

TOP IMAGE SYSTEMS LTD
Form 20-F
April 02, 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
the fiscal year ended December 31, 2006
OR

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

SHELL COMPANY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF
THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
Commission File Number 001-14552

Top Image Systems Ltd.

(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its charter)

Israel

(Jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

2 Habarzel Street, Ramat Hahayal, Tel Aviv 69710, Israel

(Address of principal executive offices)

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

<u>Title of each class</u>	<u>Name of each exchange on which registered</u>
Ordinary Shares, nominal value NIS 0.04 per share	NASDAQ Capital Market

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

None

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

None

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Indicate the number of outstanding shares of each of the issuer's classes of capital or common stock as of the close of the period covered by the annual report:

8,845,241 Ordinary Shares

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

Note: Checking the box above will not relieve any registrant required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 from their obligations under those Sections.

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days.

Yes No

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

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer

Indicate by check mark which financial statement item the registrant has elected to follow.

Item 17 Item 18

If this is an annual report, indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act).

Yes No

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Forward-Looking Statements

Certain matters discussed in this report on Form 20-F are forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. From time to time, we also provide forward-looking statements in other materials we release to the public as well as oral forward-looking statements. The words or phrases "will likely result," "are expected to," "will continue," "is anticipated," "estimate," "intend," "project," "believe," "plan" or similar expressions identify some, but not all, of these forward-looking statements. These statements are based on management's current expectations or beliefs and are subject to a number of risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially and adversely, including, but not limited to, those described under "Risk Factors" herein and in our subsequent filings with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission. We wish to caution readers not to place undue reliance on any such forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the date made. We are under no obligation to, and expressly disclaim any obligation to, update or alter our forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

Use of Certain Terms

In this report, we, us, our, TIS and the Company refer to Top Image Systems Ltd. and its consolidated subsidiaries, collectively. References to "\$" and "U.S. dollars" are to the lawful currency of the United States of America.

PART I**ITEM 1. IDENTITY OF DIRECTORS, SENIOR MANAGEMENT AND ADVISORS**

Not applicable.

ITEM 2. OFFER STATISTICS AND EXPECTED TIMETABLE

Not applicable.

ITEM 3. KEY INFORMATION**SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA**

The following selected consolidated financial data are presented in accordance with generally accepted accounting policies in the United States, or U.S. GAAP. The Israeli Securities Law 1968 allows Israeli companies, such as us, whose securities are listed both on the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange and on certain stock exchanges in the United States (including NASDAQ), to report to the Israel Securities Authority and the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange in accordance with the reporting requirements under SEC rules and U.S. GAAP. All financial statements included in this annual report and all financial information released in Israel are presented solely under U.S. GAAP. The selected consolidated financial data should be read in conjunction with and are qualified by reference to Item 5 of this report entitled "Operating and Financial Review and Prospects" and the consolidated financial statements and notes thereto and other financial information included elsewhere in this report.

	Year Ended December 31,				
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
In thousands except for weighted average number of shares data					
Statement of Operations Data:					
Revenues	\$ 7,799	\$ 8,319	\$ 11,178	\$ 16,820	\$ 20,224
Cost of revenues	3,005	2,340	3,472	6,763	7,648
Gross profit	4,794	5,979	7,706	10,057	12,576
Research and development, net	1,340	863	929	1,312	1,792
Selling, administrative and general	7,465	5,819	7,123	9,030	10,263
Operating profit (loss)	(4,011)	(703)	(346)	(285)	521
Financial expense (income), net	(187)	(109)	(178)	146	(325)
Other (income) expense	4	-	-	-	-
Tax on income				30	45

Year Ended December 31,

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
In thousands except for weighted average number of shares data					
Net income (loss)	(3,828)	(594)	(168)	(461)	801
Net basic and dilutive income (loss) per share	\$ (0.627)	\$ (0.11)	\$ (0.024)	\$ (0.053)	0.091
Weighted average number of shares outstanding for basic and dilutive net loss per share	6,098,890	6,102,496	6,905,559	8,764,222	8,819,857

As of December 31,

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
In thousands					
Summary of Balance Sheet Data:					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 7,400	\$ 5,854	\$ 10,136	\$ 8,200	\$ 6,195
Working capital	7,739	7,353	12,232	12,137	26,852
Total Assets	12,488	12,130	19,742	20,360	34,295
Long Term debt	-	-	-	-	14,197
Total liabilities	4,286	4,490	5,047	6,142	18,915
Shareholders' equity	8,202	7,639	14,695	14,218	15,380

RISK FACTORS

The market for data capture systems and automatic form processing systems is highly competitive.

The market for data capture systems in general, and for automatic form processing systems in particular, is characterized by intense competition, significant price erosion over the life of the product, and rapidly changing business conditions, customer requirements, and technology. Our products compete with those developed and marketed by numerous well-established companies including Captiva Software, Mitek, Banctec, Dicom Group, Microsystems Technology, Datacap, SER, and ReadSoft, as well as with manual data entry systems. Many of our competitors have longer operating histories and greater financial resources than we do. Furthermore, certain of these competitors are industry leaders with the financial resources necessary to enable them to withstand substantial price competition or downturns in the market for computer software. The fact that our resources are more limited places us at a significant disadvantage. This risk is particularly acute during difficult economic times.

A slowdown in our customers' industries could adversely impact the sale of our products and our prospects of achieving or maintaining profitability.

A slowdown in the industries to which we sell our products would likely result in significantly reduced product demand, erosion of selling prices and overcapacity. Such a downturn could materially reduce demand for the products and technology that we offer. In addition, our ability to reduce expenses in response to any downturn or slowdown in such industries may be limited because of:

- our continuing need to invest in research and development;
- our capital equipment requirements; and
- marketing requirements.

Our success depends on our strategic marketing relationships and the marketing and distribution efforts of our distributors and other strategic partners.

Our business and prospects depend upon our ability to maintain our existing, and to develop additional, strategic marketing relationships and upon the marketing and distribution efforts of our distributors and other strategic partners. The loss or diminishment of our relationship with any one of our significant strategic partners could have a material and adverse effect on our existing operations and growth prospects. We intend to recruit additional distributors with established distribution channels and reputations for marketing and installing document imaging, data capture and workflow systems to market our products. We cannot assure you that we will be able to develop such relationships.

Our industry is marked by rapid technological changes and frequent new or updated product introductions, and if we do not respond to such rapid technological changes, new product introductions and enhancements and evolving industry standards, our products and services could become obsolete.

Our ability to compete will depend upon our ability to offer state-of-the-art products in a timely and cost-effective manner. Our product decisions must anticipate the changing demand for products. If we are unable to develop, modify and enhance our existing technology to respond to such changing demands, standards and customer demands, our business could be adversely affected. In addition, the development of new technologies, new product introductions or enhancements by our competitors could adversely affect our sales.

We have had a history of losses and may incur future losses.

Since our inception in March 1991, we have incurred net losses in every year other than in 1995, 1997, 1998 and 2006, and our losses may continue. For the year ended December 31, 2006, we had accumulated deficit of \$14.6 million. We plan to maintain the level of our aggregate product development expenses and may significantly increase our sales and marketing and administrative expenses in the near future. Accordingly, to maintain our current level of financial performance, we will need to increase or maintain our revenues. We cannot assure you that our revenues will grow or that we will achieve positive profitability in the future. Failure to increase revenues could result in a material adverse effect on our business, prospects and financial results.

We have a history of quarterly fluctuations in our results of operations and expect these fluctuations to continue. This may cause our stock price to decline.

We have experienced and expect to experience in the future significant fluctuations in our quarterly results of operations.

Our lengthy sales cycle increases our exposure to customer cancellations or delays in orders, which may result in volatile quarterly revenues. Given the high average selling price of, and the cost and time required to implement, our solutions, a customer's decision to license our products typically involves a significant commitment of resources and is influenced by the customer's budget cycles and internal approval procedures for information technology purchases. In addition, selling our solutions requires us to educate potential customers about our solutions uses and benefits. As a result, our solutions have a long sales cycle, which can take 9 to 12 months or more. Consequently, we have difficulty predicting the quarter in which sales to expected customers may occur. The sale of our solutions is also subject to delays from the lengthy budgeting, approval and competitive evaluation processes of our customers, which typically accompany significant capital expenditures.

Other factors that may contribute to fluctuations in our quarterly results of operations include:

the size, timing and shipment of orders;

customer deferral of orders in anticipation of new products, product upgrades or price enhancements;

the high level of competition that we encounter; and

the timing of our product introductions, upgrades or enhancements or those of our competitors or of providers of complementary products.

Fluctuations in our quarterly results could discourage investors and cause the market price of our ordinary shares to decline.

Large customers constitute a significant portion of our orders.

Sales to large customers have historically accounted for a significant part of our sales. For example, a sale to CSC Australia Pty. Ltd. accounted for 10% of our sales in 2005, and sales to Swiss Post Finance accounted for 10% of our sales in 2004. In 2006, we had no customer who accounted for more than 10% of our sales. If we are unable in the future to complete sales to large customers, our business, prospects and financial results could be adversely affected.

Our success depends on our key personnel.

Our success depends upon the contributions of our executive officers and other key personnel. All of our key management and technical personnel have expertise, which is in high demand among our competitors, and the loss of any of these individuals could cause our business to suffer. We do not as a general matter maintain key person life insurance policies on our officers, directors and key employees.

Our solutions require a sophisticated sales effort targeted at senior management of our prospective customers. New employees in our sales department require extensive training and typically take several months to achieve full productivity. There is no assurance that new sales representatives will ultimately become productive. If we were to lose qualified and productive sales personnel, our revenues could be adversely impacted.

Our success depends on our proprietary software technology.

Our success depends upon our proprietary software technology. Although we believe that our technology has been developed independently and does not infringe on the proprietary rights of others, we cannot assure you that the technology does not and will not infringe or that third parties will not assert infringement claims against us in the future. In the case of infringement, we would, under certain circumstances, be required to modify our products or obtain a license. We cannot assure you that we would be able to do either in a timely manner under acceptable terms and conditions or at all, or that we will have the financial or other resources necessary to defend successfully a patent infringement or other proprietary rights infringement action. Further, even if we were not infringing, intellectual property litigation is expensive and time consuming for management. Failure to do any of the foregoing could have a material adverse effect on us. Furthermore, if our products or technologies are deemed to infringe upon the rights of others, or if infringement claims are asserted against third parties whom we are obligated to indemnify, we could become liable for damages, which could have a material adverse effect on us.

ReadSoft, one of our competitors, filed a patent application entitled Method and Arrangement for Automatic Data Acquisition of Forms. The patent was granted on August 13, 2003 (EP 0976092). Although the patent was not enforced against us, we became aware of the patent and, in May 2004, filed a Notice of Opposition with the European Patent Office requesting that the patent be revoked in its entirety. After a number of written exchanges, the dispute was heard on March 8, 2007 in a proceeding at the European Patent Office in Germany. At the end of the oral proceeding, ReadSoft's patent was revoked in its entirety. There remains a risk that Readsoft might appeal this decision and petition for the patent to be reinstated. Although we do not believe that any of our products would infringe upon this patent, if ReadSoft were to prevail on any appeal, and it subsequently was decided that we infringed the patent, there could be a material adverse effect on our business, prospects and financial condition.

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We license components of our software systems and technology from third parties in reliance on such parties' representations as to ownership of the licensed intellectual property. If our licensors are found not to own or have rights to sublicense such rights to us and we are unable to replace the licensed technology with a comparable substitute, there could be a material adverse effect on our business prospects and financial results. Even if we were to replace licensed technology with available alternatives, it could take time to identify the best replacement and integrate it into our software. The delay and uncertainty could negatively impact our financial results.

Yehezkel Yeshurun, our former Chief Scientist, and currently a member of our board of directors, was, at the time of his employment with us, a Professor of the Tel Aviv University Computer Science Department where he conducted research in the areas of computer vision, neural computation and robotics. While the University consented to Prof. Yeshurun's employment by us and has not asserted any claim that intellectual property developed by Prof. Yeshurun on our behalf belongs to the University, the University has not acknowledged our rights to any intellectual property developed by Prof. Yeshurun. We cannot assure you that the University will not assert a claim for such intellectual property rights in the future or that the University does not have any rights to such intellectual property.

Our inability to protect our intellectual property could adversely affect our competitive position and, consequently, our business and operations.

Our success depends on our ability to protect our intellectual property. We rely upon trade secret protection, employee and third-party nondisclosure agreements and other intellectual property protection methods to protect our confidential and proprietary information. Despite these efforts, we cannot be certain that others will not otherwise gain access to our trade secrets or copy and use information that we regard as proprietary without our authorization. We have not obtained any patents and we cannot assure you that we will obtain any patents. In addition, we cannot assure you that:

any patents which we may obtain will be broad enough to protect our technology, will provide us with competitive advantages or will escape challenge or invalidation by third parties; or

others will not independently develop similar products, duplicate our products or, if patents are issued to us, design around these patents.

Further, the laws of foreign jurisdictions where we sell and seek to sell our products may afford little or no protection of our intellectual property rights. We cannot assure you that the protection provided to our intellectual property rights by the laws and courts of foreign nations will be substantially similar to the remedies available under U.S. law.

If we are unable to build awareness of our brands, we may not be able to compete effectively against competitors with greater name recognition and our sales could be adversely affected.

If we are unable to economically achieve and maintain a leading position in data recognition software or to promote and maintain our brands, our business, results of operations and financial condition could suffer. Development and awareness of our brands will depend largely on our success in increasing our customer base. In order to attract and retain customers and to promote and maintain our brands in response to competitive pressures, we may be required to increase our marketing and advertising budget or increase our other sales expenses. There can be no assurance that our efforts will be sufficient or that we will be successful in attracting and retaining customers or promoting our brands. Failure in this regard could harm our business and results of operations.

Our products may contain defects, damaging our reputation, causing a loss of customers, requiring us to allocate significant time and financial resources to correct, and potentially resulting in liability claims.

Our products may contain undetected errors or defects, particularly when first introduced or when new versions or enhancements are released. In the past, we have discovered minor software bugs in certain products after they were released to the market. Such errors or defects could require us to divert financial and other resources to correct the problems.

In addition, our products are combined with complex products developed by other vendors. As a result, should problems occur, it may be difficult to identify the source or sources of the problems. Defects and errors, or end-user perception of defects and errors, found in current versions, new versions or enhancements of these products after commencement of commercial shipments may result in:

damage to brand reputation;

loss of customers;

delay in market acceptance of current and future products;

diversion of development and engineering resources to correct defects or errors; and

warranty or product liability claims.

Defects, errors or successful product liability claims against us could have a material adverse effect on our business, prospects and financial results. For addition information on our warranty policy, see the subsection below entitled **Warranty and service**.

We engage in international sales, which expose us to a number of foreign political and economic risks.

We engage in international sales, which are subject to a number of risks that could seriously impede our financial condition and growth. As a result of our product sales in various geographic regions, which we may expand in the future to new geographic regions, we are subject to the risks associated with international sales, including license requirements, economic and political instability, terrorism, shipping delays, customs duties, export quotas and other trade restrictions, any of which could have a significant impact on our ability to deliver products on a competitive and timely basis and exacerbate the risks inherent in our business.

Our capital requirements have historically been significant and we may not in the future be able to meet our requirements with our working capital.

Historically, our capital requirements have been significant. We may in the future require additional financing to fund our operations and capital requirements beyond our current resources and that provided from our operations. In such event, we cannot assure you that additional financing will be available to us when needed, on commercially reasonable terms, or at all. We have no expectation that our existing shareholders will provide any portion of our future financing requirements. Any inability to obtain additional financing when needed would have a material adverse effect on us, requiring us to curtail our expansion efforts. In addition, to the extent that we incur substantial indebtedness, we will be subject to risks associated with incurring substantial indebtedness, including the risk that interest rates may fluctuate, and cash may be insufficient to repay interest and principal on any such indebtedness. Any additional equity financing may involve substantial dilution of the interests of our then-existing shareholders.

Political, economic and military conditions in Israel may adversely affect our ability to develop, manufacture and market our products.

Because our principal offices are located in Israel, political, economic and military conditions in Israel directly affect our operations. Since the establishment of the State of Israel in 1948, a number of armed conflicts have taken place between Israel and its Arab neighbors, the most recent confrontation taking place in July-August 2006. A state of hostility, varying in degree and intensity, has led to security and economic problems for Israel. There has been a marked increase in such hostility and a significant deterioration of Israel's relationship with the Palestinian community since October 2000. In addition, we cannot predict the effect on Israel or the Middle East generally of the recent elections in the Palestinian Authority in which Hamas, an Islamic movement responsible for many attacks against Israelis, has formed the new government. Continuing or escalating hostilities in the region or curtailment of trade between Israel and its present trading partners may have an adverse effect on our business conditions, including our ability to develop, manufacture and market our products.

Our operations may be disrupted by the obligation of key personnel to perform military service.

Some of our executive officers and employees in Israel are obligated to perform up to 36 days of military reserve duty annually. Moreover, in light of the varying levels of hostilities and threats of armed conflict which have marked the Middle East since October 2000, our executive officers and employees may be called for active military duty for an unlimited period of time. Increased military activity could also result in a reduction of prospective qualified employees available to work for us to increase our business or replace employees on active military duty. Our operations could be disrupted by the absence for a significant period of our executive officers or key employees as a result of military service. Any disruption in our operations could adversely affect our ability to develop and market products.

We may be adversely impacted by fluctuations in currency exchange rates.

We maintain operations and generate revenues in a number of countries. The results of operations and the financial position of our local operations are generally reported in the relevant local currencies and then translated into U.S. dollars at the applicable exchange rates for inclusion in our consolidated financial statements, exposing us to currency translation risk. In addition, we are exposed to currency transaction risk because some of our expenses are incurred in a different currency from the currency in which our revenues are received. Our most significant currency exposures are to the Euro, New Israeli Shekel, UK Pound and Japanese yen. In periods when the U.S. dollar strengthens against these other currencies, our reported results of operations may be adversely affected. Although from time to time we purchase forward exchange contracts to reduce currency transaction risk, these purchases will not eliminate translation risk or all currency risk.

We may not be able to expand our personnel or marketing efforts quickly enough to support our growth.

Because of our small size and our business strategy to increase our sales, we anticipate an increased demand on all of our resources. If we do not accurately estimate our need for personnel or marketing and customer support, we may not be able to support our future growth. For example, if we are successful in our efforts to obtain significant orders for our products, we may be required to install and service, on a timely basis, large numbers of installations at our customers' locations. We cannot assure you that we will be able to provide such services on adequate terms and conditions or at all. Furthermore, in order to remain competitive and keep our products up to date, we need to continue to attract and retain a qualified team of employees. If we fail to obtain the human resources our business requires, there could be a material adverse effect on our business, prospects, and financial results.

Our expansion through acquisitions, including our recent purchase of a Japanese business, could lead to increased expenditures and integration costs, and could strain management, financial, and operational resources.

We may pursue the acquisition of related businesses or complementary businesses, including individual products or technologies, in an effort to expand capacity, enter new markets and diversify our sources of revenue. In 2004, we acquired the business of the EDMS division of Toyo Ink in Japan. We may not be able to successfully integrate the EDMS business into our existing business or to manage growth through acquisitions. In December 2006, we raised net proceeds of \$13,505,000 through the issuance of convertible debentures. We may use some or all of the proceeds of this issuance to pursue acquisition opportunities. Acquisitions and expansions may require significant additional expenditures, including integration and absorption costs, before we are able to obtain any benefits of integration resulting from them. These expenditures may strain management, financial and operational resources. Future acquisitions may also result in potentially dilutive issuances of equity securities, the incurring of additional debt, the assumption of known and unknown liabilities, the amortization of expenses related to intangible assets and the impairment of goodwill, all of which could harm our business, financial condition and operating results. Acquisitions in foreign countries may pose additional problems, and we could experience inefficiencies in conducting our business as we integrate new operations and manage geographically dispersed operations.

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Additionally, we may not succeed in retaining or hiring qualified management, sales, customer support, and technical personnel to integrate acquired operations, manage future growth effectively, and accomplish our overall objectives. Competition for qualified personnel is intense. If we expand too fast, or fail to integrate our new Japanese business or other new businesses, or lose key personnel from our new Japanese business or other businesses, there could be a material adverse effect on our business, prospects and financial condition.

Government grants we received for research and development expenditures may be reduced or eliminated in the future due to Israeli government budget cuts. Furthermore, our receipt of such grants limits our ability to develop products and transfer technologies outside of Israel, and require us to satisfy specified conditions.

In the past, we have received grants from the government of Israel through the Office of the Chief Scientist of the Ministry of Industry and Trade, or the OCS, under the Law for the Encouragement of Industrial Research and Development, 1984 for the financing of a portion of our research and development expenditures in Israel. The Israeli government has reduced the benefits available under this program in recent years and may decide not to continue the program in the future at its current level or to terminate it altogether. The terms of the OCS grants limit our ability to develop products and transfer technologies outside of Israel without the prior approval of the OCS, if such products or technologies were developed using OCS grants. Such approval, if granted, will generally be subject to additional financial obligations. In addition, if we fail to comply with any of the conditions imposed by the OCS, including the payment of royalties with respect to grants received, we may be required to refund any payments previously received from the OCS, together with interest and penalties. See also Governmental Regulation in Item 4 herein.

If we fail to satisfy the condition specified by our Approved Enterprise program, we may be denied benefits to which we are currently entitled to in the future.

The Investment Center of the Israeli Ministry of Industry and Trade has granted us Approved Enterprise status to certain development programs under The Law for the Encouragement of Capital Investments, 1959, or the Investment Law. The benefits available to an Approved Enterprise program are dependent upon the continuing fulfillment of ongoing conditions stipulated under applicable law and in the certificate of approval. If we fail to comply with these conditions, in whole or in part, benefits from tax exemptions or reduced tax rates would likely be denied to us in the future.

On April 1, 2005, an amendment to the Investment Law came into effect (the Amendment) that significantly changed the provisions of the Investment Law. The Amendment limits the scope of enterprises which may be approved by the Investment Center by setting criteria for the approval of a facility as an Approved Enterprise, such as provisions generally requiring that at least 25% of the Approved Enterprise's income will be derived from export. Additionally, the Amendment enacted major changes in the manner in which tax benefits are awarded under the Investment Law so that companies no longer require Investment Center approval in order to qualify for tax benefits.

However, the Investment Law provides that terms and benefits included in any certificate of approval already granted will remain subject to the provisions of the law as they were on the date of such approval. Therefore, our existing Approved Enterprise status will generally not be subject to the provisions of the Amendment. As a result of the amendment, tax-exempt income generated under the provisions of the new law will subject us to taxes upon distribution or liquidation and we may be required to record deferred tax liability with respect to such tax-exempt income. As of December 31, 2006, we did not generate income subject to the provisions of the new law.

The resale of the ordinary shares and related warrants to purchase ordinary shares we issued in 2004 and registered, as well as the resale of certain other ordinary shares we recently registered, could negatively impact the market price of our ordinary shares.

On September 24, 2004, we sold 2,524,351 of our ordinary shares at a purchase price of \$3.16 per share to investors for gross proceeds to us of approximately \$8 million. The investors also received warrants to purchase up to an additional 1,262,188 ordinary shares, with an exercise price of \$4.26 per share. The warrants expire on September 23, 2007. In connection with the private placement, we filed a registration statement under the Securities Act of 1933 (the "Securities Act") covering the shares purchased in the private placement (including the shares underlying the warrants). In accordance with prior agreements, the registration statement also covers the ordinary shares held by Charter TIS L.L.C. ("Charter"), an affiliate of Charterhouse Group, Inc., Izhak Nakar, and their affiliates. The registration statement became effective on March 1, 2005. We are required to maintain an effective registration statement covering the resale of our ordinary shares sold to the selling shareholders who purchased our ordinary shares in the September 24, 2004 private placement transaction, and the shares issuable upon exercise of the warrants issued to those investors, until the earlier of the date that all shares issued and issuable to the investors and the holders of the warrants have been sold and March 1, 2010. While the registration statement is effective, or pursuant to the exemption from registration provided by Rule 144 under the Securities Act, if applicable, the investors, Charter and Mr. Nakar may sell their shares into the general trading market. Some of the shares issued in the private placement have already been sold. An influx of additional shares could exert downward pressure on the market price of our ordinary shares. Accordingly, there could be material adverse effect on the market price of our ordinary shares.

Our ordinary shares have been subject to frequent significant price fluctuations. If we fail to maintain minimum bid requirements, we could be delisted.

Our ordinary shares are quoted on the NASDAQ Capital Market, and have been subject to frequent significant price fluctuations, due in part to speculative activity.

In addition, trading in shares of companies listed on the NASDAQ Capital Market in general and trading in shares of technology companies in particular have experienced extreme price and volume fluctuations that have often been unrelated or disproportionate to operating performance. These broad market and industry factors may depress our share price, regardless of our actual operating results. In addition, if we issue additional shares in financings or acquisitions, our shareholders will experience additional dilution and the existence of more shares could decrease the amount that purchasers are willing to pay for our ordinary shares.

We must continue to meet certain maintenance requirements, including minimum bid requirements, in order for such securities to continue to be listed on the NASDAQ Capital Market. If our securities are delisted from the NASDAQ Capital Market, investors' liquidity in our securities could be reduced. Delisting or suspension of trading of our ordinary shares on the NASDAQ Capital Market could also trigger an obligation for us to pay liquidated damages to the investors in the private placement described in the preceding risk factors.

In addition, if our securities were to be delisted from the NASDAQ Capital Market, our ordinary shares could be considered a penny stock under federal securities law. Additional regulatory requirements apply to trading by broker-dealers of penny stocks that could result in the loss of an effective trading market for our securities.

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

Our ordinary shares are traded on the NASDAQ Capital Market and on the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange. Trading in our ordinary shares on these markets is effected in different currencies (dollars on the NASDAQ Capital Market, and New Israeli Shekels on the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange) and at different times (resulting from different time zones, different trading days and different public holidays in the United States and Israel). Consequently, the trading prices of our ordinary shares on these two markets often differ, resulting from the factors described above as well as differences in exchange rates and from political events and economic conditions in the United States and Israel. Any decrease in the trading price of our ordinary shares on one of these markets could cause a decrease in the trading price of our ordinary shares on the other market.

We do not intend to pay dividends.

We have never declared or paid any cash dividends on our ordinary shares. We currently intend to retain any future earnings to finance operations and to expand our business and, therefore, do not expect to pay any cash dividends in the foreseeable future.

The application and/or amendment of Israeli laws or laws of other countries may adversely affect our ability to enforce judgments or other rights.

Because our principal offices are located in Israel, we are subject to Israeli law. Many of our contracts with third parties are subject to the laws of other jurisdictions. We cannot assure you that any judgments granted in the United States or any jurisdiction other than Israel would be capable of enforcement or execution in Israel. Nor can we assure you that any of our contracts pursuant to the laws of any foreign country are enforceable by us. The inability to enforce or execute judgments or other rights and/or the possibility of the laws of various jurisdictions being amended from time to time may have a material adverse effect on our business, prospects, and financial condition.

We may not be able to make our debt payments in the future.

In December 2006 through the issuance of convertible debentures, we raised net proceeds of \$13,505,000. Our ability to meet our obligations under the convertible notes and our other debt obligations will depend on whether we can successfully implement our strategy, as well as on financial, competitive, and other factors, including some factors that are beyond our control. If we are unable to generate sufficient cash flow from operations to meet principal and interest payments on our debt, we may have to refinance all or part of our indebtedness. In addition, cash flows from our operations may be insufficient to repay in full at maturity the convertible notes, in which case the convertible notes may need to be refinanced. Our ability to refinance our indebtedness, including the convertible notes, will depend on, among other things:

our financial condition at the time;

restrictions in agreements governing our debt; and

other factors, including market conditions

We cannot ensure that any such refinancing would be possible on terms that we could accept or that we could obtain additional financing. If refinancing will not be possible or if additional financing will not be available, we may have to sell our assets under circumstances that might not yield the highest prices, or default on our debt obligations, including the convertible notes, which would permit our noteholders and holders of other outstanding indebtedness to accelerate their maturity dates.

Our indebtedness and debt service obligations have increased with the issuance of the convertible notes, which may adversely affect our cash flow, cash position and share price.

We intend to fulfill our debt service obligations from existing cash, investments and our operations. In the future, if we are unable to generate cash or raise additional cash financings sufficient to meet these obligations and need to use existing cash or liquidate investments in order to fund these obligations, we may have to delay or curtail research and development programs.

Our indebtedness could have significant additional negative consequences, including, without limitation:

requiring the dedication of a portion of our expected cash flow to service our indebtedness, thereby reducing the amount of our expected cash flow available for other purposes, including funding our research and development programs and other capital expenditures;

increasing our vulnerability to general adverse economic conditions;

limiting our ability to obtain additional financing; and

placing us at a possible competitive disadvantage to less leveraged competitors and competitors that have better access to capital resources.

Conversion of the convertible notes would dilute the ownership interest of our existing shareholders.

The conversion of some or all of the convertible notes would dilute the ownership interests of our existing shareholders. Any sales in the public market of our ordinary shares issuable upon such conversion could adversely affect the prevailing market prices of our ordinary shares. In addition, the existence of the convertible notes may encourage short selling by market participants because the conversion of the convertible notes could depress the price of our ordinary shares.

We have not yet evaluated our internal control over financial reporting in compliance with Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act.

Pursuant to the rules and regulations issued under Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, we must begin providing a report by management assessing the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting beginning with our annual report for our fiscal year ending on December 31, 2007, and must begin providing an auditor's attestation report on internal control over financial reporting in our annual report for our fiscal year ending on December 31, 2008. We are in the process of determining whether our existing internal control over financial reporting systems are compliant with Section 404. This process may divert internal resources and will take a significant amount of time and effort to complete. If it is determined that we are not in compliance with Section 404, we may be required to implement new internal control procedures and reevaluate our financial reporting. We may experience higher than anticipated operating expenses as well as higher independent auditor fees during the implementation of these changes and thereafter. Further, we may need to hire additional qualified personnel in order for us to be compliant with Section 404. If we are unable to implement these changes effectively or efficiently, it could harm our operations, financial reporting or financial results and could result in our being unable, when required under applicable SEC rules, to obtain an unqualified report on internal control from our independent auditors.

ITEM 4. INFORMATION ABOUT THE COMPANY

History and Development

We were incorporated in March of 1991, are domiciled in Israel and exist as a company with a limited share capital subject to Israeli law. Our legal name is Top Image Systems Ltd. and our registered and principal executive offices are located in Israel at 2 Habarzel Street, Ramat Hahayal, Tel Aviv 69710, and our telephone number is 011-972-3-767-9100. Our website is <http://www.topimagesystems.com> (the information contained in our website is not a part of this annual report and no portion of such information is incorporated herein).

Our ordinary shares began trading on the NASDAQ Capital Market in November 1996 and on the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange in December 2006.

General

We develop and market automated data capture solutions for managing and validating content gathered from customers, trading partners and employees. Whether originating from electronic, paper, mobile or other sources, our solutions deliver digital content to the applications that drive an enterprise by using advanced technologies including wireless communications, servers, form processing and information recognition systems. Our software improves business processes by integrating different types of data from multiple sources. Our products integrate information regardless of the source and format of the data, whether structured, as in the case of application forms or surveys, or semi-structured, such as invoices, purchase orders, checks, freight and shipping bills and others. Our solutions seamlessly deliver the extracted data to applications such as document and content management, enterprise resource planning, or customer relationship management. Our solutions minimize the need for manual data entry by automatically reading, identifying, interpreting and processing information, thereby increasing data capture accuracy and the rate of information processing. The platform solution we offer replaces traditional means of extracting information from paper-based documents and integrates multiple information sources into a single enterprise-level solution that increases speed and efficiency.

Products

TIS signature solution is the *eFLOW Unified Content Platform*. *eFLOW* provides the common architectural infrastructure for our solutions. We anticipate that future developments will also be based on the Unified Content Platform.

Based on a single, integrated environment, the *eFLOW* platform provides a visual application designed to enable the structure of a complete form processing and data capture solution quickly and easily. Providing a modular platform with an open, scalable and flexible architecture, *eFLOW* facilitates the development of applications ranging from desktop, stand-alone applications to high-volume, network-based systems.

TIS *eFLOW* provides enterprise-wide solutions for every data capture and content delivery need, all on a single platform, using one set of business rules. *eFLOW* allows a customer to integrate data from multiple sources, including the Internet, paper, fax, microfilm, microfiche, electronic, and email, and of different types such as invoices, freight and shipping bills, purchase orders and others, to provide a single connection to the enterprise application system. Our *eFLOW* platform allows maximum flexibility, using one set of rules for all applications, dramatically reducing implementation time while broadening the utility of the solution across the customer's business.

eFLOW is designed to address the needs of companies, institutions, government agencies, and other organizations with a broad range of form processing requirements (5,000 or more forms per day).

eFLOW offers a definite advantage in mixed environments where documents in different formats need simultaneous processing, sorting, and storing in databases for retrieval at a later date. Our technology can manage these tasks without the need to pre-design a working template.

In addition, *eFLOW* may integrate with a customer's financial systems, enterprise resource planning (ERP) and other relevant applications to provide an end-to-end solution for managing invoices and payments. *eFLOW* therefore eliminates a significant portion of traditional manual data entry, decreases the need for data entry resources and processing time, and significantly improves the quality, accuracy and value of the data.

eFLOW's underlying infrastructure utilizes advanced technologies, such as Microsoft .NET and Microsoft Visual Basic for applications, to provide an accelerated data capture solution for paper, electronic forms, fax, and ftp files. Developing the advanced version of *eFLOW Unified Content Platform*, *eFLOW Version 3.0* and future version, based on the Microsoft .NET technology ensures its compatibility to future Microsoft technologies and other technology partners, as well as its usability to our customers. The use of these technologies allows customers, developers and partners to modify user interfaces, extend functionality and connect TIS *eFLOW* with other mission-critical applications to create fully integrated business solutions. *eFLOW* includes support for the XML standard which enables the interchange of documents between systems and applications in a standard format.

Targeting banking and finance, logistics, insurance, postal systems, healthcare, tax, statistics and many other potential markets, *eFLOW* technologies enable enterprises to implement digital information recognition, improving processing and speeding up the data entry cycle by providing a single data collection entry point.

Smart for Unstructured Content, a Mailroom Classification Solution

Smart, the *eFLOW* plug-in for unstructured content, is an automated classification solution. By automatically capturing, recognizing, classifying and routing all incoming information, regardless of format or origin, *Smart* functions as the gateway to enterprise information systems.

Smart offers a single point of entry for any kind of information entering the organization. Whether originating from paper mail, fax, email, or any other source, *Smart* automatically recognizes the image, understands it, and accordingly defines its destination within the organization. *Smart* consists of sophisticated artificial intelligence and machine learning algorithms, and provides tracking capabilities, while the digitized image of the document is routed for further processing. Additional benefits of *Smart* include reduced operational costs, quick and accurate delivery of business-critical information, elimination of burdensome paper-based information, and much improved mail security.

Freedom for Semi-Structured Content, a Complete Invoices and Related AP Documents Processing Solution

Freedom, the *eFLOW* plug-in for semi-structured content, enables customers to identify and capture critical data from semi-structured documents such as invoices, purchase orders, shipping notes and checks. Based on artificial intelligence, *Freedom* is designed to understand the format of a document without the need to predefine its structure. *Freedom* is able to locate, identify, capture and validate critical data contained in the document. The market for this product includes companies that receive thousands of semi-structured documents such as invoices every month from hundreds of suppliers, and allows them to automatically identify and process any type of such documents.

By automating the entire process of invoice handling, *Freedom* allows companies to improve efficiency, reduce cost, limit process cycles and eliminate errors, while improving business relationships with suppliers. Seamlessly integrating with any financial workflow and ERP systems such as SAP, Oracle and JD Edwards, *eFLOW Freedom* provides support throughout the entire invoice processing. *eFLOW Freedom* captures and classifies all kinds of invoices in paper or electronic formats. Line items are extracted and interpreted in both single and multi-page invoices.

The Learning module is one of *eFLOW*'s innovative modules which automatically learns new types of forms in order to both introduce new forms previously unseen into the system and to improve recognition of existing forms already captured into the system. Unrecognized forms reach the Learning module, where an operator trains the system to locate certain important fields. The new information would then be available for the system to recognize a similar, although not necessarily identical, form in the future.

Integra for Structured Content

Integra, our *eFLOW* plug-in for structured content, provides a solution for data capture, validation and delivery from structured predefined forms.

eFLOW Ability for SAP-users

eFLOW Ability is an integrated module interfacing with SAP systems for automated parking, approval and posting of invoices and any other document within SAP systems. *eFLOW Ability* improves invoice processing, reduces the time it takes for an invoice to be approved for payment and eliminates double payments, lost invoices and other human mistakes along the way.

In addition, *eFLOW Ability* offers a complete SAP-oriented business workflow and an accounts payable document processing, approval, and validation solution.

eFLOW Ability is a result of a successful cooperation between TIS and KPS-concepts, a German based company specialized in the development and integration of SAP business workflow solutions. The ability to seamlessly integrate into SAP R/3 creates a high-performance product line that companies can utilize to increase productivity, enhance the precision of entries and optimize cash management.

eFLOW Ability empowers users to streamline and accelerate the processing of invoices and any other document, take advantage of efficient accounts receivable and accounts payable management, eliminate periodic posting peaks, reduce errors and increase financial reporting accuracy and transparency.

eFLOW Invoice Reader

eFLOW Invoice Reader is a standard, generic and easy-to-implement invoice capture and approval solution. This solution can be deployed and integrated in any enterprise accounting environment including SAP, Oracle and other financial systems.

eFLOW Invoice Reader is pre-adapted to specific country regulations and business practices, and thus can be implemented in a relatively short timeframe. *eFLOW Invoice Reader* minimizes resources for operating an effective invoice capturing process, shortens delivery time and purchase-to-pay cycle, employs the most advanced character recognition technology for fast data capture, and automatically verifies the vendor data and PO information on the incoming invoices.

AFPSPro

AFPSPro had been our flagship product until the introduction of the *eFLOW Unified Content Platform*. We are at the end of the process of upgrading *AFPSPro* customers to *eFLOW* and plan to gradually phase out *AFPSPro*.

Principal Markets

As of December 31, 2006, we operated branch offices in the United States, the United Kingdom, Germany and Japan through subsidiaries. Our U.S. branch is responsible for sales, marketing and support activities in the United States, Canada, and Latin America. These three territories, together with Germany, the UK and Japan, define our principal markets. In addition, we believe that there exist significant opportunities in France, South Africa, the Czech Republic, Spain, Australia, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg. During 2004, we added to our local subsidiaries several local sales representatives around the world, mainly in Europe, which contributed to the organic increase in sales in 2005 and 2006. These representatives manage our sales, marketing and operational activity in their locations, providing integration and implementation services, as well as marketing support. As part of our previously announced strategic plan, we established Top Image Systems Japan (TISJ) in 2004, in order to expand our already strong presence and market position in Japan and utilized a portion of the proceeds from our 2004 private placement to acquire certain assets of Toyo Ink's EDMS division, as more fully described in the section entitled "Competition" below. We are currently exploring various options regarding our expansion plans. We continuously review opportunities for expansion in both new and existing markets.

The following table summarizes total revenues by category of activity and geographic market for each of the last three completed fiscal years:

Product Revenues by Region
(U.S. Dollars in thousands)

	Year Ended December 31,					
	2004		2005		2006	
	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%
Europe	5,356	77%	5,604	57%	6,711	55%
Far East (excluding Japan)	598	9%	2,020	20%	1,844	15%
Africa	166	2%	512	5%	461	4%
North and South America	607	9%	944	9%	1,191	10%
Israel	142	2%	60	1%	69	1%
Japan	95	1%	748	8%	1,868	15%
Total	6,964	100%	9,888	100%	12,144	100%

Service Revenues by Region
(U.S. Dollars in thousands)

Year Ended December 31,

	2004		2005		2006	
	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%
Europe	2,610	62%	3,396	49%	4,675	58%
North and South America	647	15%	883	13%	962	12%
Far East (excluding Japan)	326	8%	375	5%	598	7%
Africa	14	0%	53	1%	75	1%
Japan	575	14%	2,147	31%	1,765	22%
Israel	42	1%	78	1%	5	0%
Total	4,214	100%	6,932	100%	8,080	100%

Seasonality

Our business significantly depends upon the requirements of large corporations and governmental agencies. Because many of these entities operate according to annual budgets, their tendency is to approve budgets in the beginning of the fiscal year and release the budgets toward the end of the fiscal year. This mode of operation affects our results of operations throughout the year. Nevertheless, in Japan, fiscal years generally end on March 31, thus activity in the Japanese market reduces the seasonality of our business. See the section of Item 5 herein entitled "Seasonality" for additional detail.

Marketing Strategy

Over the past few years, we have shifted our marketing emphasis from a time-and-labor intensive orientation, which required us to provide technical support and customization for our customers, to *eFLOW*, which is marketed as an enterprise solution. We now market *eFLOW* to value-added resellers, distributors and systems integrators to assist them in building form processing systems more quickly, easily, and economically at their customers' locations. This change in our marketing strategy has freed us from having to expend resources in providing support and services to the end-user since value-added resellers, distributors and systems integrators increasingly perform these functions. As we have shifted our marketing strategy from project-oriented to solution-oriented, we have increasingly sought strategic alliances with value-added resellers, distributors and systems integrators. This has also enabled us to expand our market share in new geographic markets by partnering with the top-tier value-added resellers, distributors and systems integrators located in or selling products in each country. This enables us, together with each partner, to initiate common marketing and sales strategies and, thereby, to generate sales. This strategy is based on our belief that value-added resellers, distributors, systems integrators and Original Equipment Manufacturers (OEMs) generally have better access to end-users in their respective markets than we do. By engaging value-added resellers, distributors, systems integrators and potentially, OEMs, to include our products as part of their products and service offerings, we can sell products to end-users without the costs of directly marketing to end-users. However, working through channels instead of engaging in direct sales to customers limits our share in each transaction's revenues.

It is essential while working in remote territories to provide an efficient platform for marketing *eFLOW* across the globe. In territories where we enjoy a strong presence and maintain a local branch office, and where the market potential is high, we choose to work directly with the customers. We provide consulting, implementation and support services directly to the customers and thus we enjoy a closer relationship with the customer and larger share of the deal's revenues. We are endeavoring to continue this trend in the coming years. When cooperating with partners in these territories, we can offer an expanded solution.

Currently, in approximately 30 countries worldwide where we do not sell directly to customers, we sell through a network of value-added resellers, distributors and systems integrators. The system integrators are managed via our sales and marketing force located in our sales centers and in our headquarters in Israel. We have implemented a program to align ourselves with major complementary strategic level partners who can help us reach new target customers and market segments. These agreements call for the strategic partner and us to plan and coordinate marketing and sales activities in their respective territories.

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In March 2007, we announced an extended worldwide technology and sales alliance with ARX (Algorithmic Research), a leading global provider of standards-based electronic signatures (digital signatures) and data security solutions. Through this partnership, our joint customers can expedite data capture processes, improve internal controls and enhance compliance with regulations. ARX's CoSign is a non-forgeable, simple-to-use, standards-based electronic-signature solution that is tightly integrated with our *eFLOW*. CoSign provides organizations with a solution that enables users to electronically sign documents, records, files, forms, and other electronic transactions. The combination of these complimentary technologies offers a compelling solution for any financial, commercial and governmental organization wishing to comply with the growing number of compliance reports required by federal and state government regulatory organizations.

In August 2006, we announced the first joint project with d.velop AG, the established provider of integral innovative solutions for document and workflow management, as well as digital archiving. The combination of d.velop AG's platform and our *eFLOW* helps customers manage their entire flow of information more efficiently. This partnership provides customers with an advanced complete digital business information process solution. This combined solution reduces the costs of incoming information processing and distribution across the organization. It also improves productivity and efficiency while decreasing the turnaround time of incoming information availability for ongoing operations.

In February 2006, we teamed up with Asiasoft, a regional business consultancy and technology service powerhouse in the Asia Pacific region. Asiasoft's business focuses on Information Lifecycle Management (ILM), providing Enterprise Content Management technologies to organizations, to capture, manage, store, preserve and distribute information. Within its commitment to provide best-practice information processing solutions, Asiasoft has integrated advanced Chinese recognition engines, with full Chinese graphical interface, into our *eFLOW* solution. We expect Asiasoft to utilize its strong presence in the Pacific Rim and vast experience in providing solutions to major enterprises in the finance, logistics, manufacturing, government, and telecommunications industries to introduce our solutions to this market.

In January 2006, we formed an extended worldwide technology and sales alliance with 170 Systems, Inc., a company that delivers software solutions that manage and optimize financial processes. Through this partnership, joint customers are provided with an automated financial capture solution for invoices and purchase orders, from purchase to payment, which reduces invoice-processing costs. 170 MarkView Financial Suite captures and manages financial information and integrates it seamlessly with customers' enterprise resource planning (ERP) systems. The combination of these complimentary technologies offers a compelling solution for Oracle and PeopleSoft enterprise resources planning (ERP) users looking to further leverage their investment in that technology.

In October 2005, we introduced *eFLOW Ability*, a new integrated module into SAP systems for automated parking, approval and posting of invoices and any other document within SAP systems. *eFLOW Ability* is a result of a successful cooperation between TIS and KPS-concepts, a German based company specialized in the development and integration of SAP business workflow solutions. *eFLOW Ability* improves invoice processing, reduces the time it takes for an invoice to be approved for payment and eliminates double payments, lost invoices and other human mistakes along the way. *eFLOW Ability* offers a complete SAP-oriented business workflow and an accounts payable document processing, approval, and validation solution.

In September 2005, we signed a European-wide partnership agreement with Xerox, a global leader in document management services. We and Xerox had been working successfully together for the last 8 years on projects in France, Germany and Latin America and extended the agreement across 13 more countries in Europe. Combining Xerox's vast experience, knowledge and presence in the market with the state-of-the-art recognition capabilities of *eFLOW* provides our end users with the ultimate solution for complex and large data collection projects

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In March 2005, we announced the availability of *eFLOW Version 3.0*, an end-to-end solution that streamlines the entire flow of information in organizations. *eFLOW Version 3.0* provides customers with a complete originally designed platform to handle any kind of document in any format from any source. *eFLOW Version 3.0* offers organizations a single point of contact and control for delivering valuable information to enterprise information systems via a single platform and a single set of business rules. *eFLOW Version 3.0* integrates with any enterprise information system, including SAP, Oracle and others. See also Research and Development, Patents and Licenses, etc. in Item 5 herein.

In February 2005, we hosted an international conference in Barcelona for our customers and strategic business partners. The conference drew almost 200 participants from various business segments. The highlight of the conference was our launch of *eFLOW Version 3.0*.

Licensed Technology

We license various recognition software technologies from third parties in order to utilize them in our products. We currently use technologies developed by several different companies. Depending upon the requirements of each customer, we incorporate one or several of such technologies into a specific product. We are not dependent upon any single source of recognition software technology and the various technologies that we use are, in large part, interchangeable.

Intellectual Property Rights

Our success depends upon our proprietary software technology. We rely upon trade secret protection, employee and third-party nondisclosure agreements and other intellectual property protection methods to protect our confidential and proprietary information. Despite these efforts, we cannot be certain that others will not otherwise gain access to our trade secrets or copy and use information that we regard as proprietary without our authorization. We have not obtained any patents and we cannot assure you that we will file for or obtain any patents. In addition, we cannot assure you that:

any patents which we may obtain will be broad enough to protect our technology, will provide us with competitive advantages or will escape challenge or invalidation by third parties;

the patents of others will not have an adverse effect on our ability to do business; or

others will not independently develop similar products, duplicate our products or, if patents are issued to us, design around these patents.

Further, the laws of foreign jurisdictions where we sell and seek to sell our products may afford little or no protection of our intellectual property rights. We cannot assure you that the protection provided to our intellectual property rights by the laws and courts of foreign nations will be substantially similar to the remedies available under U.S. law.

We believe that our technology has been developed independently and does not infringe on the proprietary rights of others. However, we cannot assure you that the technology does not and will not infringe or that third parties will not assert infringement claims against us in the future. In the case of infringement, we would, under certain circumstances, be required to modify our products or obtain a license. We cannot assure you that we would be able to do either in a timely manner under acceptable terms and conditions or at all, or that we will have the financial or other resources necessary to defend successfully a patent infringement or other proprietary rights infringement action. Further, even if we were not infringing, intellectual property litigation is expensive and time consuming for management. Failure to do any of the foregoing could have a material adverse effect on us. Furthermore, if our products or technologies are deemed to infringe upon the rights of others, we could become liable for damages, which could have a material adverse effect on us.

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ReadSoft, one of our competitors, filed a patent application entitled "Method and Arrangement for Automatic Data Acquisition of Forms." The patent was granted on August 13, 2003 (EP 0976092). Although the patent was not enforced against us, we became aware of the patent and, in May 2004, filed a Notice of Opposition with the European Patent Office requesting that the patent be revoked in its entirety. After a number of written exchanges, the dispute was heard on March 8, 2007 in a proceeding at the European Patent Office in Germany. At the end of the oral proceeding, Readsoft's patent was revoked in its entirety. There remains a risk that Readsoft might appeal this decision and petition for the patent to be reinstated. Although we do not believe that any of our products would infringe upon this patent, if ReadSoft were to prevail on any appeal, and it subsequently was decided that we infringed the patent, there could be a material adverse effect on our business, prospects and financial condition.

In addition, we license components of our software systems and technology from third parties in reliance on such parties' representations as to ownership of the licensed intellectual property. If our licensors are found not to own or have rights to sublicense such rights to us and we are unable to replace the licensed technology with a comparable substitute, there could be a material adverse effect on our business prospects and financial results. Even if we were to replace licensed technology with available alternatives, it could take time to identify the best replacement and integrate it into our software. The delay and uncertainty could negatively impact our financial results.

Yehezkel Yeshurun, our former Chief Scientist, and currently a member of our board of directors, was, at the time of his employment with us, a Professor of the Tel Aviv University Computer Science Department where he conducted research in the areas of computer vision, neural computation and robotics. While the University consented to Prof. Yeshurun's employment by us and has not asserted any claim that intellectual property developed by Prof. Yeshurun on our behalf belongs to the University, the University has not acknowledged our rights to any intellectual property developed by Prof. Yeshurun. We cannot assure you that the University will not assert a claim for such intellectual property rights in the future or that the University does not have any rights to such intellectual property.

We believe that product recognition is an important competitive factor in the form processing industry. Accordingly, we promote the *eFLOW* name in connection with our marketing activities. We either hold or intend to apply for trademark registration of our significant solution and module names, although we cannot assure you that such applications will be successful. Although we have not sought to market our products using our trade name "TIS" as a trademark, we believe that certain other companies use trademarks that contain the letters "TIS" for products, which we believe do not compete with our products. We cannot assure you that this will not limit our ability to use our trade name "TIS" to market our products.

Competition

The market for data capture systems in general, and for automatic form processing systems in particular, is characterized by intense competition, significant price erosion over the life of the product, and rapidly changing business conditions, customer requirements, and technology.

Our solutions compete with those developed and marketed by numerous well-established companies, as well as with manual data entry systems. Many of these competitors have substantially greater financial, technical, personnel and other resources than we do, and have established reputations for success in the development, licensing and sale of their products and technology. Certain of these competitors are industry leaders with the financial resources necessary to enable them to withstand substantial price competition or downturns in the market for computer software.

Our products compete with those developed and marketed by numerous well-established companies including Captiva Software, Mitek, Banctec, Dicom, Microsystems Technology, Datacap, SER, and ReadSoft, as well as with manual data entry systems.

During the past few years, several mergers and acquisitions have taken place between our competitors and companies with related and complementary technology, dramatically changing our marketplace. They include:

In November 2006, Oracle acquired Stellent, a global provider of enterprise content management (ECM) software solutions. Earlier that year, Stellent acquired Bitform, a provider of content cleansing technologies, and Sealed Media, a provider of enterprise digital rights management solutions addressing content security and compliance risk.

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In October 2006, ReadSoft acquired Ebydos AG, a German SAP specialist. The acquisition strengthened ReadSoft's position in the electronic invoice processing products for the SAP business system. With 45 employees, the acquired units in Germany, Poland and the United States reported sales of approximately 4.4 million Euros in 2005. A large part of Ebydos' sales come directly from the cooperation with ReadSoft. Ebydos has shown good profit and the acquisition is expected to increase ReadSoft's earnings per share already this year.

Also in October 2006, Bottomline Technologies, a provider of collaborative payment and invoice automation solutions to corporations, financial institutions and banks around the world, acquired Formscape, an Output Management Vendor. Earlier that year, Bottomline Technologies acquired Transmit, a provider of web-based purchase-to-pay automation solutions.

In August 2006, IBM acquired FileNet, an ECM vendor.

Also in August 2006, Open Text acquired Hummingbird. This merger between two large, global providers of ECM software formed the largest independent provider of ECM solutions in the world.

In July 2006, Xerox acquired Amici LLC, a provider of litigation services line of electronic discovery and records management services.

In June 2006, EMC acquired Proactivity, a provider of Content & BPM.

Also in June 2006, Iron Mountain acquired Digiguard, thus adding data protection services to its portfolio.

In March 2006, DICOM GROUP acquired LCI, the German provider of advanced learning systems for business automation, image classification, forms processing, and document analysis.

In January 2006, Pitney Bowes acquired Emtex Ltd., a provider of document production of multi-vendor & multi-site print operations.

Also in January 2006, Tower Software acquired Rapid Web Solutions, a provider of web content management software.

In December 2005, EMC Corporation acquired Captiva Software, a provider of input management solutions. The deal could extend EMC's position in information lifecycle management, based on abilities in content management and enterprise archiving.

In December 2005, SunGard Workflow Solutions, an operating unit of SunGard, acquired Recognition Research, Incorporated (RRI). SunGuard has incorporated RRI's structured data capture technology into SunGuard's product line. The acquisition could enhance SunGuard's market position.

In December 2005, Autonomy acquired Verity. The combination of the two companies could increase the reach of Autonomy and improve its market share by broadening the range of content capture solutions it provides.

In May 2005, Captiva acquired SWT SA, a leading provider of automatic data extraction and intelligent document capture solutions and technology in France. SWT had a strong market presence in the French and Spanish markets. In addition, this acquisition strengthened Captiva's mailroom and invoice processing expertise, providing an installed base of reference sites for those capabilities.

In February 2005, ReadSoft completed an acquisition of 50 percent stake in Conisit Development. Conisit is an independent consulting organization that has specialized in implementing, developing and servicing solutions based on Oracle's products and tools. Thus, this acquisition gave ReadSoft an opening into the Oracle world, as well as direct access to software and Oracle expertise.

In addition, we often compete with major systems suppliers such as IBM, Siemens and Unisys. In these cases, the major systems suppliers offer one of our competitors' solutions as part of an integrated solution. There are also numerous other companies that have developed or may develop technologies or products that may be functionally similar to some or all of those we offer. We cannot assure you that other companies with greater financial resources and expertise do not have or are not currently developing functionally equivalent or superior products or that functionally equivalent or superior products will not become available in the near future.

The market for our technology and solutions is also characterized by rapid changes and evolving industry standards, often resulting in product obsolescence or shortened product lifespan. Accordingly, our ability to compete will be dependent upon our ability to continually enhance and improve our existing products and technologies, complete the development of, and introduce new solutions into the marketplace in a timely manner. We cannot assure you that we will be able to compete successfully, that our present or future competitors will not develop technologies or products that will render our products and technology obsolete or less marketable, or that we will be able to enhance successfully our existing products and technology or adapt them satisfactorily or develop new products.

In certain markets such as the United States, the United Kingdom and Germany, we compete with more than one company supplying similar solutions. In Japan, where these competitors are less active, we hold a more prominent position in the market. At the end of August 2004, we signed a definitive agreement with our longtime partner Toyo Ink Mfg. Co., Ltd., to acquire certain assets of Toyo Ink's EDMS division, and established TISJ. The division, established nine years ago and dedicated to the imaging business, has been exclusively marketing and implementing TIS's solutions in Japan. In September 2004, TISJ commenced operations.

Pursuant to the agreement, Toyo Ink transferred certain customers and sales channels from Toyo's EDMS division to TISJ. TISJ also received the rights to distribute the Japanese localized version of TIS's *eFLOW Unified Content Platform*. EDMS's professional team has been assigned to TISJ in order to ensure the continuity of knowledge and high level services provided to Japanese customers and partners. TISJ is now responsible for all operations in Japan, including technical support and maintenance services for existing, as well as new, channels and customers.

Customers

Our customers consist of both governmental and other enterprises.

During 2006, we further strengthened our position as a technology provider for semi-structured applications, including supplier invoices, purchase orders, checks and remittances, different financial applications, health claims and freight bills. Our solutions support customers by standardizing their invoice circulation, review and approval, as well as by creating a uniform approach to facing future business needs. We created and installed systems for complicated semi-structured applications which included automating the capture and process of information from hundreds of different invoices and other accounts payable, or AP, documents. Our new customers included, among others: Alcoa, the world-leading metal producer, which selected *eFLOW* to streamline its invoice processing; Office Depot, the leading global provider of office products and services, which has chosen *eFLOW* to streamline its incoming fax orders; World's Foremost Bank, issuer of the Cabela's Club Visa, which selected *eFLOW3* to process, archive and retrieve client credit applications and dispute forms (Cabela's is the world's largest mail-order, retail and internet outdoor outfitter.); MSD, the major global research-driven pharmaceutical company, which chose *eFLOW* to streamline its entire invoice process; the Australian Gold Coast City Council, which selected *eFLOW* to automate its accounts payable process, and HEFAME Spain, which selected *eFLOW* to streamline its entire payment process.

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At the end of 2005, we launched *eFLOW Ability*, the integrated module into SAP systems for automated parking, approval and posting of invoices and any other document within SAP systems. *eFLOW Ability* improves invoice processing, reduces the time it takes for an invoice to be approved for payment and eliminates double payments, lost invoices and other human mistakes along the way. Since then, we enjoyed a growing number of customers that choose *eFLOW Ability* to streamline their entire invoice process. Among them: Altadis, Europe's largest cigars manufacturer; Armstrong, a U.S.-based global leader in the design and manufacture of floors, ceiling and cabinets; and Diageo, the world's leading premium drinks business. *eFLOW Ability* enjoyed special exposure and success in Germany, Europe's largest and most sophisticated market for imaging technologies, and SAP's back-yard and one of its strongest markets. In Germany alone, *eFLOW Ability* was chosen by more than 10 customers, among them MAN Ferrostaal AG, Gmünder ErsatzKasse GEK Healthinsurance, Schmitz Cargobull AG, Pilatus Aircraft Ltd., Zahnärztekasse AG Healthinsurance, Koenig & Bauer AG, and Dalli-Werke GmbH & Co. KG.

Smart, our automatic classification module provides the ability to automatically sort the incoming information, classify all documents, recognize and extract the data from documents, apply the organization's business rules, validate the data, and then seamlessly deliver this data to the organization's back-end enterprise systems. Therefore, many large organizations, especially in the B2C market where there are large customer bases and extensive communications between consumer and supplier, have selected *Smart*. Among the customers that selected this solution during 2006 are: UWV, the Dutch Department of Employee Benefits; GEK, a large German-based health insurance company; Electricité de France; Gaz de France and Bouygues Telecom, one of the three largest telecom companies in France. Recall, a global leader in document management solutions, has chosen *Smart* to sort and dispatch all incoming information in its Italian operations. In addition, we also won tenders to sell *Smart* to major banks in the Asia-Pacific region.

One of *eFLOW*'s main technological strong points is the fact that one platform includes a variety of solutions and modules that can be used separately but which may also be used as an integrated, comprehensive solution. In the past year, we have noticed that growing numbers of customers choose to enjoy the possibilities this kind of a solution brings, and to purchase an advanced complete digital business information process solution to reduce the costs of incoming information processing and distribution across the organization and to improve productivity and efficiency while decreasing the turnaround time of incoming information availability for ongoing operations. With our new German partner, d.velop, we implemented such a solution for Muehlhan, the German surface protection specialist. We also provided information input solutions for a Philippine governmental social insurance agency; for the Australian Department of Defence, which chose to extend *eFLOW3* to provide the capability to use the technology within various functions of the Department; a new large Australian pension fund, AAS, which chose *eFLOW* to manage and process checks and pension related documents; and the Australian operation of Hanson PLC, the international heavy building materials producer, which chose *eFLOW* as a core technology platform in its Australian operation to capture and process large volumes of vendor invoices and handwritten information on its outgoing dispatch dockets.

Warranty and Service

We generally negotiate our warranty obligations with respect to our products on a case-by-case basis.

We may be exposed to potential product liability claims by our customers and users of our products. Currently, we hold a worldwide product liability insurance policy that provides coverage limited to \$5,000,000 in aggregate for the policy period ending on September 30, 2007. Despite this coverage, a successful claim against us for product liability could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition. While we have not experienced material warranty liability in the past, we cannot assure you that future warranty expense will not have an adverse effect on us.

We have entered into maintenance and service agreements with certain of our customers. These agreements typically provide for regular payment to us of an amount equal to 15% per annum of the applicable license fees for maintenance. Our technical team also provides support to value-added resellers, distributors and systems integrators to assist in the integration of our products.

If we are successful in our efforts to obtain significant orders for our products, we may be required to install and service, on a timely basis, large numbers of installations at our customers' locations. We cannot assure you that we will be able to provide such services on adequate terms and conditions, or at all.

Governmental Regulation

The government of Israel encourages research and development projects oriented towards products for export through its Office of the Chief Scientist Office, or OCS, pursuant to the Law for the Encouragement of Industrial Research and Development, 1984, or the Research Law. In exchange for assistance provided by the Israeli government in connection with research and development cost, we are committed to pay to the Israeli government royalties at the rate of 2% to 3.5% of revenues from sale of our *FormOut!* and *eFLOW* software, up to a maximum of 150% of the amount of participation received, linked to the U.S. dollar plus interest at the LIBOR rate. Our total outstanding obligation in respect of royalty-bearing government participation received or accrued, net of royalties paid or accrued, amounted to \$ 69,000 as of December 31, 2006.

The terms of grants under the Research Law also require that the manufacture of products developed with government grants be performed in Israel, unless a special approval has been granted. Ordinarily, any such approval will be conditioned upon acceleration of the rate of royalties and increasing the total amount to be repaid to up to 300% of the grants. Israeli government consent is required to transfer to third parties technologies developed through projects in which the government participates. Such restrictions do not apply to exports from Israel of products developed with such technologies. The consent of the OCS is required for the transfer of manufacturing rights out of Israel. Royalty-bearing grants received from the State of Israel for research and development are offset against our research and development costs.

Recent amendments to the Research Law provide for greater flexibility with regard to the place of manufacturing of products funded with development grants and give the authorities larger discretion than in the past based on the value-added to the products. A plan may now be approved if the applicant is an Israeli corporation and, as a result of the plan, the applicant will develop in Israel, by Israeli residents, a new product or a significant improvement to an existing product, unless the plan is performed as part of an international cooperation agreement to which Israel is a party, or the OCS is convinced that it is essential for the execution of the plan that part of it will be performed out of Israel or by non-Israeli residents. The amendment also determined a variety of fixed levels of grants which the research committee (appointed according to the law) will be entitled to grant based on the expected contribution of the planned research and development to the Israeli economy.

The amendment requires the grant recipient and its controlling shareholders and interested parties to notify the OCS of any change in control of the recipient or a change in the holdings of the means of control of the recipient that results in a non-Israeli becoming an interested party directly in the recipient. Such interested party will also be required to sign an undertaking in favor of the OCS in form published by the OCS. For this purpose, control is defined as the ability to direct the activities of a company other than any ability arising solely from serving as an officer or director of the company. A person is presumed to have control if such person holds 50% or more of the means of control of a company. Means of control refers to voting rights and the right to appoint directors or the chief executive officer. An interested party of a company includes its chief executive officer and directors, anyone who has the right to appoint its chief executive officer or at least one director, and a holder of 5% or more of the company's outstanding equity or voting rights.

We also benefit from being designated as an Approved Enterprise under Israel's Law for the Encouragement of Capital Investments, 1959. For additional information, see the section herein entitled Law for the Encouragement of Capital Investments, 1959.

Additionally, we may be subject to varied regulation in the markets where we sell our products. The burden of complying with such regulatory schemes (which may be contradictory) could have a material adverse effect on our ability to diversify or grow our sales.

Organizational Structure

We currently have four operating subsidiaries. In August 1991, we established TIS America, Inc. to provide sales, marketing and technical support to our customers. TIS America is incorporated under the laws of Delaware and is a wholly owned subsidiary of TIS. In January 2000, we, together with others, established e-Mobilis. e-Mobilis was incorporated in Israel, and we initially held 80.2% of its issued shares. During 2001, we acquired the remaining 19.8% interest in e-Mobilis, and e-Mobilis operations were integrated into ours. We are in the process of dissolving e-Mobilis as a separate entity. For additional information, see the section herein entitled Related Party Transactions. In 2004, we modified our corporate structure in Europe, and established a new wholly owned subsidiary in the United Kingdom, Top Image Systems UK Limited, which owns a subsidiary in Germany, TIS Deutschland GmbH. The activity and assets of our then-existing European branches were transferred to the new entities. In August, 2004 we established Top Image Systems Japan Ltd. in order to strengthen our increased presence in Japan.

Property, Plant and Equipment

We lease approximately 707 square meters in Ramat Hahayal, Tel Aviv, Israel, for which we pay a monthly rent of approximately \$11,000. The lease expires in November 2007 with a further extension until 2012. Our subsidiary in Germany leases approximately 241 square meters of office space in Cologne, Germany for a monthly sum of \$8,000 which will expire in August 2008 and our UK subsidiary leases approximately 315 square meters of office space in Uxbridge for the amount of \$15,500 per month, which will expire in August 2007. We also lease approximately 250 square meters of office space in Tokyo, Japan for approximately \$11,000 per month pursuant to a lease expiring in 2008.

ITEM 5. OPERATING AND FINANCIAL REVIEW AND PROSPECTS

Management's discussion and analysis of financial conditions and results of operations.

The following discussion and analysis have been derived from, and should be read in conjunction with, our consolidated financial statements, related notes and other financial information included herein.

General

We derive revenue from the sale of products and solutions and also from service and maintenance agreements.

Our sales to end-users, resellers, value-added resellers, distributors and system integrators are made on credit terms and we do not hold collateral to secure payment. The terms of the agreements with these customers do not provide them with the right to return the purchased products or solutions. Payment with respect to such sales is generally due within a specified period following receipt of an invoice. The period varies, but is up to 150 days for end-users and up to 90 days for resellers, distributors and system integrators. We are not party to any extended payment arrangements.

As a result of our strategy of pursuing strategic alliances with value-added resellers, distributors and system integrators, a substantial portion of our revenues is derived from such alliances. During the years ended December 31, 2004, 2005 and 2006, revenues deriving from value-added resellers, distributors and system integrators accounted for approximately 28%, 46% and 44%, respectively, of our revenues.

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Historically, we have recognized a majority of our revenues from product sales. During the years ended December 31, 2004, 2005 and 2006, product revenues accounted for approximately 62%, 59% and 60%, respectively, of revenues, while service revenues accounted for approximately 38% 41% and 40%, respectively, of revenues. During 2004, we stopped marketing our *AFPSPro* product. In 2006, sales of *eFLOW* accounted for 86% of our product sales and for approximately 52% of our revenue.

Sales Cycle

Our sales cycle for *eFLOW* has ranged from 9 to 12 months. These sales cycles vary by customer and could extend for longer periods depending on the time required by the customer to evaluate the utility of the applicable product to its operations. Our operating results could vary between periods as a result of this fluctuation in the length of our sales cycles, the purchasing patterns of potential customers, the timing of introduction of new products and product enhancements introduced by us and our competitors, technological factors, variations in sales by distribution channels, competitive pricing and generally non-recurring product sales. Consequently, our product revenues may vary significantly by quarter.

Geographical Considerations

The following table summarizes total revenues by geographic market for each of the last three completed fiscal years.

Revenues by Region

	Year Ended December 31,					
	2004		2005		2006	
	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%
Europe	7,966	71%	9,000	54%	11,386	56%
North and South America	1,254	11%	1,827	11%	2,153	11%
Far East (excluding Japan)	924	8%	2,395	14%	2,442	12%
Africa	180	2%	565	3%	536	3%
Japan	670	6%	2,895	17%	3,633	18%
Israel	184	2%	138	1%	74	0%
Total	11,178	100%	16,820	100%	20,224	100%

As a result of the fluctuation in product sales in various geographic regions, we are subject to the risks associated with international sales, including economic and political instability, shipping delays, customs duties, export quotas and other trade restrictions, any of which could have a significant impact on our ability to deliver products on a competitive and timely basis and exacerbate the risks inherent in our business. While we have not encountered significant difficulties in connection with the sales of our products in international markets, the future imposition of, or significant increases in, the level of custom duties, export quotas or other trade restrictions could have an adverse effect on us.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

Our consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States, or U.S. GAAP. We believe that several accounting policies applied in the preparation of our consolidated financial statements may be considered critical because they are most important to the portrayal of our financial condition and results, and they require management's most difficult, subjective or complex judgments, often as a result of the need to make estimates about the effect of matters that are inherently uncertain. We periodically evaluate our estimates, including those relating to the allowance for doubtful accounts, contingencies and litigation. We base our estimates on historical experience and on various other assumptions that we believe to be reasonable under present circumstances. Actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions or conditions. We believe the following critical accounting policies require our more significant judgments and estimates used in the preparation of our consolidated financial statements.

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Revenue Recognition

We derive our revenues mainly from sales of products and services. Product revenues include mainly sales of software and to a lesser extent of related hardware. Revenues from services include maintenance and technical support, consulting and training.

We account for software sales in accordance with Statement of Position No. 97-2, Software Revenue Recognition (SOP No. 97-2), as amended by Statement of Position 98-9, Modifications of SOP 97-2, Software Revenue Recognition with Respect to Certain Transactions. SOP No. 97-2 generally requires revenues earned from software arrangements involving multiple elements to be allocated to each element based on the relative fair values of the elements determined by the vendor's specific objective evidence (VSOE) of fair value. Revenues are recognized under the residual method when VSOE of fair value exists for all undelivered elements and VSOE of fair value does not exist for all of the delivered elements, and when all SOP No. 97-2 criteria for revenue recognition are met.

Revenue from license fees is recognized when persuasive evidence of an agreement exists, delivery of the product has occurred, the fee is fixed or determinable, and collectibility is probable.

Maintenance and support revenue is deferred and recognized on a straight-line basis over the term of the maintenance and support agreement. The VSOE of fair value of the undelivered elements (maintenance, support and services) included in multiple element arrangements is determined based on the price charged for the undelivered element when sold separately or renewed.

Hardware sales are recognized when the product is delivered to the customer. Because the software is not essential to the functionality of the unrelated equipment, the equipment is not considered software-related and, therefore, is excluded from the scope of SOP 97-2, therefore it is recognized according to SAB 104 when persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, delivery has occurred, the vendor's fee is fixed or determinable, no further obligation exists and collectibility is probable.

Arrangements that include consulting/professional services are evaluated to determine whether those services are essential to the functionality of other elements of the arrangement. When consulting services are not considered essential, the revenue allocable to the consulting services is recognized as the services are performed.

If services are considered essential to the functionality of other elements of the arrangement, revenues from software licenses that require significant customization, integration and installation are recognized using contract accounting based on Statement of Position No.81-1, on the percentage of completion method, in accordance with the Input Method, provided that the revenues are fixed or can be reasonably estimated, collection is probable, costs related to performing the work are determinable or can be reasonably determined, there is no substantial uncertainty regarding our ability to complete the contract and to meet the contractual terms. The percentage of completion is determined based on the ratio of actual cost to total estimated cost. As for contracts in which a loss is anticipated, a provision is recorded for the full amount of the expected loss, in the period in which such losses are first determined. As of December 31, 2006, no such estimated losses were identified.

Deferred revenues represent mainly unearned amounts received under technical support and maintenance arrangements that are paid by customers and not yet recognized as revenues.

Trade Receivables and allowance for doubtful accounts.

Trade receivables are recorded at cost, less the related allowance for doubtful trade receivables. Management considers current information and events regarding the customer's ability to repay its obligations and determines accounts receivable to be impaired when it is probable that we will be unable to collect those amounts.

The balance sheet allowance for doubtful debts for all the periods through December 31, 2006 is determined as a specific amount for those accounts the collection of which is uncertain. We regularly review the allowance by considering factors such as historical experience, credit quality, age of the accounts receivable balances, and current economic conditions that may affect a customer's ability to pay. If a major customer's creditworthiness deteriorates, or if actual defaults are higher than our historical experience, or if other circumstances arise, our estimates of the recoverability of amounts due to us could be overstated, and additional allowances could be required, which could have an adverse impact on our results of operations.

Goodwill and other intangible assets

Goodwill represents the excess of the costs over the net assets of businesses acquired. Under SFAS No. 142, *Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets* (SFAS No. 142), goodwill is not amortized as of January 1, 2002.

SFAS No. 142 requires goodwill to be tested for impairment at least annually or between annual tests in certain circumstances, and written down when impaired. Goodwill attributable to one reporting unit is tested for impairment by comparing the fair value of the reporting unit with its carrying value. Fair value is determined using discounted cash flows. Significant estimates used in the methodologies include estimates of future cash flows, future short-term and long-term growth rates and weighted average cost of capital for each of the reportable units. As of December 31, 2004, 2005 and 2006, no impairment indicators have been identified.

Convertible Debentures

Convertible debentures are accounted for in accordance with the provisions of EITF Issue No. 05-2, *The Meaning of Conventional Convertible Debt Instruments*, APB 14, *Accounting for Convertible Debt and Debt issued with Stock Purchase Warrants*, and related pronouncements.

Under these pronouncements, we recorded the convertible debentures as long-term liabilities, and did not bifurcate the conversion option.

The discount on the convertible debentures will be amortized to interest expenses from the commitment date to the stated maturity date using the interest method.

Cost incurred in respect of issuance expenses of debentures is deferred and amortized as a component of interest expense over the contractual life of the debenture using the effective interests method.

Loss Contingencies

We are subject to the possibility of various loss contingencies arising in the ordinary course of business. We consider the likelihood of loss or impairment of an asset or the incurrence of a liability, as well as our ability to reasonably estimate the amount of loss in determining loss contingencies. An estimated loss contingency is accrued when it is probable that an asset has been impaired or a liability has been incurred and the amount of loss can be reasonably estimated. We regularly evaluate current information available to us to determine whether such accruals should be adjusted and whether new accruals are required.

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Stock-based compensation

On January 1, 2006, we adopted Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 123 (revised 2004), Share-Based Payment (SFAS 123(R)) which requires the measurement and recognition of compensation expense based on estimated fair values for all share-based payment awards made to employees and directors. SFAS 123(R) supersedes Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 25, Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees (APB 25), for periods beginning in fiscal 2006. In March 2005, the Securities and Exchange Commission issued Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 107 (SAB 107) relating to SFAS 123(R). We have applied the provisions of SAB 107 in its adoption of SFAS 123(R).

SFAS 123(R) requires companies to estimate the fair value of equity-based payment awards on the date of grant using an option-pricing model. The value of the portion of the award that is ultimately expected to vest is recognized as an expense over the requisite service periods in our consolidated income statement. Prior to the adoption of SFAS 123(R), we accounted for equity-based awards to employees and directors using the intrinsic value method in accordance with APB 25 as allowed under Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 123, Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation (SFAS 123).

We adopted SFAS 123(R) using the modified prospective transition method, which requires the application of the accounting standard starting from January 1, 2006, the first day of our fiscal year 2006. Under that transition method, compensation cost recognized in the year ended December 31, 2006, includes compensation cost for all share-based payments granted subsequent to January 1, 2006, based on the grant-date fair value estimated in accordance with the provisions of Statement 123(R). Results for prior periods have not been restated.

We recognize compensation expenses for the value of its awards, which have graded vesting based on the straight line method over the requisite service period of each of the awards, net of estimated forfeitures. Estimated forfeitures are based on actual historical pre-vesting forfeitures.

As a result of adopting SFAS 123(R) on January 1, 2006, our income before income taxes and net income for the year ended December 31, 2006, is \$ 145 lower than if it had continued to account for stock-based compensation under APB 25. Basic and diluted net loss per share for the year ended December 31, 2006, are \$ 0.03 lower, than if we had continued to account for share-based compensation under APB 25.

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

We estimate the fair value of stock options granted using the Monte-Carlo option-pricing model. The option-pricing model requires a number of assumptions, of which the most significant are, expected stock price volatility, and the expected option term. Expected volatility was calculated based upon actual historical stock price movements over the most recent periods ending on the grant date, equal to the contractual term of the option. We have historically not paid dividends and has no foreseeable plans to issue dividends. The risk-free interest rate is based on the yield from U.S. Treasury zero-coupon bonds with an equivalent term.

Recently Enacted Accounting Pronouncements

In July 2006, the FASB issued FASB Interpretation 48, Accounting for Income Tax Uncertainties (FIN 48). FIN 48 defines the threshold for recognizing the benefits of tax return positions in the financial statements as more-likely-than-not to be sustained by the taxing authority. The recently issued literature also provides guidance on derecognition, measurement and classification of income tax uncertainties, along with any related interest and penalties. FIN 48 also includes guidance concerning accounting for income tax uncertainties in interim periods and increases the level of disclosures associated with any recorded income tax uncertainties. FIN 48 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2006. The differences between the amounts recognized in the statements of financial position prior to the adoption of FIN 48 and the amounts reported after adoption will be accounted for as a cumulative-effect adjustment recorded to the beginning balance of retained earnings. Because the guidance was recently issued, we have not yet determined the impact, if any, of adoption of the provisions of FIN 48 on its financial position, results of operations and cash flows. We are currently evaluating the impact of FIN 48 on our consolidated financial statements.

In September 2006, FASB issued SFAS no. 157, Fair Value Measurements (SFAS No. 157). SFAS No. 157 defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value in generally accepted accounting principles and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. SFAS No. 157 is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007 and interim periods within those fiscal years. We believe SFAS No. 157 will not have a material effect on our financial statements.

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In February 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 159, *The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities* (SFAS No. 159). SFAS No. 159 permits companies to choose to measure certain financial instruments and certain other items at fair value. SFAS No. 159 requires that unrealized gains and losses on items for which the fair value option has been elected be reported in earnings. SFAS No. 159 is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007 and interim periods within those fiscal years, although earlier adoption is permitted. We are currently evaluating the impact that SFAS No. 159 will have on its consolidated financial statements.

Results of Operations

The following discussion and analysis should be read in conjunction with the section herein entitled *Selected Financial Data* and the consolidated financial statements, related notes and other financial information included herein.

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

Revenues. Total revenues for the year ended December 31, 2006 amounted to \$20,224,000 compared to \$ 16,820,000 for the year ended December 31, 2005, an increase of 20%. Product sales increased by \$2,256,000 or 23%, from \$9,888,000 in 2005 to \$12,144,000 in 2006, mainly because of an increase in our sales in Japan and success in our AP workflow projects, mainly in Europe. Service revenues increased by \$1,148,000, or approximately 17%, from \$6,932,000 in the year ended December 31, 2005 to \$8,080,000 in the year ended December 31, 2006. The increase is mostly attributable to our increase in AP workflow services in Europe, mainly in the SAP environment.

Cost of Revenues. Cost of revenues increased by \$885,000, or 13%, from \$6,763,000 in the year ended December 31, 2005 to \$7,648,000 in the year ended December 31, 2006. The increase is a result of growth in expenses to third party service providers.

Research and Development. During 2006, we continued to focus efforts in enhancing our software recognition and core capabilities. Research and development expenses in the year ended December 31, 2006 amounted to \$1,792,000 compared to \$1,312,000 for the year ended December 31, 2005.

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses. Selling, general and administrative expenses in the year ended December 31, 2006 amounted to \$10,263,000 compared to \$8,866,000 for the year ended December 31, 2005. This increase of \$1,397,000, or 16%, is mainly attributable to the expansion our sales force and establishing roots for major sales centers in several locations worldwide.

Financing Income, net. Financing income for the year ended December 31, 2006 amounted to \$325,000 , compared to financing expense of \$146,000 for the year ended December 31, 2005. The move from financing expense was primarily due to an increase of exchange currencies gain in 2006, which is a product of the strengthening of the Euro and British Pound against the U.S. Dollar. Net expenses from forward facilities transactions in 2006 was \$61,000.

Net income (loss). As a result of the foregoing, our net income for the year ended December 31, 2006 was \$801,000, compared to a net loss of \$461,000 in year ended December 31, 2005.

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

Revenues. Total revenues for the year ended December 31, 2005 amounted to \$16,820,000 compared to \$11,178,000 for the year ended December 31, 2004, an increase of 50%. Product sales increased by \$2,924,000 or 42%, from \$6,964,000 in 2004 to \$9,888,000 in 2005, mainly because of a large sale to a customer in Australia. Service revenues increased by \$2,718,000, or approximately 64%, from \$4,214,000 in the year ended December 31, 2004 to \$6,932,000 in the year ended December 31, 2005. This significant increase is attributable mainly to services performed by TISJ, our subsidiary in Japan, which was established in 2004.

Cost of Revenues. Cost of revenues increased by \$3,291,000, or 95%, from \$3,472,000 in the year ended December 31, 2004 to \$6,763,000 in the year ended December 31, 2005. The increase is a result of growth in demand for our products and services and for more comprehensive solutions, which required us to allocate and invest more resources to meet such demand and meet the software and other requirements of the more comprehensive solutions.

Research and Development. During 2005, we continued to focus efforts in enhancing our software recognition and core capabilities. Research and development expenses in the year ended December 31, 2005 amounted to \$1,312,000 compared to \$929,000 for the year ended December 31, 2004.

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses. Selling, general and administrative expenses in the year ended December 31, 2005 amounted to \$8,866,000 compared to \$7,123,000 for the year ended December 31, 2004. This increase of \$1,743,000 or 24%, is mainly attributable to the expansion our sales force and establishing roots for major sales centers in several locations worldwide and our annual customers conference in the amount of \$211,000 which took place in February 2005, and had not been held in 2004.

Liquidated Damages Related to September 2004 Private Placement. In 2005, we paid liquidated damages in the amount of \$164,000 as part of our registration commitment to investors in the September 2004 private placement. No such amounts were paid in 2004.

Financing Income, net. Financing expense for the year ended December 31, 2005 amounted to \$146,000, compared to financing income of \$178,000 for the year ended December 31, 2004. The move to financing expense was primarily due to a decrease of exchange gain in 2005, which is a product of the weakening of the Euro and British Pound against the U.S. Dollar. During the second quarter of 2005, we initiated some investments in forward investments facilities (forwards) in order to reduce our balance and transactions exposure against the Euro, GBP and JPY. The net savings from these transactions in 2005 was \$109,000.

Net Loss. As a result of the foregoing, our net loss for the year ended December 31, 2005 was \$461,000, compared to a net loss of \$168,000 in year ended December 31, 2004.

Impact of Currency Fluctuation and Inflation

We maintain operations and generate revenues in a number of countries. The results of operations and the financial position of our local operations are generally reported in the relevant local currencies and then translated into U.S. dollars at the applicable exchange rates for inclusion in our consolidated financial statements, exposing us to currency translation risk. In addition, we are exposed to currency transaction risk because some of our expenses are incurred in a different currency from the currency in which our revenues are received. Our most significant currency exposures are to the Euro, New Israeli Shekel, UK Pound and Japanese yen. In periods when the U.S. dollar strengthens against these other currencies, our reported results of operations may be adversely affected.

In the early to mid 1980s, Israel's economy was subject to a period of very high inflation. However, inflation was significantly reduced by the late 1980s due primarily to government intervention. The annual rate of inflation in Israel was 1.21% and 2.4% in 2004 and 2005, respectively. The dollar cost of our operations in Israel is influenced by the extent to which any increase in the rate of inflation in Israel is not offset (or is offset on a lagging basis) by devaluation of the NIS in relation to the U.S. dollar. For example, during the years 2004 and 2005, the devaluation of the NIS against the dollar, which amounted to 1.62% and 6.8% accordingly, exceeded the inflation rate for the same periods. On the other hand, the negative inflation rate in 2003 of 1.9% and 2006 of 0.1% exceeded the devaluation of the dollar against the NIS, which amounted to 7.56% and 8.2% respectively. The increase in the dollar cost of our operations in Israel relates primarily to the costs of salaries in Israel, which constitute a significant portion of our expenses and are paid in NIS. In addition, inflation in Israel will have a negative effect on the profitability of our contracts under which we are to receive payment in dollars or other non-Israeli currencies while incurring expenses in NIS (some of which are linked to the Israeli consumer price index), unless such inflation is offset by a devaluation of the NIS. Inflation in Israel and currency fluctuations will also have a negative effect on the profitability resulting from our fixed price contracts under which we are to receive payment in NIS. A devaluation of the NIS in relation to the dollar will have the effect of decreasing the dollar value of any of our assets, which consist of receivables payable in NIS (unless such receivables are linked to the dollar). Such a devaluation would also have the effect of reducing the dollar amount of our liabilities which are payable in NIS (unless such payables are linked to the dollar). Conversely, any increase in the value of the NIS in relation to the dollar will have the effect of increasing the dollar value of any of our unlinked NIS assets and the dollar amounts of any unlinked NIS liabilities.

From time to time we purchase forward exchange contracts to reduce currency transaction risk. However, these purchases will not eliminate translation risk or all currency risk.

Political and Economic Conditions in Israel Affecting our Business

Because our principal offices and manufacturing facilities and many of our suppliers are located in Israel, political, economic and military conditions in Israel directly affect our operations. Since the establishment of the State of Israel in 1948, a number of armed conflicts have taken place between Israel and its Arab neighbors, the most recent confrontation taking place in July-August 2006. A state of hostility, varying in degree and intensity, has led to security and economic problems for Israel. There has been a marked increase in such hostility and a significant deterioration of Israel's relationship with the Palestinian community since October 2000. In addition, we cannot predict the effect on Israel or the Middle East generally of the recent elections in the Palestinian Authority in which Hamas, an Islamic movement responsible for many attacks against Israelis, has formed the new government. Continuing or escalating hostilities in the region may have an adverse affect on our business, including our ability to develop, manufacture and market our products.

Some of our executive officers and employees in Israel are obligated to perform up to 36 days of military reserve duty annually. Moreover, in light of escalating hostilities and threats of armed conflict in the Middle East since October 2000, our executive officers and employees may be called for active military duty for an unlimited period of time. Our operations could be disrupted by the absence for a significant period of our executive officers or key employees as a result of military service. Any disruption in our operations could adversely affect our ability to develop and market products.

Economic Conditions

Israel's economy has experienced numerous destabilizing factors, including a period of rampant inflation in the early to mid 1980s, low foreign exchange reserves, fluctuations in world commodity prices, military conflicts and civil unrest. The Israeli government has, for these and other reasons, intervened in the economy by utilizing fiscal and monetary policies, import duties, foreign currency restrictions and control of wages, prices and exchange rates. The Israeli government has periodically changed its policies in all these areas.

The Israeli government's monetary policy contributed to relative price and exchange rate stability in recent years, despite fluctuating rates of economic growth and a high rate of unemployment. We cannot assure you that the Israeli government will be successful in its attempts to keep prices and exchange rates stable. Price and exchange rate instability may have a material adverse effect on our business.

Trade Relations

Israel is a member of the United Nations, the International Monetary Fund, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Finance Corporation. Israel is also a member of the World Trade Organization and is a signatory of the Global Agreement on Trade in Services and the Agreement on Basic Telecommunications Services. In addition, Israel has been granted preferences under the Generalized System of Preferences from the United States, Australia, Canada and Japan. These preferences allow Israel to export the products covered by such programs either duty-free or at reduced tariffs.

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Israel and the European Economic Community, now known as the European Union, concluded a Free Trade Agreement in 1975. This agreement confers advantages on Israeli exports to most European countries and obligates Israel to lower its tariffs on imports from these countries over a number of years. In 1985, Israel and the United States entered into an agreement to establish a free trade area. The free trade area has eliminated all tariff and some non-tariff barriers on most trade between the two countries. On January 1, 1993, an agreement between Israel and the EFTA, which includes Austria, Norway, Finland, Sweden, Switzerland, Iceland and Liechtenstein, established a free trade zone between Israel and the EFTA nations. In recent years, Israel has established commercial and trade relations with a number of other nations, including Russia, China, Turkey and other nations in Eastern Europe and Asia. We cannot assure you that the recent increase of armed conflict and hostility and the significant deterioration of Israel's relationship with the Palestinian community will not have an adverse affect on our ability to conduct trade in the international market.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

As of December 31, 2006, our cash, cash equivalents, bank deposits and marketable securities were \$21,792,000, compared to \$10,005,000 as of December 31, 2005.

Net cash provided by operating activities for the year ended December 31, 2006 was \$439,000 as compared to \$421,000 used in operating activities in the corresponding period in 2005. This increase was attributable primarily to the increase in our sales and the results of improvement in our collection efforts. Our trade receivables increased to \$7,642,000 at December 31, 2006 from \$6,802,000 at December 31, 2005. This increase reflects our increased sales in 2006. In addition, stronger collections in 2006 than in previous years reduced our days of sales outstanding. While the effect of increasing sales on our cash flows will continue if we succeed in further sales growth, we believe that the cash flows from operations and other resources will be sufficient to support such growth. We expect trade receivables to continue to increase as our sales grow and to represent a significant portion of our working capital for the foreseeable future. For the year ended December 31, 2006, the aggregate amount of our capital expenditures was \$252,000. These expenditures were principally for the purchases of computer hardware and software and facilities improvements. In December 2006 through the issuance of convertible debentures, we raised net proceeds of \$13,510,000. Subsequently on December 31, 2006, we reduced our short term bank loan to \$339,000.

As of December 31, 2005, our cash, cash equivalents, bank deposits and marketable securities were \$10,005,000, compared to \$10,415,000 as of December 31, 2004.

Net cash used in operating activities for the year ended December 31, 2005 was \$421,000 as compared to \$1,074,000 for the corresponding period in 2004. This decrease was attributable primarily to the increase in our sales and the results of improvement in our collection efforts. Our trade receivables increased to \$6,802,000 at December 31, 2005 from \$5,541,000 at December 31, 2004. This increase reflected our increased sales in 2005.

For the year ended December 31, 2006, the aggregate amount of our capital expenditures was \$252,000. These expenditures were principally for the purchases of computer hardware and software and facilities improvements.

Convertible debentures

On December 27, 2006, we completed a public offering of approximately NIS 61.9 million (approximately \$14.8 million) aggregate principal amount of convertible debentures on the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange. The public offering was comprised of 112,500 convertible debentures of NIS 528 (approximately \$124) par value each. The convertible debentures are linked to the US Dollar and will bear interest at the annual rate of six-month LIBOR minus 0.3%. The interest is payable semi-annually commencing on June 30, 2007, and the principal is repayable in four annual installments commencing on December 31, 2009. After taking into account a concurrent private placement to the underwriter of NIS 500,000 aggregate principal amount of convertible debentures and an original issue discount of 4% on all the convertible debentures, the gross proceeds to TIS were NIS 59.87 million (approximately \$14.8 million).

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The debentures may be converted at the election of the holder into our ordinary shares at the conversion price of NIS 20.30 (approximately \$4.81) per share. We also have the right to force conversion on or after October 1, 2009 if our share fair market value (as defined in the debenture documents) reaches NIS 25.50 (approximately \$6.04) in the last 30 trading days in TASE on or after October 1, 2009. This offering was made in Israel to residents of Israel only. The convertible debentures offered were not and will not be registered under the U.S. Securities Act of 1933, as amended.

Private Placement

On September 24, 2004, we sold 2,524,351 of our ordinary shares at a purchase price of \$3.16 per share to institutional investors for gross proceeds to us of approximately \$8 million.

Pursuant to our agreements with the investors, we were obligated to use the net proceeds from the sale of our ordinary shares for working capital purposes and not (i) for the satisfaction of any portion of our debt (other than payment of trade payables and accrued expenses in the ordinary course of our business and consistent with prior practices), (ii) to redeem any equity or equity-equivalent securities in TIS, or (iii) to settle any outstanding litigation.

The investors also received warrants to purchase up to an additional 1,262,188 ordinary shares, with an exercise price of \$4.26 per share. The warrants expire on September 23, 2007. The investors may only transfer the warrants to the investor's affiliates, qualified institutional buyers, or in the event of our dissolution or winding down. The warrants contain a provision preventing a holder from exercising a warrant where the exercise would result in such holder beneficially owning more than 4.999% of our outstanding ordinary shares. Accordingly, no selling shareholder could be rendered a beneficial holder of more than 4.999% of our ordinary shares solely because of shares issuable to such shareholder upon exercise of such warrants held by the holder.

We have the right, but not the obligation, to call upon prior notice all or part of the warrants if the market price for our ordinary shares is equal to \$8.52 for 20 consecutive days. Our calling the warrants would require the holders of the warrants to timely exercise the warrants. Failure to so exercise would result in our cancellation of the warrants. If we call any warrants, we must issue to each holder exercising in response to our call notice replacement warrants to purchase a number of shares equal to the number of shares acquired upon such exercise, with an exercise price equal to 120% of the closing price on the day prior to the call notice we provide to the holders.

Our shareholders approved the transaction at a special shareholders meeting held on August 24, 2004.

In connection with the private placement, we filed a resale registration statement covering the shares purchased in the private placement (including the shares underlying the warrants). The registration statement became effective on March 1, 2005. However, we did not obtain effectiveness of the registration statement within the timeframe set forth in our agreements with the investors. Because of this failure, the agreements with the investors required us to pay liquidated damages in the amount of 1% of the amount invested and an additional 1% for every month in which the failure was not cured, which obligation amounted to \$164,000. In addition, any future failure to maintain effectiveness of the registration statement could subject us to additional liquidated damages under the same formula, including if we fail to file an amendment to the registration statement within ten days of the Securities and Exchange Commission's having notified us that an amendment is necessary for the registration statement to continue to be effective, or if we fail to maintain the listing of our ordinary shares on the NASDAQ Capital Market.

Line of Credit

We currently have a short-term line of credit with First International Bank of Israel. The total amount available under this line of credit is the lesser of \$2,300,000 and 75% of certain eligible trade receivables. As of December 31, 2006, we had approximately \$339,000 outstanding credit in US dollars. The revolving line of credit in NIS bears interest at a rate of Prime + 1% (as of December 31, 2006, the prime rate was 6.5%) however no amount was outstanding as of December 31, 2006. The line of credit in US dollars bears interest at a rate of Libor + 2% (as of December 31, 2006, the Libor rate was 5.36%). Any indebtedness under this credit line is payable on demand and secured by a floating charge on our assets. Our ability to issue securities is restricted. In the event that we default under the line of credit, the bank could declare our indebtedness immediately due and payable and, if we are unable to make the required payments, foreclose on our assets. Moreover, to the extent that our assets continue to secure such indebtedness, such assets will not be available to secure additional indebtedness unless approved by the Bank.

Research and Development, Patents and Licenses, etc.

The main focus of our research and development in 2006 was the design and development of the new *eFLOW* version, *eFLOW4*, which will be released during the first quarter of 2007. The new abilities introduced to eFLOW 4 were presented at our international conference in Berlin and we were encouraged by the positive feedback we got from our customers and partners. The main features we developed in 2006 are:

1. **Supporting Mailroom projects:** eFLOW4 provides a better classifier with enhanced analysis tools which will result in better results with less implementation efforts. We have seen much interest from our customers, including at the conference we held in Berlin, for such solutions and we are intending to invest more in this direction.
2. **Completion4:** This new Data Entry module is now in the final stages of development and testing. Completion4 offers greater efficiency and productivity, new usability concepts, better performance and the new look of modern OS systems. In this screen shot you can see an example of Completion4:

3. Supporting the latest development technology from Microsoft, **Microsoft .Net 2.0**.
 - a. **Faster Code execute**

 - b. **Group templates:** a user can use a bank of templates (for example, German address), export it and use it later with other applications, as shown here:

4. **Two new additional recognition algorithms** were added to be part of Freedom, Graphical Table Recognition and Automatic Learning.
5. **Generic connectivity to databases** using *eFLOW* server side connection.

Improved development process:

1. **Microsoft's Team System 2005 is part of the R&D process.** Together with Microsoft's technical team and one of our partners we replaced the older version control system with Microsoft's system.
2. **Agile development.** We have used advanced design and development concepts, including detailed unit tests at the developer level.
3. **Automatic Tests.** This is now a standard part of our quality assurance process. The use of automatic tools dramatically reduces the amount of time needed to test the released version, where most of the tests are being done automatically by the QA machine. This allows much faster iterations of Development-QA and an overall higher quality of the product, with fewer bugs released initially and quicker convergence to stable product.

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Trends

We expect that semi-structured technology will become a central part of the document management market. We are addressing this trend by strengthening and further developing our semi-structured technology, mainly in the Business Process Outsourcing, or BPO, environment.

We anticipate that growth will continue in the data capture market. We expect that new recognition and classification technologies combined with more vertical market integration will expand the main markets. However, we believe that there will be a move toward integrated software solutions, such as *Freedom*, our *eFLOW* plug-in for semi-structured content, instead of individual data capture products and semi-structured technology. As of today, there is a great demand for our Integra technology, especially in large intensive government projects. We also anticipate that the need for applications will increase substantially, mainly in the Accounts Payables workflow area. We expect outsourcing with respect to documents solutions to increase due to its cost efficiency and improved quality and for the data capture industry to continue to move toward consolidation. We are addressing these trends by solidifying our relationships with our existing partners and seeking to become the preferred data capture solution provider for many large integrated system providers.

Tabular disclosure of contractual obligations

The following is a summary of our significant contractual obligations as of December 31, 2006:

Contractual Obligation	Total	Less Than 1 Year	1-3 Years	3-5 Years	More than 5 Years
Operating Lease Obligation	1,873,000	734,000	671,000	312,000	156,000
Convertible debenture	14,197,000	-	3,549,250	10,647,750	-

We also have a long-term liability on our balance sheet as of December 31, 2006 in the amount of \$1,016,000 related to employee severance obligations mandated by Israeli law. As we cannot determine the period, if any, during which we will be required to make any payments in respect of that liability, it is not reflected in the table above.

Our contractual obligations and commitments at December 31, 2006 principally include obligations associated with our outstanding indebtedness, future minimum operating lease obligations, a right to use a third party software (see below) and contractual and legal obligations to employees and officers severance expense. Such obligations are detailed in Notes 10 to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2006 as well as the section entitled Compensation herein. We expect to finance these contractual commitments from cash on hand and cash generated from operations.

With respect to our short term loan, please see the discussion under Line of Credit in Liquidity and Capital Resources above.

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

The following table sets forth the identity of our directors, and senior management. The mailing address for each of the individuals below is c/o Top Image Systems Ltd. at our address set forth herein.

Update

Name	Age	Title
Izhak Nakar	55	Chairman of the Board
Ido Schechter	46	Chief Executive Officer and Director
Arie Rand	47	Chief Financial Officer
Gideon Shmuel	35	Vice President of Sales
Oded Leiba	36	Vice President of Engineering
Ofir Shalev	35	Vice President of Research and Development
Victor Halpert	46	Director
Sivan Sadan	33	Director
Elie Housman	70	Director
William M. Landuyt	51	Director
Yehezkel Yeshurun	58	Director

Izhak Nakar founded TIS and served as its Chief Executive Officer from inception until December 2001. He has been a director of ours since 1991. In 1997 he initiated an entrepreneurial venture, TopGuard that was later sold to Elron. Mr. Nakar served in the Israel Air Force from 1970 to 1987, where he led various large-scale highly technical development projects, including leading a development team that worked in cooperation with the U.S. Air Force. He received his B.Sc. in Computer Science from Bar Ilan University in 1982, and an MBA from Tel-Aviv University in 1984. Mr. Nakar is a recipient of the Israel Defense Award, bestowed annually by the President of Israel, for the development of high-tech systems in the field of intelligence for the Israeli Defense Forces. He also received the Man of the Year Award in Business and Management (95- 96) in recognition of his business accomplishments and contributions to the growth and development of Israeli high-tech companies.

Ido Schechter has been the CEO of TIS since January 2002 and has been a director since December 2004. From January 2001 until he became CEO, Dr. Schechter was Vice President of TIS ASP, an initiative of TIS to offer data collection services via the Internet, using the eFLOW platform solution. Prior to that Dr. Schechter had been the TIS's Vice President of Sales since August 1996. From January 1995 until August 1996, Dr. Schechter served as General Manager of Super Image, a former affiliate of ours, which operated a form processing service bureau. From August 1993 to December 1994, Dr. Schechter oversaw the start-up of automatic form processing services at Israel Credit Cards, Ltd. From 1991 to 1993, Dr. Schechter was a research scientist at the Horticultural Research Institute of Ontario, Canada. Dr. Schechter is the recipient of eight Honors and Scholarships, has published or presented more than twenty-five articles and is a Captain in the Israeli Air Force. Dr. Schechter received his Ph.D. and M.Sc. in Plant Physiology from the University of Guelph in Ontario, Canada and his B.Sc. from the Hebrew University in Israel.

Arie Rand joined TIS as its Chief Financial Officer in April 2001 from Tescom, a high tech company with 600 employees and several subsidiaries worldwide, where he served as Chief Financial Officer from September 1996 through March 2001. Prior to Tescom, from September 1991 to June 1996 Mr. Rand served as a senior manager in the finance department of Delta Galil Industries, a major industrial company. Mr. Rand also has several years of experience at Almagor & Co., one of Israel's leading accounting firms. He holds an MBA in Finance from Bar Ilan University.

Gideon Shmuel joined us as our Vice President of Sales for Europe, Middle East and Asia during 2001 from Pangea Ltd (UK), where he was a Senior Vice President. Pangea provides telecommunications infrastructure throughout Europe. Prior to that, Mr. Shmuel was Managing Director of LCR Telecom UK, a company that provides aggregated data, voice, Internet and mobile communications services to the corporate market during the years 1998 to 2000. Mr. Shmuel holds an MA in Marketing Management from Middlesex University Business School in London.

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Oded Leiba is Vice President of Engineering, and has held that position since May 2001. From May 1999 to May 2001, Mr. Leiba was our representative in Japan and worked with its exclusive distributor, EDMS for a period of three years. Before joining TIS, Mr. Leiba was employed as a senior level programmer at VISA where he was involved in the installation of the first of our forms-processing system (AFPS) from the client side. Oded Leiba holds a Bachelor of Arts in Computer Science and Business Management from Tel Aviv University.

Ofir Shalev has served as Vice President of Research and Development since October 2002. Prior to his promotion to Vice President of Research and Development, Mr. Shalev served as our Director of Recognition for three years. During this period, Mr. Shalev was responsible for the development of TIS semi-structured data module that plugs into the *eFLOW Unified Content Platform*. In this position, Mr. Shalev was responsible for maintaining TIS technological advantages over its competitors in the recognition arena. Before joining TIS, Mr. Shalev served as a senior development leader at the Israeli Defense Force. Mr. Shalev holds a Bachelor of Science degree from the Technion, the Israeli Institute of Technology, and is a candidate for a Master of Science degree in Computer Science from the Open University in Israel.

Victor Halpert was elected to serve as an external director of TIS at the shareholders meeting in December 2003. Mr. Halpert has served in various positions in the field of equity research. From June 1999 through January 2003 Mr. Halpert served as director for Salomon Smith Barney in New York, NY. From January 1998 through May 1999 Mr. Halpert served as vice president (equity research, telecommunications and technology) for Robertson Stephens, New York, NY. From January 1995 through December 1997, Mr. Halpert served as vice president for Salomon Brothers Inc. New York, New York. Mr. Halpert has a bachelor's of science degree in Accounting from State University of New York, College at New Paltz, NY, a Master of Science in Accounting from the University of Illinois at Chicago, Graduate Business School and an MBA from the University of Chicago Graduate Business School.

Sivan Sadan has served in various positions at Tamir Fishman entities from 1997 to 2005. Ms. Sadan acted as Managing Director and head of Corporate Finance of Tamir Fishman and Co., and served as a Partner at Tamir Fishman Ventures. Ms. Sadan is the founder and CEO of Or Capital Ltd. which was established in 2006. Ms. Sadan serves as a member of the Advisory Board of Micronet Ltd. Ms. Sadan has a Bachelor degree with honors in Economics and Management and a Master in Business Administration and Finance from Tel Aviv University.

Elie Housman has been a director of TIS since May 2000. Mr. Housman joined InkSure in February 2002 as Chairman. Mr. Housman was a principal at and consultant to Charterhouse from 1989 until June 2001. At Charterhouse, Mr. Housman was involved in the acquisition of a number of companies with total sales of several hundred million dollars. Prior to Charterhouse, he was co-owner of AP Parts, a \$250 million automotive parts manufacturer. Mr. Housman was also the Chairman of Novo Plc. in London, a leading company in the broadcast storage and services industry. At present, Mr. Housman is a director of three public companies, deltathree, Inc., ICTS International, N.V., a prominent aviation security company and EVCI Career Colleges Incorporated. In addition, Mr. Housman serves as a director of Jazz Photo, Inc., and Bartech Systems International, Inc., which are both privately held companies in the United States.

William M. Landuyt, has been a director of TIS since March 2, 2004. Mr. Landuyt is a Senior Partner at Charterhouse Group, Inc., having joined the New York City-based private equity firm in December 2003. He served as Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer of Millennium Chemicals Inc. from its demerger from Hanson Plc (Hanson) in October 1996 until July 2003. He had served as the President of that company from June 1997 until that date. Mr. Landuyt was Director, President and Chief Executive Officer of Hanson Industries (which managed the United States operations of Hanson until the demerger) from June 1995 until the demerger, a Director of Hanson from 1992 until September 29, 1996, Finance Director of Hanson from 1992 to May 1995, and Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of Hanson Industries from 1988 to 1992. He joined Hanson Industries in 1983. He was a director of Bethlehem Steel Corporation from April 1997 until October 2003.

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Yehezkel Yeshurun has been a director of TIS since December 2004. He brings to Top Image Systems Board of Directors over 25 years of technical and management experience. He is a faculty member in the School of Computer Science at Tel Aviv University, and his research areas are Computer Vision, Pattern Recognition and Computational Neuroscience. He authored more than 80 scientific publications and served on numerous international program committees. Professor Yeshurun has co-founded several technology companies including us and TapGuard (provider of QoS solutions over the internet, acquired by Elron Software (NASDAQ: ELRN)), and is the Chairman of the Board of ForeScout Technology (Internet Security startup). Among other positions, he served as the chairman of the Department of Computer Science at Tel Aviv University, chairman of the Israeli National Committee for IT, a member of the board of the Israeli chapter of W3C, a board member of the US-Israel Science and Technology Commission and a member of the board of governors of the International Association for Pattern Recognition. Professor Yeshurun holds a Ph.D. in Mathematics from Tel Aviv University and held visiting positions at New York University, McGill University and the University of Paris.

There are no familial relationships between any of the persons named above. Elie Housman was initially appointed to the Board seat by Charter pursuant to the terms of the investment by Charter in us and a voting agreement with Mr. Nakar. For further details, see the sections entitled Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions in this report. Mr. Housman left the employ of Charterhouse in 2001.

Compensation

For the year ended December 31, 2006, the compensation paid, and value of benefits in kind granted, to Ido Schechter, our Chief Executive Officer, was \$306,000, which was composed of a base salary and bonus of \$237,000, and \$69,000 paid to provide for automobile allowance, pension, retirement, severance, vacation or similar benefits. The compensation paid to all other persons, as a group, who were, on December 31, 2006, directors or members of our administrative, supervisory or management bodies during that time was \$1,028,000. In addition, in 2006, members of that group, together with our Chief Executive Officer, were granted an aggregate of options to purchase 286,600 ordinary shares under our Employee Share Option Plan 2003 with an average exercise price of \$3.78 per share. The compensation paid to all persons other than Ido Schechter include (i) \$84,000 reimbursement of directors expenses, (ii) \$195,000 which has been accrued to provide pension, retirement, severance, vacation or similar benefits, and allowance for automobiles made available to our officers, and does not include other expenses (including business travel, and professional and business association dues and expenses) reimbursed to officers and (iii) \$102,000 for business development services rendered by Mr. Nakar.

On December 27, 2006, our shareholders approved the grant of an option to purchase 125,000 ordinary shares to several members of the board, at an exercise price of \$ 3.84 and vesting term of 2 years.

Board Practices

Board of Directors

All directors (other than external directors) currently hold office until the next annual meeting of shareholders and until their successors are duly elected and qualified. External directors currently hold office for three years from their appointment (in December 2006) and until their successors are duly elected and qualified at the relevant annual meeting. The external directors may be elected for additional three-year periods as more fully detailed under the title *External Directors*. At our shareholders meeting held on December 27, 2006, the shareholders approved a payment to the members of the Audit Committee, Compensation Committee and the board of directors, in the amount per director of 15,750 NIS per annum. In addition each of the above directors receives an amount of 3,000 NIS for each Board and/or Audit committee or Compensation Committee meeting attended. Mr. Izhak Nakar receives compensation for his service as a member of the board of directors, in the amount of 19,841 NIS per annum and 993 NIS for each Board and/or committee meeting attended. We reimburse all of the directors for reasonable travel expenses incurred in connection with their activities on our behalf. Mr. Yehezkel Yeshurun is entitled to compensation in the amount of 19,841 NIS per year for his service as a member of the Board of Directors and 993 NIS for each Board and/or committee meeting attended.

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In addition to the above, based on the resolution of the shareholders in a meeting held on December 18, 2003 as further clarified in the shareholders extraordinary meeting held on August 24, 2004, and as confirmed again in the General Shareholders Meeting held on November 15, 2005, relating to our establishment of TISJ, Mr. Nakar has become entitled to receive a one time payment of \$100,000 and, in addition, an annual fee of \$100,000 as consideration for consulting services to be provided one week per month for our operation in Japan, which was paid to Mr. Nakar in 2005 and 2006. In addition, Mr. Nakar was paid a fee of \$1,000, plus reimbursement of any expenses, for every business day invested by him in consideration for his active involvement with any other TIS business throughout 2006. During 2006, we recorded an expense of \$102,000 for Mr. Nakar's services.

Independent Directors

The rules of the NASDAQ Stock Market require that a majority of our directors be independent as defined in Rule 4200(a)(15) thereof. The board of directors has determined that Sivan Sadan, William Landuyt, Elie Housman, Yehezkel Yeshurun, and Victor Halpert are each independent directors for purposes of the NASDAQ rules.

Israeli law requires that a public company, such as TIS, have at least two external directors. As of January 2006, the Israeli Companies Law -1999 requires as a general principle that at least one statutory external director have financial and accounting expertise, and that the other statutory external director have professional competence, as determined by our board of directors; under the recently amended Companies Regulations (Allowances for Companies with Securities Listed on an Exchange Outside Israel) 2000, TIS as a company whose securities are listed both on the Tel Aviv Exchange and on NASDAQ as a foreign exchange meeting Israeli statutory requirements, is exempt from having an external director possessing financial and accounting expertise in the sense of the Israel Companies Law 1999, provided that the company has a director possessing financial and accounting expertise as an independent member of the audit committee under the foreign law, so that all external directors may be directors possessing professional competence; under the Companies Regulations (Qualifications of Director Having Financial and Accounting Expertise and of Director Having Professional Competence) 2005, a director having financial and accounting expertise is a person who, due to his or her education, experience and talents is highly skilled in respect of, and understands, business and accounting matters and financial reports, in a manner that enables him or her to deeply understand the company's financial statements and to arouse discussion in respect of the manner in which the financial data is presented. The board of directors has determined that Victor Halpert is an audit committee financial expert pursuant to the rules of the NASDAQ Stock Market. Under the regulations, a director having professional competence is a person who has an academic degree in either economics, business administration, accounting, law or public administration or an academic degree in an area relevant to the company's business, or has at least five years experience in a senior position in the business management of a corporation with a substantial scope of business, in a senior position in the public service or in the field of the company's business. The two external directors of the Company are Sivan Sadan and Victor Halpert.

Audit Committee

The Israeli Companies Law (5759-1999), which became effective February 1, 2000, requires that public companies appoint an audit committee. The responsibilities of the audit committee include identifying irregularities in the management of the company's business and approving related party transactions as required by law. An audit committee must consist of at least three directors, including all of the external directors of the Company. 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 members of the audit committee. Our audit committee is governed by an audit committee charter, which is an exhibit to our registration statement on Form F-1 which became effective on March 1, 2005.

We are also required by the rules of the NASDAQ Stock Market to establish an audit committee, all of whose members are independent of management, and to adopt an audit committee charter. Our two external directors, Victor Halpert and Sivan Sadan, serve on the audit committee of the board of directors, along with Elie Housman. The board of directors has determined that Victor Halpert is an audit committee financial expert pursuant to the rules of the NASDAQ Stock Market.

Compensation Committee

In August 2004, the board of directors authorized the establishment of a Compensation Committee. The current members of the Committee are William M. Landuyt, Yehezkel Yeshurun and Victor Halpert. At the time of establishing the Committee, the board of directors also adopted a Compensation Committee Charter to govern the operation of the Committee. Notwithstanding the provisions of the Compensation Committee Charter, the board of directors resolved to require the Committee to submit its recommendations to the board of directors, which shall be solely authorized to approve the recommendations of the Compensation Committee.

Employees

As of December 31, 2006, we employed the following employees:

<u>Company Name</u>	<u>No of Employees</u>
TIS Israel	52
TIS Germany	18
TIS Japan	19
TIS UK	15
TIS USA	4
Total	108

Certain provisions of the collective bargaining agreements between the Histadrut (General Federation of Labor in Israel) and the Coordination Bureau of Economic Organizations (including the Industrialists Associations) are applicable to our employees in Israel by order of the Israeli Ministry of Labor. These provisions concern principally the length of the workday, minimum daily wages for professional workers, insurance for work-related accidents, procedures for dismissing employees, determination of severance pay, and other conditions of employment. We generally provide our employees with benefits and working conditions beyond the required minimums.

Pursuant to Israeli law, we are legally required, subject to certain exceptions, to pay severance benefits upon the retirement or death of an employee or the termination of employment of an employee without due cause. We satisfy the majority of this obligation by contributing funds to a fund known as Managers Insurance. This fund provides a combination of savings plans, insurance, and severance pay benefits to the employee, giving the employee a lump sum payment upon retirement and a severance payment, if legally entitled, upon termination of employment. The remaining portion of this obligation is represented on our balance sheet as Provision for severance pay. The Israeli law has recently been amended to address some of the issues that were in the past addressed only by the collective bargaining agreements mentioned above, such as procedures for dismissing employees, minimum wages and other issues. In the event of contradiction between a provision of the law and that of a collective bargaining agreement, the principle for interpretation is that the provision which is more favorable to the employee will prevail.

Share Ownership**Board of Directors, Senior Management and Certain Employees**

Mr. Izhak Nakar currently holds in his name 59,174 ordinary shares. These shares represent 0.7% (0.4% on a fully diluted basis) of our outstanding share capital. In addition, Mr. Nakar and members of his immediate family own Nir 4 You Technologies Ltd., an Israeli company that holds 280,000 ordinary shares amounting to 3.2% (1.9% on a fully diluted basis) of our outstanding share capital. None of the ordinary shares discussed in this section have different voting rights than those of other outstanding ordinary shares.

Charter owns 2,000,000 ordinary shares representing 22.6% (13.3% on a fully diluted basis) of our outstanding share capital.

Stock Options

In order to attract, retain and motivate employees (including officers) who perform services for or on behalf of us, we maintain three Employee Share Option Plans, one established in 1996 (ESOP 1996), the second in 2000 (ESOP 2000) and the third in 2003 (ESOP 2003). Upon adoption of ESOP 2003, all shares previously available for grant under ESOP 1996 and ESOP 2000 that were not the subject of outstanding options were transferred to such new plan (see below) and are subject to the terms of the new plan. We have filed registration statements on Form S-8 covering our Employee Share Option Plans.

Employee Share Option Plan (1996)

In September 1996, the board of directors adopted, and our shareholders approved, the Employee Share Option Plan (1996). ESOP 1996 is administered by a committee appointed by the board of directors or alternatively the Board itself. The Committee has discretion as to when and to whom and upon what terms to grant options under ESOP 1996. Options under the plan may be granted to any officer or employee of us or of any of our subsidiaries. The Committee will examine various factors when determining to whom to grant options and upon what terms; however, these factors shall always include the grantee's salary and duration of employment with us or our subsidiary. ESOP 1996 authorized the granting of options to purchase up to 250,000 ordinary shares, consisting of options intended to qualify as incentive stock options within the meaning of Section 422 of the United States Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, and options not intended to satisfy the requirements for incentive stock options. At December 31, 2006, options to purchase 82,625 ordinary shares were outstanding under the plan at exercise prices between \$2.31 and \$4.13 per share.

Options granted under ESOP 1996 have terms of up to ten years, provided, however, that options that are intended to qualify as incentive stock options and that are granted to an employee who on the date of grant is a 10% shareholder of us or any subsidiary corporation or parent corporation shall be for no more than a five-year term. Ordinary shares issuable upon the exercise of the options granted under ESOP 1996 will be held in trust for the benefit of the optionee for a period of at least two years after the grant of the options. The exercise price of options granted under ESOP 1996 may not be less than 100% of the fair market value of the ordinary shares on the date of the grant and the exercise price of options granted under future employee share options shall not be less than 85% of the fair market value of the ordinary shares on the date of grant, in each case, as determined by the Board (or the Share Option Committee, if the Board elects to appoint one). In the case of options that are intended to be incentive stock options granted to an employee who, at the date of such grant, is a 10% shareholder of us or any subsidiary corporation or parent corporation, the exercise price for such options may not be less than 110% of the fair market value of the ordinary shares on the date of such grant. The number of shares covered by an option granted under ESOP 1996 is subject to adjustment for stock splits, mergers, consolidations, reorganizations and recapitalizations. Options are non-assignable except by will or by the laws of descent and distribution, and may be exercised only so long as the optionee continues to be employed by us. If the optionee dies, becomes disabled or retires, the right to exercise the option will be determined by the Board (or the Share Option Committee) in its sole discretion. The optionee is responsible for all personal tax consequences of the grant and the exercise thereof. For so long as we are not a U.S. taxpayer, we believe that, other than a 1% stamp tax, no tax consequences will result to us in connection with the grant or exercise of options pursuant to ESOP 1996.

Upon termination of employment, other than for death or disability, grantees may exercise vested options for three months following termination. ESOP 1996 contains similar provisions in relation to a grantee that becomes disabled or dies, only in these cases, the vested options may be exercised for a period of one year.

Employee Share Option Plan (2000)

The Employee Share Option Plan (2000) is designed to benefit from, and is made pursuant to, the provisions of Section 102 of the Israeli Income Tax Ordinance (New Version) 1961 and the rules promulgated thereunder (Section 102), as applied prior to the implication of the tax reform in Israel, described elsewhere herein. Except as required by Section 102, the terms of ESOP 2000 are substantially the same as those of ESOP 1996.

A total of 240,000 of authorized but unissued shares were reserved for issuance upon the exercise of options granted pursuant to ESOP 2000 and, as of December 31, 2006, options to purchase an aggregate of 118,500 shares were outstanding. All options are exercisable and have exercise prices between \$0.99 and \$4.125 per share.

Employee Share Option Plan (2003)

An additional share option plan was approved by the board of directors on May 13, 2003 and by our shareholders at our annual meeting on December 18, 2003. The terms of ESOP 2003 are substantially the same as those of ESOP 2000. All the shares reserved for grant under ESOP 2000 and ESOP 1996 that were not granted or that were not the subject of outstanding options under those plans were transferred to the new plan. Further, all options under such old plans that expire prior to their exercise according to the conditions detailed therein will be transferred into the new plan. We filed the necessary documents with the Israeli tax authorities for the approval of the new option plan on June 4, 2003. Such approval provides the grantees the eligibility for certain benefits under Section 102 of the Israeli Income Tax Ordinance (New Version) 1961 and the rules promulgated thereunder as revised by the Israeli tax reform.

During 2004, the board of directors and the shareholders of the Company approved the issuance of options to purchase an additional 650,000 ordinary shares pursuant to ESOP 2003. During 2006, the board of directors and the shareholders of the Company approved the issuance of options to purchase an additional 700,000 ordinary shares pursuant to ESOP 2003.

On December 27, 2006, the shareholders of the Company approved the grant of an option to purchase 125,000 ordinary shares to several members of the board, at an exercise price of \$ 3.84 and vesting term of 2 years.

As of December 31, 2006 options to purchase 643,317 ordinary shares were available for future grant.

On December 30, 2005, we decided to accelerate the vesting of 304,830 of our unvested share options previously awarded to employees and officers (other than executive officers) of the Company to purchase the Company's shares pursuant to ESOP 1996, ESOP 2000 or ESOP 2003, such that, as of December 31, 2005, these outstanding options to purchase any of the Company's ordinary shares were fully vested.

As a result of the acceleration, we recorded in 2005 additional compensation expenses of \$44,000, included in general and administrative expenses.

Our decision to accelerate the vesting of those options and to grant fully vested options, was based primarily on the issuance of SFAS No. 123(R), which requires the Company to treat all unvested stock options as compensation expense, effective January 1, 2006. We believe that the accelerated vesting of those options will enable the Company to avoid recognizing stock-based compensation expense associated with these options in future periods. Additional purposes for the fully vested grant and for the acceleration were to make the options more attractive to recipients and to avoid discrimination between groups of option holders, respectively.

Non-Plan Options

We have reserved 115,000 ordinary shares for issuance upon the exercise of outstanding non-plan share options all of which have been granted by the Company to certain executive officers and key employees.

As of December 31, 2006, no non-plan options are outstanding.

ITEM 7. MAJOR SHAREHOLDERS AND RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

As of December 31, 2006, Charter held 2,000,000 ordinary shares, or 22.6% (13.3% on a fully diluted basis) of our outstanding share capital. At that time, Izhak Nakar held in his name 59,174 ordinary shares, or 0.7% (0.4% on a fully diluted basis) of the outstanding share capital, and Nir 4 You Technologies Ltd., a company owned by Mr. Nakar and his immediate family, held 280,000 ordinary shares, or 3.2% (1.9% on a fully diluted basis) of our outstanding share capital. Except as provided in the Share Purchase Agreement described below, none of these shares have special voting rights attached to them.

Charter acquired its ordinary shares in May 2000 in exchange for a \$15,000,000 investment. Under the terms of the Share Purchase Agreement, the board of directors appointed by the shareholders meeting to serve immediately following the closing was composed of seven members out of whom Charter designated four. Charter obtained the right to demand registration of its shares on three separate occasions, Charter was granted pre-emptive rights with respect to future issuances of securities by us, and certain informational rights. Charter's right to appoint four of our seven directors was a one-time right only. This right is not attached to the shares purchased by Charter and the entire Board faces re-election at each annual general meeting. Currently, one person nominated by Charter, William Landuyt, serves on the Board.

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In connection with the investment by Charter, certain rights were granted to Mr. Nakar, our then Chief Executive Officer. These included the modification of Mr. Nakar's compensation, as well as the granting to Mr. Nakar of the right to demand registration of any or all of the shares held by him in the event that his employment was terminated under certain specific conditions. These rights to demand registration have come into effect following the termination of Mr. Nakar's employment. The grant of these rights was approved by our board of directors, Audit Committee and shareholders. Charter and Mr. Nakar requested the registration of the resale of the ordinary shares held by them or their affiliates. We registered the resale of those shares in our registration statement on Form F-1 which became effective on March 1, 2005.

In accordance with the foregoing and as a result of Mr. Nakar's resignation from employment, we recorded a non-recurring severance expense in our financial statements in the amount of approximately \$759,000 during prior years. During 2006, we recorded on our books an amount of \$102,000 for Mr. Nakar's services.

Twenty-one record holders of ordinary shares have declared postal addresses in the United States. These twenty-one record holders hold, between them, 95.2% of our outstanding share capital. These numbers are not representative of the number of beneficial holders of our shares nor is it representative of where such beneficial holders reside since many of these ordinary shares were held of record by brokers or other nominees (including one U.S. nominee company, CEDE & Co., which held approximately 68.5% of our outstanding ordinary shares as of said date). There are no arrangements known to us that may at a subsequent date result in a change in control of us.

ITEM 8. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Consolidated statements and other financial information

Consolidated Financial Statements

See Item 18.

Other Financial Information

The amount of export revenues constitutes a significant portion of our total revenues. The following is a table giving details of our export revenues, as well as the breakdown of revenues between products and services.

	<u>2006</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>
<u>Export Revenues</u>			
Export Revenues	20,150,000	16,682,000	10,994,226
Total Revenues	20,224,000	16,820,000	11,178,448
Percentage of Total Revenues	99%	99%	98%
<u>Breakdown of Revenues</u>			
Product Revenues	60%	59%	62%
Service Revenues	40%	41%	38%

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Legal Proceedings

During 2003, we were named as a defendant in a case brought by a patent holder, Millennium LP in the district court for the Southern District of New York. In that case Millennium was asserting that certain image processing systems sold or offered for sale by the Company in the U.S. infringe certain U.S. patents held by Millennium. Subsequent to the reporting period, the Company has settled the matter for \$ 250,000, which will be paid as follows: \$ 100,000 at the time the settlement agreement was finalized and a monthly payment of \$ 6,250 for 24 months. According to the settlement agreement, the abovementioned payment was for the release for past and covenant for the future. The settlement gave the Company a full release and discharge under the patents for all the company's products sold by the company or its customers up to the date of the settlement agreement and from then on until the last patent expires.

Dividend Policy

To date, we have not paid any dividends on our ordinary shares. The payment of dividends in the future, if any, is within the discretion of the Board of Directors and will depend upon our earnings, our capital requirements and financial condition and other relevant factors. We do not anticipate declaring or paying any dividend in the foreseeable future.

ITEM 9. LISTING**A. Offer and Listing Details.**

Effective November 1996, our ordinary shares have been quoted on the NASDAQ Capital Market, under the symbol TISAF. Effective April 29, 1999, the symbol for the ordinary shares was changed to TISA on the NASDAQ Capital Market.

The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, the high and low closing prices of our ordinary shares, as reported on the NASDAQ Capital Market.

Stock price history

The annual high and low market prices for the ordinary shares for the five most recent full financial years are set forth below:

Year Ending		NASDAQ Capital Market
December 31, 2006	Hi	4.44
	Lo	2.80
December 31, 2005	Hi	4.11
	Lo	2.13
December 31, 2004	Hi	5.00
	Lo	2.13
December 31, 2003	Hi	3.14
	Lo	0.42
December 31, 2002	Hi	3.92
	Lo	0.42

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The high and low market prices for the ordinary shares for each full financial quarter over the two most recent full financial years and any subsequent period are set forth below:

Quarter Ending		NASDAQ Capital Market
December 31, 2006	Hi	4.44
	Lo	3.07
September 30, 2006	Hi	3.50
	Lo	2.87
June 30, 2006	Hi	4.04
	Lo	3.07
March 31, 2006	Hi	4.00
	Lo	2.80
December 31, 2005	Hi	3.29
	Lo	2.31
September 30, 2005	Hi	3.59
	Lo	2.47
June 30, 2005	Hi	3.74
	Lo	2.67
March 31, 2005	Hi	4.11
	Lo	2.89

For the most recent six months, the high and low market prices of the ordinary shares for each month are set forth below:

Month Ending		NASDAQ Capital Market
February 28, 2007	Hi	4.00
	Lo	3.57
January 31, 2007	Hi	4.25
	Lo	3.50
December 31, 2006	Hi	3.99
	Lo	3.45
November 30, 2006	Hi	4.44
	Lo	3.07
October 31, 2006	Hi	3.68
	Lo	3.20
September 30, 2006	Hi	3.50
	Lo	2.97

Our ordinary shares have been dual-listed for trading on the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange since December 3, 2006. Since the date of listing, there has been only limited and sporadic trading activity.

Markets

Effective November 1996, our ordinary shares were quoted on the Nasdaq Capital Market, under the symbol TISAF and listed on the Boston Stock Exchange, under the symbol TPM. Effective April 29, 1999, the symbol for the ordinary shares was changed to TISA on the Nasdaq Capital Market. The ordinary shares are not publicly traded outside the United States.

In March of 2005, our board of directors determined that we derived no material benefit from continued listing on the Boston Stock Exchange, as there had been no trading activity in our ordinary shares on that exchange since November 1999, and authorized and directed management to commence voluntary delisting procedures. The Securities and Exchange Commission subsequently approved our application to delist, and our voluntary delisting became effective in March 2005.

Our ordinary shares were dual-listed on the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange on December 3, 2006, in addition to being listed on the NASDAQ Stock Market. Effective January 1, 2007, the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange included our shares in the Tel Aviv Tel-Tech index, which tracks the performance of the top Israeli technology companies by market cap.

On December 27, 2006, we completed a public offering of approximately NIS 61.9 million (approximately \$14.7 million) aggregate principal amount of convertible debentures on the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange. The public offering was composed of 112,500 convertible debentures of NIS 528 (approximately \$124) par value each. The convertible debentures are linked to the US Dollar and will bear interest at the annual rate of six-month LIBOR minus 0.3%. The interest is payable semi-annually commencing on June 30, 2007, and the principal is repayable in four annual installments commencing on December 31, 2009. After taking into account a concurrent private placement to the underwriter of NIS 500,000 aggregate principal amount of convertible debentures and an original issue discount of 4% on all the convertible debentures, the gross proceeds to TIS were NIS 59.87 million (approximately \$14.1 million).

The debentures may be converted at the election of the holder into our ordinary shares at the conversion price of NIS 20.30 (approximately \$4.81). We also have the right to force conversion on or after October 1, 2009 if our share fair market value (as defined in the debenture documents) reaches NIS 25.50 (approximately \$6.04). This offering was made in Israel to residents of Israel only. The convertible debentures offered were not and will not be registered under the U.S. Securities Act of 1933, as amended.

ITEM 10. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION
Memorandum and Articles of Association

General

TIS is registered with the Israeli Registrar of Companies. The registration number issued to TIS by the Registrar of Companies is 52-004294-6. The objectives for which we were founded are set out in Section 2 of the Memorandum of Association as follows: The Company is permitted to deal with any activity that is meant to advance the interests of the Company and to act in any field which the Company's management believes is beneficial to the Company. In our December 18, 2003 shareholders meeting, we adopted new Articles of Association to provide for changes in the Companies Law.

Directors and other Office Holders

General

A director's ability to vote on a proposal, arrangement or contract in which the director is materially interested is codified, along with the fiduciary duties of all office holders, in the Israeli Companies Law. Under the Israeli Companies Law, the term office holders, is defined to mean, a director, chief executive officer, president, chief business manager, deputy chief executive officer, vice chief executive officer, executive vice president, vice president, another manager directly subordinate to the managing director or any other person assuming the responsibilities of any of the foregoing positions without regard to such person's title. An office holder's fiduciary duties consist of a duty of care and a duty of loyalty. The duty of care includes avoiding negligent acts and acting skillfully as a reasonable office holder would act. The duty of loyalty includes avoiding any conflict of interest between the office holder's position in the company and his personal affairs, avoiding any competition with the company, avoiding exploiting any business opportunity of the company in order to receive personal advantage for himself or others, and 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 of the company.

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The Israeli Companies Law requires that an office holder 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 the case of a transaction in which an office holder has a personal interest, that is not an extraordinary transaction, as defined under Israeli law, and after the office holder complies with the above disclosure requirement, only board approval is required unless our Articles of Association provide otherwise. Members of the board having a personal interest should not be present at the vote or exercise their vote unless a majority of the board has a personal interest. The transaction must not be adverse to the company's interest. If such transaction is an extraordinary transaction or if we intend to provide an undertaking to indemnify, exempt or insure an office holder, with regard to their duties, then, in addition to any approval required by the board of directors or by the Articles of Association, it also must be approved by the audit committee prior to the approval by the board of directors, and, under specified circumstances, by a meeting of the shareholders. An office holder who has a personal interest in the approval of a transaction brought before the board of directors or the audit committee may not be present at this meeting or vote on this matter unless most of the members have a personal interest in approving the transaction or the occurrence of specific circumstances defined in the law.

Arrangements regarding the compensation of directors of a public company (whether regarding in their capacity as directors or regarding the provision of other services) require audit committee, board of directors and shareholder approval.

External Directors

Under the Israeli Companies Law which took effect on February 1, 2000, companies registered under the laws of Israel whose shares have been offered to the public in or outside of Israel are required to appoint two external directors. Any committee having the power to act on behalf of a company's board (as opposed to an advisory committee) must have at least one external director as a member. All of the external directors must be members of the Audit Committee. An external director must be an individual resident of Israel, who is qualified to serve as a director. However, companies such as ours whose shares have been offered to the public outside of Israel may appoint external directors who are not residents of Israel according to special allowances provided in Companies Regulations (Allowances for Companies with Securities Listed on an Exchange Outside Israel) 2000. No person may be appointed as an external director if the person or the person's relative, partner, employer or any entity under the person's control, has or had, on or within the two years preceding the date of the person's appointment to serve as external director, 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.

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No person may serve as an external director if the person's position or other business creates, or may create, a conflict of interest with the person's responsibilities as an external director or may otherwise interfere with the person's ability to serve as an external director. A director of one company may not be appointed as an external director in another, if at the same time, a director of the other company serves as an external director of the first. Other limitations exist with regard to various types of memberships and positions, whose holders may not serve as external directors. If, at the time external directors are to be appointed, all current members of the board of directors are of the same gender, then at least one external director must be of the other gender.

External 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 held by non-controlling shareholders voted at the meeting, vote in favor of election of the director; or

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

The initial term of an external director under the current law is three years (extendable for an additional three years term) and, with regard to companies whose securities are listed on recognized foreign exchanges, such as TIS, may be extended for additional three-year terms, subject to the approval of the Audit Committee and the Board, presented to the general meeting, that such director's expertise and special contribution to the operation of the Board warrant that his appointment for an additional period is in the best interests of the company, as provided in Companies Regulations (Allowances for Companies with Securities Listed on an Exchange Outside Israel) 2000. The approval of the general meeting shall require that the majority of votes include one-third of the non-controlling shareholders present at the meeting, or alternatively, that the total of opposing votes does not exceed 1% of the voting rights (and in the event that all Board members are of one gender, one of the external directors should be of the other), in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Law. External directors may be removed only by the same percentage of shareholders as is required for their election, or by a court, and then only if the external directors cease to meet the statutory qualifications for their appointment or if they violate their duty of loyalty to the company.

An external director is entitled to compensation as provided in regulations adopted under the Israeli Companies Law and is otherwise prohibited from receiving any other compensation, directly or indirectly in connection with service provided as an external director or for any other service.

Alternate Directors

Under the Israeli Companies Law, the Articles of Association of a company may entitle a director to appoint another person to serve as an alternate director. Our Articles entitle our directors by written notice to us to make such an appointment and to cancel any such appointment. Our Articles also provide that any person may act as an alternate director. The Israeli Companies Law now prohibits incumbent directors from acting as alternate directors and a single person from acting as an alternate director for more than one incumbent director.

The term of appointment of an alternate director may be for one meeting of the board of directors or for a specified period or until notice is given of the cancellation of the appointment. To our knowledge, no director currently intends to appoint any other person as an alternate director, except if the director is unable to attend a meeting of the board of directors.

Internal Auditor and Certified Public Accountant

Under the Israeli 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 Israeli Companies Law, the internal auditor may be an employee of the company but not an office holder (as defined above), nor an affiliate, nor a relative of an office holder or affiliate, and he may not be the company's independent accountant or its representative. In addition, the internal auditor may not be a person who holds 5% or more of the company's outstanding share capital or voting rights, or a person who has the right to appoint one or more directors or the general manager. The Company's internal auditor is Mr. Eyal Weitzman of Fahn Kanne Control Management Ltd., a member firm of Grant Thornton International.

In addition, under the Israeli Companies Law, all companies must appoint a certified public accountant to audit the company's financial statements and to report to the chairman of the board of directors any material improprieties that it may discover with respect to the accounting control of the company. In our last shareholders meeting, on December 27, 2006, we appointed Kost Forrer Gabbay and Kasierer, a member firm of Ernst & Young Global and certified public accountants in Israel, as our certified public accountant for auditing services.

Indemnification of Directors and Officers

At the shareholders' meeting on December 18, 2003, the Company adopted new Articles of Association which allow for insurance and indemnification for office holders for future liabilities. At the same meeting, the shareholders approved indemnification of the officers and directors of the Company according to an indemnification letter. At a shareholders meeting held on November 15, 2005, following statutory amendment of 2005, the shareholders approved the indemnification letter currently in place with regard to the Company's directors and officers in the form attached hereto.

Under the Israeli Companies Law, a company may indemnify an office holder against any monetary liability incurred in his or her capacity as an office holder whether imposed on him or her or incurred by him or her in favor of another person pursuant to a judgment, a settlement or an arbitrator's award approved by court. A company also can indemnify an office holder against reasonable litigation expenses including attorneys' fees, incurred, whether or not paid by him or her in his or her capacity as an office holder, in proceedings instituted against him or her by the company, on its behalf or by a third-party, in connection with criminal proceedings in which the office holder was acquitted, or as a result of a conviction for a crime that does not require proof of criminal intent, or in which an indictment was not brought against the office holder.

In addition, a company may indemnify an office holder against reasonable legal fees, including attorney's fees, incurred, whether or not paid by him, by him or her in consequence of an investigation or proceeding instituted against him or her by an authority that is authorized to conduct such investigation or proceeding, and that was resolved without an indictment against him or her and without imposing on him or her financial obligation as an alternative of a criminal proceeding, or that was resolved without filing an indictment against him or her but with the imposition on him or her of a financial obligation as an alternative to a criminal proceeding in respect of an offense that does not require the proof of criminal intent.

A company may indemnify an office holder in respect of these liabilities either in advance of an event or following an event. If a company undertakes to indemnify an office holder in advance of an event, the indemnification, other than litigation expenses, must be limited to foreseeable events in light of the company's actual activities when the company undertook such indemnification, and reasonable amounts or standards, as determined by the board of directors.

A company may obtain insurance for an office holder against liabilities incurred in his or her capacity as an office holder. These liabilities include a breach of duty of care to the company or a third-party, including a breach arising out of negligent conduct of the office holder, a breach of duty of loyalty and any monetary liability imposed on the office holder in favor of a third-party. A company may also exculpate an office holder from a breach of duty of care in advance of that breach. Our articles of association provide for exculpation both in advance or retroactively, to the extent permitted under Israeli law. A company may not exculpate an office holder from a breach of duty of loyalty towards the company or from a breach of duty of care concerning dividend distribution or a purchase of the company's shares by the company or other entities controlled by the company.

Under the Israeli Companies Law, a company may indemnify or insure an office holder against a breach of duty of loyalty only to the extent that the office holder acted in good faith and had reasonable grounds to assume that the action would not prejudice the company. In addition, a company may not indemnify, insure or exculpate an office holder against a breach of duty of care if committed intentionally or recklessly (excluding mere negligence), or committed with the intent to derive an unlawful personal gain, or against a fine or forfeit levied against the office holder in connection with a criminal offense.

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Currently, we hold an insurance policy for our office holders that provides coverage limited to \$15,000,000 in aggregate for the policy period ending on December 31, 2007.

Rights, Preferences, Restrictions of Shares

We currently utilize one type of share, this being ordinary shares. Subject to Israeli law, dividends may be declared at a general meeting, following a recommendation by the directors. We may decide to declare a dividend in an amount that is less than that recommended by the directors or decide not to declare a dividend at all, despite a directors' recommendation, but may not increase the amount of the dividend to more than the amount recommended by the directors. The directors may invest or use otherwise for our benefit, any dividends that are not demanded within one year of their being declared. The directors shall pay such dividends upon receipt of a valid demand; however we are not liable to pay any interest on dividends.

Each shareholder is entitled to one vote for each ordinary share held. Except for the external directors, each director is elected to serve until the next annual general meeting of shareholders and until his successor has been elected. Our Articles do not grant shareholders any rights to share in our profits other than through dividends. In the event that we go into liquidation, any surplus is distributed to the shareholders in proportion to the amount paid by each on account of the nominal value of the shares paid. No account is taken of any premiums paid in excess of the nominal value.

We may issue and redeem redeemable shares and redeemable warrants. There are no sinking fund provisions recorded in our Articles. The directors may only make calls upon shareholders in respect of sums unpaid on their shares. Our Articles contain no provisions which discriminate against any existing or future shareholder as a result of said shareholder holding a substantial number of shares.

According to our Articles, any resolution on the change of the Company's share capital by way of the creation of new shares, or cancellation of unissued registered shares, with preferred or qualified rights is deemed a change of our Articles of Association and as such requires the vote of a majority of 75% of the shareholders participating in the general meeting. If at any time our share capital is divided into different classes of shares, we may change the rights of shareholders by way of a resolution of the general meeting, subject to the consent of the shareholders of the class whose rights are being impaired by the proposed change.

Meetings of Shareholders

An annual general meeting must be held once in each year and not later than fifteen months after the preceding annual general meeting. All shareholders are entitled to attend and vote or vote by proxy at annual general meetings. Notice of annual general meetings may be sent by us by personal delivery, post, facsimile or telex to shareholders at the address recorded in our records. Any notice sent by post to a shareholder's address that is situated outside of Israel must be sent by airmail. Any general meeting that is not an annual general meeting is called an extraordinary general meeting. All shareholders are entitled to attend and vote or vote by proxy at extraordinary general meetings.

Our board of directors may convene an extraordinary general meeting when and as it sees fit. In addition the Board must, according to statute, convene an extraordinary general meeting if it receives a demand to do so from either (i) at least two directors, (ii) at least one quarter of the directors of the Board or (iii) one or more shareholders who hold (A) an aggregate of at least five percent of our issued share capital and one percent of all voting rights, or (B) at least five percent of all voting rights. Any demand by a person or persons, as described in (i), (ii) and/or (iii) of this paragraph, who wish to demand that an extraordinary general meeting be convened must be made in writing and sent to our registered office. The demand must detail the objects of the meeting and must be signed by all those making the demand.

Notice of an annual general meeting and of an extraordinary general meeting must be sent at least 21 days in advance to all shareholders recorded in our register of shareholders. Such notice must include the place, date and hour of the meeting, the agenda for the meeting, the proposed resolutions and instructions for proxy voting.

The determining date as to share ownership for purposes of attending and voting at a general meeting is statutorily shall be as set forth in the decision to convene a general meeting but not earlier than 21 day before the scheduled general meeting date and not later than 4 days prior to such scheduled meeting date; Notwithstanding the foregoing, Israeli companies such as ours whose shares have been listed for trade both on the Tel Aviv Exchange and recognized foreign stock exchange, which issue proxy statements to their shareholders in conformity with the law of the country where such foreign exchange is located, are entitled to vary such determining date to not earlier than 21 day before the scheduled general meeting date and not later than 4 days prior to such scheduled meeting date, and are entitled to certain allowances as to issuing proxy statements to shareholders outside Israel, in accordance with the Companies Regulations (Allowances for Companies with Securities Listed on an Exchange Outside Israel) - 2000.

Limitations of Shareholders

No limitations exist or are imposed by Israeli law or our constituent documents with regard to the right to own our shares, including any limitations upon the rights of non-resident or foreign shareholders to hold or exercise voting rights.

Limitations on a Change of Control

There are no provisions in our Articles or other constituent documents other than as required by law that would have an effect of delaying, deferring or preventing a change in control of us. The holders of the warrants to be issued in connection with the private placement which is described under the heading "Liquidity and Capital Resources" have certain rights upon certain types of transactions that could make consummating such a transaction more expensive. An Israeli company whose securities are listed on the Tel Aviv Exchange and on a recognized foreign exchange, such as our, enjoys certain allowances with regard to a special purchase offer having consideration to the requirements of the law of the country where such foreign exchange is located.

Provisions Relating to Major Shareholders

We are required by law to maintain a separate register of shareholders that hold five percent, or over five percent, of either our issued shares or voting rights.

The Israeli 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 if no other shareholder owns more than 50% of the voting rights in the company, as it does to "office holders" in the context of a related party transaction. For the purposes of this definition, the law deems two or more shareholders who hold voting rights in the company and each of which has a personal interest in the approval of a transaction being brought to the company for approval, as jointly holding such shares. See the section entitled "Directors-General" in this report. Extraordinary transactions with a controlling shareholder or in which a controlling shareholder has a personal interest, and agreements relating to employment and compensation terms of a controlling shareholder, require the approval of the audit committee, the board of directors and the shareholders of the company.

The shareholder approval must either include at least one-third of the shares held by disinterested shareholders who are present, in person or by proxy, at the meeting, or, alternatively, the total shareholdings of the disinterested shareholders who vote against the transaction must not represent more than one percent of the voting rights in the company. In addition, a private placement of securities that will increase the relative holdings of a shareholder that holds five percent or more of the company's outstanding share capital, assuming the exercise of all of the securities convertible into shares held by that person, or that will cause any person to become, as a result of the issuance, a holder of more than five percent of the company's outstanding share capital, requires approval by the board of directors and the shareholder of the company.

Under the Israeli Companies Law, a shareholder has a duty to act in good faith towards the company and the other shareholders and to refrain from abusing his power in the company, including, among other things, voting in the general meeting of shareholders on the following matters:

any amendment to the Articles of Association;

an increase of the company's authorized share capital;

a merger; or

approval of interested party transactions that require shareholder approval.

In addition, any controlling shareholder who can determine the outcome of a shareholder vote and any shareholder who, under a company's Articles of Association, can appoint or prevent the appointment of an office holder, is under a duty to act with fairness towards the company. The Israeli Companies Law does not describe the substance of this duty.

In a recent amendment to the Companies Law, it has been specified that in the event that a controlling shareholder breaches his duty of fairness then such breach shall be considered as a breach of contract, *mutatis mutandis*, while taking into account the special position of such controlling shareholder within the company.

Material Contracts

Neither we nor any of our subsidiaries has entered into any material contracts, other than contracts entered into in the ordinary course of business, during the two years immediately preceding publication of this document excepting the agreements relating to the investment of Charter and the related arrangements with Mr. Nakar. See the sections entitled *Major Shareholders* and *Related Party Transactions* and *Compensation* in the section entitled *Directors, Senior Management and Employees* in this report.

Israeli Exchange Control Laws

The Government of Israel has promulgated a general permit under the Israeli Currency Control Law. Pursuant to such general permit, substantially all transactions in foreign currency are permitted. Any dividends or other distributions paid in respect of ordinary shares and any amounts payable upon our dissolution, liquidation or winding up of our affairs, as well as the proceeds of any sale in Israel of our securities to an Israeli resident are freely exchangeable into non-Israeli currencies at the appropriate rate of exchange prevailing at the time of conversion, provided that Israeli income tax has been paid on (or withheld from) such payments. Because exchange rates between the NIS and the U.S. dollar fluctuate continuously, U.S. shareholders will be subject to any such currency fluctuation during the period from when such dividend is declared through the date payment is made in U.S. dollars.

Taxation

Israeli Tax Considerations

The following is a summary of the current tax law applicable to companies in Israel, with special reference to its effect on us. The following also contains a discussion of specified Israeli Government programs benefiting us. To the extent that the discussion is based on tax legislation that has not been subject to judicial or administrative interpretation, we cannot assure you that the views expressed in the discussion will be accepted by the authorities in question.

The Israeli statutory corporate tax rate on taxable business income until the fiscal year of 2003 was 36%. On June 29, 2004, and on August 10, 2005 the Israeli Parliament passed the Amendment to the Income Tax Ordinance (No. 140 and No. 147 Temporary Provision), which progressively reduces the tax rates applicable to companies from 35% in 2004 to a rate of 29% in 2007. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the effective tax rate payable by a company (such as us), which derives income from an *Approved Enterprise* may be considerably less. See the section entitled *Law for the Encouragement of Capital Investments, 1959* in this report.

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As of December 31, 2006, we had operating loss carryforwards for tax purposes in the amount of \$3,971,000. The amount of our carryforward operating losses will be offset against taxable future income for an indefinite period.

As of December 31, 2006 the foreign subsidiaries had operating loss carryforwards for tax purposes in the amount of \$ 4,449,000. A portion of such losses expires over a period from 2007 through 2019.

Law for the Encouragement of Capital Investments, 1959

General

The Law for the Encouragement of Capital Investments, 1959, or the Investment Law, provides that capital investments in certain production facilities (or other eligible assets) may, upon application to the Israel Investment Center, be designated as an Approved Enterprise. Each certificate of approval for an Approved Enterprise relates to a specific investment program in the Approved Enterprise, delineated both by the financial scope of the investment and by the physical characteristics of the facility or other asset.

Tax Benefits

Income derived from an Approved Enterprise is taxed at lower company tax rates than would otherwise be applicable. The period of tax benefits commences in the first year in which the Approved Enterprise generates taxable income and continues for a maximum of seven consecutive years, but such period ends not later than the twelfth year from commencement of production or the fourteenth year from the date of approval of such enterprise, whichever is earlier. Since we have not yet generated taxable income, the period of benefits to which we are entitled as an Approved Enterprise has not yet begun.

We have elected to apply the so-called Alternative Benefits Program with respect to our income from Approved Enterprises. Under this program, the undistributed income derived from the Approved Enterprise is exempt from company tax with respect to business income for a defined period of time. The period of tax exemption ranges between 2 and 10 years, depending upon the location within Israel and the type of the Approved Enterprise. Because we are located in Tel Aviv, the period of tax exemption applicable is two years. On expiration of the exemption period, the Approved Enterprise would be eligible for beneficial tax rates otherwise available for Approved Enterprises under the Investment Law for the remainder of the otherwise applicable benefits period.

In addition, a company that qualifies as a Foreign Investors Company is entitled to further reductions in the tax rate otherwise applicable to Approved Enterprises. Subject to certain conditions, a Foreign Investors Company is a company, which has more than 25% of its share capital (in terms of rights to profits, voting and the appointment of directors) and of its combined share and loan capital owned by persons who are not residents of Israel. The benefits enjoyed by a Foreign Investors Company depend on the percentage of share capital owned by non-residents, which percentage is determined for any tax year by the lowest percentage of any of the above rights held by non-residents during that year. A Foreign Investors Company pays tax at reduced rates ranging from 25% to 10% over a ten-year period, commencing the year in which each such Approved Enterprise first generates taxable income (rather than the otherwise applicable seven-year period discussed above). As of December 31, 2005, we are qualified as a Foreign Investors Company.

For a company with foreign investment of:

	<u>Company Tax Rate</u>
Over 25% but less than 49%	25%
49% or more but less than 74%	20%
74% or more but less than 90%	15%
90% or more	

Dividends paid out of income derived by an Approved Enterprise are generally subject to withholding tax at the rate of 15% (compared to the standard rate of 25%), and the same rate will also be applicable to distributions made by a company out of dividends which it had received out of income derived by an Approved Enterprise. The rate of 15% is limited to those dividends and distributions paid out of income earned during the seven to ten-year benefits period provided that such dividends and distributions are actually received by the shareholders at any time up to 12 years after the expiration of the seven-year period discussed above. This limitation does not apply to the exemption period.

A company such as us, which has elected to participate in the Alternative Benefits Program and pays a dividend from income derived by an Approved Enterprise during the tax exemption period under the Alternative Benefits Program, would be liable for company tax in respect of the gross amount distributed (i.e., the amount of the dividend grossed-up to include corporate and income tax payable or withheld with respect to the dividend) at the rate that would have been applicable had the Alternative Benefits Program not been elected (25%). The tax rate on dividends distributed by the Company to foreign residents may be reduced according to the tax rate of the tax treaty between Israel and the country in which such individuals reside.

The tax benefits derived from a certificate of approval for an Approved Enterprise relate only to taxable income attributable to the Approved Enterprise and are conditioned upon fulfillment of the conditions stipulated by the Investment Law, the regulations promulgated thereunder and the criteria set forth in the certificate of approval. In the event of our failure to comply with these conditions, the tax benefits could be cancelled in whole or in part, and we would be required to refund the amount of the cancelled benefits with the addition of CPI linkage differences and interest. We believe that our Approved Enterprises operate in substantial compliance with all such conditions and criteria.

In the event that only a part of a company's taxable income is derived from an Approved Enterprise or the company operates under more than one approval, its effective corporate tax rate is equal to a weighted average of the various applicable rates. A company owning mixed enterprises (i.e., a company whose income is derived from both an Approved Enterprise and other sources) may not distribute a dividend attributable only to the Approved Enterprise alone. Subject to certain provisions concerning income subject to the Alternative Benefits Program, all dividends are considered to be attributable to the entire enterprise, and the effective tax rate is equal to a weighted combination of the various applicable tax rates. We anticipate that the Law for the Encouragement of Capital Investments will be subject to substantial revision during 2005.

On April 1, 2005, an amendment to the Investment Law came into effect (the Amendment) significantly changed the provisions of the Investment Law. The Amendment limits the scope of enterprises which may be approved by the Investment Center by setting criteria for the approval of a facility as an Approved Enterprise, such as provisions generally requiring that at least 25% of the Approved Enterprise's income be derived from export. Additionally, the Amendment enacted major changes in the manner in which tax benefits are awarded under the Investment Law so that companies no longer require Investment Center approval in order to qualify for tax benefits.

However, the Investment Law provides that terms and benefits included in any certificate of approval already granted will remain subject to the provisions of the law as they were on the date of such approval. Therefore, our existing Approved Enterprise will generally not be subject to the provisions of the Amendment. As a result of the amendment, tax-exempt income generated under the provisions of the new law will subject the Company to taxes upon distribution or liquidation and the Company may be required to record deferred tax liability with respect to such tax-exempt income. As of December 31, 2005, the Company did not generate income under the provision of the new law.

Law for the Encouragement of Industry (Taxes), 1969

We currently qualify as an Industrial Company within the definition of the Law for the Encouragement of Industry (Taxes), 1969 and are, therefore, entitled to certain benefits, which are described below.

Under the Industry Encouragement Law, a company qualifies as an Industrial Company if it is resident in Israel and at least 90% of its income in any tax year, determined in NIS (exclusive of income from government compulsory defense loans, capital gains, interest, and dividends), is derived from Industrial Enterprises owned by that company. An Industrial Enterprise is defined as an enterprise whose major activity in a particular tax year is industrial production activity. Pursuant to the Industry Encouragement Law, an Industrial Company is entitled, under certain conditions, to an annual deduction of 12.5% of the purchase price of patents or certain other intangible property rights for each of the first eight years from the tax year in which it commenced use of such intangible property rights.

Eligibility for the benefits under the Industry Encouragement Law is not conditioned upon the receipt of prior approval from any Israeli Government authority. No assurance can be given that we will continue to qualify as an Industrial Company or will in the future be able to avail ourselves of any benefits under the Industry Encouragement Law.

Taxation under Inflationary Conditions and Dollar Regulations

Under the Income Tax (Inflationary Adjustments) Law, 1985 (the Israeli law), results for tax purposes in Israel are measured in real terms, in accordance with the changes in the Israeli Consumer Price Index (Israeli CPI). Accordingly, until 2002, results for tax purposes were measured in terms of earnings in NIS after certain adjustments for increases in the Israeli CPI. Commencing in taxable year 2003, the Company has elected to measure its taxable income and file its tax return under the Israeli Income Tax Regulations (Principles Regarding the Management of Books of Account of Foreign Invested Companies and Certain Partnerships and the Determination of Their Taxable Income), 1986. Such an elective obligates the Company for three years. Accordingly, commencing taxable year 2003, results for tax purposes are measured in terms of earnings in dollars.

Tax Benefits and Government Support for Research and Development

Israel s tax law permits, under certain circumstances, a tax deduction for expenditures (including capital expenditures) in scientific research and development projects in the year incurred, if the expenditures are approved by the relevant Israeli Government Ministry (determined by the field of research) and the research and development is for the promotion of the enterprise and is carried out by or on behalf of the company seeking such deduction. Expenditures not so approved are deductible over a three-year period. We have taken such deductions in the past for research and development costs expended on projects so approved and expect to continue to have such deductions available to it in the future.

Capital Gains Tax

Israeli law generally imposes a capital gains tax on the sale of capital assets located in Israel, including shares in Israeli companies, by both residents and non-residents of Israel, unless a specific exemption is available or unless a tax treaty between Israel and the shareholder s country of residence provides otherwise. The law distinguishes between real gain and inflationary surplus. The inflationary surplus is equal to the increase in the purchase price of the relevant asset attributable solely to the increase in the Israeli consumer price index between the date of purchase and the date of sale. The real gain is the excess of the total capital gain over the inflationary surplus.

Prior to the tax reform (came into effect in January 1, 2003), sales of our ordinary shares by individuals were generally exempt from Israeli capital gains tax so long as (i) our ordinary shares were listed on certain stock exchanges, including the NASDAQ Capital Market and the Boston Stock Exchange, or listed on a stock exchange in a country appearing on a list approved by the Controller of Foreign Currency and (ii) we qualified as an Industrial Company.

Israeli law generally imposes a capital gains tax on the sale of capital assets located in Israel, including shares in Israeli resident companies, unless a specific exemption is available or unless a treaty between Israel and the country of the non-resident provides otherwise. An individual is subject to a 20% tax rate on real capital gains derived from the sale of shares, as long as the individual has not demanded a deduction of interest and linkage differences in connection with the purchase and holding of the securities; and as long as the individual is not a substantial shareholder of the company issuing the shares, which is generally a shareholder with 10% or more of the right to profits, the right to nominate a director and voting rights. A substantial shareholder (or a shareholder who has demanded a deduction of interest and linkage differences) will be subject to tax at a rate of 25% on real capital gains derived from the sale of shares issued by the company. The determination of whether the individual is a substantial shareholder will be made on the date that the securities are sold. In addition, the individual will be deemed to be a substantial shareholder if at any time during the twelve months preceding this date he or she had been a substantial shareholder. The foregoing tax rates, however, will not apply to dealers in securities.

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Corporations are subject to corporate tax rates in respect of capital gains from the sale of shares in Israeli publicly traded companies. As described above in General Corporate Tax Structure, recent changes in the law reduced the corporate tax rate from 31% in 2006 to 29% in 2007, 27% in 2008, 26% in 2009 and 25% in 2010. Between 2006 and 2009, however, corporations whose taxable income was not determined immediately before the 2006 Tax Reform was published, pursuant to part B of the Israeli Income Tax Law (Inflationary Adjustments), 1985, or pursuant to the Income Tax Regulations (Rules on Bookkeeping by Foreign Invested Companies and Certain Partnership and Determination of their Chargeable Income), 1984, or the Dollar Regulations, will generally be taxed at a rate of 25% on their capital gains from the sale of their shares.

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

In any event, the provisions of the tax reform shall not affect the exemption from capital gains tax for gains accrued before January 1, 2003, as described above.

Taxation of Non-Residents of Israel

Individuals who are non-residents of Israel are subject to a graduated income tax on income derived from sources in Israel, unless such non-residents are subject to other rules under an applicable treaty and unless the capital gains were derived from sales of shares in an Industrial Company, as described above. On the distribution of dividends other than bonus shares (stock dividends), income tax at the rate of 25% (15% in the case of dividends distributed from the taxable income attributable to an Approved Enterprise) is required to be withheld at source unless a different rate is provided for in a treaty between Israel and the shareholder's country of residence. The U.S.-Israel Tax Treaty provides for a maximum tax of 25% on dividends paid to a Treaty U.S. Resident. Other tax treaties provide different withholding tax rates.

United States Federal Income Tax Considerations

Subject to the limitations described in the next paragraph, the following discussion describes the material United States federal income tax consequences to a holder of the company's ordinary shares, referred to for purposes of this discussion as a U.S. Holder, that is:

citizen or resident of the United States;

corporation (or entity treated as a corporation for U.S. tax purposes) created or organized in the United States or under the laws of the United States or of any state;

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

a trust, if a court within the United States is able to exercise primary supervision over the administration of the trust and one or more U.S. persons have the authority to control all substantial decisions of the trust.

In addition, certain material aspects of United States federal income tax relevant to a holder other than a U.S. Holder, referred to as a Non-U.S. Holder, are discussed below.

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This summary is for general information purposes only. It does not purport to be a comprehensive description of all of the tax considerations that may be relevant to each person's decision to purchase ordinary shares.

This discussion is based on current provisions of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the Code), current and proposed Treasury regulations promulgated thereunder, and administrative and judicial decisions as of the date hereof, all of which are subject to change, possibly on a retroactive basis. This discussion does not address all aspects of United States federal income taxation that may be relevant to any particular shareholder based on such shareholder's individual circumstances. In particular, this discussion considers only U.S. Holders that will own ordinary shares as capital assets and does not address the potential application of the alternative minimum tax or United States federal income tax consequences to U.S. Holders that are subject to special treatment, including U.S. Holders that:

are broker-dealers or insurance companies;

have elected mark-to-market accounting;

are tax-exempt organizations;

are financial institutions or financial services entities ;

hold ordinary shares as part of a straddle, hedge or conversion transaction with other investments;

own directly, indirectly or by attribution at least 10% of our voting power; or

have a functional currency that is not the U.S. dollar.

In addition, this discussion does not address any aspect of state, local or non-United States tax laws.

Additionally, the discussion does not consider the tax treatment of persons who hold ordinary shares through a partnership or other pass-through entity or the possible application of United States federal gift or estate tax.

Each holder of ordinary shares is advised to consult such person's own tax advisor with respect to the specific tax consequences to such person of purchasing, holding or disposing of the company's ordinary shares.

Taxation of ordinary shares

Taxation of Dividends Paid On Ordinary Shares

A U.S. Holder will be required to include in gross income as ordinary income the amount of any distribution paid on ordinary shares, including any Israeli taxes withheld from the amount paid, to the extent the distribution is paid out of our current or accumulated earnings and profits as determined for United States federal income tax purposes. Distributions in excess of such earnings and profits will be applied against and will reduce the U.S. Holder's tax basis in the ordinary shares and, to the extent in excess of such basis, will be treated as gain from the sale or exchange of ordinary shares.

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A non-corporate U.S. Holder that meets certain eligibility requirements may qualify for a 15% or lower rate of U.S. federal income taxation on dividends paid in taxable years beginning before January 1, 2009 if the Company is a qualified foreign corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes. The Company generally will be treated as a qualified foreign corporation if (i) the Company is eligible for benefits under the income tax treaty between the United States and Israel (the Treaty), or (ii) the ordinary shares are listed on an established securities market in the United States. Because the Company should be eligible for benefits under the Treaty, the Company should currently be treated as a qualified foreign corporation, and the Company generally expects to be a qualified foreign corporation during all taxable years before 2009. However, no assurance can be given that a change in circumstances will not affect the Company's treatment as a qualified foreign corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes in any taxable year. In addition, a non-corporate U.S. Holder will not be eligible for the reduced rate (a) if such U.S. Holder has not held the ordinary shares for at least 61 days of the 120-day period beginning on the date which is 60 days before the ex-dividend rate, (b) to the extent the U.S. Holder is under an obligation to make related payments on substantially similar or related property, or (c) with respect to any portion of a dividend that is taken into account by the U.S. Holder as investment income under Section 163(d)(4)(B) of the Code. Any days during which the U.S. Holder has diminished its risk of loss with respect to the ordinary shares (for example, by holding an option to sell the ordinary shares), are not counted towards meeting the 61-day holding period. Non-corporate U.S. Holders should consult their own tax advisors concerning whether dividends received by them qualify for the reduced rate of tax.

U.S. Holders will include in their gross income any dividend paid in NIS in an amount equal to the U.S. dollar value of the NIS received, calculated by reference to the exchange rate in effect on the date the dividends are received, regardless of whether the dividend payments are actually converted into U.S. dollars. U.S. Holders will have a tax basis in any NIS distributed by the Company equal to the U.S. dollar value of the NIS on the date of receipt. Generally, any gain or loss resulting from exchange rate fluctuations during the period from the date the U.S. Holder includes the dividend payment in income to the date the payment is converted into U.S. dollars will be treated as ordinary income or loss and will be U.S. source income or loss for U.S. foreign tax credit purposes.

U.S. Holders may have the option of claiming the amount of any Israeli income taxes withheld at source either as a deduction from gross income or as a dollar-for-dollar credit against their United States federal income tax liability. Individuals who do not claim itemized deductions, but instead utilize the standard deduction, may not claim a deduction for the amount of the Israeli income taxes withheld, but such amount may be claimed as a credit against the individual's United States federal income tax liability. The amount of foreign income taxes which may be claimed as a credit in any year is subject to complex limitations and restrictions, which must be determined on an individual basis by each shareholder. Distributions of current or accumulated earnings and profits will be foreign source passive income for United States foreign tax credit purposes and will not qualify for the dividends received deduction available to corporations. The total amount of allowable foreign tax credits in any year cannot exceed regular U.S. tax liability for the year attributable to foreign source taxable income. A U.S. Holder will be denied a foreign tax credit with respect to Israeli income tax withheld from dividends received on the ordinary shares to the extent such U.S. Holder has not held the ordinary shares for at least 16 days of the 30-day period beginning on the date which is 15 days before the ex-dividend date or to the extent such U.S. Holder is under an obligation to make related payments with respect to substantially similar or related property. Any days during which a U.S. Holder has substantially diminished its risk of loss on the ordinary shares are not counted toward meeting the 16-day holding period required by the statute.

Taxation of the Disposition of Ordinary Shares

Upon the sale, exchange or other disposition of ordinary shares, a U.S. Holder will recognize capital gain or loss in an amount equal to the difference between such U.S. Holder's basis in the ordinary shares, which is usually the cost of such shares, and the amount realized on the disposition. Capital gain from the sale, exchange or other disposition of ordinary shares held more than one year is long-term capital gain. Gains and losses recognized by a U.S. Holder on a sale, exchange or other disposition of ordinary shares will be treated as United States source income or loss for United States foreign tax credit purposes. The deductibility of capital losses is subject to limitations.

Tax Consequences if the Company is a Passive Foreign Investment Company

The Company will be a passive foreign investment company, or PFIC, if 75% or more of its gross income in a taxable year, including the pro rata share of the gross income of any company, U.S. or foreign, in which it is considered to own 25% or more of the shares by value, is passive income. Alternatively, the company will be considered to be a PFIC if at least 50% of its assets in a taxable year, averaged over the year and ordinarily determined based on fair market value and including the pro rata share of the assets of any company in which it is considered to own 25% or more of the shares by value, are held for the production of, or produce, passive income. Passive income includes amounts derived by reason of the temporary investment of funds raised in the company's public offerings. If the company were a PFIC, and a U.S. Holder did not make an election to treat the company as a qualified electing fund (as described below):

Excess distributions by us to a U.S. Holder would be taxed in a special way. Excess distributions are amounts received by a U.S. Holder with respect to the company's stock in any taxable year that exceed 125% of the average distributions received by such U.S. Holder from us in the shorter of either the three previous years or such U.S. Holder's holding period for ordinary shares before the present taxable year. Excess distributions must be allocated ratably to each day that a U.S. Holder has held the company's stock. A U.S. Holder must include amounts allocated to the current taxable year in its gross income as ordinary income for that year. A U.S. Holder must pay tax on amounts allocated to each prior taxable year at the highest rate in effect for that year on ordinary income and the tax is subject to an interest charge at the rate applicable to deficiencies for income tax.

The entire amount of gain that was realized by a U.S. Holder upon the sale or other disposition of ordinary shares will also be rated as an excess distribution and will be subject to tax as described above.

A U.S. Holder's tax basis in shares of the company's stock that were acquired from a decedent would not receive a step-up to fair market value as of the date of the decedent's death but would instead be equal to the decedent's basis, if lower.

The special PFIC rules described above will not apply to a U.S. Holder if the U.S. Holder makes an election to treat the company as a qualified electing fund (QEF) in the first taxable year in which the U.S. Holder owns ordinary shares and if the company complies with certain reporting requirements. Instead, a shareholder of a qualified electing fund is required for each taxable year to include in income a pro rata share of the ordinary earnings of the qualified electing fund as ordinary income and a pro rata share of the net capital gain of the qualified electing fund as long-term capital gain, subject to a separate election to defer payment of taxes, which deferral is subject to an interest charge. The Company has agreed to supply U.S. Holders with the information needed to report income and gain pursuant to a QEF election in the event the company is classified as PFIC. The QEF election is made on a shareholder-by-shareholder basis and can be revoked only with the consent of the Internal Revenue Service, or IRS. A shareholder makes a QEF election 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 shareholder in a PFIC who is a U.S. person must file a completed IRS Form 8621 every year.

A U.S. Holder of PFIC stock which is publicly traded could elect to mark the stock to market annually, recognizing as ordinary income or loss each year an amount equal to the difference as of the close of the taxable year between the holder's fair market value of the PFIC stock and the adjusted basis in the PFIC stock. Losses would be allowed only to the extent of net mark-to-market gain previously included by the U.S. Holder under the election for prior taxable years. If the mark-to-market election were made, then the rules set forth above would not apply for periods covered by the election.

The Company believes that it was not a PFIC in 2006. However, the tests for determining PFIC status are applied annually, and it is difficult to make accurate predictions of future income and assets which are relevant to this determination. Accordingly, we cannot assure you that the Company will not become a PFIC. If the company determines that it has become a PFIC, it will notify its U.S. Holders and provide them with the information necessary to comply with the QEF rules. U.S. Holders who hold ordinary shares during a period when the Company is a PFIC will be subject to the foregoing rules, even if the Company ceases to be a PFIC, subject to certain exceptions for U.S. Holders who made a QEF election. U.S. Holders are urged to consult their tax advisors about the PFIC rules, including the consequences to them of making a mark-to-market or QEF election with respect to the Company's ordinary shares in the event that the Company qualifies as a PFIC.

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

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

such item is effectively connected with the conduct by the Non-U.S. Holder of a trade or business in the United States and, in the case of a resident of a country which has a treaty with the United States, such item is attributable to a permanent establishment or, in the case of an individual, a fixed place of business, in the United States;

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

the Non-U.S. Holder is subject to tax pursuant to the provisions of United States tax law applicable to U.S. expatriates.

Information Reporting and Back-up Withholding

U.S. Holders generally are subject to information reporting requirements with respect to dividends paid in the United States on ordinary shares. U.S. Holders are also generally subject to back-up withholding on dividends paid in the United States on ordinary shares unless the U.S. Holder provides IRS Form W-9 or otherwise establishes an exemption. U.S. Holders are subject to information reporting and back-up withholding at a rate of 28% on proceeds paid from the disposition of ordinary shares unless the U.S. Holder provides IRS Form W-9 or otherwise establishes an exemption.

Non-U.S. Holders generally are not subject to information reporting or back-up withholding with respect to dividends paid on, or upon the disposition of, ordinary shares, provided that such non-U.S. certifies to its foreign status, or otherwise establishes an exemption.

The amount of any back-up withholding will be allowed as a credit against a U.S. or Non-U.S. Holder's United States federal income tax liability and may entitle such holder to a refund, provided that certain required information is furnished to the IRS.

Documents on Display

We are subject to the informational requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, applicable to foreign private issuers and fulfill the obligations with respect to such requirements by filing reports with the Securities and Exchange Commission. You may read and copy any document we file with the Securities and Exchange Commission without charge at the Securities and Exchange Commission's public reference room at 100 F Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20549. Certain of our SEC filings are also available to the public at the SEC's website at <http://www.sec.gov>. Copies of such material may be obtained by mail from the Public Reference Branch of the Securities and Exchange Commission at such address, at prescribed rates. Please call the Securities and Exchange Commission at 1-800-SEC-0330 for further information on the public reference room. In addition, all corporate documents are available for review at our headquarters, 2 Habarzel Street, Ramat Hahayal, Tel Aviv 69710, Israel.

As a foreign private issuer, we are exempt from the rules under the Exchange Act prescribing the furnishing and content of proxy statements, and our officers, directors and principal shareholders are exempt from the reporting and short-swing profit recovery provisions contained in Section 16 of the Exchange Act. In addition, we are not required under the Exchange Act to file periodic reports and financial statements with the Securities and Exchange Commission as frequently or as promptly as United States companies whose securities are registered under the Exchange Act. However, we generally publicly announce our quarterly and year-end results periodically, and file certain periodic information with the Securities and Exchange Commission under cover of Form 6-K.

ITEM 11. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

Market risk represents the risk of changes in the value of our financial instruments caused by fluctuations in interest rates, foreign exchange rates and equity prices. Because our short-term investments exceed short-term and long-term debt, our exposure to interest rate risk and exchange rate fluctuations relates primarily to our investments.

The Company does not utilize financial instruments for trading purposes and holds no derivative financial instruments that could expose it to significant market risk.

We maintain operations and generate revenues in a number of countries. The results of operations and the financial position of our local operations are generally reported in the relevant local currencies and then translated into U.S. dollars at the applicable exchange rates for inclusion in our consolidated financial statements, exposing us to currency translation risk. In addition, we are exposed to currency transaction risk because some of our expenses are incurred in a different currency from the currency in which our revenues are received. Our most significant currency exposures are to the Euro, New Israeli Shekel, UK Pound and Japanese Yen. In periods when the U.S. dollar strengthens against these other currencies, our reported results of operations may be adversely affected. Although from time to time we purchase forward exchange contracts to reduce currency transaction risk, these purchases will not eliminate translation risk or all currency risk.

Based upon historical U.S. dollar currency movement, the Company does not believe that reasonably possible near-term changes in the U.S. dollar currency of 10% will result in a material effect on future earnings, financial position or cash flows of the company.

PART II

ITEM 13. DEFAULTS, DIVIDENDS, ARREARAGES AND DELINQUENCIES

None.

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

None.

ITEM 15. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

In designing and evaluating our disclosure controls and procedures and internal control over financial reporting, we recognize that any such controls and procedures, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable assurance of achieving the desired control objectives.

Our management evaluated, with the participation of our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures as of December 31, 2006. Based on this evaluation, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures as of such date were effective to provide reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed by us in the reports we file or submit under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, (i) is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in SEC rules and forms, and (ii) is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

There has been no change in our internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the fiscal year ended December 31, 2006, that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

ITEM 16A. AUDIT COMMITTEE FINANCIAL EXPERT

The Board of Directors has determined that Victor Halpert, a member of our audit committee, is an audit committee financial expert and is independent pursuant to the rules of the NASDAQ Stock Market. See Mr. Halpert's biography in Item 6.

ITEM 16B. CODE OF ETHICS

We have in place a Code of Business Conduct and Ethics that applies to all directors, officers and employees. This code, as applied to TIS principal financial officers (i.e. our principal executive officer, principal financial officer, principal accounting officer or controller or persons performing similar functions), is our code of ethics within the meaning of Section 406 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 and the rules promulgated thereunder. This code is also our code of conduct within the meaning of Nasdaq Rule 4350(n). The full text of the Code of Business Conduct and Ethics is available at our Internet website at <http://www.topimagesystems.com>.

ITEM 16C. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTANT FEE AND SERVICES

Audit Fees

During 2003, the Board of Directors appointed Kost Forer Gabbay and Kasierer, an independent registered accounting firm (a member of Ernst & Young Global) (EY) to audit our financial statements for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2003 succeeding Somekh Chaikin (a member firm of KPMG International) (KPMG).

The aggregate fees billed by EY for professional services rendered for the audit of our annual financial statements included in this Annual Report and other services in connection with statutory and regulatory filings or engagements for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2006 and 2005 were \$136,000 and \$109,000 respectively.

The aggregate fees billed by KPMG for professional services rendered for the audit of our annual financial statements included in this Annual Report and other services in connection with statutory and regulatory filings or engagements for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2006, and 2005 were \$0 and \$47,000 respectively.

Tax Fees

For the fiscal years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005 the aggregate fees billed for tax compliance, tax advice and tax planning by EY were \$24,000 and \$13,000 each.

Non-Audit services

For the fiscal years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005 the aggregate fees billed by EY for other non-audit professional services, other than those services listed above, were \$12,000 and \$18,000, respectively. Such services were comprised of accounting and other consultation.

Effective May 6, 2003, the Securities and Exchange Commission adopted rules that require that before KPMG and EY are engaged by our subsidiaries or us to render any auditing or permitted non-audit related service, the engagement be:

approved by our audit committee; or

entered into pursuant to pre-approval policies and procedures established by the audit committee, provided the policies and procedures are detailed as to the particular service, the audit committee is informed of each service, and such policies and procedures do not include delegation of the audit committee's responsibilities to management.

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In certain instances, the Securities and Exchange Commission does not require pre-approval.

The audit committee has considered the nature and amount of the fees billed by KPMG and Ernst & Young, and believes that the provision of the services for activities unrelated to the audit is compatible with maintaining KPMG's and Ernst & Young's independence.

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

Not applicable.

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

Not applicable.

PART III

ITEM 17. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Company has elected to provide Financial Statements pursuant to Item 18.

ITEM 18. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

See pages F-1 through F-35.

ITEM 19. EXHIBITS

Number	Description
1.1	Amended and restated Articles of Association of the Company dated October 27, 2003 (incorporated by reference to exhibit 1.1 to the Company's annual report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2003).
1.2	Memorandum of Association of the Company (incorporated by reference to exhibit 3.2 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form F-1 (registration number 333-05718)).
2.1	Form of Warrant issuable in connection with the Securities Purchase Agreement between the Company and the Purchasers named therein, dated as of June 10, 2004 (incorporated by reference to exhibit 99.2 to the Company's current report on Form 6-K filed June 10, 2004).
4.1	Top Image Systems Ltd. Employee Share Option Plan (2000) (incorporated by reference to exhibit 4.1 to the Company registration statement on Form S-8 filed on December 19, 2002).
4.2	Form of Stock Option Agreement covering grants to individuals dated August 20, 1996 (incorporated by reference to exhibit 10.2 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-8 (registration number 333-11560)).
4.3	Employee Agreement between the Company and Ido Schechter (incorporated by reference to exhibit 10.4(f) to the Company's Registration Statement on Form F-1 (registration number 333-05718)).
4.4	English translation of an Employment Agreement between the Company and Arie Rand (incorporated by reference to exhibit 3.25 to the Company's annual report on Form 20-F (registration number 001-14552)).

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Number	Description
4.5	Preemptive Rights Agreement, dated as of May 8, 2000, between the Company and Izhak Nakar (incorporated by reference to exhibit 3.34 to the Company's annual report on Form 20-F (registration number 001-14552)).
4.6	English translation of Employment Agreement between the Company and Oded Leiba dated March 19, 2001 (incorporated by reference to exhibit 3.37 to the Company's annual report on Form 20-F for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2001).
4.7	Value-Added Reseller Agreement for ODT Document Technologies' Products between the Company and Océ Document Technologies dated August 2, 2001 (incorporated by reference to exhibit 3.39 to the Company's annual report on Form 20-F for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2001).
4.8	Securities Purchase Agreement between the Company and the Purchasers named therein, dated as of June 10, 2004 (incorporated by reference to exhibit 99.3 to the Company's current report on Form 6-K filed June 10, 2004).
4.9	Top Image Systems Ltd. Israeli Share Option Plan (2003) (incorporated by reference to exhibit 4.48 to the Company's annual report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2003).
4.10	Business Transfer Agreement between the Company and Toyo Ink Mfg. Co., Ltd., dated as of August, 2004.
4.11	English summary of the terms and conditions of Convertible Debentures Issued December 27, 2006.
8	List of Subsidiaries.
10. ***	Letter of Indemnification of Directors and Officers
12.1	Certification of the Chief Executive Officer pursuant to 15 U.S.C. Section 7241, as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
12.2	Certification of the Chief Financial Officer pursuant to 15 U.S.C. Section 7241, as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
13.1	Certification of the Chief Executive Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
13.2	Certification of the Chief Financial Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
14.1	Consent of Kost Forer Gabbay & Kasierer member of Ernst & Young Global.
15.1	Audit Committee Charter (incorporated by reference to exhibit 14.3 to Company's annual report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2003).

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.

TOP IMAGE SYSTEMS LTD.

By: /s/ Ido Schechter

Name: Ido Schechter

Title: Chief Executive Officer

Date: April 2, 2007

TOP IMAGE SYSTEMS LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2006

IN U.S. DOLLARS

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TOP IMAGE SYSTEMS LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2006

U.S. DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Shareholders of

TOP IMAGE SYSTEMS LTD.

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Top Image Systems 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 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 the Company and its subsidiaries as of 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 2n to the consolidated financial statements, in 2006, the Company adopted Statement Financial Accounting Standard Board No. 123(R), Share Based Payment .

Tel-Aviv, Israel
March 30, 2007

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

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TOP IMAGE SYSTEMS LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

U.S. dollars in thousands

	December 31,	
	2005	2006
ASSETS		
CURRENT ASSETS:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 8,200	\$ 6,195
Short term deposits	-	3,000
Marketable securities (Note 3)	1,805	12,597
Trade receivables (net of allowance for doubtful accounts of \$ 412 and \$ 436 at December 31, 2005 and 2006, respectively)	6,802	7,642
Other accounts receivable and prepaid expenses (Note 4)	622	1,120
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
<u>Total</u> current assets	17,429	30,554
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
LONG-TERM ASSETS:		
Severance pay fund	654	717
Long-term deposits (Note 10b(2))	135	136
Property and equipment, net (Note 5)	577	588
Other intangible assets and deferred issuance costs, net (Note 6)	1,100	1,835
Goodwill	465	465
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
<u>Total</u> long-term assets	2,931	3,741
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
<u>Total</u> assets	\$ 20,360	\$ 34,295
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

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

TOP IMAGE SYSTEMS LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

U.S. dollars in thousands (except share and per share data)

	December 31,	
	2005	2006
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY		
CURRENT LIABILITIES:		
Short-term bank loans (Note 7)	\$ 2,179	\$ 339
Trade payables	900	397
Accrued expenses and other accounts payable (Note 8)	2,213	2,966
<u>Total</u> current liabilities	<u>5,292</u>	<u>3,702</u>
LONG-TERM LIABILITIES		
Convertible debentures (Note 9)	-	14,197
Accrued severance pay	850	1,016
<u>Total</u> long-term liabilities	<u>850</u>	<u>15,213</u>
COMMITMENTS, CONTINGENCIES AND CHARGES (Note 10)		
SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY (Note 12):		
Share capital:		
Ordinary shares of NIS 0.04 par value - Authorized: 125,000,000 shares at December 31, 2005 and 2006; Issued and outstanding: 8,777,366 and 8,845,241 shares at December 31, 2005 and 2006, respectively	97	98
Additional paid-in capital	29,561	29,921
Accumulated deficit	(15,440)	(14,639)
<u>Total</u> shareholders equity	<u>14,218</u>	<u>15,380</u>
<u>Total</u> liabilities and shareholders equity	<u>\$ 20,360</u>	<u>\$ 34,295</u>

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

TOP IMAGE SYSTEMS LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

U.S. dollars in thousands (except share and per share data)

	Year ended December 31,		
	2004	2005	2006
Revenues (Note 13):			
Products	\$ 6,964	\$ 9,888	\$ 12,144
Services	4,214	6,932	8,080
<u>Total revenues</u>	<u>11,178</u>	<u>16,820</u>	<u>20,224</u>
Cost of revenues:			
Products	*) 492	*) 2,225	2,391
Services	*) 2,980	*) 4,538	5,257
<u>Total cost of revenues</u>	<u>3,472</u>	<u>6,763</u>	<u>7,648</u>
Gross profit	7,706	10,057	12,576
Operating costs and expenses:			
Research and development	929	1,312	1,792
Selling and marketing	4,547	5,396	6,695
General and administrative	2,576	3,470	3,568
Liquidated damages related to September 2004 investment	-	164	-
<u>Total operating costs and expenses</u>	<u>8,052</u>	<u>10,342</u>	<u>12,055</u>
Operating income (loss)	(346)	(285)	521
Financial income (expenses), net (Note 15)	178	(146)	325
Income (loss) before taxes on income	(168)	(431)	846
Taxes on income	-	30	45
Net income (loss)	\$ (168)	\$ (461)	\$ 801
Basic and diluted net earnings (loss) per share (Note 14)	\$ (0.02)	\$ (0.05)	\$ 0.09
Weighted average number of shares used in computation of net earnings (loss) per share:			
Basic	6,905,559	8,764,222	8,819,857

Diluted	<u>6,905,559</u>	<u>8,764,222</u>	<u>9,032,354</u>
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*) Reclassified.
The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

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TOP IMAGE SYSTEMS LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

U.S. dollars in thousands

	Share capital	Additional paid-in capital	Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	Accumulated deficit	Comprehensive income (loss)	Total
Balance at January 1, 2004	73	22,380	(3)	(14,811)		7,639
Net unrealized gains on available-for-sale securities	-	-	1	-	\$ 1	1
Net loss	-	-	-	(168)	(168)	(168)
Comprehensive loss					\$ (167)	
Issuance of shares and warrants, net	23	6,960	-	-		6,983
Exercise of stock options	1	239	-	-		240
Balance at December 31, 2004	97	29,579	(2)	(14,979)		14,695
Net unrealized gains on available-for-sale securities	-	-	2	-	\$ 2	2
Net loss	-	-	-	(461)	(461)	(461)
Comprehensive loss					\$ (459)	
Issuance expenses	-	(77)	-	-		(77)
Exercise of stock options	*) -	15	-	-		15
Employee stock-based compensation related to acceleration of vesting	-	44	-	-		44
Balance at December 31, 2005	97	29,561	-	(15,440)		14,218
Net income	-	-	-	801	\$ 801	801
Comprehensive income					\$ 801	
Exercise of stock options	1	117	-	-		118
Employee stock based compensation	-	243	-	-		243
Balance at December 31, 2006	\$ 98	\$ 29,921	\$ -	\$ (14,639)		\$ 15,380

*) Represents an amount lower than \$ 1.

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

TOP IMAGE SYSTEMS LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

U.S. dollars in thousands

	Year ended December 31,		
	2004	2005	2006
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net income (loss)	\$ (168)	\$ (461)	\$ 801
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:			
Non-cash stock-based compensation expenses	-	44	243
Interest on short-term bank loans	-	3	-
Depreciation and amortization	270	524	541
Amortization of deferred issuance costs	-	-	1
Accrued severance pay, net	(4)	10	103
Gain from marketable securities, net	(1)	(3)	(8)
Interest and amortization of discount on convertible debentures	-	-	8
Increase in trade receivables, net	(935)	(1,261)	(840)
Increase in other accounts receivable and prepaid expenses	(153)	(56)	(498)
Increase (decrease) in trade payables	99	495	(515)
Increase (decrease) in accrued expenses and other accounts payable	(182)	284	603
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	(1,074)	(421)	439
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Acquisition of business activity (a)	(1,763)	-	-
Payment of accrued expenses on account of acquisition	-	(73)	(114)
Purchase of property and equipment	(416)	(164)	(252)
Proceeds from sale of marketable securities	138	279	-
Increase in short term deposits	-	-	(3,000)
Purchase of marketable securities	(138)	(1,800)	(10,784)
Decrease (increase) in long-term deposits	(61)	12	(1)
Net cash used in investing activities	(2,240)	(1,746)	(14,151)
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Proceeds from exercise of stock options	240	15	118
Increase (decrease) in short-term bank loans, net	115	469	(1,840)
Proceeds from issuance of shares, net	7,240	-	-
Proceeds from issuance of convertible debenture, net	-	-	13,510
Payment of accrued issuance expenses	-	(253)	(81)
Net cash provided by financing activities	7,595	231	11,707
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	4,281	(1,936)	(2,005)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	5,855	10,136	8,200

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Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	\$ 10,136	\$ 8,200	\$ 6,195
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The accompanying notes and appendix are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

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TOP IMAGE SYSTEMS LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

U.S. dollars in thousands

	Year ended December 31,		
	2004	2005	2006
Supplemental disclosure of cash flows activities:			
Cash paid during the year for:			
Tax	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 40
Interest	\$ 72	\$ 97	\$ 121
Non-cash activities:			
Accrued issuance expenses	\$ 257	\$ -	\$ -
Accrued expenses on account of acquisition	\$ 202	\$ -	\$ -
Accrued issuance expenses of convertible debenture	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 357
(a) Acquisition of business activity:			
Net fair value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed at the acquisition date:			
Identifiable intangible assets	\$ 1,500		
Goodwill	465		
	1,965		
Accrued expenses on account of acquisition	(202)		
	\$ 1,763		

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

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

U.S. dollars in thousands

NOTE 1: GENERAL

a. Business and organization:

Top Image Systems Ltd. (TIS or the Company) is engaged in the development and marketing of a variety of information recognition systems and technologies and automated document capture solutions for the efficient flow of information within and between organizations. The Company's software minimizes the need for manual data entry by automatically capturing, reading, understanding, identifying, processing, classifying and routing the information contained in documents, increasing data capture accuracy and the rate of information processing. The Company's shares are traded on the National Association of Securities Dealers Quotation (NASDAQ) in the United States and on the Tel-Aviv Stock Exchange (TASE).

As for information regarding the principal customers of the Company, see Note 13b.

b. The Company's marketing and sales activities are conducted through its wholly owned subsidiaries in the U.S., U.K, Germany and Japan.

c. In August 2004, the Company signed a definitive agreement with Toyo Ink Mfg. Co. Ltd. (Toyo) which was, until then, the Company's distributor in Japan, to acquire through its newly established Japanese subsidiary(TISJ), certain assets comprising the Toyo's business of distributing the Company's products in Japan. The consideration for the acquisition amounted to \$ 1,965 (including \$ 465 in transaction costs). In addition, the Company agreed to pay Toyo an annual amount equivalent to five percent (5%) of the total annual sales of TISJ in Japan derived from licensing and customization of software to the customers transferred to TISJ by Toyo for two years from the closing. The payment of the annual amount is contingent on the continuance of service by certain employees that Toyo assigned to TISJ. As of December 31, 2006, the Company has no obligation to pay any royalties.

Pursuant to the agreement, Toyo transferred certain assets including intellectual rights, customers and maintenance agreements from Toyo EDMS division to TISJ. TISJ also received the rights to distribute the Japanese localized version of TISJ products. Certain employees from Toyo's professional team had been assigned to TISJ for a period of two years.

The results of operations of the acquired business have been included in the financial statements of the Company since the date of acquisition.

Allocation of the purchase consideration:

Identifiable intangible assets	\$ 1,500
Goodwill	465
	<hr/>
Total assets acquired	\$ 1,965
	<hr/>

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TOP IMAGE SYSTEMS LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

U.S. dollars in thousands

NOTE 1: GENERAL (Cont.)

The following are the identifiable intangible assets acquired and the respective periods over which the assets will be amortized on a straight-line basis:

	Amount	Amortization period (in years)
Technology	\$ 750	5
Customer relations	750	5
	<u>\$ 1,500</u>	

See Note 6 for expected amortization expenses.

For the year ended December 31, 2004, the revenues and net income included in the consolidated financial statements in respect of the acquired business amounted to \$ 531 and \$ 136, respectively.

NOTE 2: SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the U.S. (U.S. GAAP), applied on a consistent basis, as follows:

a. Use of estimates:

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

b. Principles of consolidation:

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

c. Financial statements in United States dollars:

A majority of the revenues of the Company and certain of its subsidiaries are generated in U.S. dollars (dollar). In addition, a substantial portion of the Company's costs is incurred in dollars. The majority of the Company's financing is in dollars. The Company's management believes that the dollar is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company and its subsidiaries operate. Thus, the functional and reporting currency of the Company and certain of its subsidiaries are the dollar.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

U.S. dollars in thousands

NOTE 2: SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT.)

Accordingly, monetary accounts maintained in currencies other than the dollar are remeasured into dollars in accordance with SFAS No. 52, Foreign Currency Translation (SFAS No. 52). All transaction gains and losses of the remeasurement of monetary balance sheet items are reflected in the statements of operations as financial income or expenses, as appropriate.

d. Cash equivalents:

Cash equivalents are short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to cash with maturities of three months or less, at the date acquired.

e. Short-term deposits:

Short-term deposits include deposits with original maturities of more than three months and less than one year which presented at cost, including accrued interest. The deposits are in U.S. dollars and bear interest at an annual rate of 5.32% for the year ended December 31, 2006.

f. Marketable securities:

Marketable securities consist of auction rate securities and commercial papers.

The Company accounts for investments in marketable securities in accordance with SFAS No. 115, Accounting for Certain Investments in Debt and Equity Securities (SFAS No. 115). Management determines the appropriate classification of its investments in marketable debt securities at the time of purchase and reevaluates such determinations at each balance sheet date. Debt securities are classified as available-for-sale and reported at fair value.

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

Auction rate securities and commercial papers are reported at fair value, which approximates cost due to the interest rate reset feature of these securities. As such, no unrealized gains or losses related to these securities were recognized during the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005.

g. Long-term deposits:

Consist mainly of long-term prepaid expenses for motor vehicle and rent leasing.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

U.S. dollars in thousands

NOTE 2: SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT.)

h. Property and equipment, net:

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

	Years
Computers and peripheral equipment	3
Office furniture and equipment	7 - 15
Leasehold improvements	Over the shorter of the lease term or useful economic life

i. Impairment of long-lived assets:

The Company's long-lived assets are reviewed for impairment in accordance with SFAS 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. Recoverability of assets to be held and used is measured by a comparison of the carrying amount of an asset to the future undiscounted cash flows expected to be generated by the assets. If such assets are considered to be impaired, the impairment to be recognized is measured by the amount by which the carrying amount of the assets exceeds the fair value of the assets. As of December 31, 2005 and 2006, no impairment indicators have been identified.

j. Goodwill:

Goodwill represents the excess of the costs over the net assets of businesses acquired. Under SFAS No. 142, *Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets* (SFAS No. 142), goodwill is not amortized as of January 1, 2002.

SFAS No. 142 requires goodwill to be tested for impairment at least annually or between annual tests in certain circumstances, and written down when impaired. Goodwill attributable to one reporting unit is tested for impairment by comparing the fair value of the reporting unit with its carrying value. Fair value is determined using discounted cash flows. Significant estimates used in the methodologies include estimates of future cash flows, future short-term and long-term growth rates and weighted average cost of capital for each of the reportable units. As of December 31, 2005 and 2006, no impairment indicators have been identified.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

U.S. dollars in thousands

NOTE 2: SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont.)

k. Other intangible assets:

Intangible assets are comprised of acquired technology customer relations, and deferred issuance cost. The acquired technology and customer relations are amortized over their useful life using a method of amortization that reflects the pattern in which the economic benefits of the intangible assets are consumed or otherwise used up. Acquired technology and customer relations are amortized on a straight line basis over a period of five years.

l. Convertible debentures:

Convertible debentures are accounted for in accordance with the provisions of EITF Issue No. 05-2, *The Meaning of Conventional Convertible Debt Instruments*, APB 14, *Accounting for Convertible Debt and Debt issued with Stock Purchase Warrants*, and related pronouncements.

Under these pronouncements, the Company recorded the convertible debentures as long-term liabilities, and did not bifurcate the conversion option.

The discount on the convertible debentures will be amortized to interest expenses from the commitment date to the stated maturity date using the interest method.

Cost incurred in respect of issuance expenses of debentures is deferred and amortized as a component of interest expense over the contractual life of the debenture using the effective interests method.

m. Revenue recognition:

The Company derives its revenues mainly from sales of products and services. Product revenues include mainly sales of software and, to a lesser extent, the related hardware. Revenues from services include maintenance and technical support, consulting and training

The Company accounts for software sales in accordance with Statement of Position No. 97-2, *Software Revenue Recognition* (SOP No. 97-2), as amended by Statement of Position 98-9, *Modifications of SOP 97-2, Software Revenue Recognition with Respect to Certain Transactions*. SOP No. 97-2 generally requires revenues earned from software arrangements involving multiple elements to be allocated to each element based on the relative fair values of the elements determined by the vendor's specific objective evidence (VSOE) of fair value. Revenues are recognized under the residual method when VSOE of fair value exists for all undelivered elements and VSOE of fair value does not exist for all of the delivered elements, and when all SOP No. 97-2 criteria for revenue recognition are met.

Revenue from license fees is recognized when persuasive evidence of an agreement exists, delivery of the product has occurred, the fee is fixed or determinable, and collectibility is probable.

Maintenance and support revenue is deferred and recognized on a straight-line basis over the term of the maintenance and support agreement. The VSOE of fair value of the undelivered elements (maintenance, support and services) included in multiple element arrangements is determined based on the price charged for the undelivered element when sold separately or renewed.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

U.S. dollars in thousands

NOTE 2: SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont.)

Hardware sales are recognized when the product is delivered to the customer. Because the software is not essential to the functionality of the unrelated equipment, the equipment is not considered software-related and, therefore, is excluded from the scope of SOP 97-2, therefore it is recognized according to SAB 104 when persuasive evidence of an arrangement exist, delivery has occurred, the vendor's fee is fixed or determinable, no further obligation exists and collectibility is probable..

Arrangements that include consulting/professional services are evaluated to determine whether those services are essential to the functionality of other elements of the arrangement. When consulting services are not considered essential, the revenue allocable to the consulting services is recognized as the services are performed.

If services are considered essential to the functionality of other elements of the arrangement, revenues from software licenses that require significant customization, integration and installation are recognized using contract accounting based on Statement of Position No.81-1, on the percentage of completion method, in accordance with the Input Method, provided that the revenues are fixed or can be reasonably estimated, collection is probable, costs related to performing the work are determinable or can be reasonably determined, there is no substantial uncertainty regarding the ability of the Company to complete the contract and to meet the contractual terms. The percentage of completion is determined based on the ratio of actual cost to total estimated cost. As for contracts in which a loss is anticipated, a provision is recorded for the full amount of the expected loss, in the period in which such losses are first determined. As of December 31, 2006, no such estimated losses were identified.

Deferred revenues represent mainly unearned amounts received under technical support and maintenance arrangements that are paid by customers and not yet recognized as revenues.

n. Accounting for stock-based compensation:

On January 1, 2006, the Company adopted Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 123 (revised 2004), Share-Based Payment (SFAS 123(R)) which requires the measurement and recognition of compensation expense based on estimated fair values for all share-based payment awards made to employees and directors. SFAS 123(R) supersedes Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 25, Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees (APB 25), for periods beginning in fiscal 2006. In March 2005, the Securities and Exchange Commission issued Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 107 (SAB 107) relating to SFAS 123(R). The Company has applied the provisions of SAB 107 in its adoption of SFAS 123(R).

SFAS 123(R) requires companies to estimate the fair value of equity-based payment awards on the date of grant using an option-pricing model. The value of the portion of the award that is ultimately expected to vest is recognized as an expense over the requisite service periods in the Company's consolidated income statement. Prior to the adoption of SFAS 123(R), the Company accounted for equity-based awards to employees and directors using the intrinsic value method in accordance with APB 25 as allowed under Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 123,

Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation (SFAS 123).

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TOP IMAGE SYSTEMS LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

U.S. dollars in thousands

NOTE 2: SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT.)

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

The Company recognizes compensation expenses for the value of its awards, which have graded vesting based on the straight line method over the requisite service period of each of the awards, net of estimated forfeitures. Estimated forfeitures are based on actual historical pre-vesting forfeitures.

As a result of adopting SFAS 123(R) on January 1, 2006, the Company's income before income taxes and net income for the year ended December 31, 2006, is \$ 145 lower than if it had continued to account for stock-based compensation under APB 25. Basic and diluted net loss per share for the year ended December 31, 2006, are \$ 0.02 lower, than if the Company had continued to account for share-based compensation under APB 25.

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

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

The fair value for of the Company's stock options granted to employees and directors was estimated at using the following assumptions:

	Year ended December 31, 2006
	%
Dividend yield	0%
Expected volatility	33% - 85%
Risk-free interest rate	4.75%
Contractual term of up to	10 years
Forfeiture rate	13.4%
Suboptimal exercise multiple	2.06

TOP IMAGE SYSTEMS LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

U.S. dollars in thousands

NOTE 2: SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT.)

The pro-forma table below reflects the Company's net stock based compensation expense, net income (loss) and basic and diluted loss per share for the years ended December 31 2004 and 2005, had the Company applied the fair value recognition provisions of SFAS 123, as follows:

	Year ended December 31,	
	2004	2005
Net loss - as reported	\$ 168	\$ 461
Deduct: stock-based compensation expense recognized under APB 25	-	(44)
Add: stock-based compensation expense determined under fair value method for all awards	178	815
Pro forma net loss:	\$ 346	\$ 1,232
Net loss per share:		
Basic and diluted net loss per share, as reported	\$ 0.02	\$ 0.05
Pro forma basic and diluted net loss per share	\$ 0.05	\$ 0.14

For purpose of pro-forma disclosures, stock-based compensation is estimated using a Black-Scholes option pricing model and amortized over the vesting period using the accelerated attribution method.

The fair value for of the Company's stock options granted to employees and directors was estimated at using the following weighted-average assumptions:

	Year ended December 31,	
	2004	2005
		%
Dividend yield	0%	0%
Expected volatility	84%	107%
Risk-free interest rate	3.14%	4.25%
Expected life of up to	4 years	3.36 years

Pro-forma compensation expense under SFAS 123, among other computational differences, does not consider potential pre-vesting forfeitures. Because of these differences, the pro-forma stock based compensation expense presented above for the prior years ended December 31 2004 and 2005 under SFAS 123 and the stock based

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compensation expense recognized during the current year ended December 31 2006 under SFAS 123(R) are not directly comparable.

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TOP IMAGE SYSTEMS LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

U.S. dollars in thousands

NOTE 2: SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont.)

During the year ended December 31 2006, the Company recognized stock-based compensation expense related to employee stock options in the amount of \$ 243, as follows:

	Year ended December 31, 2006
Cost of revenue	\$ 30
Research and development	30
Selling and marketing	44
General and administrative	139
	<hr/>
Total Stock-based compensation expense	\$ 243

o. Research and development costs:

Research and development costs, are charged to the statement of operations as incurred. Statement of Financial Accounting Standard No. 86, Accounting for the Costs of Computer Software to be Sold, Leased or Otherwise Marketed (SFAS No. 86), requires capitalization of certain software development costs subsequent to the establishment of technological feasibility.

Based on the Company's product development process, technological feasibility is established upon completion of a working model. Costs incurred by the Company between completion of the working model and the point at which the products are ready for general release have been insignificant. Therefore, all research and development costs have been expensed.

p. Royalty-bearing grants:

Royalty-bearing grants from the Government of Israel for funding approved research and development projects are recognized at the time the Company is entitled to such grants, on the basis of the costs incurred and included as a reduction in research and development costs. No research and development grants were received during the years 2002 through 2006. Total royalties paid amounted to \$ 15, \$ 1 and \$ 0 in 2004, 2005 and 2006, respectively and were recorded as part of the cost of revenues.

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

Basic net earnings (loss) per share is computed based on the weighted average number of Ordinary shares outstanding during each year. Diluted net earnings (loss) per share is computed based on the weighted average number of Ordinary shares outstanding during each year, plus the dilutive potential of Ordinary shares considered outstanding during the year, in accordance with SFAS No. 128, Earnings Per Share (SFAS No. 128).

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

U.S. dollars in thousands

NOTE 2: SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT.)

Part of the outstanding stock options and warrants has been excluded from the calculation of the diluted net earnings (loss) per share because such securities are anti-dilutive for 2004, 2005 and 2006. The weighted average number of shares related to the outstanding options and warrants excluded from the calculations of diluted net earnings (loss) per share was 1,781,563, 1,819,003 and 1,408,999 for the years ended December 31, 2004, 2005 and 2006, respectively.

r. Income taxes:

The Company and its subsidiaries account for income taxes in accordance with SFAS 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 differences between financial reporting and tax bases of assets and liabilities and are measured using the enacted tax rates and laws that will be in effect when the differences are expected to reverse. The Company and its subsidiaries provide a valuation allowance, if necessary, to reduce deferred tax assets to their estimated realizable value.

s. Concentrations of credit risk:

Financial instruments which potentially subject the Company and its subsidiaries to concentration of credit risk consist principally of cash and cash equivalents, marketable securities and trade receivables.

The Company's cash and cash equivalents are invested primarily in deposits with major banks worldwide, however, such cash and cash equivalents in the United States may be in excess of insured limits and are not insured in other jurisdictions. Management believes that the financial institutions that hold the Company's investments are financially sound, and accordingly, minimal credit risk exists with respect to these investments.

The Company's marketable securities include investments in auction rate securities guaranteed by U.S. government. Management believes that those corporations and governments are financially sound and that the portfolios are well-diversified, and accordingly, minimal credit risk exists with respect to these marketable securities.

Trade receivables of the Company and its subsidiaries are derived from sales to customers located primarily in the U.S., Europe, Japan and Israel. The Company performs ongoing credit evaluations of its customers. An allowance for doubtful accounts is determined with respect to those amounts that the Company has determined to be doubtful of collection. For the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004, the Company recorded expenses for doubtful accounts in the amounts of \$ 436, \$ 408 and \$ 577, respectively.

t. Derivative instruments:

Financial Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 133, Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities (SFAS No. 133), requires companies to recognize all of its derivative instruments as either assets or liabilities in the statement of financial position at fair value. The accounting for changes in the fair value (i.e., gains or losses) of a derivative instrument depends on whether it has been designated and qualifies as part of a hedging relationship and further, on the type of hedging relationship.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

U.S. dollars in thousands

NOTE 2: SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT.)

All of the Company's derivative instruments were not designated as hedging instruments as such the gain or loss is recognized in other income/expense in current earnings during the period of change.

u. Severance pay:

The Company's liability for severance pay is calculated pursuant to Israel's Severance Pay Law, based on the most recent salary of the employees multiplied by the number of years of employment, as of the balance sheet date. Employees are entitled to one month's salary for each year of employment or a portion thereof. The Company's liability for all of its employees in Israel is fully provided by monthly deposits with insurance policies and by an accrual. The value of these policies is recorded as an asset in the Company's balance sheet.

The deposited funds include profits accumulated up to the balance sheet date. The deposited funds may be withdrawn only upon the fulfillment of the obligation pursuant to Israel's Severance Pay Law or labor agreements. The value of the deposited funds is based on the cash surrendered value of these policies, and includes immaterial profits.

Severance expenses for the years ended December 31, 2004, 2005 and 2006 amounted to approximately \$ 94, \$ 102 and \$ 107, respectively.

v. Fair value of financial instruments:

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

The carrying amounts of cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables and other accounts receivable, short-term bank credit, trade payables and other accounts payable approximate their fair value due to the short-term maturity of these instruments.

The fair values for marketable securities are based on quoted market prices and do not differ from carrying amounts (see also Note 3).

The carrying amount of the Company's long-term borrowing approximates its fair value. The fair value was estimated using discounted cash flow analyses, based on the Company's incremental borrowing rates for similar type of borrowing arrangements.

w. Advertising expenses:

Advertising expenses are charged to selling and marketing expenses, as incurred. Advertising expenses for the years ended December 31, 2004, 2005 and 2006 were \$ 175, \$ 91 and \$ 189, respectively.

TOP IMAGE SYSTEMS LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

U.S. dollars in thousands

NOTE 2: SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT.)

x. Reclassification:

Certain comparative data in these financial statements have been reclassified to confirm with current year's presentation.

y. Impact of recently issued Accounting Standards:

In July 2006, the FASB issued FASB Interpretation 48, Accounting for Income Tax Uncertainties (FIN 48). FIN 48 defines the threshold for recognizing the benefits of tax return positions in the financial statements as more-likely-than-not to be sustained by the taxing authority. The recently issued literature also provides guidance on derecognition, measurement and classification of income tax uncertainties, along with any related interest and penalties. FIN 48 also includes guidance concerning accounting for income tax uncertainties in interim periods and increases the level of disclosures associated with any recorded income tax uncertainties. FIN 48 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2006. The differences between the amounts recognized in the statements of financial position prior to the adoption of FIN 48 and the amounts reported after adoption will be accounted for as a cumulative-effect adjustment recorded to the beginning balance of retained earnings. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of FIN 48 on its consolidated financial statements.

In September 2006, FASB issued SFAS no. 157, "Fair Value Measurements" ("SFAS No. 157"). SFAS No. 157 defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value in generally accepted accounting principles and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. SFAS No. 157 is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007 and interim periods within those fiscal years. The Company's management believes SFAS No. 157 will not have a material effect on its financial statements.

In February 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 159, The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities (SFAS No. 159). SFAS No. 159 permits companies to choose to measure certain financial instruments and certain other items at fair value. SFAS No. 159 requires that unrealized gains and losses on items for which the fair value option has been elected be reported in earnings. SFAS No. 159 is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007 and interim periods within those fiscal years, although earlier adoption is permitted. The Company is currently evaluating the impact that SFAS No. 159 will have on its consolidated financial statements.

NOTE 3: MARKETABLE SECURITIES

As of December 31, 2006 the Company invests in marketable securities, with maturity no longer than 28 days, which are classified as available-for-sale. The securities were recorded as of December 31, 2006 in amortized cost that equal to the market value. No unrealized gains were recorded.

NOTE 4: OTHER ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE AND PREPAID EXPENSES

	December 31,	
	2005	2006
Government authorities	\$ 316	\$ 306
Prepaid expenses and others	250	716
Employees	56	98

\$ 622 \$ 1,120

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TOP IMAGE SYSTEMS LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

U.S. dollars in thousands

NOTE 5: PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

	December 31,	
	2005	2006
Cost:		
Computers and peripheral equipment	\$ 1,674	\$ 1,895
Furniture and office equipment	465	488
Leasehold improvements	139	147
	<u>2,278</u>	<u>2,530</u>
Accumulated depreciation:		
Computers and peripheral equipment	1,383	1,554
Furniture and office equipment	229	291
Leasehold improvement	89	97
	<u>1,701</u>	<u>1,942</u>
Depreciated cost	<u>\$ 577</u>	<u>\$ 588</u>

Depreciation expense amounted to \$ 189 and \$ 205 and \$ 241 for the years ended December 31, 2004, 2005 and 2006, respectively.

As to charges, see Note 9c(1).

NOTE 6: OTHER INTANGIBLE ASSETS AND DEFERRED ISSUANCE COSTS

Other intangible assets arose from the acquisition of the business from Toyo in August 2004 (see Note 1b), and of convertible debentures issuance costs.

a. Identifiable intangible assets:

	December 31,	
	2005	2006
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

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Original amount:		
Customer relations	\$ 750	\$ 750
Acquired technology	750	750
	<u>1,500</u>	<u>1,500</u>
Accumulated amortization:		
Customer relations	200	350
Acquired technology	200	350
	<u>400</u>	<u>700</u>
Amortized cost	<u>1,100</u>	<u>800</u>
Deferred issuance costs, net	-	1,035
	<u>\$ 1,100</u>	<u>\$ 1,835</u>

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TOP IMAGE SYSTEMS LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

U.S. dollars in thousands

NOTE 6: OTHER INTANGIBLE ASSETS AND DEFERRED ISSUANCE COSTS (Cont.)

- b. Amortization expenses amounted to \$ 81, \$ 319 and \$ 301 for the years ended December 31, 2004, 2005 and 2006, respectively. Issuance costs allocated to the convertible debenture, in the amount of \$ 1,036, were recorded as deferred charges and were amortized to interest expenses from the commitment date to the stated redemption date using the interest method (see Note 9).

As of December 31, 2006, the amortization of the deferred issuance cost amounted to \$ 1.

- c. Estimated amortization expenses of intangible assets for the year ended:

<u>December 31,</u>	<u>Other intangible assets</u>
2007	\$ 300
2008	300
2009	200

NOTE 7: SHORT TERM BANK LOANS

- a. Composition:

	<u>Interest rate</u>		<u>December 31,</u>	
	<u>2005</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2006</u>
	%			
Short-term bank loans:				
In NIS	5.8	-	\$ 740	\$ -
Short-term bank credit:				
In NIS (1)	Prime + 1%	-	85	-
In U.S. dollars (2)	Libor + 2%	Libor + 2%	1,354	339
			1,439	339
			<u>\$ 2,179</u>	<u>\$ 339</u>

(1) As of December 31, 2005, the prime rate is 5.5%.

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(2) As of December 31, 2005 and 2006, the Libor rate is 4.375% and 5.36%, respectively.

The Company has a revolving line of credit with banks for total borrowings of up to \$ 2,300, based on 75% of its trade receivables. The line of credit is secured by a charge (see Note 10c(2)).

b. Interest expenses amounted to \$ 72, \$ 100 and \$ 121 for the years ended 2004, 2005 and 2006, respectively.

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TOP IMAGE SYSTEMS LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

NOTE 8: ACCRUED EXPENSES AND OTHER ACCOUNTS PAYABLE

	December 31,	
	2005	2006
Employees and payroll accruals	\$ 172	\$ 176
Government authorities	575	778
Provision for accrued vacation pay	254	331
Deferred revenues	440	704
Accrued expenses and other	772	977
	<u>\$ 2,213</u>	<u>\$ 2,966</u>

NOTE 9: CONVERTIBLE DEBENTURES

In December 2006, the Company issued an aggregate amount of \$14,780 Convertible debentures in a discount of 4% by way of public offering in the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange. The Convertible debenture terms include an offering of 112,500 units of 528 New Israeli Shekel par value each, linked to the dollar and carry an annual interest rate of 6 months Libor minus 0.3%. The debentures principal will be repaid in 4 annual installments commencing on December 31, 2009 and the interest is payable semi-annually commencing on June 30, 2007.

The debentures may be converted into Ordinary shares of the Company in a ratio of 20.3 New Israeli Shekel par values for each Ordinary share (subject to adjustments). The Company has the right to force the conversion on the debentures holders, when and if its share fair market value shall reach 25.5 New Israeli Shekels in the last 30 trading days in TASE on or after October 1, 2009.

NOTE 10: COMMITMENTS, CONTINGENCIES AND CHARGES

a. Legal proceedings:

Lawsuits have been lodged against the Company in the ordinary course of business in insignificant amounts. The Company intends to defend itself vigorously against those lawsuits. Management cannot predict the outcome of the lawsuits nor can they make any estimate of the amount of damages; therefore, no provision has been made for the lawsuits.

TOP IMAGE SYSTEMS LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

NOTE 10: COMMITMENTS, CONTINGENCIES AND CHARGES (Cont.)

b. Commitments:

- With respect to the participation of the Israeli Government in software research and development costs, the Company is committed to pay to the Government royalties at the rate of 2%-3.5% of revenues from sale of its *FormOut!* Software, up to a maximum of 150% of the amount of participation received, linked to the dollar, plus interest at the LIBOR rate.

The Company's total outstanding obligation in respect of royalty-bearing government participation received or accrued, net of royalties paid or accrued, amounted to \$ 69 as of December 31, 2006.

Royalties payable to the Office of the Chief Scientist of Israel's Ministry of Industry and Trade (the OCS) are classified as part of cost of revenues.

- The Company has entered into operating lease agreements for the lease of a fleet of 32 motor vehicles. The leasing deposits are presented in the long-term deposits. Each lease is for a period of three years with monthly payments linked to the Israeli CPI. As of December 31, 2006, commitments are as follows:

2007	\$ 218
2008	151
2009	46
Total	\$ 415

- The Company leases offices for its activities. The remaining obligation periods range from one year to three years including extension periods. As of December 31, 2006, commitments for such leases are as follows:

2007	\$ 516
2008	318
2009	156
2010	156
2011	156
2012	156
Total	\$ 1,458

Part of the lease agreements is secured by a bank guarantee in the amount of \$ 56.

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In 2004, the Company renewed an engagement under which it has the right to use third-party software during fiscal years 2005 and 2006. Pursuant to the agreement, the Company agreed to pay an annual license fee equal to the greater of \$ 300 and 2.75% of related sales. The amount is due in four quarterly payments for each year. During the years 2005 and 2006, the Company paid annual fees of \$ 300, which were recorded as part of cost of revenues.

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NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

NOTE 10: COMMITMENTS, CONTINGENCIES AND CHARGES

c. Charges:

1. To secure compliance with the conditions related to the Company's Approved Enterprise status, the Company registered a floating charge on machinery, equipment and other assets. The charge is unlimited in amount and it may not be further pledged or transferred without the prior consent of the beneficiaries.
2. To secure revolving credit facilities from a bank, the Company recorded a floating charge on its plant, assets and rights in favor of this bank.

NOTE 11: TAXES ON INCOME

a. Israeli income taxes:

1. The Law for the Encouragement of Capital Investments, 1959 (the Law):

According to the Law, the companies are entitled to various tax benefits by virtue of the approved enterprise status granted to part of their enterprises, as defined by this Law.

In March 2005, the Israeli Parliament passed the Arrangements Law for fiscal year 2005, which includes a broad and comprehensive amendment to the provisions of the above Law (Amendment No. 60 to the Law).

The Company's production facilities in Israel have been granted Approved Enterprise status under the above Law. The Company has a program with three expansions, according to the Alternative Benefits Track. The main benefit arising from such status is the reduction in tax rates on income derived from Approved Enterprises. Consequently, the Company is entitled to a two-year tax exemption and five to eight years of tax at a reduced rate of 10%-25%, based on the percentage of foreign investment in the Company. Since the Company has had no taxable income, the benefits have not yet commenced for any of the programs.

The period of tax benefits, for each program as detailed above, is subject to limit of 12 years from the completion of the investment or commencement of production, or 14 years from receipt of the approval, whichever is earlier. Please note that the years' limitation does not apply to the exemption period.

The Company received approvals for the first program and two of its expansions during the years 1990, 1991, 1999 and 2000, of which the first two programs have already expired. The period of benefits for the second and third expansion has not yet commenced.

TOP IMAGE SYSTEMS LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

NOTE 11: TAXES ON INCOME (Cont.)

The entitlement to the above benefits is conditional upon the Company's fulfilling the conditions stipulated by the above Law, regulations published thereunder and the letters of approval for the specific investments in approved enterprises. In the event of failure to comply with these conditions, the benefits may be canceled and the Company may be required to refund the amount of the benefits, in whole or in part, including interest. As of December 31, 2006, management believes that the Company is meeting all of the aforementioned conditions.

If these retained tax-exempt profits attributable to the Approved Enterprise are distributed in a manner other than in the complete liquidation of the Company they would be taxed at the corporate tax rate applicable to such profits as if the Company had not elected the alternative benefits track, currently between 10%-20% for an Approved Enterprise. As of December 31, 2006, the accumulated deficit of the Company does not include tax-exempt profits earned by the Company's Approved Enterprise.

Income from sources other than the Approved Enterprise during the benefit period will be subject to tax at the regular corporate tax rate.

On April 1, 2005, an amendment to the Investment Law came into effect (the Amendment) and has significantly changed the provisions of the Investment Law. The Amendment limits the scope of enterprises which may be approved by the Investment Center by setting criteria for the approval of a facility as a Privileged Enterprise, such as provisions generally requiring that at least 25% of the Privileged Enterprise's income will be derived from export. Additionally, the Amendment enacted major changes in the manner in which tax benefits are awarded under the Investment Law so that companies no longer require Investment Center approval in order to qualify for tax benefits.

However, the Investment Law provides that terms and benefits included in any certificate of approval already granted will remain subject to the provisions of the law as they were on the date of such approval. Therefore, the Company's existing Approved Enterprise will generally not be subject to the provisions of the Amendment. As a result of the amendment, tax-exempt income generated under the provisions of the new law, will subject the Company to taxes upon distribution or liquidation and the Company may be required to record deferred tax liability with respect to such tax-exempt income. As of December 31, 2006, the Company did not generate income under the provisions of the Amendment.

The dividend distributed by an Approved Enterprise and Privileged Enterprise will be subject to withholding tax of 15%.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

NOTE 11: TAXES ON INCOME (Cont.)

2. Measurement of taxable income:

Commencing in taxable year 2003, the Company has elected to measure its taxable income and file its tax return under the Israeli Income Tax Regulations (Principles Regarding the Management of Books of Account of Foreign Invested Companies and Certain Partnerships and the Determination of Their Taxable Income), 1986. Accordingly, commencing taxable year 2003, results for tax purposes are measured in terms of earnings in dollar.

3. Tax benefits under the Law for the Encouragement of Industry (Taxes), 1969:

The Company is an industrial company, as defined by this law and, as such, is entitled to certain tax benefits, mainly accelerated depreciation of machinery and equipment, as prescribed by regulations published under the Inflationary Adjustments Law, the right to claim public issuance expenses and amortization of patents and other intangible property rights as a deduction for tax purposes.

4. Corporate tax rates:

Taxable income of Israeli companies is subject to tax at the rate as follows: 2004 - 35%, 2005 - 34%, 2006 - 31%, 2007 - 29%, 2008 - 27%, 2009 - 26%, 2010 and thereafter - 25%.

5. The Company has received final tax assessments through the year 1999.

- b. The main reconciling item between the statutory tax rate of the Company and the effective tax rate is the recognition of valuation allowances in respect of deferred taxes relating to accumulated net operating losses carried forward among the various subsidiaries worldwide due to the uncertainty of the realization of such deferred taxes, the effect of the Approved Enterprise and undeductible expenses related to option expenses.

The tax expenses in 2005 and 2006 in the amount of \$ 30 and \$ 45, respectively in the financial statements are a result of taxes paid on income of certain subsidiary, due to the transfer pricing arrangement between the companies.

- c. Carryforward losses:

As of December 31, 2006, the Company had operating losses carryforward for tax purposes in the amount of \$ 3,971. The amount of the Company's carryforward operating losses will be offset against taxable future income for an indefinite period.

As of December 31, 2006, the subsidiaries had operating losses carryforward for tax purposes in the amount of \$ 4,449. A portion of such losses expires over a period from 2007 through 2019.

TOP IMAGE SYSTEMS LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

NOTE 11: TAXES ON INCOME (Cont.)

d. Income (loss) before taxes on income:

	Year ended December 31,		
	2004	2005	2006
Domestic	\$ (68)	\$ (1,253)	\$ 526
Foreign	(100)	822	320
	<u>\$ (168)</u>	<u>\$ (431)</u>	<u>\$ 846</u>

e. Deferred taxes:

	December 31,	
	2005	2006
Carryforward losses	\$ 2,538	\$ 2,158
Accrued severance pay	59	81
Accrued vacation pay	81	96
Allowance for doubtful accounts	131	121
	<u>2,809</u>	<u>2,456</u>
Net deferred tax assets before valuation allowance	2,809	2,456
Valuation allowance	(2,809)	(2,456)
	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

The Group provided valuation allowances in respect of deferred tax assets resulting from losses carryforward and other temporary differences, since it has a history of losses. Management currently believes that it is more likely than not that the deferred taxes will not be realized, in the foreseeable future.

NOTE 12: SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY

a. On September 24, 2004, the Company sold 2,524,351 Ordinary shares of the Company at a purchase price of \$ 3.16 per share to institutional investors for gross proceeds of approximately \$ 8,000. The Company filed a registration statement which had become effective by the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 1, 2005.

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The investors also received warrants to purchase up to 1,262,188 Ordinary shares, with an exercise price of \$ 4.26 per share. The warrants expire on September 23, 2007.

The Company has the right, but not the obligation, to call upon prior notice all or part of the warrants if the market price for the Company's Ordinary shares exceeds \$ 8.52 for 20 consecutive days. If the Company uses this right, it will issue to the holders of the warrants exchange warrants containing the same terms and conditions as the warrants redeemed with an exercise price equal to 120% of the share price on the day immediately proceeding the call date.

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NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

NOTE 12: SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY (Cont.)

As of December 31, 2006 no warrants were exercised.

In connection with the private placement, the Company filed a resale registration statement covering the shares purchased in the private placement (including the shares underlying the warrants). The registration statement became effective on March 1, 2005. However, the Company did not obtain effectiveness of the registration statement within the timeframe set forth in its agreements with the investors, which has subjected the Company to liquidated damages of approximately \$ 164 (including interest). In addition, any future failure to maintain effectiveness of the registration statement could subject the Company to additional liquidated damages.

b. Employee stock options:

1. Employee Stock Option Plan (1996):

In September 1996, the Board of Directors of the Company adopted, and the shareholders approved, the Employee Stock Option Plan (1996) (the ESOP 96). The ESOP 96 authorizes the granting of options to purchase up to 250,000 Ordinary shares, consisting of options intended to qualify as incentive stock options within the meaning of Section 422 of the United States Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, and options not intended to satisfy the requirements for incentive stock options.

As of December 31, 2006, options to purchase 82,625 Ordinary shares are outstanding under the plan at exercise prices between \$ 2.31 and \$ 4.13 per share. The outstanding options under the Plan become exercisable in four equal parts upon each of the first four anniversaries of the option grant dates.

2. Employee Stock Option Plan (2000):

The Employee Stock Option Plan (2000) (the ESOP 2000) is designed to benefit from, and is made pursuant to, the provisions of Section 102 of Israel's Income Tax Ordinance (New Version), 1961 and the rules promulgated thereunder (Section 102).

A total of 240,000 shares have been reserved for the purposes of the ESOP 2000. As of December 31, 2006, 118,500 options are outstanding. All of the options are vested over a three-year period, and have exercise prices between \$ 0.99 and \$ 4.125 per share.

3. Employee Stock Option Plan (2003):

The Employee Stock Option Plan (2003) (the ESOP 2003) is designed to benefit from, and is made pursuant to, the provisions of Section 102 of the Israeli Income Tax Ordinance.

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TOP IMAGE SYSTEMS LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

NOTE 12: SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY (Cont.)

The Company has reserved the minimum number of 181,242 shares, for the purpose of the ESOP 2003. The minimum number may be increased by the number of expired options from the ESOP 2000 and 96, but not more than an increase of 539,242 shares. Any shares which remain unissued and which are not subject to the outstanding options at the termination of the ESOP

2003 shall cease to be reserved for the purpose of the ESOP 2003, but until termination of the ESOP 2003 the Company shall at all times reserve a sufficient number of shares to meet the requirements of the ESOP 2003.

In May 2004 and in December 2006, the Board of Directors and the shareholders of the Company approved the additional pool of options to purchase an additional 650,000 and 700,000 Ordinary shares, respectively, pursuant to the ESOP 2003.

As of December 31, 2006, 969,600 options are outstanding. All the options have an exercise price between \$ 1.31 and \$ 3.84 per share.

4. As of December 31, 2006, an aggregate amount of 643,317 options is still available for future grant under all of the above mentioned plans.
- c. On December 30, 2005, the Company decided to accelerate the vesting of 304,830 of its unvested stock options previously awarded to employees and officers of the Company, to purchase the Company's shares pursuant to one of the Company's Stock Option Plans, such that, as of December 31, 2005, these outstanding options to purchase any of the Company's Ordinary shares, were fully vested.

As a result of the acceleration, in accordance with FIN 44, the Company recorded additional compensation expenses of \$ 44, included in general and administrative expenses.

The Company's decision to accelerate the vesting of those options and to grant fully vested options was based primarily upon the issuance of SFAS No. 123R, which will require the Company to treat all unvested stock options as compensation expense, effective January 1, 2006. The Company believes that the accelerated vesting of those options will enable the Company to avoid recognizing stock-based compensation expense associated with these options in future periods. Additional purposes for the fully vested grant and for the acceleration were to make the options more attractive to recipients and to avoid discrimination between groups of option holders, respectively.

The impact of vesting accelerating on pro forma stock-based compensation required to be disclosed in the financial statement footnotes under the provisions of SFAS No. 123, was to increase such disclosed compensation cost for the year ended December 31, 2005 by approximately \$ 568 (see Note 2n).

TOP IMAGE SYSTEMS LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

NOTE 12: SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY (Cont.)

d. Options to directors:

1. On November 25, 2002, the shareholders of the Company approved the grant of an option to purchase 20,000 fully vested Ordinary shares at an exercise price of \$ 0.46 per share, to the Chairman of the Board of Directors. The exercise price was equal to the market price of the shares on the date of the grant. In August 2005, all the options were exercised.
2. On December 27, 2006, the shareholders of the Company approved the grant of an option to purchase 125,000 ordinary shares to several members of the board, at an exercise price of \$ 3.84 and vesting term of 2 years.

The following is a summary of the Company's stock options granted among the various plans (not including non-plan grants):

	Year ended December 31,						
	2004		2005		2006		Aggregate intrinsic value (in thousands)
	Number of options	Weighted average exercise price	Number of options	Weighted average exercise price	Number of options	Weighted average exercise price	
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	417,875	\$ 2.46	499,375	\$ 2.60	822,000	\$ 2.65	
Granted	153,000	\$ 3.08	350,000	\$ 2.72	433,600	\$ 3.12	
Exercised	(23,875)	\$ 2.93	(3,375)	\$ 1.66	(67,875)	\$ 1.73	
Forfeited	(47,625)	\$ 2.75	(24,000)	\$ 2.38	(17,000)	\$ 4.86	
Outstanding at the end of the year	499,375	\$ 2.60	822,000	\$ 2.65	1,170,725	\$ 2.85	
Exercisable at the end of the year	260,375	\$ 2.71	620,500	\$ 2.77	861,908	\$ 2.71	\$ 1,130
Weighted average fair value of options granted during the year		\$ 1.93		\$ 1.84		\$ 1.84	\$ 951

The aggregate intrinsic value in the table above represents the total intrinsic value (the difference between the Company's closing stock price on the last trading day of the fourth quarter of fiscal 2006 and the exercise price,

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multiplied by the number of in-the-money options) that would have been received by the option holders had all option holders exercised their options on December 31, 2006. This amount changes based on the fair market value of the Company's stock. Total intrinsic value of options exercised for the year ended December 31, 2006 was approximately \$ 116. As of December 31, 2006, there was approximately \$ 489 of total unrecognized compensation costs related to non-vested share-based compensation arrangements granted under the Company's stock option plans.

That cost is expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of 1.2 years. Total grant-date fair value of vested options for the year ended December 31, 2006 was approximately \$ 243.

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NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

NOTE 12: SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY (Cont.)

The options outstanding as of December 31, 2006, have been separated into ranges of exercise price as follows:

Range of exercise price	Options Outstanding as of December 31, 2006	Weighted average remaining contractual life (years)	Weighted average exercise price	Options exercisable as of December 31, 2006	Weighted average exercise price of options exercisable
\$0.99 - \$1.46	93,500	5.61	\$ 1.33	93,500	\$ 1.33
\$2.08 - \$2.92	807,225	8.25	\$ 2.75	623,408	\$ 2.73
\$3.27 - \$4.13	270,000	5.11	\$ 3.68	145,000	\$ 3.54
	<u>1,170,725</u>	7.32	<u>\$ 2.85</u>	<u>861,908</u>	<u>\$ 2.71</u>

e. Share purchase agreement:

In consideration of the purchase of 990,000 of E - Mobilis shares (subsidiary of the Company, which is inactive), the Board of Directors of the Company granted the sellers on November 8, 2001, options to purchase 100,000 Ordinary shares that vested immediately, at an exercise price of \$ 2 per share. During 2003, 15,000 options were exercised and the remaining 85,000 options were exercised during 2004.

f. Dividends:

Dividends may be paid by the Company only out of the Israeli company's earnings and other surpluses in Israeli currency as defined in the Companies Law as of the end of the most recent fiscal year or as accrued over a period of the last two years whichever is higher. Such dividends will be declared and paid in NIS.

The Company does not anticipate paying dividends in the foreseeable future.

TOP IMAGE SYSTEMS LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

NOTE 13: GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION

- a. Business segment, geographical areas and foreign operations:

The Company manages its business on the basis of one reportable segment (see Note 1 for a brief description of the Company's business). The Company's business is divided into the geographic areas regions as described below. Total revenues are attributed to geographic areas based on the location of the customer.

- b. Geographic information:

	Year ended December 31,		
	2004	2005	2006
Product sales:			
Israel	\$ 142	\$ 60	\$ 69
Far East (excluding Japan)	598	2,020	1,844
Europe	5,356	5,604	6,711
North and south America	607	944	1,191
Africa	166	512	461
Japan	95	748	1,868
	<u>6,964</u>	<u>9,888</u>	<u>12,144</u>
Service revenues:			
Israel	42	78	5
Far East (excluding Japan)	326	375	598
Europe	2,610	3,396	4,675
North and south America	647	883	962
Africa and Middle East (excluding Israel)	14	53	75
Japan	575	2,147	1,765
	<u>4,214</u>	<u>6,932</u>	<u>8,080</u>
Total revenues	\$ 11,178	\$ 16,820	\$ 20,224
Sales to single customers exceeding 10% of revenues:			
Customer A	10%	*) -	*) -
Customer B	*) -	10%	*) -

*) Less than 10%

The Company's substantial long-lived assets are located in Israel.

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TOP IMAGE SYSTEMS LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

NOTE 14: BASIC AND DILUTED NET EARNINGS (LOSS) PER SHARE

The following table sets forth the computation of basic and diluted net earnings (loss) per share:

	Year ended December 31,		
	2004	2005	2006
Numerator for basic net earnings (loss) per share - net income (loss) available to shareholders	\$ (168)	\$ (461)	\$ 801
Interest expenses on convertible debentures	-	-	8
Net income used for the computation of diluted net earnings (loss) per share	\$ (168)	\$ (461)	\$ 809
Weighted average Ordinary shares outstanding	6,905,559	8,764,222	8,819,857
Effect of dilutive securities:			
Employees stock options	*) -	*) -	178,823
Convertible debentures	-	-	33,674
	-	-	212,497
Diluted weighted average Ordinary shares outstanding	6,905,559	8,764,222	9,032,354
Basic and diluted net earnings (loss) per share	\$ (0.02)	\$ (0.05)	\$ 0.09

*) Anti dilutive.

NOTE 15: FINANCIAL INCOME (EXPENSES), NETYear ended
December 31,

	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2006</u>
Interest income, net	\$ 84	\$ 140	\$ 193
Exchange rate gain (loss) and bank charges	93	*) (326)	38
Gain from marketable securities	1	40	94
	<u>\$ 178</u>	<u>\$ (146)</u>	<u>\$ 325</u>

*) Includes income (expense) from forward transactions in the amount of \$ 109 and \$ (61) for the year end December 31, 2005 and 2006 respectively.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

NOTE 16: RELATED PARTY TRANSACTION

Based on a resolution of the shareholders of the Company, one of its directors was entitled to an amount of \$ 254 for consulting fees during the year 2004, in regard to the acquisition of the business in Japan (which was recorded as part of the acquisition costs in 2004) and amount of \$114 and \$ 102 for consulting fees related to other business development affairs in 2005 and 2006 respectively. In addition, during 2005 and 2006, the director received \$6 for his service as a Board member in each year.

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