision.
- G.** In August, 2005 a subsidiary of Formula Vision (F.T.S - Formula Telecom Solutions Ltd) raised \$7.5 million in an IPO in the AIM in London, which resulted in a gain of \$988 thousands to the group.
- H.** In December 2005 and April 2006, Formula repaid to First Israel Mezzanine Investors Ltd and Israel Discount Bank, a debenture in the aggregate principal amount of \$4.7 million issued by Formula in 2002.

Note 3 **Short-term Investments:****A.** **Comprise:**

	<u>Interest rate</u>	<u>December 31,</u>	
	<u>December 31,</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2005</u>
	<u>%</u>	<u>(U.S. \$ in thousands)</u>	
Trading securities	-	7,688	7,625
Available-for-sale securities	-	8,327	9,718
Short-term deposits	1.2	69	368
Total		<u>16,084</u>	<u>17,711</u>

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 3 Short-term Investments (cont.):**B. The following is a summary of marketable debt securities which are classified as available-for-sale:**

	December 31,					
	2006			2005		
	(U.S. \$ in thousands)					
	Amortized cost	Unrealized losses	Market value	Amortized costs	Unrealized losses	Market value
Available-for-sale:						
Government debentures	1,641	(15)	1,626	1,732	(71)	1,661
Marketable securities	3,646	-	3,646	-	-	-
Commercial debentures	2,855	(30)	2,825	7,698	(91)	7,607
Equity funds	249	(19)	230	486	(36)	450
Total available-for-sale marketable securities	8,391	(64)	8,327	9,916	(198)	9,718

During 2005, the Company recorded proceeds from sales of marketable securities in the amount of \$5,757 thousands and related gains of \$10 thousands in financial income, net.

Since the Company has the ability and intent to hold these investments until a recovery of fair value, the Company does not consider these investments to be other than temporarily impaired as of December 31, 2006. In addition, these securities have been in a continuous unrealized losses position for a period not more than 12 months.

The estimated fair value of available-for-sale investments as of December 31, 2006, by contractual maturity, are as follows:

	December 31,			
	2006		2005	
	(U.S. \$ in thousands)			
	Cost	Market value	Cost	Market value
Available-for-sale:				
Matures in one year	928	900	5,781	5,787
Matures in one to five years	6,858	6,828	3,251	3,076

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Matures in more than five years	<u>605</u>	<u>599</u>	<u>884</u>	<u>855</u>
	<u>8,391</u>	<u>8,327</u>	<u>9,916</u>	<u>9,718</u>

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

**Note 4 Loans and Other Investments:
Comprise:**

	Interest rate	Linkage basis	December 31,	
			2006	2005
	%		(U.S. \$ in thousands)	
Cost of shares (1)			62	469
Long-term prepaid expenses			208	561
Restricted deposit	4.9-6	Dollar	2,907	-
Deposit	-	Dollar	177	244
Deposit	-	CPI	162	186
Deposit	0-3	Yen	378	544
Deposit	-	Euro	3	2
Deposit	-	GBP	18	15
			3,645	991
Total			3,915	2,021

(1) During 2006 and 2005 no impairment losses on cost investments have been identified.

Note 5 Investments in Affiliates:**A. The Investments are composed and presented as follows:**

	December 31,	
	2006	2005
	(U.S. \$ in thousands)	
Investment in shares:		
Cost	557	147

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Goodwill and allocated original excess cost *	(205)	(5)
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Net asset value as of acquisition date	352	142
Equity in post-acquisition undistributed retained earnings , net	163	211
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Net asset value as of the balance sheet date	515	353
Balance of goodwill	205	5
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	720	358
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Loans to affiliates:		
Index-linked and interest-free	-	98
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Total	720	456
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

* Beginning on January 1, 2002, the investment is being tested for impairment on an annual basis rather than amortizing the goodwill as required by previous accounting standards (see Note II).

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 5 Investments in Affiliates (Count.):**B. Following are details relating to the financial position and results of operations of affiliates in the aggregate:**

	December 31,	
	2006	2005
	(U.S. \$ in thousands)	
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Total assets	6,592	6,370
Total liabilities	346	4,661
Net income	64	162

**Note 6 Property and Equipment, net:
Comprise:**

	December 31,	
	2006	2005
	(U.S. \$ in thousands)	
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Cost:		
Computers and equipment	63,652	57,609
Motor vehicles	1,450	2,023
Buildings	3,748	3,117
Leasehold improvements	14,260	13,576
	<u>83,110</u>	<u>76,325</u>
Accumulated Depreciation:		
Computers and equipment	54,903	48,732
Motor vehicles	828	904
Buildings	1,663	965
Leasehold improvements	7,259	6,591

	<u>64,653</u>	<u>57,192</u>
Depreciated balance	<u>18,457</u>	<u>19,133</u>

Depreciation expense totaled \$6,407 thousand; \$6,045 thousand and \$6,830 thousand for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004, respectively.

See Note 13.B with respect to pledges.

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 7 Goodwill:

The changes in the carrying amount of goodwill for the year ended December 31, 2006 are as follows:

	<u>U.S. \$ in thousands</u>
Balance as of January 1, 2006	145,000
Acquisition of additional interest in subsidiaries	4,655
Realization and decrease in shareholding percentage	(884)
Acquisition of newly-consolidated subsidiaries	6,006
Foreign currency translation adjustments	4,539
Balance as of December 31, 2006	159,316

**Note 8 Other Assets, Net:
Comprised as follows:**

	<u>December 31,</u>	
	<u>2006</u>	<u>2005</u>
	<u>(U.S. \$ in thousands)</u>	
A. Original amounts:		
Capitalized software development costs	146,760	119,673
Deferred expenses and others	14,278	12,656
Deferred tax asset	7,047	6,198
	<u>168,085</u>	<u>138,527</u>
Accumulated amortization:		
Capitalized software development costs	86,395	69,437
Deferred expenses and others	8,053	6,704
	<u>94,448</u>	<u>76,141</u>

Total

73,637

62,386

B. Amortized expenses totaled \$ 17,260 thousand, \$15,010 thousand and \$10,569 thousand for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004, respectively.

As for impairments of software development cost, see Note 1k.

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 8 Other Assets, Net (Cont.):

C. Estimated deferred expenses and other intangible assets amortization for the years ended:

	(U.S. \$ in thousands)
December 31,	
2007	1,450
2008	1,300
2009	721
2010	236
2011 and thereafter	2,518

Note 9 Debentures:

	Linkage	Interest rate	December 31,	
			2006	2005
			(U.S. \$ in thousands)	
Convertible debenture (see note 2D)	Dollar	6.00	4,450	4,464
Convertible debenture	Dollar	6.82	4,482	-
Convertible debenture	CPI	4.95	-	3,540
Total			8,932	8,004

Note 10 Liabilities to Banks and Others:A. **Composition:**

Interest rate	Linkage basis	Long-term liabilities	Current maturities	Total long-term liabilities net of current maturities	Total long-term liabilities net of current maturities
December 31, 2006			December 31, 2006		December 31, 2005

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%		(U.S. \$ in thousands)			(U.S. \$ in thousands)
5.6-7.2	Dollar	15,960	5,311	10,649	9,981
4.3-5	CPI	1,375	883	492	1,778
3.7-14	Other	80,171	12,017	68,154	40,581
		97,506	18,211	79,295	52,340
		-	-	-	74
Total		97,506	18,211	79,295	52,414

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 10 **Liabilities to Banks and Others (Count.):****B.** **Maturity Dates:**

	December 31,	
	2006	2005
	(U.S. \$ in thousands)	
First year (current maturities)	18,211	9,380
Second year	22,968	16,363
Third year	20,950	17,073
Fourth year	35,250	18,088
Fifth year	127	890
Total	97,506	61,794

C. For details of liens, guarantees, and credit facilities see Note 13.

Note 11 **Debentures:**
Comprised as follows:

	Linkage	Interest rate	December 31,	
			2006	2005
			(U.S. \$ in thousands)	
		Three-month Libor		
Convertible debenture	Dollar	6.82%	18,531	4,342
Convertible debenture	CPI	5%	-	3,540
Convertible debenture (see Note 2D)	Dollar	6%	16,246	18,483
			34,777	26,365
Deferred issuance expenses, net			1,732	1,552
			33,045	24,813

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Current maturities	8,932	8,004
	<u>24,113</u>	<u>16,809</u>

In accordance with APB No. 14, Accounting for Convertible debt and Debt Issued with Stock Purchase Warrants, EITF 98-5, Accounting for Convertible Securities with Beneficial Conversion features or Contingently Adjustable Conversion Ratios, and EITF 00-27, Application of issue No. 98-5 to Certain Convertible Instruments (EITF 00-27), a portion of the proceeds of debt securities issued with detachable warrants was allocated to the Options and the Warrants, at time of issuance. Amounts allocated to the Options (Series A) and the Warrants are accounted for as liabilities, in accordance with EITF 00-19, Accounting for Derivative Financial Instruments Indexed to, and Potentially Settled In, a Company's Own Stock (EITF 00-19), and are marked to market, based on their fair values in the TASE at each reporting date, against financial income (expense).

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 11 Debentures (cont.):

No beneficial conversion feature was recorded on the Debentures, because the effective conversion price of the Debentures (Series A) was higher than the fair value of the Common share on the commitment date.

Pursuant to an evaluation of the terms of the agreement under the provisions of EITF 00-19, the Company has classified all the above derivative financial instruments issued in connection with the private placement as liabilities.

Note 12 Employee Option Plans in Subsidiaries:

Certain public subsidiaries granted options to their employees to purchase shares in the respective companies.

The options were mainly granted in the years 1999-2006. In general, the options are exercisable 2-3 years after the date of grant and expire 7-10 years after grant. Most of the options were granted as part of plans that were adopted in accordance with the provisions of Section 102 of the Israeli Income Tax Ordinance, which stipulate, inter alia, that the subsidiaries will be able to claim the benefit that was charged to the employees as an expense for tax purposes, if and when the employees become liable for tax on the said benefit. For further information with respect to expenses relating to the benefit to the employees, and additional disclosure required by FAS 123R, see Note 1W.

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 12 Employee Option Plans in Subsidiaries (cont.):

A. The following is a summary of the status of options plans in BluePhoenix as of December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004 and changes during the years then ended:

	Year ended December 31, 2006		Year ended December 31, 2005		Year ended December 31, 2004	
	Number of options	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Number of options	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Number of options	Weighted Average Exercise Price
		\$		\$		\$
Options outstanding at the beginning of the year	2,765,817	4.78	2,132,587	5.00	2,159,993	4.99
Changes during the year:						
Granted	75,000	5.5	834,712	4.96	163,721	6.00
Exercised	(206,796)	3.53	(10,299)	3.05	(33,767)	3.56
Forfeited	(411,054)	6.19	(191,183)	8.04	(157,360)	6.29
Options outstanding at the end of the year	<u>2,222,967</u>	4.6	<u>2,765,817</u>	4.78	<u>2,132,587</u>	5.00
Options exercisable at year-end	<u>2,017,300</u>	4.71	<u>2,399,484</u>	4.78	<u>877,049</u>	6.08
Weighted-average fair value of options granted during the year*		<u>2.65</u>		<u>1.47</u>		<u>1.71</u>

* The fair value of each option that was granted is estimated on the date of grant, using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model with the following weighted average assumptions: dividend yield of 0% for all years; expected volatility: 2006 - 45%, 2005 - 41%, 2004 - 26%, risk-free interest rate 2006 - 4.97%, 2005 - 3.93%, 2004 - 2.78% and expected life: 2006, 2005 - 5.5 years, 2004 - 3 years.

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 12 Employee Option Plans in Subsidiaries (cont.):**A. (cont.):**

The following table summarizes information in respect of outstanding options as of December 31, 2006.

Range of Exercise Prices	Options Outstanding			Options Exercisable	
	Number Outstanding at December 31, 2006	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Number Exercisable at December 31, 2006	Weighted Average Exercise Price
\$		Years	\$		\$
2.25	395,000	6.25	2.25	291,000	2.25
3.00	106,701	6.50	3.00	106,701	3.00
3.00	63,600	5.50	3.00	63,600	3.00
3.00	80,000	5.09	3.00	53,333	3.00
3.50	34,700	6.50	3.50	34,700	3.50
4.00	200,000	6.83	4.00	200,000	4.00
4.00	150,000	9.00	4.00	150,000	4.00
4.50	38,533	4.50	4.50	38,533	4.50
4.50	63,000	8.67	4.50	63,000	4.50
5.00	37,400	8.83	5.00	37,400	5.00
5.00	430,712	9.00	5.00	430,712	5.00
5.50	13,000	3.83	5.50	13,000	5.50
5.50	75,000	9.58	5.50	-	5.50
6.00	28,000	7.00	6.00	28,000	6.00
6.00	143,721	7.42	6.00	143,721	6.00
6.00	150,000	8.67	6.00	150,000	6.00
6.50	2,000	7.00	6.50	2,000	6.50
8.00	80,000	2.50	8.00	80,000	8.00
9.63	43,000	3.25	9.63	43,000	9.63
10.50	88,600	4.25	10.50	88,600	10.50

2,222,967

2,017,300

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 12 Employee Option Plans in Subsidiaries (cont.):

B. The following table is a summary of the status of option plans in Magic as of December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004:

	Year ended December 31, 2006		Year ended December 31, 2005		Year ended December 31, 2004	
	Number of Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Number of Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Number of Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price
		\$		\$		\$
Options outstanding at the beginning of the year	3,061,216	2.62	2,513,237	2.95	3,346,406	2.26
Granted	62,000	1.69	820,028	1.70	406,601	4.84
Exercised	(253,346)	1.11	(80,604)	1.04	(973,551)	1.28
Cancelled	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forfeited	(517,238)	3.41	(191,445)	3.54	(266,219)	3.6
Outstanding at the end of the year	2,352,632	2.52	3,061,216	2.62	2,513,237	2.95
Exercisable at the end of the year	2,290,032	2.54	3,061,216	2.62	1,423,970	2.28
Weighted average fair value of options granted during the year *		1.7		1.1		2.2

* The fair value of each option granted is estimated on the date of grant, using the Black-Scholes Option Valuation Model, with the following weighted-average assumptions for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004: expected volatility of 64%, 80% and 67.3%, respectively, risk-free interest rates of 4.7% 3.9% and 2.8% respectively, dividend yields of 0% for each year, and a weighted average expected life of the option of 5 years, 5 years and 3 years, respectively.

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 12 Employee Option Plans in Subsidiaries (cont.):**B. (cont.):**

The following table summarizes information regarding options outstanding as of December 31, 2006:

Range of Exercise Prices	Options Outstanding			Options Exercisable	
	Number Outstanding at December 31, 2006	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Number Exercisable at December 31, 2006	Weighted Average Exercise Price
\$		Years	\$		\$
0-1	214,355	6	0.83	214,355	0.83
1-2	1,253,793	7	1.37	1,191,793	1.36
2-3	15,600	3	2.48	15,600	2.48
3-4	466,333	7	3.82	466,333	3.82
4-5	230,840	7	4.13	230,840	4.13
5-6	135,500	7	5.95	135,500	5.95
6-7	711	3	6.14	711	6.14
10-11	26,500	3	10.16	26,500	10.16
18-19	9,000	3	18.79	9,000	18.79
	<u>2,352,632</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>2.52</u>	<u>2,290,632</u>	<u>2.54</u>

C. The following is a summary of the status of option plans in Matrix as of December 31, 2006 and 2005 and changes during the years then ended:

	Year ended December 31, 2006		Year ended December 31, 2005	
	Number of options	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Number of options	Weighted Average Exercise Price
		\$		\$
Options outstanding at the beginning of the year	5,203,659	1.588	6,031,380	1.8
Changes during the year:				
Granted	-		530,800	1.710
Exercised	(2,219,136)	1.54	(1,329,302)	1.434

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Forfeited	(35,232)	1,524	(29,219)	1,410
Options outstanding at the end of the year	2,949,291	1.625	5,203,659	1.588
Options exercisable at end of year	2,949,291	1.625	5,180,707	1.588
Weighted average fair value of options granted during the year(*)		-		-

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 12 Employee Option Plans in Subsidiaries (cont.):**C. (cont.):**

- * The fair value of each option granted is estimated on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model, with the following weighted average assumptions used for grants: dividend yield of 0% for all the years; expected volatility: 2004 - 31.3%, 2003 - 47.31%, risk-free interest rate (in NIS terms) of 3.5% in 2004 and 5.5% in 2003, and expected lives: 2004 - 9.98 years and 2003- 7.1 years.

The following table summarizes information in respect of options outstanding as of December 31, 2006:

Range of Exercise Prices	Options Outstanding			Options Exercisable	
	Number Outstanding at December 31, 2006	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Number Exercisable at December 31, 2006	Weighted Average Exercise Price
\$		Years	\$		\$
1.99	186,734	2.68	1.199	186,734	1.199
1.399	1,317,783	3.39	1.399	1,317,783	1.399
1.599	492,662	3.55	1.599	492,662	1.599
1.999	952,112	4.34	1.999	952,112	1.999
	<u>2,949,291</u>			<u>2,949,291</u>	

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 12 Employee Option Plans in Subsidiaries (cont.):

D. The following is a summary of the status of options plans in Sapiens as of December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004 and changes during the years then ended:

	Year ended December 31, 2006		Year ended December 31, 2005		Year ended December 31, 2004	
	Number of options	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Number of options	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Number of options	Weighted Average Exercise Price
		\$		\$		\$
Options outstanding at the beginning of the year	** 2,812,212	5.54	** 1,640,871	9.05	** 1,558,495	10.25
Changes during the year:						
Granted	4,000	1.34	1,608,200	2.61	321,539	4.05
Exercised	-	-	(19,500)	-	(5,000)	4.07
Forfeited	(391,162)	10.76	(417,359)	8.31	(234,163)	10.23
Options outstanding at the end of the year	**2,425,050	4.7	**2,812,212	5.54	**1,640,871	9.05
Options exercisable at year-end	2,421,050	4.7	2,812,212	5.54	1,143,432	11.24
Weighted-average fair value of options granted during the year*		0.68		1.32		1.46

* For options granted prior to January 1, 2006, the fair value of each option granted is estimated on the date of grant, using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model with the following weighted average assumptions: dividend yield of 0% for all years; expected volatility: 2005 - 83%, 2004 - 65%, 2003 - 83%, risk-free interest rate 2005 - 4.41%, 2004 - 3.74%, 2003 - 2% and expected life: 2005 - 6.9 years, 2004 - 2.5 years and 2003 - 3.5 years.

Sapiens has selected the binomial lattice option-pricing model to estimate the fair value for any option granted after December 31, 2005. The binomial model considers characteristic of fair value options pricing that are not available under the Black-Scholes model. Similar to the Black-Scholes model, the binomial model takes into account variables such as volatility, dividend yield rate, and risk free interest rate. However, the binomial model allows for the use of dynamic assumptions and also considers the contractual term of the option, the probability that the option will be

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exercised prior to the end of its contractual life, and the probability of termination or retirement of option holder in computing the value of the option. For these reasons, the Company believes that the binomial model provides a better estimate of an employee stock option's fair value than that calculated using Black-Scholes model.

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 12 Employee Option Plans in Subsidiaries (cont.):**D. (cont.):**

** Including 102,100, 62,300 and 59,000 options re-priced to zero, as of December 31, 2004, 2005 and 2006, respectively.

The following table summarizes information in respect of options outstanding as of December 31, 2006:

Range of Exercise Price	Options Outstanding			Options Exercisable	
	Number Outstanding at December 31, 2006	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Number Exercisable at December 31, 2006	Weighted Average Exercise Price
\$		Years	\$		\$
\$ 0	59,000	0.45	-	59,000	-
\$ 1.34 - \$ 1.74	309,000	7.83	1.73	305,000	1.73
\$ 1.80 - \$ 2.63	336,950	6.94	2.33	336,950	2.33
\$ 3.00	1,000,000	8.86	3.00	1,000,000	3.00
\$ 3.28 - \$ 3.75	93,100	1.96	3.59	93,100	3.59
\$ 4.06 - \$ 5.70	519,050	3.01	4.56	519,050	4.56
\$ 11.25 - \$ 16.875	8,100	0.12	13.40	8,100	13.40
\$ 19.375 - \$ 29.375	19,000	3.49	28.68	19,000	28.68
\$ 32.5 - \$ 47.5	59,850	1.95	38.53	59,850	38.53
\$ 61.25 - \$ 69.375	21,000	2.57	66.98	35,300	66.98
	<u>2,425,050</u>		<u>\$ 4.70</u>	<u>2,435,350</u>	<u>\$ 4.70</u>

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 13 Commitments and Contingencies:

A. Commitments:

Some of the Company's subsidiaries have Commitments to the Chief Scientist in the Ministry of Industry and Trade and to the Marketing Promotion Fund, to pay royalties at a rate of 2%-7% of the proceeds from the sale of software products which were developed with the assistance of the Chief Scientist and marketed with the assistance of the Marketing Promotion Fund. The amount of royalties is limited to 100%-150% of the amount received. The subsidiaries are only obliged to repay the grants received from the Office of the Chief Scientist if revenue is generated from the sale of the said software products.

The balance of the contingent liability in respect of the aforesaid, amounted to approximately \$11.9 million as at December 31, 2006.

B. Liens:

1. Some of the subsidiaries have liens on leased vehicles, leased equipment and other assets in favor of the leasing companies.
2. Some of Formula's assets are pledged to banks as support for credit facilities of approximately \$40 million. These assets consisting of portion of Formula's shareholdings in BluePhoenix, Matrix and Magic.
3. Some of subsidiaries have given floating charges in favor of banks and other financial institutions

C. Guarantees:

1. Subsidiaries have provided bank guarantees in the amount of approximately \$13.3 million as security for the performance of various contracts with customers. If the subsidiaries were to breach certain terms of such contracts, the customers could demand that the banks providing the guarantees pay amounts claimed to be due.
2. Liraz, a subsidiary, of BluePhoenix is liable for losses in a subsidiary it had consolidated until the second quarter of 2001. The provision for such liability at December 31, 2006 and December 31, 2005, was accounted for under SFAS No.5 and amounted to \$2 million, representing the maximum potential amount Liraz has guaranteed to secure a bank loan of the said subsidiary.
3. Subsidiaries have provided bank guarantees in the amount of \$1,574 thousand as security for rent to be paid for their offices. If the subsidiaries were to breach certain terms of their lease, the lessor could demand that the banks providing the guarantees pay amount claimed to be due.

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 13 **Commitments and Contingencies (cont.):****D.** **Others:**

In connection with credit facilities the Company and its subsidiaries have entered into agreements with various banks, accordingly the Company committed, among other things:

- a. To maintain certain financial ratios.
- b. Not to grant a security interest in all or substantially all their respective assets.
- c. The Company is in compliance with all the above requirements.

E. **Legal Proceedings:**

1. In July 2003, a former Liraz shareholder filed an application with the Tel Aviv Jaffa District Court to approve a claim filed by him against BluePhoenix, as a class action. The claim relates to the acquisition of Liraz shares that BluePhoenix completed in March 2003. The shareholder alleges that the share price that BluePhoenix paid to Liraz's shareholders in the tender offer and in a subsequent mandatory purchase was lower than the fair price of Liraz shares. The maximum amount of the claim is approximately \$7.3 million in the aggregate. Under Israeli law, the court's approval is required for the plaintiff to represent all of the shareholders of Liraz who sold their shareholdings to the Company pursuant to the tender offer and the mandatory acquisition. The plaintiff has applied for such approval in the lawsuit. The company believes that the allegations against it in this proceeding are without merit and intend to vigorously defend the claim and contest the allegations made therein.
2. Lawsuits have been lodged against certain subsidiaries in the ordinary course of business. The group followed SFAS No 5, and recorded provision where it was appropriate.

F. **Lease Commitments:**

The following are details of the future minimum lease commitments under non-cancelable operating leases as of December 31, 2006:

	<u>U.S. \$ in thousands</u>
2007	11,997
2008	10,258
2009	6,551
2010	3,262
2011 and thereafter	936
	<u>33,004</u>

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 13 Commitments and Contingencies (cont.):**F. Lease Commitments:**

Rent expenses for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004, were approximately \$14,676 thousand, \$14,480 thousand and \$8,775 thousand, respectively.

Most of the building leases will expire during 2007-2010.

Note 14 Shareholders Equity:**A. Share Capital Authorized, Issued and Outstanding:**

	December 31, 2006			December 31, 2005		
	Authorized	Issued	Outstanding	Authorized	Issued	Outstanding
	NIS	NIS	NIS	NIS	NIS	NIS
Ordinary shares, NIS 1 par value each	25,000,000	13,224,780	13,200,000	25,000,000	13,224,780	13,200,000

- The shares are traded on the TASE and through ADSs, each representing one ordinary share of NIS 1 par value, quoted on the NASDAQ National Market in the United States.
- During 2002, Formula repurchased 324,780 of its ordinary shares in the open market for an aggregate of \$3.4 million. During 2003, Formula sold 300,000 of its ordinary shares for an aggregate of \$4.8 million.
- In March 2005, Formula completed a private placement of 2,400,000 Formula shares for an aggregate consideration of \$33 million.

B. Details of Share Options Granted to Employees:

In November 2000, Formula's Board of Directors adopted an option plan pursuant to which Formula could grant options to Employees of Formula to purchase up to a total of 300,000 ordinary shares.

In accordance with this plan, employees of Formula and its subsidiaries were granted, for no consideration, options to purchase 64,500 shares of Formula exercisable at \$30.8 per share, linked to the CPI. None of these options have been exercised and they expired in November 2005.

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Note 14 Shareholders Equity (cont.):**B. Details of Share Options Granted to Employees:**

The following is a summary of the status of Formula's option plans as of December 31, 2005 and 2004, and for the years then ended:

	Year ended December 31, 2005		Year ended December 31, 2004	
	Number of Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price \$	Number of Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price \$
Outstanding options at the beginning of the year	64,500	30.8	64,500	30.8
Changes during the year:				
Expired and forfeited	(64,500)	-	-	-
Outstanding options at the end of the year	-	30.8	64,500	30.8
Exercisable options at the end of the year	-	30.8	64,500	30.8

A. On June 1, 2005 Formula declared and distributed a cash dividend in the amount of \$50 million.

B. See also note 2A.

Note 15 Taxes on Income:**A. Tax Laws in Israel:****1. Tax benefits under the Israeli Law for the Encouragement of Capital Investments, 1959 (hereafter - the Law):**

Some operations of certain subsidiaries have been granted Approved Enterprise status under the Law. Since the subsidiaries have elected to receive alternative benefits under the Law (i.e. waiver of grants in exchange for a tax exemption for a limited period), the following tax rates will apply to its income from the Approved Enterprise (which will be determined based on the increase in the revenue of the subsidiaries during the year, in relation to the revenue in the year preceding the first year of their having the above-mentioned status):

Tax exemption for 2 years, commencing in the first year it generates taxable income. For the remainder of the benefit period - 5 years - a reduced tax rate of 25%.

For some subsidiaries, the percentage of its share capital held by foreign shareholders has exceeded 25%. Therefore its Approved Enterprises qualify for reduced tax rates for an additional three years after the seven years mentioned above.

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The period of tax benefits described above will terminate after 7-10 years elapse from the first year in which the subsidiaries have taxable income and 14 years elapse since the Approved Enterprise was granted and 12 years after the commencement of the Approved Enterprise.

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FORMULA SYSTEMS (1985) LTD.

(An Israeli Corporation)

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 15 Taxes on Income (cont.):

A. Tax Laws in Israel (cont.):

1. Tax benefits under the Israeli Law for the Encouragement of Capital Investments, 1959 (hereafter - the Law) (cont.):

The entitlement to the above benefits is subject to final ratification by the Investment Center in the Ministry of Industry and Trade, such ratification being conditional upon fulfillment of all terms of the approved program.

In the event of a distribution of a cash dividend out of retained earnings, which are tax exempt due to the above benefits, the subsidiaries would have to pay tax with respect to the amount distributed. Deferred taxes for such taxes were not provided because such undistributed earnings are essentially permanent in duration and could be distributed to shareholders tax free in liquidation, subject to certain conditions.

The Law also provides that an Approved Enterprise is entitled to accelerated depreciation on its property and equipment that is included in an approved investment program.

In the event the subsidiaries fail to comply with the approved program terms, the tax benefits may be canceled and the subsidiaries may be required to refund the amount of the benefits they utilized, in whole or in part, with the addition of linkage differences and interest.

2. Measurement of results for tax purposes under the Income Tax (Inflationary Adjustments) Law, 1985 (hereafter - the Inflationary Adjustments Law):

Results for tax purposes in Israel are measured and reflected in real terms in accordance with the change in the CPI. The consolidated financial statements are presented in dollars. The differences between the change in the Israeli CPI and in the NIS/dollar exchange rate causes a difference between taxable income or loss and the income or loss before taxes reflected in the consolidated financial statements. In accordance with paragraph 9(f) of SFAS No. 109, Accounting for Income Taxes (SFAS No. 109), the Company has not provided deferred income taxes on this difference between the reporting currency and the tax bases of assets and liabilities.

3. Tax benefits under the Law for the Encouragement of Industry (Taxation), 1969:

Some subsidiaries currently qualify as an Industrial Company as defined by this law, and as such are entitled to certain tax benefits including, inter alia, depreciation at increased rates as stipulated by regulations published under the Inflationary Adjustments Law and the right to deduct, for tax purposes, over a period of 3 years, expenses relating to public issue of shares. If realized, any tax benefit relating to issuance expenses is credited to capital surplus.

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 15 Taxes on Income (cont.):**A. Tax Laws in Israel (cont.):****4. Tax Rates Applicable to Income in Israel:**

On July 25, 2005, the Law for Amendment of the Income Tax Ordinance (Amendment No.147) became effective. Pursuant to this amendment, the income tax applicable to Israeli companies will be gradually reduced from 34% in 2005 to 25% in 2010 and henceforth. This tax rate decrease is not expected to have a material effect on the Company's financial position. The Company is evaluating the existence of additional impacts of this Amendment.

B. Subsidiaries Outside Israel:

Subsidiaries that are not an Israeli resident are taxed in the countries in which they are resident, according to the tax laws in those countries.

C. Cumulative Tax Losses:

The Company have cumulative operating losses for tax purposes as of December 31, 2006 totaling approximately \$281,089 thousand, of which \$235,721 thousand is in respect of Companies in Israel (December 31, 2005 - \$204,818 thousand), and approximately \$45,385 thousand in respect of Companies abroad (December 31, 2005 - \$95,340 thousand). The likelihood of the utilization of most of these losses in the future is low. Therefore, the company recorded a valuation allowance against the deferred taxes attributed to the operating losses carried forward.

D. Income Tax Assessments:

Subsequent to the balance sheet date, Formula reached an agreement with the Israel tax authorities for the years 2001-2004. Therefore Formula had to pay around 250k as taxes for those years.

E. Deferred Taxes:**1. Composition:**

	December 31,		
	2006	2005	2004
	(U.S. \$ in thousands)		
Net operating losses carried forward	95,671	79,190	76,685
Software development costs	1,408	1,637	1,171
Allowances and reserves	4,455	3,618	3,939
	101,534	84,445	81,795
Valuation allowance	(92,354)	(77,619)	(74,235)
Total	9,180	6,826	7,560

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 15 **Taxes on Income (cont.):**

Most of the valuation allowances for which the Company and its subsidiaries provided, are against the deferred tax assets in respect of tax losses carryforward. As a result most of the valuation allowance is for long term.

2. Presentation in balance sheets:

	December 31,	
	2006	2005
	(U.S. \$ in thousands)	
Stated in current assets	2,590	1,524
Stated in other assets	7,047	6,198
Stated in long term liabilities	(457)	(896)
Total included in balance sheets	9,180	6,826

F. Income Before Taxes on Income:

	Year ended December 31,		
	2006	2005	2004
	(U.S. \$ in thousands)		
Domestic	14,473	7,340	29,779
Foreign	(151)	3,239	(7,368)
Total	14,322	10,579	22,411

G. Taxes on Income Included in Statements of Operations:

Year ended December 31,		
2006	2005	2004

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	(U.S. \$ in thousands)		
Current taxes:			
In Israel	4,487	3,372	2,992
Abroad	944	789	760
	5,431	4,161	3,752
Taxes in Israel in respect of prior years	(652)	(74)	(81)
Deferred taxes, net	(1,282)	737	(100)
Total	3,497	4,824	3,571

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 15 **Taxes on Income (cont.):****H.** **Theoretical Tax:**

The following is a reconciliation between the theoretical tax expense, assuming that all income was taxed at ordinary tax rates, and the actual income tax expense, as recorded in the statement of operations:

	Year ended December 31,		
	2006	2005	2004
	(U.S. \$ in thousands)		
Income before taxes on income, as per the statement of continuing operations	14,322	10,579	22,411
Statutory tax rate in Israel	31%	34%	35%
Theoretical tax expense	4,440	3,597	7,844
Additional tax (tax savings) in respect of:			
Non-deductible expenses	1446	1,223	1,070
Tax-exempt income (mainly relating to decrease in shareholdings)	-	(537)	(1,706)
Tax-exempt income and reduced tax rates in companies which have approved enterprises	(154)	-	817
Losses and temporary differences for which deferred taxes were not recorded	(984)	(1,770)	(4,142)
Write off of deferred taxes and tax advances	160	1,797	-
Taxes in respect of previous years	(763)	64	(81)
Effect of the Inflationary Adjustments Law	(397)	(14)	(98)
Other	(251)	464	(133)
Taxes on income as per the statement of operations	3,497	4,824	3,571
Effective tax rate - in%	31.2	43.8	16.1

FORMULA SYSTEMS (1985) LTD.

(An Israeli Corporation)

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 16 **Supplementary Financial Statement Information:**
Balance Sheet:**A.** **Other Current Assets:****Composition:**

	December 31,	
	2006	2005
	(U.S. \$ in thousands)	
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Government departments	5,463	4,671
Employees (1)	363	571
Prepaid expenses and advances to suppliers	8,533	10,473
Deferred taxes	2,590	1,524
Other	2,206	984
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	19,155	18,223
	<hr/>	<hr/>

(1) Some of these balances are linked to the CPI, and bear interest at an annual rate of 4%.

B. **Liabilities to Banks and Others:****Composition:**

	Interest rate		December 31, 2006	December 31, 2006	2005
	<hr/>		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	%	Linkage basis	(U.S. \$ in thousands)		
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Bank overdraft	5.6-6.6	Unlinked	5,166	3,910	

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Short-term bank loans	5-7.5	Unlinked	8,862	26,336
Short-term bank loans	7.3	Dollar	4,570	22,629
Short-term bank loans		CPI	-	12
Short-term bank loans	5.5-6	Euro	3,239	2,630
Short-term bank loans	2.13-6.75	Other	975	-
Current maturities of long-term loans from banks			18,211	9,380
Total			<u>41,023</u>	<u>64,897</u>

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FORMULA SYSTEMS (1985) LTD.

(An Israeli Corporation)

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 16 **Supplementary Financial Statement Information (cont.):****C.** **Other Accounts Payable:****Composition:**

	December 31,	
	2006	2005
	(U.S. \$ in thousands)	
	-----	-----
Employees and other wage and salary related liabilities	25,516	22,714
Government departments	9,271	7,287
Prepaid income and customer advances	29,751	22,447
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	9,237	8,706
Total	73,775	61,154
	-----	-----

D. **Restructuring and Non-Recurring Costs:**

	Year ended December 31,		
	2006	2005	2004
	(U.S. \$ in thousands)		
	-----	-----	-----
Wages and related expenses	2,123	1,455	-
Expenses relating to closing of branches	1,029	-	-
Total	3,152	1,455	-
	-----	-----	-----

Restructuring expenses were recorded by consolidated companies and relate to the Proprietary Software Products segment. These companies announced the adoption of a restructuring plan in order to reduce expenses and improve organizational and business efficiency.

E. **Financial Expenses, Net:**

Composition:

	Year ended December 31,		
	2006	2005	2004
	(U.S. \$ in thousands)		
Financing income	6,547	14,307	5,154
Financing costs related to long-term credit	(9,426)	(7,729)	(4,247)
Financing costs related to short-term credit and others	(5,906)	(11,426)	(7,600)
Gain from marketable securities	688	812	917
Total	(8,097)	(4,036)	(5,776)

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 16 **Supplementary Financial Statement Information (cont.):****F.** **Other Expenses, Net:****Composition:**

	Year ended December 31,		
	2006	2005	2004
	(U.S. \$ in thousands)		
Gain on sale of fixed assets, net	18	18	83
Dividend received from another company	269	-	770
Impairment in value of investment in affiliates companies	(423)	(20)	(246)
Other	(684)	706	(686)
Total	(820)	704	(79)

G. **Gain on Realization of Shareholdings, Net:****Composition:**

	Year ended December 31,		
	2006	2005	2004
	(U.S. \$ in thousands)		
Gain from realization of investment in Level 8	-	-	171
Gain (loss) from sale and decrease in shareholding percentage in Magic	(118)	(48)	1,151
Gain from realization of investment in the News Company	-	-	142
Gain (loss) from sale and decrease in shareholding percentage in Formula Vision	(74)	(15)	383
Gain (loss) from sale and decrease in shareholding percentage in Matrix	(395)	3,357	3,557
Gain from decrease in shareholding percentage in Bluephoenix	31	-	-
Gain from sale and decrease in shareholding percentage in Tiltan	1,547	-	-
Realization of investment in warrants in Matrix	-	(102)	-

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Capital gain from realization of Matrix One	2,485	-	-
Realization of unrealized gain in Matrix (see Note 2A)	-	-	2,820
Gain (loss) on realization of other investments	279	(6)	58
Total	<u>3,755</u>	<u>3,186</u>	<u>8,282</u>

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FORMULA SYSTEMS (1985) LTD.

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 16 Supplementary Financial Statement Information (cont.):

H. Operating Segments:

The Company operates in two principal business segments, IT Services and proprietary software solutions.

Software Services

The following is a list of the Group's principal activities: applications development, systems integration, migration of IT platforms, IT consulting, e-services, outsourcing, conversion services, application and implementation of ERP & CRM systems, imported software products and a training school.

The Group provides these IT services across the full system development lifecycle, including the definition of business requirements, system analysis, technical specifications, coding, testing, training, implementation and maintenance. The Company performs its projects on-site or at its own facilities.

Proprietary Software Products

The Group designs, develops and markets proprietary software solutions for sale in selected niche markets worldwide. The following is a list of the proprietary software solutions that are marketed by the Group:

Modernization solutions, Magic-technology, Magic eMerchant, solutions for law enforcement, Application software for long term care industry, car rental solutions, solutions for banking and finance, solutions for telecommunications, CRM systems, Sapiens eMerge, re-engineering and AppBuilder, solutions for insurance industry.

All of the Company's subsidiaries, including IT services companies and proprietary software solutions companies, recognize revenues from the delivery of software services, and most of them recognize revenues in both revenue categories. The Company's subsidiaries were classified into the following categories in accordance with the category in which most of the revenues of each subsidiary was earned.

The following is a list of the companies included in each operating segment, as of December 31, 2005:

Software Services:

Matrix IT Ltd.
NextSource Inc.

Proprietary Software Products:

BluePhoenix Solutions Ltd.
Magic Software Enterprises Ltd.
Sapiens International Corporation N.V.

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 16 **Supplementary Financial Statement Information (cont.):****H.** **Operating Segments (cont.):**

The Company evaluates the performances of each segment, software services and proprietary software products, based on operating income/loss. Headquarters expenses are allocated proportionally between the segments:

	Software Services	Proprietary Software Products	Total
	(U.S. \$ in thousands)		
Revenues:			
2006	322,629	174,040	496,669
2005	278,808	159,341	438,149
2004	230,880	170,158	401,038
Inter-segment sales:			
2006	2,690	1,244	3,934
2005	3,907	1,752	5,659
2004	3,618	2,158	5,776
Operating income (loss):			
2006	19,054	430	19,484
2005	19,127	(8,402)	10,725
2004	16,273	3,711	19,984
Financial expenses:			
2006	(2,313)	(5,784)	(8,097)
2005	(746)	(3,290)	(4,036)
2004	(3,377)	(2,399)	(5,776)
Net income (loss)			
2006	7,475	(3,759)	3,716
2005	11,751	(6,622)	5,129
2004	11,906	2,442	14,348

FORMULA SYSTEMS (1985) LTD.

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 16 Supplementary Financial Statement Information (cont.):

H. Operating Segments (cont.):

	Software Services	Proprietary Software Products	Total
	(U.S. \$ in thousands)		
Identifiable assets including goodwill:			
2006	248,032	267,868	515,900
2005	196,321	238,715	435,036
Identifiable liabilities:			
2006	132,540	77,329	209,869
2005	84,025	50,283	134,308
Depreciation and amortization:			
2006	2,555	3,123	5,678
2005	3,912	17,373	21,285
2004	4,724	13,891	18,615
Investments in segment assets:			
2006	2,574	2,004	4,578
2005	2,578	7,481	10,060
2004	1,888	2,638	4,526

Reconciliation between the data on sales and income of the operating segments and the data in the consolidated financial statements:

	2006	2005	2004
	(U.S. \$ in thousands)		
Revenues:			
Revenues as above	496,669	438,149	401,038
Less inter-segment transactions	(3,934)	(5,659)	(5,776)

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Revenues as per statement of operations	<u>492,735</u>	<u>432,490</u>	<u>395,262</u>
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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 16 **Supplementary Financial Statement Information (cont.):****H.** **Operating Segments (cont.):**

	<u>2006</u>	<u>2005</u>
	<u>(U.S. \$ in thousands)</u>	
Identifiable assets:		
Total assets of operating segments	515,900	435,036
Assets not identifiable to a particular segment	92,141	116,174
Elimination of inter-segment assets and other	(12,537)	(75,742)
Total assets from continuing operation as per consolidated balance sheet	<u>595,504</u>	<u>475,468</u>
Identifiable liabilities:		
Total liabilities of operating segments	209,869	134,308
liabilities not identifiable to a particular segment	232,718	205,270
Elimination of inter-segment liabilities and other	(373)	(54,956)
Total liabilities from continuing operation as per consolidated balance sheet	<u>442,214</u>	<u>284,622</u>

I. **Geographical Information:****1.** **The Company's Long-Lived Assets are as follows:**

	<u>December 31,</u>	
	<u>2006</u>	<u>2005</u>
	<u>(U.S. \$ in thousands)</u>	
Israel	55,259	48,309
U.S.A.	11,997	5,723
Others	4,427	1,094
Total	<u>71,683</u>	<u>55,126</u>

2. Revenues:

Revenues classified by geographic area:

	Year ended December 31,		
	2006	2005	2004
	(U.S. \$ in thousands)		
Israel	273,219	236,826	201,376
International:			
United States	117,768	98,770	96,536
Other	101,748	96,894	97,350
	219,516	195,664	193,886
Total	492,735	432,490	395,262

Classification was based on the location of the customers.

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FORMULA SYSTEMS (1985) LTD.

(An Israeli Corporation)

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 16 **Supplementary Financial Statement Information (cont.):****J.** **Earnings Per Share:**

The following table presents the computation of basic and diluted net earnings per share of continuing operation:

	Year ended December 31,		
	2006	2005	2004
(U.S. \$ in thousands)			
Amount for basic earnings per share - income available to shareholders	3,928	5,129	14,028
Effect of dilutive securities of subsidiaries	(290)	-	(1,592)
Amount for diluted earnings per share - income available to shareholders	3,638	5,129	12,436
Weighted average shares outstanding			
Denominator for basic net earnings per share	13,200	12,800	10,800
Effect of dilutive securities	98	*)-	*)-
Denominator for diluted net earnings per share	13,298	12,800	10,800
Basic net earnings per share of continuing operation	0.30	0.27	1.30
Diluted net earnings per share of continuing operation	0.27	0.27	1.15

*) Anti dilutive.

Note 17 **Discontinued operations:**

On December, 2006, the Company spun-off Formula Vision. Therefore, Formula Vision is no longer a subsidiary of the Company. The spin-off was affected by way of distributing the 36,696,000 Formula Vision shares owned by Formula (then representing approximately 57% of the outstanding Formula Vision shares) to Formula's shareholders on a pro-rata basis.

The Formula Vision shares were distributed at a ratio of 2.78 Formula Vision shares for each outstanding Ordinary Share held at the close of the trade on December 14, 2006, the record date, subject to withholding taxes. Formula Vision met the definition of a component under SFAS 144. Accordingly, the results of operations of Formula Vision have been classified as discontinued operations in the statement of operations and prior periods results have been reclassified accordingly. In addition comparative data of the assets and liabilities attributed to the discontinued operations have been reclassified in the balance sheet. The company followed EITF No. 87-24 and allocated interest on debt that is to be assumed by the buyer and is connected with the discontinued operation. The expenses allocated for the years 2006, 2005 and 2004 were \$9, \$15,

\$11 millions, respectively.

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 17 **Discontinued operations (Cont.):**

A. The following is the composition of discontinued operations:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2006	2005	2004
(U.S. \$ in thousands)			
Revenues	67,491	73,882	61,348
Cost of revenues	36,244	39,892	31,464
Gross profit	31,247	33,990	29,884
Research and development costs, net	9,095	7,008	9,868
Selling, general and administrative expenses	42,025	21,802	21,922
Restructuring and non-recurring costs	258	-	-
Operating income	(20,131)	5,180	(1,906)
Financial expenses, net	(4,132)	(5,170)	(3,130)
Gain on realization of shareholdings, net *,**	36,254	920	611
Other losses, net	-	(1,523)	(252)
Income before taxes on income	11,991	(593)	(4,677)
Taxes on income	(263)	377	1,060
	12,254	(970)	(5,737)
Equity in gains (losses) of affiliated companies, net	413	(3,170)	(2,117)
Minority interest in earnings of subsidiaries, net	(6,368)	(806)	1,605
Net income	6,299	(4,946)	(6,249)

* On November 2006, Formula Vision signed an agreement for effectively selling half of its holdings in Giga to an American investment company in consideration of \$11.2 Million.

With the completion of the transaction, Formula Vision held 24.58% of Giga's outstanding shares.

The gain from realization totaled to \$10.6 million.

** On December 2006, Formula Vision engaged in an agreement with Karden Technologies Ltd. (henceforth: Karden), by which Karden acquires rights in a limited partnership held by Formula Vision to which Formula Vision's investments in 5 of its portfolio companies were transferred in consideration of \$21 Million. The gain from realization totaled to \$ 13.6 million.

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FORMULA SYSTEMS (1985) LTD.

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 17 **Discontinued operations (Cont.):**

B. The breakdown of assets and liabilities attributed to discontinued operations of Formula Vision as of December 31, 2005 was as follows:

	<u>December 31, 2005</u>
	<u>(U.S. \$ in thousands)</u>
ASSETS	
CURRENT ASSETS:	
Cash and cash equivalents	17,919
Short-term investments	18,474
Trade receivables	20,996
Other current assets	6,546
Inventories	78
	<u>64,013</u>
LONG-TERM INVESTMENTS, LOANS AND RECEIVABLES:	
Loans and other investments	1,070
Investments in affiliates	19,801
	<u>20,871</u>
SEVERANCE PAY FUND	<u>3,064</u>
PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT, NET	<u>4,352</u>
GOODWILL	<u>55,038</u>
OTHER ASSETS, NET	<u>7,279</u>
Total assets from discontinued operation, net	<u><u>154,617</u></u>

LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY

CURRENT LIABILITIES:	
Credit from banks and others	40,524
Trade payables	6,886
Other accounts payable	13,610
Customer advances, net of work in progress	7,309
	<u>68,329</u>
LONG-TERM LIABILITIES:	
Liabilities to banks and others	318
Severance pay	4,306
Deferred taxes	385
	<u>5,009</u>
MINORITY INTEREST	<u>15,527</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES ATTRIBUTED TO DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS	<u>88,865</u>

FORMULA SYSTEMS (1985) LTD.

(An Israeli Corporation)

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 18 Transactions with Related Parties:

In March 2005, Formula completed a private placement of 2,400,000 Formula shares for an aggregate consideration of \$33 million. The shares were issued to FIMGold LP, an entity owned in equal shares by Dan Goldstein (the former chief executive officer and chairman of the board of Formula) and FIMI Opportunity Fund (see note 2F).

Note 19 Subsequent Events:

A. On June, 2007 the company sold its entire holdings in BluePhoenix, to international institutional investor for consideration of approximately \$64 million. The company is expected to recognize approximately M \$18 in capital gains upon completion of the sale of ordinary shares.

Following is selected information of BluePhoenix's financial statements:

	December 31, 2006
	(U.S. \$ in thousands)
Total current assets	42,265
Total non-current assets	85,201
Total current liabilities	24,404
Total non-current liabilities	37,765

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of

SAPIENS INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION N.V.

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Sapiens International Corporation N.V. and its subsidiaries (the Company) as of December 31, 2005 and 2006 and the related consolidated statements of operations, changes in shareholders' equity and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2006. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

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

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of Sapiens International Corporation N.V. and its subsidiaries as of December 31, 2005 and 2006 and the consolidated results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2006, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

Tel-Aviv, Israel
June 26, 2007

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

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Shareholders of

MAGIC SOFTWARE ENTERPRISES LTD.

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Magic Software Enterprises Ltd. (the Company) and its subsidiaries as of December 31, 2005 and 2006, and the related consolidated statements of operations, changes in shareholders' equity and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2006. These financial statements are the responsibility of Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits. We did not audit the financial statements of certain subsidiaries, which statements reflect total assets of 10% and 18% as of December 31, 2005 and 2006, respectively, and total revenues of 39%, 18% and 33% for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2006. Those statements were audited by other auditors whose reports have been furnished to us, and our opinion, insofar as it relates to the amounts included for those subsidiaries, is based solely on the reports of the other auditors.

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

In our opinion, based on our audits and the reports of the other auditors, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Company and its subsidiaries at December 31, 2005 and 2006, and the related consolidated results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2006, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

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

As discussed in Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements, on December 31, 2006, the Company initially applied the provisions of Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 108, Considering the Effects of Prior Year Misstatements when Quantifying Misstatements in Current Year Financial Statements, and recorded a cumulative effect adjustment to beginning accumulated deficit at January 1, 2006 and adjustments to property and equipment as of December 31, 2005.

Tel-Aviv, Israel
June 26, 2007

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

Independent auditors' report to the shareholders of

HERMES LOGISTICS TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED

We have audited the financial statements of Hermes Logistics Technologies Limited for the year ended 31 December 2006 which comprise of the profit and loss account, the balance sheet and the related notes. These financial statements have been prepared under the accounting policies set out therein and the requirements of the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (Effective January 2007).

This report is made solely to the company's members as a body, in accordance with S235 of the Companies Act 1985. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditors' report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

RESPECTIVE RESPONSIBILITIES OF DIRECTORS AND AUDITORS

The directors' responsibilities for preparing the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice) are set out in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities.

Our responsibility is to audit the financial statements in accordance with relevant legal and regulatory requirements and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland).

We report to you our opinion as to whether the financial statements give a true and fair view and are properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 1985. We also report to you whether in our opinion the information given in the Directors' Report is consistent with the financial statements.

In addition we report to you if, in our opinion, the company has not kept proper accounting records, if we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit, or if information specified by law regarding directors' remuneration and other transactions is not disclosed.

We read the Directors' Report and consider the implications for our report if we become aware of any apparent misstatements within it.

BASIS OF AUDIT OPINION

We conducted our audit in accordance with international Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland) issued by the Auditing Practices Board. An audit includes examination, on a test basis, of evidence relevant to the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. It also includes an assessment of the significant estimates and judgments made by the directors in the preparation of the financial statements, and whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the company's circumstances, consistently applied and adequately disclosed.

We planned and performed our audit so as to obtain all the information and explanations which we considered necessary in order to provide us with sufficient evidence to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or other irregularity or error. In forming our opinion we also evaluated the overall adequacy of the presentation of information in the financial statements.

OPINION

In our opinion:

- the financial statements give a true and fair view, in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice applicable to Smaller Entities, of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2006 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- the financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 1985; and
- the information given in the Directors' Report is consistent with the financial statements.

LEVY COHEN & CO.
REGISTERED AUDITOR
37 Broadhurst Gardens
London NW6 3QT

Independent Auditors Report to the Shareholders of

MAGIC SOFTWARE ENTERPRISES (UK) LIMITED

We have audited the financial statements of Magic Software Enterprises (UK) Limited for the year ended 31 December 2006 which comprise of the profit and loss account, the balance sheet and the related notes. These financial statements have been prepared under the accounting policies set out therein and the requirements of the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (Effective January 2007).

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with S235 of the Companies Act 1985. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditors' report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

RESPECTIVE RESPONSIBILITIES OF DIRECTORS AND AUDITORS

The directors' responsibilities for preparing the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice) are set out in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities.

Our responsibility is to audit the financial statements in accordance with relevant legal and regulatory requirements and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland).

We report to you our opinion as to whether the financial statements give a true and fair view and are properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 1985. We also report to you whether in our opinion the information given in the Directors' Report is consistent with the financial statements.

In addition we report to you if, in our opinion, the company has not kept proper accounting records, if we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit, or if information specified by law regarding directors' remuneration and other transactions is not disclosed.

We read the Directors' Report and consider the Implications for our report if we become aware of any apparent misstatements within it.

BASIS OF AUDIT OPINION

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland) issued by the Auditing Practices Board. An audit includes examination, on a test basis, of evidence relevant to the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. It also includes an assessment of the significant estimates and judgments made by the directors in the preparation of the financial statements, and whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the company's circumstances, consistently applied and adequately disclosed.

We planned and performed our audit so as to obtain all the information and explanations which we considered necessary in order to provide us with sufficient evidence to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatements, whether caused by fraud or other irregularity or error. In forming our opinion we also evaluated the overall adequacy of the presentation of information in the financial statements.

OPINION

In our opinion:

- the financial statements give a true and fair view, in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice applicable to Smaller Entities, of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2006 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- the financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 1985; and
- the information given in the Directors' Report is consistent with the financial statements.

LEVY COHEN & CO.
REGISTERED AUDITOR
37 Broadhurst Gardens
London NW6 3QT

MOCK & PARTNERS INTERNATIONAL
registeraccountants

AUDITORS REPORT

Introduction

We have audited the financial statements of Magic Beheer B.V., for the period until December 31st, 2006. These financial statements are the responsibility of the company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

Scope

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the company as at December 31st, 2006 and of the result for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Amsterdam, February 27th 2007

Mock & Partners International

Drs. H.J.S. Mock RA

Rapenburgerstreet 109, 1011 VL, Amsterdam. Tel: 020 6381881, Fax: 020 6272624

KDA Audit Corporation

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of

Magic Software Japan K.K.

We have audited the accompanying balance sheet of Magic Software Japan K.K. (the Company) as of December 31, 2006, and the related statements of income and cash flows for the year then ended. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

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

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2006, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Tokyo, Japan
January 26, 2007

KDA Audit Corporation
(A Member of Baker Tilly International)

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of

N.I.P. NIKUV INTERNATIONAL PROJECTS LTD.

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of N.I.P. Nikuv International Projects Ltd. (the Company) and its subsidiaries as of December 31, 2006 and 2005, and the related consolidated statements of income, changes in shareholders' equity and cash flows for each of the two years in the period ended December 31, 2006. These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audits.

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

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above, present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Company and its subsidiaries as of December 31, 2006 and 2005, and the consolidated statements of income and its cash flows for each of the two years in the period ended December 31, 2006, in conformity with United States generally accepted accounting principles.

Tel-Aviv, Israel
June 27, 2006

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

SIGNATURES

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

FORMULA SYSTEMS (1985) LTD.

By: /s/ Gad Goldstein

June 29, 2007

Date

Gad Goldstein
*President and
Chief Executive Officer*

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Exhibit Index

Exhibit No.

1.1	Memorandum of Association(1)
1.2	Articles of Association as amended on December 28, 2005(2)
4.1	Form of Letter of Indemnification, dated December 28, 2005(2)
4.2	An agreement dated November 17, 2005 between the Registrant and Formula Vision Technologies (F.V.T) Ltd. (English translation from Hebrew original)(2)
4.3	International Securities Purchase Agreement dated June 15, 2007 between the Registrant and each of the purchasers identified on the signature pages of the agreement
8	List of Subsidiaries
12.1	Certification of the Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
12.2	Certification of the Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
13.1	Certification of the Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
13.2	Certification of the Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Section. 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

(1) Incorporated by reference to the Registration Statement on Form F-1 (File No. 333-8858).

(2) Incorporated by reference to the Annual Report on Form 20-F filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on June 29, 2006.
