

SAPIENS INTERNATIONAL CORP N V
Form 20-F
June 28, 2007

UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

Form 20-F

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

OR

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

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2006

OR

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

For the transition period from _____ to _____

OR

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

Date of event requiring this shell company report.

Commission file number 000-20181

SAPIENS INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION N.V.

(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its charter)

(Translation of Registrant's name into English)

NETHERLANDS ANTILLES

(Jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

Landhuis Joonchi
Kaya Richard J. Beaujon z/n

P.O. Box 837

Curaçao, Netherlands Antilles

(Address of principal executive offices)

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

Title of Class:

Name of each exchange on which registered:

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Common Shares, par value 0.01 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**

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

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As of December 31, 2006 the issuer had 15,153,852 Common Shares, par value 0.01 per share outstanding.

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act.

Yes No

If this report is an annual or transition report, indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

Yes No

Indicate by checkmark 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 proceeding 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.

Large Accelerated Filer Accelerated Filer Non-Accelerated Filer

Indicate by checkmark 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

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
<u>Introduction</u>	1
<u>PART I</u>	1
<u>Item 1. Identity of Directors, Senior Management and Advisers</u>	1
<u>Item 2. Offer Statistics and Expected Timetable</u>	1
<u>Item 3. Key Information</u>	2
<u>Item 4. Information on the Company</u>	14
<u>Item 4A. Unresolved Staff Comments</u>	23
<u>Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects</u>	24
<u>Item 6. Directors, Senior Management and Employees</u>	36
<u>Item 7. Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions</u>	44
<u>Item 8. Financial Information</u>	48
<u>Item 9. The Offer and Listing</u>	50
<u>Item 10. Additional Information</u>	53
<u>Item 11. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosure About Market Risk</u>	66
<u>Item 12. Description of Securities Other Than Equity Securities</u>	66
<u>PART II</u>	67
<u>Item 13. Defaults, Dividend Arrearages and Delinquencies</u>	67
<u>Item 14. Material Modifications to the Rights of Security Holders and Use of Proceeds</u>	67
<u>Item 15. Controls and Procedures</u>	67
<u>Item 16A. Audit Committee Financial Expert</u>	67
<u>Item 16B. Code of Ethics</u>	67
<u>Item 16C. Principal Accountant Fees and Services</u>	68
<u>Item 16D. Exemptions from the Listing Standards for Audit Committees</u>	68
<u>Item 16E. Purchase of Equity Securities by the Issuer and Affiliated Purchasers</u>	68
<u>PART III</u>	69
<u>Item 17. Financial Statements</u>	69
<u>Item 18. Financial Statements</u>	69
<u>Item 19. Exhibits</u>	69

INTRODUCTION

Definitions

In this annual report, unless the context otherwise requires:

References to Sapiens, the Company, us, we and our refer to Sapiens International Corporation N.V. (the Registrant), a Netherlands Antilles company, and its consolidated subsidiaries.

References to our shares, Common Shares and similar expressions refer to the Registrant's Common Shares, par value 0.01 per share.

References to dollars, US dollar or \$ are to United States Dollars.

References to NIS are to New Israel Shekels, the Israeli currency.

Cautionary Statement Regarding Forward-Looking Statements

Certain matters discussed in this annual report are forward-looking statements that are based on our beliefs and assumptions as well as information currently available to us. Such forward-looking statements may be identified by the use of the words anticipate, believe, estimate, expect, may, will, plan and similar expressions. Such statements reflect our current views with respect to future events and are subject to certain risks and uncertainties. While we believe such forward-looking statements are based on reasonable assumptions, should one or more of the underlying assumptions prove incorrect, or these risks or uncertainties materialize, our actual results may differ materially from those described herein. Please read the risks discussed in Item 3 Key Information under the caption Risk Factors and cautionary statements appearing elsewhere in this annual report in order to review conditions that we believe could cause actual results to differ materially from those contemplated by the forward-looking statements.

We undertake no obligation publicly to update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise. In light of these risks, uncertainties, and assumptions, the forward-looking events discussed in this annual report might not occur.

PART I

ITEM 1. IDENTITY OF DIRECTORS, SENIOR MANAGEMENT AND ADVISERS

Not applicable.

ITEM 2. OFFER STATISTICS AND EXPECTED TIMETABLE

Not applicable.

ITEM 3. KEY INFORMATION

A. Selected Financial Data

The following tables summarize certain selected consolidated financial data for the periods and as of the dates indicated. We derived the statement of operations financial data for the years ended December 31, 2004, 2005 and 2006 and the balance sheet data as at December 31, 2005 and 2006 from our consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this annual report. The selected consolidated statement of operations financial data for the years ended December 31, 2002 and 2003 and the balance sheet data as of December 31, 2002, 2003 and 2004 are derived from our audited financial statements not included in this annual report. Certain financial data for 2003 were reclassified to conform to the 2004 presentation, certain financial data for 2004 were reclassified to conform to the 2005 presentation and certain financial data for 2005 were reclassified to conform to the 2006 presentation. You should read the selected consolidated financial data together with our consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this annual report and with Item 5, Operating and Financial Review and Prospects. Our consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (U.S. GAAP).

Note Regarding the Reverse Stock Split and Listing of our Securities:

We implemented a 1-for-5 reverse stock split of our Common Shares on June 16, 2003 to meet the listing requirements of the NASDAQ National Market (now known as the NASDAQ Global Market) (NASDAQ). On January 15, 2003, NASDAQ informed us that our Common Shares would be delisted from NASDAQ due to our failure to maintain compliance with the \$1.00 minimum bid price requirement for continued listing on NASDAQ (the Minimum Bid Price Requirement). We requested and were granted a hearing before a NASDAQ Listing Qualifications Panel in order to present a definitive plan to regain compliance with the Minimum Bid Price Requirement, and thereby avoid the delisting of the Common Shares from NASDAQ.

On February 18, 2003, our Board of Directors approved a definitive plan to regain compliance with the Minimum Bid Price Requirement by implementing a 1-for-5 reverse stock split of the Common Shares. We presented this plan to implement a reverse stock split to the NASDAQ Listing Qualifications Panel at a hearing on February 27, 2003. On March 25, 2003, NASDAQ notified us that it approved of our plan to implement the reverse stock split and that our Common Shares would continue to be traded on NASDAQ provided that we regained compliance with the Minimum Bid Price Requirement by June 16, 2003 and maintained compliance for at least ten consecutive days thereafter.

On June 11, 2003, at a Special General Meeting, our shareholders approved the implementation of the reverse stock split and amendments to our Articles of Association that were required to effect the reverse stock split. As a result of the reverse stock split, our authorized capital of 48,300,000 became divided into 20 million Common Shares (instead of 100 million) and the par value of the Common Shares was changed to 2.30 (instead of 0.46). On June 16, 2003, we achieved compliance with the Minimum Bid Price Requirement and we have maintained such compliance through the date of this annual report.

Although we maintained compliance with the Minimum Bid Requirement, at the end of the second quarter of 2005, our shareholders' equity was below \$10,000,000 which is the required minimum shareholders' equity for continued listing on NASDAQ. As a result of a notice we received from NASDAQ, we applied to transfer the listing of our Common Shares from NASDAQ, and on September 28, 2005, our Common Shares began to trade on the NASDAQ Capital Market (formerly known as the NASDAQ SmallCap Market).

At the end of the first quarter of 2006, our shareholders' equity was \$2.2 million. On June 5, 2006, we received a letter from NASDAQ indicating that we failed to comply with the minimum stockholders' equity requirement for continued listing on the NASDAQ Capital Market. On June 27, 2006, we submitted to NASDAQ a plan to achieve and sustain compliance with the minimum stockholders' equity requirement for continued listing on the NASDAQ Capital Market. On August 17, 2006, we received a letter from NASDAQ indicating that we had re-gained compliance with the minimum stockholders' equity requirement for continued listing.

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On June 24, 2007, we received a letter from the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange (TASE) informing us that as of August 12, 2007, our Common Shares and warrants (Series 1) that are traded on the TASE, but not our debentures (Series A), will be included in a newly created list of Illiquid Securities . As a result, trades on the TASE of our Common Shares and warrants (Series 1) will only be executed twice a day, in the morning upon the commencement of trading, and at the end of day, at the end of trading. At this time we cannot be certain as to the effects, if any, that such listing change on the TASE will have on our Common Shares and warrants (Series 1), however, we do not believe such inclusion as an Illiquid Security on the TASE will have a material effect on our financial condition.

All historical share amounts and per share data in this annual report have been retroactively restated to reflect the reverse stock split.

On August 26, 2004, at the Annual General Meeting, our shareholders approved an increase in the number of authorized Common Shares to 30,000,000 and a change in the par value of all authorized shares to one Eurocent (0.01). As a result, the total nominal capital of the Company is 310,000, reflecting 30,000,000 Common Shares and 1,000,000 Preferred Shares.

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Selected Financial Data:	Year Ended December 31,				
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
	(In thousands, except per share data)				
Revenues:					
Products	\$ 42,008	\$ 32,580	\$ 26,781	\$ 13,295	\$ 10,423
Consulting and other services	22,820	19,738	21,023	26,109	33,888
Total revenues	64,828	52,318	47,804	39,404	44,311
Cost of revenues:					
Cost of products	21,561	16,628	15,274	8,809	6,302
Cost of consulting and other services	14,549	11,979	11,490	16,037	22,499
Impairment of capitalized software development costs	-	-	901	-	-
Total cost of revenues	36,110	28,607	27,665	24,846	28,801
Gross profit	28,718	23,711	20,139	14,558	15,510
Operating Expenses:					
Research and development, net	6,017	3,656	2,531	2,723	2,451
Selling, marketing, general and administrative	23,782	21,539	19,260	16,245	13,558
Restructuring Costs	481	-	-	1,113	758
Total operating expenses	30,280	25,195	21,791	20,081	16,767
Operating loss	1,562	1,484	1,652	5,523	1,257
Financial expenses, net	971	958	2,410	1,788	2,230
Other expenses (income), net	1,173	(244)	552	(12)	-
Loss before taxes on income	3,706	2,198	4,614	7,299	3,487
Taxes on income (benefit)	1,408	(19)	217	1,798	325
Minority interests in earnings of a subsidiary	39	8	11	2	13
Net loss	5,153	2,187	4,842	9,099	3,825
Settlement of redeemable shares in a subsidiary	-	-	299	-	-
Net loss to shareholders of Common Shares	\$ 5,153	\$ 2,187	\$ 5,141	\$ 9,099	\$ 3,825
Basic and diluted net loss per share	\$ 1.03	\$ 0.20	\$ 0.46	\$ 0.76	\$ 0.29
Weighted average number of shares used in computing basic and diluted loss per share	4,999	10,693	11,273	11,982	13,395

Balance Sheet Data:	At December 31,				
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 22,001	\$ 31,775	\$ 10,942	\$ 6,699	\$ 3,108
Working capital (deficit)	9,615	20,373	2,767	(10,636)	(12,616)
Total assets	65,152	76,723	68,734	51,866	45,619
Long-term debt and other liabilities	7,787	24,783	23,281	15,603	13,235
Capital stock	106,421	105,908	108,635	110,645	113,683
Total shareholders equity	15,895	13,929	12,080	3,632	3,929

B. Capitalization and Indebtedness

Not applicable.

C. Reasons for the Offer and Use of Proceeds

Not applicable.

D. Risk Factors

We operate globally in a dynamic and rapidly changing environment that involves numerous risks and uncertainties. The following section lists some, but not all, of those risks and uncertainties that may have a material adverse effect on our business, financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

Risks Relating to Our Business and Our Industry

Implementing our strategy of focusing on the market for software solutions in the insurance industry has taken longer than anticipated, and we may not succeed in gaining acceptance in that market.

Our goal is to rise to a position of global leadership in delivering strategic business software solutions to the insurance industry. Achieving this goal requires us, among other things, to design appropriate software solutions, maintain sufficient sales and marketing resources, recruit, train and hire sufficient professional services personnel and face intense competition. We have experienced delays in penetration of the insurance industry, and such delays have contributed to a decline in our results. We expect that additional time will be required to achieve our goal. Our future efforts to gain acceptance for our solutions may still not succeed which could have a material adverse affect on our results.

We have a history of losses, and we anticipate that our revenues for the short term will not significantly increase while our expenses may increase as a result of maintaining our research and development and marketing efforts and increased interest costs.

We incurred net losses of approximately \$9.1 million and \$3.8 million for the years ended December 31, 2005 and December 31, 2006, respectively. We cannot predict that our losses will continue to decrease, or if we may become profitable on a sustained basis. Due to the delay in the implementation of our strategy of offering solutions to the insurance industry and possible decline in orders from existing customers, we have no assurance that our revenues in the short to medium term will significantly increase, if at all. At the same time, expenses may increase in the foreseeable future as we maintain our research and development, sales and marketing activities. In addition, following our offering of approximately \$17.1 million principal amount of convertible debentures in December 2003, and an additional \$1.5 million of convertible debentures in March 2004, upon the exercise by non-affiliates of the Company of options that were offered together with the original convertible debentures in December 2003, we have the obligation to pay the debenture holders interest and to pay the principal amount when the debentures are due, which currently amounts to approximately \$14.5 million. Our research and development, marketing and sales efforts may prove more costly than we currently anticipate, and we may not succeed in the long term in increasing our revenues sufficiently to offset the expenses of those efforts and of paying back the principal and paying the interest on the debentures. If our revenues fail to increase at a greater rate than our expenses, we will not be able to achieve profitability.

Our working capital has declined significantly and despite our recent financing activities, our working capital may continue to decrease and we may need to raise capital again.

Our liquidity has been reduced due to the drop in our cash reserves available. At December 31, 2006, we had negative working capital of \$12.6 million. In the recent past, we have needed to raise capital in order to continue financing our business activities, to pay back the principal and the interest on the debentures and to continue meeting our other obligations. Despite our recent gross capital raise of \$20 million (excluding finders fees and out of pocket expenses), there is no assurance that our past trend of diminishing working capital will not continue. There is no assurance that we will be able to obtain additional financing, or if we do, that it will be on favorable terms. In addition, if we issue capital stock to investors, in order to raise cash, our existing shareholders will experience dilution.

As a result of an offering of convertible debentures, we have significant debt and the amount of the debt could hinder our activities and affect the flexibility needed for such activities.

In December 2003, we completed an offering of convertible debentures on the TASE. The offering resulted in gross proceeds to us of approximately \$17.1 million. The debentures were offered in units which included options to purchase additional debentures and with warrants to purchase our Common Shares. Options which were exercised by non-affiliates of the Company before their expiry date resulted in additional gross proceeds of approximately \$1.5 million to the Company in the first quarter of 2004. In December 2007, we must re-pay approximately \$4.6 million, approximately \$4.2 million for the second of the four annual re-payments of the principal of the debentures, and approximately \$0.4 million for the semi-annual interest payment. We have not created sufficient positive cash flow from operations to make such payment. In August 2006, a majority of the debenture holders approved changes to the amount and the timing of the first installment payment of the principal of the debentures, such that the payment of 50% of the first payment amount was deferred to December 5, 2009, and we were given the opportunity to either pay back the other 50% of the first payment amount, or to convert such amount into our Common Shares. On November 30, 2006, we announced our decision to pay the approximately \$2.4 million in cash, and on December 5, 2006, we made the payment. There can be no guarantee that the debenture holders will agree to any changes to the terms of the debentures in the future. In June 2007, we entered into a private placement transaction for an aggregate gross amount of \$20 million (excluding finders' fees and out of pocket expenses). Following the private placement transaction, in June 2007, we purchased an aggregate amount of NIS 15,000,000 nominal value of debentures, representing approximately \$3.5 million of the outstanding debentures. Pursuant to the terms of the prospectus governing the debentures, the amount repurchased by us was retired and removed from circulation. As a result, the total amount that we must pay in December 2007 was reduced to approximately \$4.6 million. We currently have enough funds to make the December 2007 payments. However, if we use those funds for other purposes in the future, we may not have enough funds to make the future principal and interest payments. We cannot be certain that our credit lines will be renewed in the future, and if they are, that they will be on favorable terms. If we are unable to obtain through other means the funds needed to make such payments, we could breach the terms of the debentures and of the Trust Deed which we entered into in connection with the offering. Even if we are able to make the payments required by the debentures, the amount of the debt could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and financial position. For example, the debt could restrict our ability to obtain additional financing, restrict our flexibility in planning or in reacting to changes in the business, place us in a position inferior to that of competitors with lower debts or make us more vulnerable if there is a downturn in our revenues or in the economy in general. The amount of the debt could require us to dedicate a material part of our cash flow to payment of interest and repayment of principal and in addition reducing our ability to use the cash for other purposes such as working capital.

The failure of our new solutions to achieve market acceptance or continued delays in our current or future efforts to develop software solutions could erode our competitive position.

The failure to successfully develop, enhance or modify our software solutions, or the failure to do so on a timely basis, could limit our revenue growth and competitive position. We may need to rapidly develop and introduce additional software and enhancements to our existing solutions to satisfy our current customers and maintain our competitive position in the marketplace. We may also need to modify our software so that it can operate with new or enhanced software that may be introduced by other software vendors. The failure to introduce new, enhanced or modified software on a timely basis could prevent our solutions from achieving market acceptance. We have experienced in the past, and anticipate experiencing in the future, delays in the timing of the introduction of new solutions and market acceptance of those solutions. To support our software development, enhancement or modification, we may find it necessary to license or acquire new technologies, which may not be available to us on acceptable terms, if at all.

If we fail to remain technologically competitive, we could lose customers or market share.

The market for our solutions is characterized by rapidly changing business conditions and customer requirements. The introduction of solutions embodying new technology and the emergence of new customer requirements can render existing technology obsolete and unmarketable. Our ability to anticipate changes in technology and customer requirements and to successfully develop and introduce new and enhanced solutions on a timely basis will be significant factors in our ability to grow and to remain competitive. Substantial expenditures are required for research and development and the introduction of new products. There can be no assurance that we will have sufficient resources to make such investments, or that these investments will bring the full advantages or any advantage as planned. We have in the past experienced delays introducing our technology and enhancements, and there can be no assurance that we will not encounter technical or other difficulties that could delay introduction of new technologies or enhancements in the future. There can be no assurance that we will be successful in developing and marketing enhancements that incorporate new technology on a timely basis, or that its new solutions will adequately address the changing needs of the marketplace. Our failure, for technological or other reasons, to timely develop and market products incorporating new technologies could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations, financial condition and cash flows.

The software solutions market we address is expected to evolve rapidly, and if we are not able to accurately predict and respond to market developments or customer needs, our competitive position will be impaired.

The market for the solutions we provide is expected to evolve rapidly. However, estimates of our market's expected growth are inherently uncertain and are subject to many risks and assumptions. Moreover, many of our customers operate in markets characterized by rapidly changing technologies and business plans. Rapid changes in the needs of these customers and changing technologies make it difficult for us to predict their demands. We are particularly susceptible to those changes since our software is used in a wide array of operating environments, which are constantly evolving. As a result, we may not be able to develop, on a timely basis or at all, solutions that meet our customers' needs or desires. In addition, various sectors of our market are served by competitors who may respond more effectively to market developments and customer needs. There can be no assurance that the market for our solutions will grow or that we will be able to respond to changes in the market, evolving customer needs or our competition. If the market for our solutions does not develop as we expect or if we fail to respond to market and competitive developments, our business prospects and competitive position might be impaired.

If existing customers do not make subsequent purchases from us or if our relationships with our largest customers are impaired, our revenue could be negatively affected.

Our existing customers are a key asset of Sapiens, and we depend on repeat product and service revenues from our base of customers. Specifically, revenues from sales to Menora Mivtachim Insurance Ltd. (Menora) and Synergy Insurance Services Holdings Limited (Synergy) constituted 16.6% and 9.5%, respectively, of our consolidated revenues in 2006. There can be no assurance that our existing customers will enter into new project contracts with Sapiens or that they will continue using our enabling technologies. If our revenue stream from existing customers were to decline significantly, it would have a material adverse impact on our operating results. Indeed, in the beginning of 2007, Synergy reduced the scope of the project that we are performing for them, which resulted in a reduction of our expected revenues through the end of 2007 from this customer by approximately \$2.0 million.

The relationships with three large customers of our U.S. subsidiary Texas Farm Bureau Insurance Companies, PZU and Occidental Fire & Casualty; three large customers of our subsidiary in the United Kingdom Synergy Insurance Services Holdings Limited, EDS Credit Services and Liverpool Victoria; and a large customer of our subsidiary in Israel Menora, are the sources of a large portion of the revenues of each of those three subsidiaries. During 2006, revenues from sales to the American customers specified above constituted 56.4% of the total revenues of the U.S. subsidiary (13% of our consolidated revenues); revenues from sales to the British customers specified above constituted 60.6% of the total revenues of the U.K. subsidiary (19% of our consolidated revenues); and revenues from sales to the Israeli customer specified above constituted 60.8% of the total revenues of the Israeli subsidiary (16.6% of our consolidated revenues). Our sales to Liverpool Victoria, EDS Credit Services and Occidental Fire & Casualty have declined in recent years, which negatively impacted our revenue stream. If we experience further reductions in sales to these customers, our revenue stream will be further negatively affected.

We compete against companies with significantly greater resources than our own.

The market for software solutions and related services, and for business solutions for the insurance industry, in particular, is highly competitive. Our principal competitors generally have significantly greater resources than we do. Our customers or potential customers could prefer suppliers that are larger than us and that have not experienced losses such as ours. There is no guarantee that our customers, present and future, will be confident in our financial stability going forward. Price reductions or declines in demand for our solutions and services, whether as a result of competition, technological change, changes in the level of application development, reengineering or maintenance performed internally by our customers or potential customers would have a material adverse effect on our results of operations, financial position and cash flows.

Our business involves long-term, large projects, some of which are fixed-price projects that involve uncertainties, such as estimated project costs and profit margins.

Our business is characterized by relatively large projects or engagements that can have a significant impact on our total revenue and cost of revenue from quarter to quarter. A high percentage of our expenses, particularly employee compensation, is relatively fixed. Therefore, a variation in the timing of the initiation, progress or completion of projects or engagements, especially at or near the end of any quarter, can cause significant variations in operating results from quarter to quarter.

Some of our solutions are sold as fixed-price projects with delivery requirements spanning more than one year. If our actual cost-to-completion of these projects differs significantly from the estimated costs, there could be a material adverse effect on our results of operations and financial position. Similarly, delays in executing client contracts may affect our revenue and cause our operating results to vary widely. Some of our solutions may be priced in excess of \$1.0 million and are delivered over periods of time ranging from several months to a few years. Payment terms are generally based on periodic payments or on the achievement of milestones. Any delays in payment or in the achievement of milestones may have a material adverse impact on our results of operations, financial position or cash flows. The sales cycle for our solutions is long and variable, typically ranging between nine months to eighteen months from initial contact with the potential client to the signing of a contract. Occasionally, sales require substantially more time. This variability may adversely affect our operating results in any particular quarter.

Our business involves business-critical solutions which expose us to potential liability claims.

Our products focus on organizations' business-critical applications including those related to core business solutions for the insurance industry and we provide re-engineering and re-development services for customers' specialized needs. Since our customers rely on our software to operate, monitor and improve the performance of their critical software applications, they are sensitive to potential disruptions that may be caused by the use of, or any defects in, our software. As a result, we may be subject to claims for damages related to software errors in the future. Liability claims could require us to spend significant time and money in litigation or to pay significant damages. Regardless of whether we prevail, diversion of key employees' time and attention from the business, incurrence of substantial expenses and potential damage to our reputation might result. While the terms of our sales contracts typically limit our exposure to potential liability claims, and we carry errors and omissions insurance against such claims, there can be no assurance that such insurance will continue to be available on acceptable terms, if at all, or that such insurance will provide us with adequate protection against any such claims. A significant liability claim against us could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and financial position.

Defects in our technology would harm our business and divert resources.

The quality of our products, enhancements and new versions is critical to our success. Since our software solutions are complex, they may contain errors that can be detected at any point in their life cycle. Any errors or defects in our technology could result in:

delayed or lost revenue;

failure to attract new customers or achieve market acceptance;

claims against us;

diversion of development resources;

increased service, warranty and insurance costs; and

negative publicity resulting in damage to our reputation.

While we continually test our products for errors and work with customers to identify and correct them, errors in our technology may be found in the future. Testing for errors is complicated because it is difficult to simulate the breadth of operating systems, user applications and computing environments that our customers use and because our software is becoming increasingly complex itself. The costs we may incur in addressing technology errors could be substantial and could impair our results of operations.

Although we protect our intellectual property rights vigorously, there can be no assurance that these measures will be successful.

In accordance with industry practice, we rely on a combination of contractual provisions and intellectual property law to protect our proprietary technology. We believe that due to the dynamic nature of the computer and software industries, copyright protection is less significant than factors such as the knowledge and experience of our management and personnel, the frequency of product enhancements and the timeliness and quality of our support services. We seek to protect the source code of our products as trade secret information and as an unpublished copyright work. We also rely on security and copy protection features in our proprietary software. We distribute our products under software license agreements that grant customers a personal, non-transferable license to use our products and contain terms and conditions prohibiting the unauthorized reproduction or transfer of our products. In addition, we attempt to protect trade secrets and other proprietary information through non-disclosure agreements with employees, consultants and distributors. Although we intend to protect our rights vigorously, there can be no assurance that these measures will be successful. Our failure to protect our rights, and the improper use of our products by others without licensing them from us, could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and financial condition.

Our Sapiens eMerge solution is proprietary to us and if we need to hire programmers, maintenance and professional services providers, we would incur training costs and delays due to training.

Our Sapiens eMerge solution was designed by us and its use requires special knowledge and training. If our current employees leave the Company or if a new project is undertaken by the Company and we need to hire new programmers or people to provide maintenance and professional services to our customers, we would have to train the new employees and consultants in Sapiens eMerge. As a result, we would incur training costs and would have to delay implementation of projects and services until such individuals were adequately trained. In addition, once these individuals are initially trained, they would still be inexperienced with Sapiens eMerge and would take additional time to develop efficiency and proficiency with Sapiens eMerge. As a result of these costs and delays, there could be a negative impact on our results of operations, our financial condition, our cash flows and our relationships with our customers.

Some of our potential customers are reluctant to purchase proprietary solutions.

Some customers of information technology solutions are reluctant to purchase solutions that are not off-the-shelf or widely used by a broad customer base. Since our Sapiens eMerge solution and our Sapiens INSIGHT suite of solutions are proprietary to us and require special knowledge and training, we have faced reluctance by potential customers to purchase our proprietary solutions. Such reluctance could have a negative impact on our results of operations and our financial condition.

As part of our business strategy, we may make acquisitions that could disrupt our business and harm our results of operations and financial condition.

As part of our growth strategy, we may consider acquiring complementary technologies, products and businesses. If we use capital stock in connection with such acquisitions, our existing shareholders may experience dilution. If we use cash or debt financing, our financial liquidity will be reduced, the holders of our debt would have claims on our assets ahead of holders of our Common Shares and our business operations may be restricted by the terms of any debt. An acquisition may involve nonrecurring charges or amortization of significant amounts of intangible assets, which would adversely affect our ability to achieve and maintain profitability. Attempted acquisitions may divert management, operational and financial resources from the conduct of our core business, and we may not complete any attempted acquisition.

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

Our loan and credit line agreements contain a number of conditions and limitations on the ways in which we can operate our business, including limitations on our ability to raise debt, sell or acquire assets and pay dividends. Our loan and credit line agreements also contain various covenants which require us to maintain certain financial performance milestones related to shareholders' equity and operating results. These limitations and covenants may force us to pursue less than optimal business strategies or forego business arrangements which could have been financially advantageous to us or our shareholders. There can be no assurance that we will fulfill these covenants or, if we do not fulfill one or more of these covenants, that we will receive from our lender banks waivers of the necessity of fulfilling such covenants.

Our failure to comply with the covenants and restrictions contained in our loan and credit line agreements could lead to a default under the terms of these agreements. If a default occurs and we are unable to renegotiate the terms of the debt, the lenders could declare all amounts borrowed and all amounts due to them under the agreements due and payable. If we are unable to repay the debt, the lenders could foreclose on our assets that are subject to liens and sell our assets to satisfy the debt. As part of our loan agreements, the assets of our subsidiary in the United States are subject to a security interest and the assets of our subsidiaries in Israel and the United Kingdom are subject to a floating lien. Foreclosure on these assets could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and financial condition.

Our liquidity may be negatively affected due to outstanding obligations to investors in the discontinued operations of a subsidiary.

In April 2000, F.I.D. Holdings Ltd. ("FID") and Israel Discount Bank Ltd. (the "Investors") invested \$15 million in eZoneXchange.com, Inc. ("eZone"), a subsidiary of the Company. The private placement to the Investors was accompanied by a Put/Call Agreement, according to which the Investors were granted the right to require us to repurchase their shares in the subsidiary beginning May 2004, in exchange for both cash and our Common Shares. In March 2004, we entered into a new agreement with the Investors which replaced the Put/Call Agreement and which restructured the remaining portion of the put option. Among other things, we agreed to pay the Investors in two annual installments a total of \$8.6 million plus interest at 7.5% a year by May 1, 2005. In May 2005, we entered into an agreement regarding the payment of the \$4.0 million due May 1, 2005. We paid \$2.0 million at the beginning of May 2005 and agreed to pay \$1.0 million on April 1, 2006 and \$1.0 million on August 1, 2006. In August 2006, we entered into an agreement with the Investors whereby the Investors converted the \$1.0 million payment that was due on April 1, 2006 into 781,250 Common Shares and the \$1.0 million payment that was due on August 1, 2006 was delayed to August 1, 2007. The Investors may, at their sole discretion, convert all or any portion of the \$1.0 million payment now payable on August 1, 2007 into our Common Shares, at a conversion price per each share of \$3.20. Payment of the final \$1.0 million may affect our liquidity by reducing the cash reserves needed for financing our business activities or for meeting our other obligations.

Our future results could be adversely affected by an impairment of the value of certain intangible assets.

The assets listed in our consolidated balance sheet include, among other things, goodwill valued at approximately \$8.6 million, capitalized software development costs valued at approximately \$13.5 million, long-term deferred income taxes valued at approximately \$2.7 million, short-term deferred income taxes valued at approximately \$907,000 and purchased technologies valued at \$823,000. The applicable accounting standards require that (a) goodwill be tested for impairment at least annually, and written down when impaired; (b) capitalized software costs be assessed for recoverability on a regular basis, to determine whether the amortization of the asset over its remaining life can be recovered through undiscounted future operating cash flows from the specific software product sold, in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standard No. 86 (Accounting for the Costs of Computer Software to be Sold, Leased or Otherwise Marketed); (c) certain identifiable intangible assets such as deferred taxes be reviewed for impairment in certain circumstances; and (d) purchased technologies be assessed for recoverability on a regular basis, to determine whether the amortization of the asset over its remaining life can be recovered through undiscounted future operating cash flows from such asset. If our goodwill, capitalized software development costs, deferred tax assets, or purchased technologies were deemed to be impaired in whole or in part due to the Company not achieving its goals, we could be required to reduce or write off such assets, thus having to recognize additional expense in our statements of operations and to reduce our shareholders' equity.

Our quarterly results may be impacted by multiple short-term factors.

Our revenue and operating results could vary widely from quarter to quarter as a result of several different factors, such as the budgeting and purchasing practices of our customers, the length of the customer product evaluation process, the timing of our customers' system conversions, the timing and cost of new product introductions and product enhancements, and the timing of any acquisitions and associated costs. Employee hiring and the rate of utilization of such employees may also affect our revenues and results of operations.

Our international operations involve inherent risks, such as foreign currency fluctuations and compliance with various regulatory and tax regimes.

Most of our revenues are derived from international operations that are conducted in local currencies as well as dollars. Changes in the value of such local currencies or the dollar relative to such local currencies may affect our financial position and results of operations. Gains and losses on translations to dollars of assets and liabilities may contribute to fluctuations in our financial position and results of operations. In certain locations, we engage in currency-hedging transactions intended to reduce the effect of fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates on our financial position and results of operations. However, there can be no assurance that any such hedging transaction, if entered into, will materially reduce the effect of fluctuation in foreign currency exchange rates on such results. In addition, if for any reason exchange or price controls or other restrictions on the conversion of foreign currencies were imposed, our financial position and results of operations could be adversely affected.

Other potential risks that may impact our international business activities include longer accounts receivable payment cycles, the burdens of complying with a wide variety of foreign laws and changes in regulatory requirements, although such factors have not had a material adverse effect on our financial position or results of operations to date.

Formula Systems (1985) Ltd. and its parent company Emblaze Ltd., may exercise control and influence corporate actions that are potentially in conflict with our other public shareholders.

Formula Systems (1985) Ltd. (Formula), whose ADRs trade on NASDAQ and whose shares trade on the TASE, directly owned (as of June 27, 2007) 11,088,594, or approximately 53%, of our currently outstanding Common Shares.

In November 2006, Emblaze Ltd. (Emblaze), whose ordinary shares are traded on the London Stock Exchange (under the trading symbol: BLZ.L), purchased the controlling interest of Formula, and as a result, control of us. As of June 27, 2007, Emblaze owned 50.1% of the outstanding share capital of Formula and, therefore, has an indirect controlling influence over us.

Emblaze, through Formula, is and may continue to be in a position to exercise control over most matters requiring shareholder approval. Formula may use its share ownership or representation on our Board of Directors to substantially influence corporate actions that conflict with the interests of our other public shareholders including, without limitation, changing the size and composition of the Board of Directors and committees of our Board of Directors, causing the issuance of further securities, amending our governing documents or otherwise controlling the outcome of shareholder votes. Further, actions by Formula with respect to the disposition of the Common Shares it beneficially owns, or the perception that such actions may occur, may adversely affect the trading price of our Common Shares.

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Eli Reifman and Guy Bernstein, both of Emblaze, and Gad Goldstein and Naamit Salomon, both of Formula, are members of our Board of Directors. As of January 1, 2007, Eli Reifman was elected as Chairman of our Board of Directors.

We may be classified as a passive foreign investment company and, as a result, our U.S. shareholders may suffer adverse tax consequences.

Generally, if for any taxable year, after applying certain look-through rules, 75% or more of our gross income is passive income, or at least 50% of the value of our assets are held for the production of, or produce, passive income, we may be characterized as a passive foreign investment company, or PFIC, for U.S. federal income tax purposes. This characterization could result in adverse U.S. tax consequences to our shareholders who are U.S. taxpayers, including gain realized on the sale of our Common Shares being treated as ordinary income rather than capital gain income and could result in punitive interest charges being applied to such sales proceeds. Rules similar to those applicable to distributions apply to amounts treated as excess distributions.

We believe we were not a PFIC in 2006. We currently expect that we will not be a PFIC in 2007. However, PFIC status is determined as of the end of the taxable year and is dependent on a number of factors. Therefore, there can be no assurance that we will not become a PFIC for the year ending December 31, 2007 or in a future year. U.S. shareholders should consult with their own U.S. tax advisors with respect to the U.S. tax consequences of investing in our Common Shares. For a discussion of how we might be characterized as a PFIC and related tax consequences, please see Item 10.E, Additional Information Taxation - U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations - Tax Consequences if We Are a Passive Foreign Investment Company.

Risks Relating to Conducting Business in Israel

Conducting business in Israel entails certain inherent risks that could harm our business.

Our corporate headquarters and research and development facilities are located in the State of Israel. Political, economic and military conditions in Israel directly affect our operations. We could be adversely affected by any major hostilities involving Israel, the interruption or curtailment of trade between Israel and its trading partners or a significant downturn in the economic or financial condition of Israel. In addition, several countries still restrict business with Israel and with companies doing business in Israel. We do not believe that the political and security situation has had any material impact on our business to date; however, we can give no assurance that security and political conditions will have no such effect in the future.

Since September 2000, there has been a marked increase in violence, civil unrest and hostility, including armed clashes, between the State of Israel and the Palestinians, and acts of terror have been committed inside Israel and against Israeli targets in the West Bank and Gaza. These developments have adversely affected the regional peace process, placed the Israeli economy under significant stress, and have negatively influenced Israel's relationship with several Arab countries. The establishment in 2006 of a government in the Palestinian Authority by representatives of the Hamas militant group resulted in an escalation in violence among Israel, the Palestinian Authority and other groups and has created additional unrest and uncertainty in the region. Further, during the summer of 2006, Israel was engaged in a war with Hezbollah, a Lebanese Islamist Shiite militia group, which involved rockets being fired from Lebanon up to 50 miles into Israel and disrupted most day-to-day civilian activity in northern Israel. Any future armed conflict, political instability or violence in the region, including acts of terrorism, may have a negative effect on our business condition, harm our results of operations and adversely affect our share price.

Some of our executive officers and employees in Israel are obligated to perform military reserve duty, currently consisting of approximately 30 days of service annually. Additionally, they are subject to being called to active duty at any time upon the outbreak of hostilities. While we have operated effectively under these requirements since the establishment of Sapiens, no assessment can be made as to the full impact of such requirements on our business or work force and no prediction can be made as to the effect on us of any expansion of such obligations.

We intend to rely upon tax benefits from the State of Israel, benefits that in certain circumstances may not be available to us as anticipated.

Our subsidiary, Sapiens Technologies (1982) Ltd. (Sapiens Technologies), which is incorporated in Israel, was granted Approved Enterprise status by the Investment Center of the Israeli government for six investment programs in 1984, 1991, 1993, 1995, 1998 and 2000 under the Law for Encouragement of Capital Investments, 1959. We are eligible for certain tax benefits based on this status. In order to receive these tax benefits, Sapiens Technologies must comply with two material conditions: (a) it must invest a certain amount in property and equipment, and (b) it must finance a certain portion of these investments out of equity capital. We believe that Sapiens Technologies has complied with these conditions. If the Investment Center determines that we failed to comply with the conditions summarized above, these past benefits may be canceled, reduced or rendered unavailable to us, which could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and financial condition. On April 1, 2005, an amendment to the Law for Encouragement of Capital Investments, 1959, came into force. See Note 13 of our consolidated financial statements for a description of the amendment to the Law for Encouragement of Capital Investments, 1959 and its possible effects on our results of operations and financial condition.

Risks Related to the Market for our Common Shares

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

Our Common Shares are traded on the NASDAQ Capital Market and the TASE. Trading in our Common Shares on these markets will be made in different currencies (US dollars on the NASDAQ Capital Market and NIS on the TASE), and at different times (resulting from different time zones, different trading days and different public holidays in the U.S. and Israel). The trading prices of our Common Shares on these two markets may differ due to these and other factors. Any decrease in the trading price of our Common Shares on one of these markets could cause a decrease in the trading price of our Common Shares on the other market.

There is very little trading volume of our Common Shares, which causes the stock price to be volatile and which may lead to losses by investors.

There is very little trading volume of our Common Shares, both on the NASDAQ Capital Market and the TASE. As a result, our Common Shares have experienced significant market price volatility in the past and may experience significant market price and volume fluctuations in the future, in response to factors such as announcements of developments related to our business, announcements by competitors, quarterly fluctuations in our financial results and general conditions in the industry in which we compete.

On June 24, 2007, we received a letter from the TASE informing us that as of August 12, 2007, our Common Shares and warrants (Series 1) that are traded on the TASE, but not our debentures (Series A), will be included in a newly created list of Illiquid Securities . As a result, trades on the TASE of our Common Shares and warrants (Series 1) will only be executed twice a day, in the morning upon the commencement of trading, and at the end of day, at the end of trading. At this time we cannot be certain as to the effects, if any, that such listing change on the TASE will have on our Common Shares and warrants (Series 1), however, we do not believe such inclusion as an Illiquid Security on the TASE will have a material effect on our financial condition.

ITEM 4. INFORMATION ON THE COMPANY

A. History and Development of the Company

Corporate Details

Our legal and commercial name is Sapiens International Corporation N.V., and we were incorporated and registered in the Netherlands Antilles on April 6, 1990. We are a public limited liability company and operate under the provisions of the Netherlands Antilles Commercial Code. Our registered office is located at Landhuis Joonchi, Kaya Richard J. Beaujon z/n, Curaçao, Netherlands Antilles and our telephone number in Curaçao is + 5999-736-6277. United International Trust N.V. is the Company's agent in Curaçao and serves as a member of our Board of Directors. Our World Wide Web address is www.sapiens.com. The information contained on the web site is not a part of this annual report.

Important Business Developments since January 1, 2006

In May 2005, we entered into an agreement with F.I.D. Holdings Ltd. and Israel Discount Bank Ltd., the investors in eZone (the Investors), regarding the payment of the remaining \$4.0 million due to the Investors, pursuant to the March 2004 agreement between us and the Investors. We agreed to pay \$2.0 million on May 2, 2005, \$1.0 million by April 1, 2006 and \$1.0 million by August 1, 2006. In addition, the interest to be paid on the outstanding principal amount was changed to London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR) plus 2.5%. The first installment of \$2.0 million was paid as required at the beginning of May 2005. In August 2006, we entered into an agreement with the Investors whereby the Investors converted the \$1.0 million payment that was due on April 1, 2006 into 781,250 Common Shares and the \$1.0 million payment that was due on August 1, 2006 was delayed to August 1, 2007. The Investors may, at their sole discretion, convert all or any portion of the \$1.0 million payment now payable on August 1, 2007 into our Common Shares, at a conversion price per each share of \$3.20.

(For further details about the transaction with the Investors, see Item 10, Additional Information - Material Contracts - Agreements with FID and Israel Discount Bank Ltd.)

In August 2006 we convened a general meeting of the debenture holders, where a special resolution was adopted concerning the amount and the timing of the first installment payment of the principal of the debentures. A majority of the debenture holders approved that (a) 50% of the first payment amount, approximately \$2.4 million, will be deferred to December 5, 2009 (the last date of payment of the principal on the debentures), and (b) with respect to the other 50% of the first payment amount, the Company could choose from the following alternatives, in its sole discretion: (1) to convert such amount on December 5, 2006 into our Common Shares, at a conversion price per share of \$1.28, which reflects the average closing price for the 10 day period prior to July 17, 2006, or (2) to pay the approximately \$2.4 million amount to the debenture holders, in cash. On December 5, 2006, we made the payment in cash.

In December 2006, we entered into loan agreement with Bank Leumi Le-Israel whereby we borrowed an aggregate amount of approximately \$2.5 million. The proceeds of the loan enabled us to make the December 2006 principal and interest payment on the debentures. The loan was secured by a pledged deposit of Formula. The loan bears an annual interest rate equal to the prime rate of interest in Israel plus 0.5% (for a total of 6.5%) and the principal and interest are due on August 30, 2007.

(For further details about the loan from Bank Leumi, see Item 5, Operating and Financial Review and Prospects - Liquidity and Capital Resources - Credit Lines.)

On June 27, 2006, we entered into agreements for a new revolving credit line facility for borrowings of up to \$9.2 million, until June 30, 2007. We are currently negotiating the extension of the credit line facility for another year. We cannot be certain that an agreement will be signed, though we expect that an agreement will be signed that extends the current credit line, on substantially similar terms, for an additional year.

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(For further details about the credit lines, see Item 5, Operating and Financial Review and Prospects - Liquidity and Capital Resources - Credit Lines.)

In August 2006, we entered into a share issuance agreement with Formula whereby Formula invested \$2.0 million in the Company, and we issued 1,562,500 Common Shares to Formula, at a purchase price per share of \$1.28, which was the average closing price for the 10 day period prior to July 17, 2006, and which was the same as the conversion price approved by the debentures holders at the August 2006 meeting.

(For further details about the Formula investment, see Item 10, Additional Information - Material Contracts- Agreements with Formula.)

In June 2007, we entered into a private placement investment transaction with several institutional investors, private investors and Formula for an aggregate gross investment amount of \$20 million (excluding finders' fees and out of pocket expenses). As of June 27, 2007, we have held closings for \$17.5 million of the investment, \$5 million of which was by Formula. We issued to the investors an aggregate of 5,833,333 Common Shares (of which 1,666,667 Common Shares were issued to Formula), at a price per share of \$3.00 which reflected a premium of approximately 25% above the trading price of our Common Shares (as of the date our Board of Directors approved the investment). The closing for the remaining \$2.5 million, for an aggregate of 833,333 Common Shares, is expected by June 30, 2007. The investors were all non-US persons, and the Common Shares were issued to the investors pursuant to Regulation S. As a result, the issuance of the Common Shares to the investors was exempt from registration under the Securities Act.

In June 2007, we purchased an aggregate amount of NIS 15,000,000 nominal value, representing approximately \$3.5 million of the outstanding debentures. Pursuant to the terms of the prospectus governing the debentures, the amount repurchased by us was retired and removed from circulation. As a result, the total amount that we must pay in December 2007 was reduced to approximately \$4.6 million, approximately \$4.2 million for the second of the four annual re-payments of the principal of the debentures, and approximately \$0.4 million for the semi-annual interest payment.

Capital Expenditures and Divestitures since January 1, 2004

Our principal capital expenditures during the last three years related mainly to the purchase of computer equipment and software for use by our subsidiaries. These capital expenditures totaled \$442,000 in 2004, \$366,000 in 2005 and \$276,000 in 2006.

B. Business Overview

We are a global provider of information technology (IT) solutions that modernize business processes to enable insurance and other leading companies to quickly adapt to change. Our solutions, sold as customizable software modules, align IT with business demands for speed, flexibility and efficiency. Our solutions are supplemented by our technology, methodology and consulting services, which address the complex issues related to the life-cycle of enterprise business applications. Our solutions include scalable insurance applications we have developed for leading organizations such as AXA, Norwich Union, Liverpool Victoria, IAT Group, ING, OneBeacon, Principal Financial Group, the Surplus Line Association of California, Allianz Group, Texas Farm Bureau Insurance Companies, Menora Mivtachim Insurance, PZU, Santam and Synergy Insurance. Our service offerings include a standard consulting offering that helps customers make better use of IT in order to achieve its business objectives.

Our core technology, Sapiens eMerge , is a rules-based application development suite which enables rapid solution development for complex mission-critical enterprises to deliver new functionality, achieve legacy modernization and enterprise application integration. We believe that our understanding of the insurance marketplace and broad experience in mainframe-based legacy systems, backed by the high return on investment made possible by Sapiens eMerge , help our customers gain a competitive edge in the rapidly changing business world while maximizing the value of their investments in existing IT systems.

Our primary goal is to rise to a position of global leadership in delivering strategic business software solutions to the insurance industry, selling Sapiens INSIGHT , our suite of modular business software solutions. Our mission is to drive customer profitability in the global insurance industry through thought leadership and the proven delivery methodology of our innovative solutions. We plan to achieve this objective by combining our insurance expertise and extensive experience in implementing feature-rich, robust, high volume solutions in order to deliver to our clients customizable software products for life insurance, pensions and annuities, general insurance, reinsurance and specialized underwriting. The primary building block of our Sapiens INSIGHT solution remains Sapiens eMerge , our business rules engine that has evolved and matured over the course of thousands of man-years of research and development efforts. Sapiens eMerge , which serves over 100 of our clients worldwide, reduces the cost of business software development and maintenance.

We market our solutions globally through our direct sales force and through marketing alliances with global IT providers, such as IBM Corporation and Electronic Data Systems Corporation. We have cooperated with IBM Corporation for over 10 years at what IBM refers to as a Premier Business Partner level. Currently, we work with IBM on solutions, joint development, testing, validation and marketing. Through this and other business alliances, we have developed extensive knowledge in mainframe and mid-range systems, including CICS, DB2, MQ and the WebSphere e-business platform. We are also a member of IBM 's Insurance Application Architecture (IAA) group and the ISV Advantage Program for the Small and Medium Business insurance market segment. These alliances enable us to reach a broader base of customers while complementing our partners offerings.

Industry Background

The global insurance industry is at a crossroads; facing increased underwriting risks, a highly competitive landscape, new regulations, complicated sales channels and demanding customers.

The insurance industry is struggling to meet heightened needs of intermediaries and customers that have grown to expect information and answers immediately on request. Increased competition, demographic trends, legislative and regulatory requirements and escalating operational costs add to the complex challenges insurance organizations face today.

While insurance companies current systems may not be appropriate for current challenges and may be outdated, they are still an important part of an organization because of the vast amounts of information they contain. Replacing them could cause a significant loss of business productivity.

Businesses try to address these challenges in a variety of ways. Certain companies choose to dedicate significant in-house IT resources to address these issues. In many cases, however, organizations lack the requisite internal resources and know-how. As a result, many of these organizations rely on the expertise of external IT service providers.

Our Business Solutions for the Insurance Industry

Our management has focused the Company 's resources on delivering solutions to help the insurance industry become more agile in the face of the new and rapidly changing business environment described above, while simultaneously reducing IT costs.

By creating cross-functional teams and working with leading insurance companies, we have formulated Sapiens INSIGHT , a suite of modular business software solutions that make use of existing assets to quickly and cost-effectively modernize business processes that are the key to survival in the current, challenging insurance landscape. Our Sapiens INSIGHT insurance solutions suite is already helping enterprises adapt to the marketplace 's time and cost pressures.

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We collaborate with our customers to tailor the Sapiens INSIGHT solutions to achieve the unique operational performance goals of each organization. In addition, we have executed independent projects for the insurance market, providing enhanced information access and visibility to empower the sales, agent and broker community, thus accelerating transaction processing for improved customer service and business efficiency. Our insurance solutions, which include the Sapiens INSIGHT family, are based on Sapiens eMerge, our rules-based rapid application development (RAD) suite, which enables rapid solution development and maintenance. The Sapiens INSIGHT modules therefore allow the codifying of carriers' implicit business rules into explicit, executable technical rules. The transition to a rules-based system allows for rapid interactive development by technical and business personnel, allowing business users to make changes using everyday language rules rather than application code. Our insurance solutions are compatible with a variety of platforms including IBM System z, IBM System i and HP UNIX at the host-side and Intel-based Web servers. They are also compatible with open architecture standards such as .NET, Java EE, XML, Web Services and application server platforms such as IBM's WebSphere.

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

*** Sapiens INSIGHT for Property & Casualty**

INSIGHT for Property & Casualty (formerly known as Policy INSIGHT) is a fully functional, general insurance policy administration solution that makes it easier for brokers and agents to do business with carriers. By automating the process, this web-enabled solution reduces the cost of doing business and optimizes risk selection through the use of rules based underwriting. Sapiens INSIGHT for Property & Casualty is designed to improve internal efficiencies and simplify and accelerate the cycle of new business, and property and casualty policy processing and administration, by automating policy lifecycle processes and by allowing business analysts to quickly respond to changing rate and regulation issues. The solution also provides functionality supporting the rapid development and launch of new products to keep pace with competitive pressures and market opportunities. Sapiens INSIGHT for Property & Casualty is available as a complete package, or in individual modules. Some of the individual modules are: Policy Administration, Billing, Claims, Commissions and Reinsurance.

*** Sapiens INSIGHT for Life & Pensions (INSIGHT for Life & Health)**

Sapiens INSIGHT for Life & Pensions, known in the United States as Sapiens INSIGHT for Life & Health, is a powerful and comprehensive framework-based life and pensions solution that serves companies administering life insurance, pension funds, health insurance and saving plans.

Sapiens INSIGHT for Life & Pensions is dynamic, highly customizable and can be easily accommodated to administer changes in processes. It is fully web-enabled, prepared to utilize the advantages of the Internet and intranets.

Sapiens INSIGHT for Life & Pensions consists of the following independent modules that can be implemented together or only individually:

Processes Management - An efficient processes management module, very easy to build and maintain

Products Management - Set of tools that enables minimum time-to-market

Dossier Administration

Surrender Value and Paid-Up policies processes

Billing and Collection

Funds Revaluation

Investment Gateway

*** Sapiens INSIGHT for Underwriting**

Sapiens INSIGHT for Underwriting (formerly MediRisk INSIGHT) is an underwriting solution for life, health and disability insurance. It reduces a customer's costs by automating a larger portion of the process of evaluating the risks of new business and by streamlining the procedures for handling new business. By using this solution, an insurance company can make underwriting assessments on new cases earlier in the business cycle and achieve greater consistency in its decision-making. We market Sapiens INSIGHT for Underwriting on the basis of 17 licensing and distribution agreements with MediRisk Solutions Ltd. which developed and holds the intellectual property rights to the solution.

*** Sapiens INSIGHT for Reinsurance**

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

*** Sapiens INSIGHT for Claims**

Sapiens INSIGHT for Claims is a solution that effectively manages and streamlines the information flow of claim handling across an insurance provider's entire organization. The claims handled include disability and maturity claims (annuities, pensions), death claims and health claims. This solution uses highly accessible business rules and messaging standards and allows the use of a company's existing information assets. Thus, the solution improves operational efficiency and enables better and more versatile customer service capabilities, with the goal of providing faster return on investment by reducing the total claims payout.

*** Sapiens INSIGHT for Closed Books**

Sapiens INSIGHT for Closed Books, also known as LifeLite, is a solution for life insurance companies and pension funds seeking ways to reduce the cost of maintaining long-term closed books of business, that is, lines of business that are no longer current. We provide customizable solutions that enable companies to efficiently and more effectively administer policies and claims relating to closed books. Lower ongoing cost of ownership is achieved by replacing old systems (which reflect out-dated business models and working practices with long processing cycles and limited on-line functionality) with modern technology and a Web browser user interface. In September 2004, we purchased the technologies underlying the Sapiens INSIGHT for Closed Books solution from Liverpool Victoria Friendly Society Limited.

Our Core Technology- Sapiens eMerge

Our solutions are built on Sapiens eMerge. Sapiens eMerge is a data-driven, rules-based, enterprise-scale transaction engine that facilitates business process integrity, application scalability and high performance. Its foundation is a rules-based development tool and repository that imposes easily-coded business rules, lending unconventional speed, visibility, agility and cost-effectiveness to the business software lifecycle. The use of Sapiens eMerge reduces the complexity of programming so that new applications and modifications of existing ones can be produced in a much shorter time frame than through conventional programming.

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

Sapiens eMerge is based on a multi-level architecture and operates in multi-platform environments, encompassing many hardware vendors, operating system environments and databases. Host-side platforms supported include IBM's System z (zSeries), System i (iSeries), HP-UNIX and Linux. Sapiens eMerge supports databases such as DB2, VSAM, IMS, DB2/400 and Oracle. Since Sapiens eMerge exemplifies open systems and cross-platform capabilities, solutions developed with it can be seamlessly migrated from platform to platform and from database to database.

Development, deployment, integration and administration of applications are all accomplished through the technology components of Sapiens eMerge, providing customers with flexible, scalable and feature-rich systems.

Services

Outsourcing of Application Maintenance. Our outsourcing services developed from our strong, long-term relationships with our customers. We are currently servicing multi-year outsourcing contracts with blue-chip customers involving mission-critical systems. The outsourcing projects are performed either on or off the customers' premises.

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

Key Benefits of our Technology to our Customers

Fast Time to Market and High Return on Investment. Our combination of a Rapid Application Development (RAD) methodology, rules-based development tools and experienced consultants has resulted in significant productivity increases at customer sites. Declarative development with business rules replaces traditional programming methods, addressing the full application life cycle, meaning that no programming code development is required. Sapiens eMerge also employs a positive inference engine that streamlines application development by requiring only the definition of standard situations, while automatically generating the logic required to handle the non-standard ones. This represents a reduction in logic specification and application maintenance and greatly enhances the quality of the delivered application compared to conventional development environments where most bugs arise in the non-standard logic.

Strong Technical Competence. Our solutions enable organizations to capitalize on their existing large-scale applications and data by non-intrusively integrating them with modern applications and technologies. Our solutions not only extend the productive life of older computer systems but simultaneously provide a migration path to next-generation technologies. Our solutions are designed for an extensive list of computing platforms and technologies including IBM zSeries and iSeries, HP-Unix at the host server-side and Windows 2000 / XP Web Servers. Due to the separation between business logic, data access logic and presentation logic, applications developed for a particular computing platform and database are seamlessly portable to other supported computing platforms and databases. The platform-independent nature of our solutions allows them to be scaled according to the needs of the organization. Sapiens eMerge has proven to be extremely scalable, allowing the daily execution of hundreds of millions of business rules for tens of thousands of concurrent users.

Customers

Sapiens INISGHT

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

Sapiens eMerge

We market Sapiens eMerge primarily to corporate clients and government entities with large information technology budgets and ongoing maintenance and development needs. Our corporate customers include, among others, insurance companies, banks and other companies offering financial services, as well as companies in the manufacturing and transportation sectors.

The principal markets in which we compete are located in North America, Europe, Israel and Japan. As of December 31, 2006, we had approximately 140 customers in all the geographical areas in which we operate. Of these, the primary customers were Menora Mivtachim Insurance, Synergy, PZU, EDS Credit Services Limited, Texas Farm Bureau Insurance Companies, Liverpool Victoria Friendly Society Limited, Occidental Fire and Casualty Company of North Carolina and AXA Corporation, accounting for 52% of our gross revenues during 2006.

Competition

The market for enterprise software solutions is highly competitive and characterized by rapidly changing technology, evolving industry standards and customer requirements, and frequent innovations. On the operational level, insurance companies are focusing their business in an attempt to reduce costs and maximize efficiency, and to respond to frequent changes in regulations. Insurance companies need a solution that provides flexible management of business processes, support for rapid changes in regulations and fast time to market. The INSIGHT suite of solutions was designed to answer those challenges.

The following is a breakdown of the competition that we face in each of our primary markets:

Sapiens INSIGHT - Insurance

Our competitors in the market for solutions offered to the insurance industry fall into several categories: vendors of complete systems, vendors of insurance software products, large multinational integrators and local integrators in the various territories in which we operate. Examples of these competitors are:

In the United States: CSC, Camilion, SOLCORP, Fineos, SAP, SunGard, Navisys, Fiserv, OneShield, Ascendant One, Insurity, IDP, The Innovation Group, Duck Creek and AQS;

In the United Kingdom: Unisys, SunGard, FIS Software (an affiliate of Formula) and RebusIs;

In Germany: Falmeyer (FJA) and COR AG Insurance Technologies.

Examples of large integrators in the insurance field are Electronic Data Systems and CSC (companies that also have customer or alliance relationships with Sapiens in other fields). An example of a competitor that is a local integrator is Ness Technologies in Israel.

In addition, we face competition from our customers' and our potential customers' internal IT departments, who often prefer to develop solutions in-house.

We differentiate ourselves from our competition with a few key factors:

- (i) Sapiens INSIGHT is innovative and modern, rich in functionality and Internet compatible.
- (ii) As a result of the Sapiens INSIGHT architecture, customers may implement the full solution or parts of it, and readily integrate it into existing legacy systems.
- (iii) Sapiens INSIGHT is agile and flexible to use, based on its product configurator and its business rule technology.

Sapiens eMerge - Business Rules Engines

There has been an infusion of new vendors and new features into the business rules engine and management marketplace. Our competitors in the business rules engines and management marketplace include, among others, Fair Isaac (Blaze), Pegasystems, ILOG, Computer Associates, Haley, Corticon, Versata, RuleBurst and ESI.

We differentiate ourselves from our competition with a few key factors:

- (i) Our ability, utilizing Sapiens eMerge technology, to deliver a comprehensive IT solution, including an automatically generated Web presentation layer and interfaces with various databases, legacy systems and third party software. Most competing business rules engines are characterized by delivery of specialized, decision support capabilities that must be later framed into an enterprise's overall architecture at additional investment costs.

- (ii) Sapiens eMerge is highly optimized for performance of data-intensive tasks that characterize many enterprises' transactional environments.

Sapiens eMerge - IT Solution Delivery

By leveraging our differentiating characteristics mentioned above, we compete in the much larger IT solution delivery market, carving out for ourselves a niche attractive to mid-size enterprises seeking rapid and cost-effective custom software solutions. Our competitors in this domain include, among others: IBM, EDS, CSC, Accenture, Unisys, and India-based system integrators such as Tata, Infosys, and WiPro.

International Advisory Board

In May 2007, we disbanded our International Advisory Board that was created during 2004, as part of our cost-cutting efforts. Previously, we disbanded our Americas Advisory Board and our UK Vision Board.

Sales and Marketing

To reach the broadest potential customer base, we use multiple distribution channels, including a direct sales force and relationships with system integrators and, in certain geographic areas, distributors.

We have marketing and sales personnel located at our offices in the United States, the United Kingdom, Japan and Israel. The direct sales force focuses on large organizations within select industries. It also coordinates sales activities with system integrators such as EDS and IBM. These partnerships allow us to further expand our own solutions and to gain access to specific types of businesses.

We employ a variety of business development and marketing techniques to communicate directly with current and prospective clients. These techniques include exhibiting at trade shows and industry conferences, disseminating product brochures and other literature, direct-mail marketing, authoring articles, and hosting business forums for customers and prospective customers on technology and industry issues.

Customer Maintenance and Support

We believe that a high level of post-contract customer support is important to the successful marketing and sale of our solutions. We employ a team of technical specialists who provide a full range of maintenance and support services to our customers. The typical direct sale to a client includes initial maintenance, training and consulting services. In addition, substantially all of our clients for which we have developed applications elect to enter into an ongoing maintenance and support contract with us. The term of such a contract is usually twelve months. A maintenance contract entitles the customer to technology upgrades, when made generally available, and technical support. In addition, we offer introductory and advanced classes and training programs available at our offices and at customer sites.

Our authorized distributors and system integrators also provide customers with training, product support and consulting services. Each of our software distributors is capable of providing training in its respective country. In addition, many international partners and distributors, particularly independent software vendors, operate their own technology training programs.

Geographical Distribution of Revenues

The following is a breakdown of our revenues by geographical areas based on our geographic markets, both in thousands of dollars and as a percentage of total revenues for the years indicated:

	<u>2004</u>		<u>2005</u>		<u>2006</u>	
United Kingdom	\$ 18,217	38.1%	\$ 12,604	32.0%	\$ 13,805	31.2%
North America	12,381	25.9	10,046	25.5	9,895	22.3
France	1,352	2.8	1,131	2.9	902	2.0
Germany	1,814	3.8	1,414	3.6	837	1.9
Israel	8,910	18.6	9,147	23.2	12,072	27.2
Japan	3,147	6.6	3,902	9.9	4,491	10.1
Other	1,983	4.2	1,160	2.9	2,309	5.3
Total	\$ 47,804	100.0%	\$ 39,404	100.0%	\$ 44,311	100.0%

For details of revenues by category of activity, see the table entitled *Selected Financial Data* under Item 3, *Key Information*.

Seasonality

Even if not reflected in our 2005 or 2006 results, traditionally, the first and third quarters of the fiscal year have tended to be slower quarters for us and the industries that we target. The first quarter usually reflects a lull following an active fourth quarter as companies rush to complete deals and utilize budgets before the end of the fiscal year. The slowdown in the third quarter reflects the summer months, which usually have reduced activities in many of the regions where our customers are located.

Intellectual Property

In accordance with industry practice, we rely on a combination of contractual provisions and intellectual property law to protect our proprietary technology. We believe that due to the dynamic nature of the computer and software industries, copyright protection is less significant than factors such as the knowledge and experience of our management and personnel, the frequency of product enhancements and the timeliness and quality of our support services. We seek to protect the source code of our products as trade secret information and as an unpublished copyright work. We also rely on security and copy protection features in our proprietary software. We distribute our products under software license agreements which grant customers a personal, non-transferable license to use our products and contain terms and conditions prohibiting the unauthorized reproduction or transfer of our products. In addition, we attempt to protect trade secrets and other proprietary information through agreements with employees, consultants and distributors. We do not believe that patent laws are a significant source of protection for our products and we do not hold any patents.

Our trademark rights include rights associated with our use of our trademarks, and rights obtained by registration of our trademarks. Our use and registration of our trademarks do not ensure that we have superior rights to others that may have registered or used identical or related marks on related goods or services. We have registrations for the mark *Sapiens* in the United States, Israel, Brazil and a number of countries in Europe. The initial terms of the registration of our trademarks range from 10 to 20 years and are renewable thereafter.

Our Sapiens INSIGHT group of solutions include our proprietary technology as well as technology licensed by customers (such as Liverpool Victoria, OneBeacon Insurance Company, Allianz Suisse and Menora) or strategic partners (MediRisk Solutions).

C. Organizational Structure

Sapiens International Corporation N.V. is the parent company of the Sapiens group of companies. We have a number of subsidiaries in Israel and throughout the world. The significant subsidiaries are as follows:

Sapiens International Corporation B.V. (Sapiens B.V.): incorporated in The Netherlands and 100% owned by Sapiens. Unless otherwise indicated, the other subsidiaries of Sapiens listed below are all 100% owned by Sapiens B.V.:

Sapiens Israel Software Systems Ltd.: incorporated in Israel

Sapiens Technologies (1982) Ltd.: incorporated in Israel

Sapiens Americas Corporation: incorporated in New York

Sapiens (UK) Limited: incorporated in England

Sapiens France S.A.S.: incorporated in France

Sapiens Deutschland GmbH: incorporated in Germany

Sapiens (Schweiz) AG: incorporated in Switzerland

Sapiens Japan Co.: incorporated in Japan and 90% held by Sapiens B.V.

We are a member of the Formula Systems (1985) Ltd. Group (NASDAQ: FORTY and TASE: FORT). Formula is a holding and managing company of publicly traded companies and their subsidiaries. Formula companies provide IT solutions worldwide, developing and implementing innovative, proprietary software, services and solutions, turnkey projects and outsourcing services as well as software distribution and support. As of June 27, 2007, Formula beneficially owned approximately 53% of our outstanding Common Shares.

In November 2006, Emblaze purchased the controlling interest in Formula, and as a result, controls us. As of June 1, 2007, Emblaze beneficially owned 50.1% of the outstanding share capital of Formula.

Based on Formula's beneficial holding of over 50% of the outstanding Common Shares of the Company, and based on Emblaze's beneficial holding of over 50% of the outstanding share capital of Formula, both Formula and Emblaze may be considered to control us.

D. Description of Property

We lease office space in Israel, the United States, the United Kingdom, France and Germany. The lease terms are generally five to ten years. In Israel, we lease approximately 45,350 square feet of office space; in the United States, approximately 8,400 square feet; in the United Kingdom, approximately 13,800 square feet; and smaller areas in the other locations. In 2006, our rent costs totaled \$1.68 million in the aggregate for all of our leased offices. Our corporate headquarters are located in Israel and our core research and development activities are performed at our offices in Israel. Our sales, marketing and general and administrative activities are performed in each of our offices. We believe that our existing facilities are adequate for our current needs.

ITEM 4A. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

Not Applicable.

ITEM 5. OPERATING AND FINANCIAL REVIEW AND PROSPECTS

The following management's discussion and analysis of financial condition and results of operations should be read in conjunction with our consolidated financial statements and the notes thereto.

Overview

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

Our discussion and analysis of our financial condition and result of operations is based upon our consolidated financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with U.S. GAAP. The preparation of our financial statements required us to make estimations and judgments, in accordance with U.S. GAAP, that affect the reporting amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses and related disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities. On an ongoing basis, we evaluate our estimates, including those related to revenue recognition, bad debts, goodwill and other intangible assets, foreign currency fluctuation, capitalized software development costs, deferred taxes, income taxes, restructurings and legal contingencies. We based our estimates on historical experience and on various other assumptions that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making judgments about the values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions or conditions. More detailed descriptions of these policies are provided in Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements.

We believe the following critical accounting policies affect the estimates and judgments that we made in preparing our consolidated financial statements.

Revenue Recognition

Our revenue recognition approach for software licensing requires that, in accordance with Statement of Position No. 97-2 Software Revenue Recognition (as amended), four basic criteria must be met before revenue can be recognized: (1) persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists; (2) delivery has occurred or services rendered; (3) the fee is fixed and determinable; and (4) collectibility is reasonably assured. Determination of criteria (3) and (4) is based on management's judgments regarding the fixed nature of the fee charged for services rendered and products delivered, and the collectibility of those fees. Should changes in conditions cause management to determine these criteria are not met for certain future transactions, revenue recognized for any reporting period could be adversely affected.

Revenues under multiple-element arrangements, which may include software licenses, support and maintenance, and training and consulting services, are allocated to each element based on their respective fair values based on vendor-specific objective evidence of the respective undelivered elements. This objective evidence represents the price of products and services when sold separately. When vendor-specific objective evidence of fair value exists for undelivered elements but does not exist for delivered elements of a software arrangement, we use the residual method for recognition of revenues, when all other revenue recognition criteria are met. Under the residual method, we defer revenues related to the undelivered elements based on their vendor-specific objective evidence of fair value and recognize the remaining arrangement fee for the delivered elements. When vendor-specific objective evidence of fair value for undelivered elements does not exist, revenues from the entire arrangement are recognized over the term of the agreement.

We recognize revenue from consulting services ratably over the contractual period or as the services are performed. We recognize revenue from support and maintenance agreements ratably over the term of the agreement, which is typically one year. We recognize revenues from training arrangements as the services are performed.

We generally do not grant a right of return to our customers. When we do grant a right of return, we defer the recognition of revenue until the right of return expires, provided that all other revenue recognition criteria are met.

Amounts collected or billed prior to satisfying the above revenue recognition criteria are reflected as deferred revenue. Deferred revenue represents deferred maintenance revenue, and to a lesser extent, deferred software license revenues.

Our project business derives a significant portion of its revenue from fixed price contracts. Revenues from fixed-price contracts are recognized based on Statement of Position No. 81-1 Accounting for Performance of Construction Type and Certain Production Type Contracts, which requires the accurate estimation of the cost, scope and duration for each project. Revenue and related cost for these projects are recognized on percentage of completion, using the input measure or output measure to assess the percent completed with revisions to estimates reflected in the period in which changes become known. If we do not accurately estimate the resources required or the scope of work to be performed, or do not manage the project properly within the projected periods of time or satisfy our obligations under the contract, project margins may be significantly and negatively affected, which may result in losses on existing contracts. Any such resulting reductions in margins or contract losses in a large, fixed-price contract may have a material adverse impact on our results of operations.

Bad Debt

We maintain allowances for doubtful accounts for estimated losses resulting from the inability of our customers to make required payments. If the financial condition of our customers was to deteriorate, resulting in an impairment of their ability to make payments, additional allowances would be required.

Goodwill and other identifiable intangible assets

SFAS No. 142, Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets requires that goodwill be tested for impairment on adoption and at least annually thereafter. Goodwill is required to be written down when impaired, rather than amortized as previous accounting standards required. Goodwill is tested for impairment by comparing the fair value of the reporting unit with its carrying value. Fair value is generally determined using market capitalization.

We selected December 31st as the date on which we will perform our annual goodwill and intangible assets with an indefinite life impairment tests. Through December 31, 2006, no impairment was required.

In accordance with SFAS No. 144 Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets, our long-lived assets are reviewed for impairment annually and 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 the assets to the future undiscounted cash flows expected to be generated by the assets. If such assets are considered to be impaired, the impairment to be recognized is measured by the amount by which the carrying amount of the assets exceeds the fair value of the assets. In measuring the recoverability of assets, we are required to make estimates and judgments in assessing our forecast and cash flows and compare that with the carrying amount of the assets. Additional significant estimates used by management in the methodologies used to assess the recoverability of our long-lived assets include estimates of future cash-flows, future short-term and long-term growth rates, market acceptance of products and services, and other judgmental assumptions, which are also affected by factors detailed in our Risk Factors section in this Annual Report (*see Item 3, Key Information Risk Factors*). If these estimates or the related assumptions change in the future, we may be required to record impairment charges for our long-lived assets.

Share-Based Payments

Effective January 1, 2006, we adopted Statement of Financial Accounting Statement No. 123 (revised 2004), Share-Based Payment (SFAS 123 (R)), which is a revision of FASB Statement No. 123, Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation (SFAS 123) which requires the measurement and recognition of compensation expense based on estimated fair values for all shared based payments awards made to employees and directors. 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 our adoption of SFAS 123 (R).

SFAS 123 (R) requires us to estimate the fair value equity-based payment awards on the date of grant using an option-pricing model. The value of the portion of the awards that is ultimately expected to vest is recognized as an expense over the requisite service periods in the Company's consolidated statement of operations. Prior to the adoption of SFAS 123 (R), we accounted for equity based awards under the fair value recognition provisions of SFAS 123.

We adopted SFAS 123 (R) using the Modified Prospective Method. Under that transition method, compensation cost recognized in the year ended December 31, 2006 included: (a) compensation cost for all share-based payments granted prior to, but not yet vested as of, January 1, 2006, based on the grant date fair value estimated in accordance with the original provisions of SFAS 123, and (b) compensation cost for all share-based payments granted subsequent to January 1, 2006 based on the grant-date fair value estimated in accordance with the provisions of the SFAS 123 (R). In December 2005, primarily as a result of the issuance of SFAS No. 123 (R), we accelerated the vesting of all unvested stock options held by employees and directors.

Beginning on the date of adoption of SFAS 123 (R), we estimate forfeitures based on historical experience and other factors; previously, we recorded forfeitures as they occurred.

Foreign Currency Fluctuation

We expect that, in addition to the US dollar, a significant portion of our revenues will continue to be denominated in the British pound (the GBP) and in the NIS and a smaller portion will be denominated in the Euro and Japanese yen. As a result, movements in the exchange rates between the US dollar and the GBP, the US dollar and the NIS, and to a lesser extent the US dollar and the Euro and the US dollar and the Japanese yen, could have a material adverse impact on our revenues and results of operations within Europe, Israel and Japan. We regularly assess our currency exchange exposures and determine whether to adjust or hedge our position. We may use derivative instruments to hedge or adjust our exposures. As a matter of policy we do not enter into transactions of a speculative or trading nature. Foreign exchange exposures are monitored by tracking actual and projected commitments and through the use of sensitivity analysis.

Capitalized Software Development Costs

Our policy on capitalized software costs determines the timing of our recognition of certain development costs. Software development costs incurred from the point of reaching technological feasibility until the time of general product release should be capitalized. We define technological feasibility as the completion of a detailed program design. The determination of technological feasibility requires the exercise of judgment by our management. Since we sell our products in a market that is subject to rapid technological changes, new product development and changing customer needs, changes in circumstances and estimations may significantly affect the timing and the amounts of software development costs capitalized and thus our financial condition and results of operations.

Deferred Taxes

Management judgment is required in determining our future taxable income for purposes of assessing our ability to realize any future benefits from our deferred tax assets. We record a valuation allowance to reduce our deferred tax assets to the amount that is more likely than not to be realized. If actual results differ from these estimates or we adjust these estimates in future periods, our operating results and financial position could be materially affected. If we determine that we will be able to realize the deferred tax assets in the future in excess of their net recorded amount, an adjustment to the deferred tax asset would increase income in the period in which such determination is made. On the other hand, should we determine that we will not be able to realize all or part of the net deferred tax assets in the future, an adjustment to the deferred tax assets will be charged to expenses in the period in which such determination is made. In 2006, we increased our deferred income tax assets resulting from loss carry-forward and other tax credits by \$1.9 million and increased the related valuation allowance by \$2.0 million.

Income Taxes

Through our operating subsidiaries, we operate within multiple tax jurisdictions and may be subject to tax audits in these jurisdictions. These tax audits can involve complex issues, which may require an extended period of time to resolve. In management's opinion, adequate provisions for income taxes have been made for all years. However, though our income tax reserves are based on our best knowledge, we may be subject to unexpected audits by tax authorities in the various countries where we have subsidiaries, which may result in material adjustments to the reserves established in our consolidated financial statements and have a material adverse effect on our results of operations.

Legal Contingencies

We are currently involved in certain legal proceedings and claims that arose in the ordinary course of business, as discussed in Note 11 of our consolidated financial statements. As of December 31, 2006, we have accrued our estimate of the probable costs for the resolution of those claims where we believe it is probable that we will incur a loss. This estimate has been developed in consultation with outside counsel handling our defense in these matters and is based upon an analysis of potential results, assuming a combination of litigation and settlement strategies. We do not expect these claims and/or proceedings to have a material adverse effect on our consolidated financial position. It is possible, however, that future results of operations or cash flows for any particular quarterly or annual period could be materially affected by changes in our assumptions related to these claims and proceedings.

Restructurings

In February 2006, we began to implement a restructuring plan for the purpose of reducing costs and restoring profitability. The restructuring plan includes the termination of the employment of approximately 25 employees.

In addition, in February 2005, we implemented a restructuring plan which resulted in the termination of approximately 40 employees.

The Company's restructuring plans in 2006 and 2005 resulted in costs of \$758,000 and \$1.1 million, respectively.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

SFAS 157 Fair Value Measurements

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

FIN 48 Accounting for Income Taxes

In June 2006, the FASB issued interpretation No. 48, Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes (FIN 48), an interpretation of SFAS No. 109, Accounting for Income Taxes. FIN 48 prescribes a comprehensive model for how companies should recognize, measure, present and disclose in their financial statements uncertain tax position taken or expected to be taken on a tax return. Under FIN 48, tax positions shall initially be recognized in the financial statement when it is more-likely-than-not that the position will be sustained upon examination by the tax authorities. Such tax position shall initially and subsequently be measured as the largest amount of tax benefit that is greater than 50% likely of being realized upon ultimate settlement with the tax authority assuming full knowledge of the position and all relevant facts. FIN 48 also revises disclosure requirements to include an annual tabular roll forward of unrecognized tax benefits. The provisions of this interpretation are required to be adopted for fiscal periods beginning after December 15, 2006. We will be required to apply the provisions of FIN 48 to all tax positions upon initial adoption with any cumulative effect adjustments to be recognized as an adjustment to retained earnings. The adoption of FIN 48 does not have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

SFAS 159 - Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities

In February 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 159, The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities (SFAS No. 159), which permits companies to choose to measure certain financial instruments and other items at fair value that are not currently required to be measured at fair value. SFAS No. 159 is effective for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007. We have not yet determined the effect that the adoption of SFAS No. 159 will have on our consolidated financial statements.

A. Operating Results

Years ended December 31, 2005 and 2006

Revenues. Revenues from the sale of products are comprised of sales of Sapiens eMerge licenses, license upgrades, specially designed products for the insurance industry such as Sapiens INSIGHT for Property & Casualty, Sapiens INSIGHT for Closed Books, Sapiens INSIGHT for Life & Pensions, Sapiens INSIGHT for Reinsurance, Sapiens INSIGHT for Underwriting, and Sapiens INSIGHT for Claims application development, re-engineering computer systems and converting operating systems. These specially designed products are provided to customers either on a fixed-price or time and materials basis. Revenues from services include mainly consulting on a time and materials basis, maintenance and support.

Total revenues in 2006 increased 12.4% to \$44.3 million from \$39.4 million in 2005. Product revenues in 2006 decreased 21.8% to \$10.4 million in 2006 from \$13.3 million in 2005. Consulting and other service revenues in 2006 increased 29.9% to \$33.9 million from \$26.1 million in 2005.

Our product revenues for the year 2006 decreased mainly due to changes in the contract terms with our major customer Menora. As a result of these contractual changes, we changed certain revenue classifications from product to consulting. The increase in consulting and other service revenues came as a result of the change to the Menora contract mentioned above. In addition, we started consulting projects with two new customers (PZU in Central Europe and Synergy in the United Kingdom, for a total of \$6.9 million).

Cost of Revenues and Gross Profit. Cost of revenues increased 16.1% to \$28.8 million in 2006 from \$24.8 million in 2005. Cost of revenues relating to products is comprised of salaries and other personnel-related expenses of software consultants and engineers (\$4.0 million, or 63.5% of our total costs of products in 2006, and \$5.7 million, or 64.8% in 2005), amortization of capitalized software development costs (\$1.1 million or 17.5% in 2006 and \$1.3 million or 14.8% in 2005), royalties to the Office of the Chief Scientist of the Ministry of Industry, Trade and Labor of Israel (OCS) (\$534,000 or 7.9% in 2006, and \$1.1 million or 12.5% in 2005) and other costs (\$677,000 or 11.1% in 2006, and \$726,000 or 8.0% in 2005). Cost of revenues relating to consulting and other services is comprised of salaries and other personnel-related expenses, and amortization of capitalized software development costs. Salaries and other personnel-related expenses amounted to \$19.0 million in 2006, an increase of 40.7% from \$13.5 million in 2005, mainly because of the new projects. Amortization of capitalized software development costs amounted to \$3.5 million or 15.6% of our cost of revenues related to consulting in 2006 and \$2.5 million or 15.6% in 2005.

Our gross profit in 2006 increased 6.2% to \$15.5 million from \$14.6 million in 2005. The gross profit margin decreased by 5.2% to 35.0 % from 36.9% in 2005. Gross margin decreased as a result of the \$1.4 million decrease in revenue from license sales, which reflected 58% of the 5.2% decrease in our gross margin.

Gross profit from product revenues decreased 8.9% in 2006 to \$4.1 million from \$4.5 million in 2005. Gross margin from product revenues was 39.5% in 2006, an increase of 17.2% from 33.7% in 2005. The increase in product gross margin was due to projects with higher margins.

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Gross profit from consulting, maintenance and other services increased 12.9% to \$11.4 million in 2006 from \$10.1 million in 2005. Gross margin from consulting, maintenance and other services decreased 13.0% in 2006 to 33.6% from 38.6% in 2005. The decrease in the gross margin from consulting, maintenance and other services is due to the change in the nature of our relationship with certain customers (including Menora) in 2006 and the transfer of certain revenues from product to consulting, which had smaller gross margins.

Amortization of capitalized software development costs increased 21.1% to \$4.6 million in 2006 from \$3.8 million in 2005. The increase is due to the release for sale of a new Sapiens eMerge version at the beginning of 2006.

Research and Development, net. Research and development (R&D) costs are mainly comprised of labor costs and depreciation of property and equipment, reduced by grants from the OCS and capitalization of software development costs. Net R&D expenses decreased 7.4% in 2006 to \$2.5 million from \$2.7 million in 2005. The decrease in spending on R&D recorded in 2006, as compared with the previous year, resulted from the reduction in the number of R&D employees.

A portion of our R&D expenditures is funded by the OCS in accordance with programs entitling the government of Israel to receive royalties on sales of products and services developed as a result of R&D projects so funded. In 2006 we had no R&D expenditure that benefited from OCS funding. In 2005 our net R&D expenditure that benefited from OCS funding was \$520,000.

Capitalized software development costs increased 9.3% to \$4.7 million in 2006 compared with \$4.3 million in 2005. This increase reflected our development efforts on Sapiens INSIGHT products.

Selling, Marketing, General and Administrative expenses, net. Selling, marketing, general and administrative, net expenses (SG&A expenses) decreased 16% in 2006 to \$13.6 million from \$16.2 million in 2005. SG&A expenses consist primarily of salaries and other personnel-related expenses, which in 2006 amounted to \$8.1 million, or 59.6% of total SG&A expenses, and in 2005 to \$10.3 million or 63.6% of total SG&A expenses as well as other costs associated with our sales and marketing efforts and our general and administrative activities such as rent which amounted to \$2.4 million in 2006, accounting, legal and other public company expenses in the amount of \$0.7 million, depreciation costs of \$0.3 million, marketing costs, including tradeshows and design, in the amount of \$0.4 million and other miscellaneous costs amounting to \$1.6 million. General and administrative expenses include offices and office maintenance, communications, external consultants and other expenses. The decrease in SG&A expenses in 2006 was the result of planned and consistent efficiency measures implemented by our management, which resulted in reduced expenses, particularly reduced salary as a result of the February 2006 restructuring, which resulted in a reduction of annual direct labor costs of \$2.6 million. In addition, in the third quarter of 2006, the Company wrote-off \$360,000 due to bad debts.

Restructuring Costs. Restructuring costs in 2006 were \$758,000 as a result of the restructuring we implemented in February 2006, which resulted in the termination of approximately 25 employees. Restructuring costs in 2005 were \$1.1 million, as a result of the restructuring we implemented in February 2005, which resulted in the termination of approximately 40 employees. There are no restructuring costs from the 2006 terminations that have not been recorded in our consolidated financial statements.

Financial expenses, net. Our financial expenses, net, increased 22.2% to \$2.2 million in 2006 from \$1.8 million in 2005. The increase is due to the sale of our marketable securities which resulted in a decrease of \$187,000 in financial income and the net effect of currency fluctuations in the amount of \$235,000.

Taxes on Income. Our net tax expenses in 2006 were \$325,000 compared with \$1.8 million in 2005, due to the fact that in 2005 our deferred tax asset and tax advances were reduced by a total of \$1.6 million as compared to 2006 when they were reduced by \$160,000. In addition, in 2006 we incurred current tax expenses of \$165,000, of which \$104,000 were in Japan.

Our provision for taxes on income relates to operations in jurisdictions other than the Netherlands Antilles. The effective income tax rate varies from period to period as a result of the various jurisdictions in which we operate and where each one has its own system of taxation (not only with respect to the nominal rate, but also with respect to the allowance of deductions, credits and other benefits). We record a valuation allowance if we believe that it is more likely than not that the deferred income taxes regarding the loss carry forwards and other temporary differences, on which a valuation allowance has been provided, will not be realized in the foreseeable future. We did not recognize a majority of the deferred tax assets relating to the net operating losses of our subsidiaries worldwide due to the uncertainty of the realization of such tax benefits in the foreseeable future.

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Net Loss. Net loss to shareholders of Common Shares for 2006 was \$3.8 million, a decrease of 58% compared with a net loss to shareholders of \$9.1 million in 2005. The decrease in net loss to shareholders in 2006 was primarily the result of planned and consistent efficiency measures implemented by our management, which resulted in a reduction of \$4.3 million in our operating losses, and the reduction in our tax expenses in the amount of \$1.5 million.

Years ended December 31, 2004 and 2005

As a result of the changes we made in 2006 to the classification of our amortization of capitalized software costs between product sales and consulting services, we have reclassified some of the 2005 and 2004 numbers to conform to the 2006 presentation above and in our consolidated financial statements.

Revenues. Total revenues in 2005 decreased 17.6% to \$39.4 million from \$47.8 million in 2004. Product revenues in 2005 decreased 50.4% to \$13.3 million in 2005 from \$26.8 million in 2004. Consulting and other service revenues in 2005 increased 24.3% to \$26.1 million from \$21.0 million in 2004.

Our product revenues for the year 2005 decreased mainly due to the completion of multi-year projects for two of our customers EDSCS and Liverpool Victoria in the United Kingdom, which amounted to a decline of \$4.3 million, or 32% of the decline in our product revenue, and two of our customers CSC and OneBeacon in the United States, which amounted to a decline of \$3.1 million, or 23% of the decline in our product revenue, and the decision of such customers not to place follow-on orders. Product revenues also declined as a result of the prolonged periods of time required to negotiate with our customers, particularly in the insurance industry. The increase in consulting and other service revenues came as a result of higher revenues from consulting, were mainly due to the fact that the nature of our relationship with certain customers changed from project delivery to consulting services. As a result of a decrease in sales of new licenses, maintenance revenues decreased in the United Kingdom, the United States, Germany, Japan and Switzerland where the decrease from 2004 amounted to \$359,000, \$481,000, \$154,000, \$135,000 and \$151,000, respectively.

Cost of Revenues and Gross Profit. Cost of revenues decreased 10.5% to \$24.8 million in 2005 from \$27.7 million in 2004. Cost of revenues relating to products, is comprised of salaries and other personnel-related expenses of software consultants and engineers (\$5.7 million, or 64.8% of our total costs of products in 2005, and \$11.7 million or 76.5% in 2004), amortization of capitalized software development costs (\$1.3 million or 14.8% in 2005 and \$1.7 million or 11.1% in 2004), royalties to the OCS (\$1.1 million or 12.5% in 2005, and \$1.6 million or 10.5% in 2004) and other costs (\$726,000 or 8.0% in 2005, and \$323,000 or 2.0% in 2004). Salaries and other personnel-related expenses relating to consulting and other services amounted to \$13.5 million in 2005, an increase of 32.3% from \$10.2 million in 2004, mainly due to increased consulting revenues, which occurred primarily as a result of the change in the nature of our relationship with certain customers from project delivery to consulting services. Amortization of capitalized software development costs amounted to \$2.5 million or 15.6% in 2005, and \$1.3 million or 11.3% in 2004.

Our gross profit in 2005 decreased 27.4% to \$14.6 million from \$20.1 million in 2004. The gross profit margin decreased by 12.4% to 36.9% from 42.1% in 2004. Gross margin decreased, even though we reduced our expenses, since the influence of our 2005 restructuring plan was only felt late in the year while revenues declined throughout the year, and since our revenues decreased at a greater rate than our reduction in expenses.

Gross profit from product revenues decreased 57.5% in 2005 to \$4.5 million from \$10.6 million in 2004. Gross margin from product revenues was 33.7% in 2005, a decrease of 14.9% from 39.6% in 2004. The decrease in product gross margin is due to three main reasons. The first was that the nature of our relationship with certain customers changed in the United Kingdom in 2005, which resulted in the transition of revenues from products to consulting, which represented 24% of the decline in our gross margin from products. The second was due to the decrease in revenue from license sales which amounted to \$900,000 which had a 7% effect on our product gross margin. The third was the decrease in the profitability of our projects in Israel, the United Kingdom and the United States.

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Gross profit from consulting, maintenance and other services increased 6.3% to \$10.1 million in 2005 from \$9.5 million in 2004. At the same time, gross margin from consulting, maintenance and other services decreased 14.9% in 2005 to 38.6% from 45.3% in 2004. The decrease in the gross margin from consulting, maintenance and other services was due to the decrease in higher margin maintenance revenue, to \$7.9 million in 2005 from \$9.2 million in 2004.

Amortization of capitalized software development costs increased 26.7% to \$3.8 million in 2005 from \$3.0 million in 2004. Since we released for sale a new Sapiens eMerge solution at the end of 2004, the amortization of this solution only began to have an impact in 2005.

Research and Development, net. Net R&D expenses increased 8.0% in 2005 to \$2.7 million from \$2.5 million in 2004. The increase in spending on R&D recorded in 2005, as compared with the previous year, resulted from the higher participation of the OCS in 2004, which decreased our R&D expenses in that year. Our net R&D expenditure benefited from OCS funding in the amounts of \$520,000 in 2005 and \$833,000 in 2004.

Capitalized software development costs decreased 8.5% to \$4.3 million in 2005 compared with \$4.7 million in 2004. This decrease reflected a restructuring executed in February 2005 which resulted in a reduction of R&D employees.

Selling, Marketing, General and Administrative expenses, net. SG&A expenses decreased 16.1% in 2005 to \$16.2 million from \$19.3 million in 2004. SG&A expenses consist primarily of salaries and other personnel-related expenses, which in 2005 amounted to \$10.3 million, or 63.6% of total SG&A expenses, and in 2004 to \$12.7 million or 65.8% as well as other costs associated with our sales and marketing efforts and our general and administrative activities such as rent which amounted to \$2.4 million in 2005, accounting, legal and other public company expenses in the amount of \$0.7 million, depreciation costs of \$0.4 million, marketing costs, including tradeshow and design, in the amount of \$0.3 million and other miscellaneous costs amounting to \$2.1 million. The decrease in SG&A expenses in 2005 was the result of planned and consistent efficiency measures implemented by our management, which resulted in reduced expenses, particularly reduced salary as a result of the February 2005 restructuring, which resulted in a reduction of direct labor costs of \$2.1 million.

Restructuring Costs. Restructuring costs in 2005 were \$1.1 million, as a result of the restructuring we implemented in February 2005, which resulted in the termination of approximately 40 employees. We did not incur any restructuring costs in 2004.

Financial expenses, net. Our financial expenses, net, decreased 25.0% to \$1.8 million in 2005 from \$2.4 million in 2004. The decrease resulted from a reduction in the amount of (short and long term) loans outstanding, from \$16.8 million at the end of 2004 to \$11.8 million at the end of 2004, which led to a reduction in the amount of interest incurred or paid during 2005. In addition, in 2005, we capitalized \$100,000 of financial expenses related to software development, in accordance with SFAS No. 86 which further reduced our financial expenses, and there was a reduction in the amount of bank fees we paid from \$249,000 in 2004 to \$84,000 in 2005.

Taxes on Income. Our net tax expenses in 2005 were \$1.8 million compared with \$217,000 in 2004. In 2005, we increased our deferred income tax assets resulting from loss carry-forward and other tax credits by \$658,000 and increased the related valuation allowance by \$1.5 million. We also recorded a write-off of tax advances, which were included in current assets, in the amount of \$783,000. As a result, our deferred tax asset and tax advances were reduced by a total of \$1.6 million. In addition, we wrote off \$80,000 of current tax expenses in Japan and \$118,000 of tax advances in other territories.

Net Loss. Net loss to shareholders of Common Shares for 2005 was \$9.1 million, an increase of 78.4% compared with a net loss to shareholders of \$5.1 million in 2004. The increase in loss to shareholders in 2005 was primarily due to the decline in our total revenues, which was not matched by a similar decline in expenses and due to the restructuring expense in 2005 of \$1.1 million and the reduction of our deferred tax asset and tax advances by a total of \$1.6 million.

Accelerated Options. In December 2005, we accelerated the vesting of all unvested stock options held by employees and directors. All of the options were considered out-of-the-money since the stated option exercise price was greater than the closing price of our Common Shares on the day we approved the acceleration (\$1.50). Unvested options to purchase approximately 1.7 million Common Shares became exercisable as a result of the vesting acceleration. Our decision to accelerate the vesting of those options was based primarily upon the issuance of SFAS No. 123(R) (revised 2004), which requires the Company to treat all unvested stock options as compensation expense effective January 1, 2006. The vesting acceleration did not result in the recognition of compensation expense in the year ended December 31, 2005. We prepared pro-forma results for 2005 as if we had recorded a compensation expense for the accelerations performed in December 2005. Such pro-forma results appear in the footnotes to our consolidated financial statements and reflect approximately \$1.9 million of compensation expense for the year ended December 31, 2005, resulting from the vesting acceleration. See Notes 2t and 2u of our consolidated financial statements for a description of SFAS No. 123(R) and its effect on our losses and losses per share.

B. Liquidity and Capital Resources

Cash, cash equivalents, marketable securities and short-term deposits at the end of 2006 were \$3.1 million, compared with \$12.0 million at the end of 2005. The decrease was due mainly to the repayment of loans in the net amount of \$2.9 million payment of convertible debt in the amount of \$2.4 million, investment in research and development activity of \$4.7 million and cash used in operating activities. The decrease was partially offset by the \$2.0 million investment by Formula in August 2006.

Net cash used in operating activities was \$0.9 million in 2006 compared with net cash provided by operating activities in 2005 of \$0.3 million. This change reflects the net loss for 2006 of \$3.8 million, the increase in trade receivables of \$2.2 million, and the decrease in deferred revenue of \$1.9 million. All of these were offset by depreciation and amortization charges of \$5.8 million, deferred issuance expenses and discount amortization of \$0.5 million, and a decrease in other receivables of \$1.6 million.

Net cash provided by investing activities was \$0.2 million in 2006, compared with net cash provided by investing activities in 2005 of \$0.9 million. In 2006, we generated \$5.4 million cash from the sale of marketable securities, which was offset by investments in software development of \$4.7 million, the purchase of property and equipment of \$0.3 million, and the investment in Sapiens Solutions, an affiliate of Sapiens Japan Co., of \$0.2 million.

Net cash used in financing activities totaled \$3.4 million in 2006, compared with \$4.9 million used in investing activities in 2005. In 2006, we received gross proceeds of \$2.0 million from the investment by Formula in August 2006. The outlay of cash used in financing activities in 2006 was \$2.9 million, net, in repayment of short term loans, and \$2.4 million in payment of convertible debt. In 2005, we received gross proceeds of \$2.0 million from the investment by Formula in the Company in return for the issuance of 1,041,667 Common Shares pursuant to a share purchase agreement (*see Item 10, Additional Information Material Contracts Agreements with Formula*).

Credit Lines

We have a revolving credit line facility for borrowings of up to \$9.2 million, available until June 30, 2007. We are currently negotiating the extension of the credit facility for another year. We cannot be certain that an agreement will be signed, though we expect that an agreement will be signed that extends the current credit line, on substantially similar terms, for an additional year.

As a condition for receiving the current credit lines from our lender banks, we undertook, among other things, (a) not to charge or sell our assets to any entity whatever without the advance written consent of the banks, (b) that the total of our debts and obligations to the banks will not at any time exceed \$9.5 million, and (c) that the total of our accounts receivable from customers will not be less than \$6.0 million. In addition, we undertook that our quarterly earnings before income tax, depreciation and amortization will be positive through June 30, 2007 and that our aggregate earnings before income tax, depreciation and amortization for each of the year ended December 31, 2006, and the six-month period ended June 30, 2007, will not be less than \$1.0 million. We also undertook that our shareholders' equity will not be less than \$3.0 million. In addition, we undertook, on behalf of each of our subsidiaries, to provide the banks with cross guarantees from each subsidiary to secure our performance and fulfillment of any of our or our subsidiaries' obligations under the facilities. Among themselves, the banks are entitled to repayment of our debts in proportion to our debts to each bank. As a result of negotiations regarding the extension of our loan agreements, the assets of our subsidiary in the United States will be subject to a UCC-1 security interest and the assets of our subsidiaries in Israel and the United Kingdom will be subject to floating liens. Under the credit lines, borrowings in US dollars bear interest at rates ranging between LIBOR plus 2% to plus 2.25% and borrowings in NIS bear interest at the prime rate of interest in Israel plus 0.7%.

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In December 2006, we entered into loan agreement with Bank Leumi Le-Israel whereby we borrowed an aggregate amount of approximately \$2.5 million. The proceeds of the loan enabled us to make the December 2006 principal and interest payment on our debentures. The loan was secured by a pledged deposit of Formula. The loan bears an annual interest rate equal to the prime rate of interest in Israel plus 0.5% (for a total of 6.5%) and the principal and interest are due on August 30, 2007. There can be no assurance that we will fulfill the covenants we undertook or, if we do not fulfill one or more of the covenants that we will receive from our lender banks waivers of the necessity of fulfilling such covenants.

In August 2006 we convened a general meeting of the debenture holders, where a special resolution was adopted concerning the amount and the timing of the first installment payment of the principal of the debentures. A majority of the debenture holders approved that (a) 50% of the first payment amount, approximately \$2.4 million, will be deferred to December 5, 2009 (the last date of payment of the principal on the debentures), and (b) with respect to the other 50% of the first payment amount, the Company could chose from the following alternatives, in its sole discretion: (1) to convert such amount on December 5, 2006 into Common Shares, at a conversion price per share of \$1.28, which reflects the average closing price for the 10 day period prior to July 17, 2006, or (2) to pay the approximately \$2.4 million to the debenture holders, in cash. In December 2006, we made the payments in cash.

In August 2006, we entered into a share issuance agreement with Formula pursuant to which Formula invested \$2.0 million in the Company and received 1,562,500 Common Shares. The purchase price per share was \$1.28, which was the average closing price for the 10 day period prior to July 17, 2006, and which was the same as the conversion price approved by the debentures holders at the August 2006 meeting.

In August 2006, we entered into an agreement with F.I.D. Holdings Ltd. and Israel Discount Bank Ltd., regarding the conversion of the \$1.0 million payment that was due to them on April 1, 2006 into 781,250 Common Shares, at a conversion price per share of \$1.28, which was the average closing price for the 10 day period prior to July 17, 2006, and the delay until August 1, 2007 of the \$1.0 million payment that was then due on August 1, 2006.

In June 2007, we entered into a private placement investment transaction with several institutional investors, private investors and Formula for an aggregate gross investment amount of \$20 million (excluding finders fees and out of pocket expenses). As of June 27, 2007, we have held closings for \$17.5 million of the investment, \$5 million of which was by Formula. We issued to the investors an aggregate of 5,833,333 Common Shares (of which 1,666,667 Common Shares were issued to Formula), at a price per share of \$3.00 which reflected a premium of approximately 25% above the trading price of our Common Shares (as of the date our Board of Directors approved the investment). The closing for the remaining \$2.5 million, for an aggregate of 833,333 Common Shares, is expected by June 30, 2007.

In June 2007, we purchased an aggregate amount of NIS 15,000,000 nominal value, representing approximately, \$3.5 million of the outstanding debentures. Pursuant to the terms of the prospectus governing the debentures, the amount repurchased by us was retired and removed from circulation. As a result, the total amount that we must pay in December 2007 was reduced to approximately \$4.6 million, approximately \$4.2 million for the second of the four annual re-payments of the principal of the debentures, and approximately \$0.4 million for the semi-annual interest payment.

(For further details on certain of these transactions, see Item 10, Additional Information Material Contracts.)

Management believes that the proceeds of the \$20 million private placement investment will be sufficient for our present requirements, and at least until December 31, 2007, to support our operating and financing requirements. However, future operating requirements may necessitate the need for us to issue additional equity securities in connection with capital raising which could dilute the ownership interest of our existing shareholders.

C. Research and Development

See section A. Operating Results above.

D. Trend Information

The global insurance industry is constantly transforming as a result of regulatory changes. Insurance companies must comply with regulations such as the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 in the United States and Solvency II in Europe and other directives regarding transparency. In addition, many individual countries have increased supervision over local insurance companies.

Particularly in the reinsurance and the property and casualty markets, insurance companies have had to make large pay outs because of events such as September 11, 2001 and other terrorist incidents as well as great natural disasters such as Hurricane Katrina in the United States.

Globally, the insurance industry has witnessed cross-border mergers and acquisitions, and the entry of international insurance companies into new emerging markets.

In Europe, regulators and insurers have been very active and creative, motivated by past financial crises and the need for pension restructuring. Distribution of policies is being optimized with the increasing use of Bancassurance (selling of insurance through a bank's established distribution channels), supermarkets and kiosks (insurance stands). Nevertheless, European insurers, and to some extent North American insurers, are cautiously approaching spending increases and most companies have not decided to change their software.

Finally, in recent years there has been constant significant growth in income from annual premiums.

We believe that the insurance market is changing and the reasons that contributed to the delays we experienced in penetration of the insurance industry are gradually fading away.

However, we expect that additional time will be required to fully implement our strategy of focusing on the insurance industry, and that our results of operations and financial condition could continue to be adversely affected. We are addressing the challenges posed by the market environment by focusing our marketing and selling efforts and by further reducing the expenses of our operation.

E. Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

We had no off-balance sheet concentration of credit risk such as foreign exchange contracts, options contracts or other foreign hedging arrangement as of December 31, 2006.

F. Contractual Obligations

The following table sets forth information on our short-term and long-term contractual obligations as at December 31, 2006 (in thousands of dollars):

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Less than 1 year</u>	<u>1 to 3 years</u>	<u>3 to 5 years</u>	<u>Over 5 years</u>
Convertible debentures	\$ 16,175	\$ 4,450	\$ 11,725	\$ --	\$ --
Short-term bank credit	4,728	4,728	--	--	--
Short-term bank loans	4,570	4,570	--	--	--
Long-term loan-investors	1,000	1,000	--	--	--
Long-term liability-third party	1,291	854	437	--	--
Accrued severance pay	924	--	--	--	924
Operating leasing	9,238	2,581	5,791	866	--
Total	\$ 38,016	\$ 10,183	\$ 17,953	\$ 866	\$ 924

G. Safe Harbor

The safe harbor provided in Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the Securities Act) and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the Exchange Act) shall apply to forward-looking information provided in Items 5.E and F.

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

The following table sets forth certain information regarding the current executive officers and directors of the Company.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Position</u>
Eli Reifman	37	Chairman of the Board of Directors
Ron Al Dor	46	President, Chief Executive Officer and Director
Guy Bernstein (1)	39	Director
Elior Brin *	51	Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer
Rami Doron	49	Chief Operating Officer
Yacov Elinav (2)	62	Director
Uzi Netanel (2)	71	Director
Gad Goldstein (1)	48	Director
Ido Schechter (1) (2)	46	Director
Naamit Salomon	43	Director
Ron Zuckerman **	50	Director
United International Trust N.V. (3)		Director

(1) Member of Compensation Committee

(2) Member of Audit Committee

(3) United International Trust N.V. is a corporate body organized under the laws of the Netherlands Antilles. The Articles of Incorporation of the Company provide that a corporate body may be a member of the Board of Directors.

* On June 17, 2007, we announced that, as of June 30, 2007, Mr. Brin will be replaced by Mr. Ron Giladi as Chief Financial Officer of the Company.

** As of July 1, 2007, Mr. Zuckerman will be replaced by Ms. Hadas Gazit Kaiser as a director of the Company.

Eli Reifman has served as Chairman of the Board of Directors since January 1, 2007. Mr. Reifman is a Co-founder and President of Emblaze. Prior to his appointment as President of Emblaze in December 2006, Mr. Reifman served as Chief Executive Officer of Emblaze from 2000 to 2006. Emblaze was established as GEO Interactive Ltd. (GEO), which was co-founded by Mr. Reifman in 1994. Prior to founding GEO, Mr. Reifman was the head of the Technical Development Department and acting head of all production in the Training Development Center of the Israeli Defense Forces, where he was responsible for producing high-end military simulators.

Ron Al Dor joined the Company as President and Chief Executive Officer in November 2005. Prior to joining the Company, from August 1996 until 2004, Mr. Al Dor served as President of TTI Team Telecom International Ltd. (TTI), a global supplier of operations support systems to communications service providers. Prior to that, Mr. Al Dor served as TTI's Co-President from November 1995 until August 1996 and its Vice President from September 1992 to November 1995. During his service in the Israeli Air Force, Mr. Al Dor worked on projects relating to computerization in aircrafts. Mr. Al Dor is a graduate of the military computer college of the Israeli Air Force, studied computer science and management at Bar Ilan University and attended the Israel Management Center for Business Administration.

Guy Bernstein has served as a director of the Company since January 1, 2007. Mr. Bernstein joined the Emblaze Group as Chief Financial Officer and member of the Board of Directors in April 2004 and was appointed Group Chief Executive Officer in December 2006. Prior to joining Emblaze, Mr. Bernstein served as Chief Financial and Operations Officer of Magic Software Enterprises (Magic) (NASDAQ: MGIC), a position he held since 1999. He also acted as the Interim CEO for Magic's subsidiaries: MSE Israel Ltd. and Coretech Consulting Group. Mr. Bernstein joined Magic from Kost Forer Gabbay & Kasierer, a member of Ernst & Young Global, where he acted as senior manager from 1994 to 1997. Mr. Bernstein is a Certified Licensed Public Accountant and holds a BA in Accounting and Economics from Tel Aviv University.

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Elior (Ori) Brin joined the Company as Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer in March 2005. In addition to his position at the Company, Mr. Brin also serves as a director of Modelim Kranot Neemanut Ltd., a mutual funds management company, a position he has filled since 2005 and also filled from 1996 through 2003. Prior to joining the Company, he served as Chief Financial Officer of publicly traded companies such as VCON Telecommunications Ltd. (1998-2001), NICE Systems Ltd. (1997-1998), and B.V.R. Technologies Ltd. (1989-1996). Mr. Brin has an MBA from the Recanati School of Business Administration, Tel Aviv University.

Rami Doron joined the Company as Chief Operating Officer in February 2007. Prior to joining the Company, Mr. Doron led a business unit at Comverse Ltd. from January 2006 until February 2007. Prior to that, Mr. Doron was one of the founders of TTI where he led the professional services, R&D and existing customers sales units from December 1993 until May 2005. At TTI, Mr. Doron was involved in defining and building support systems, and was responsible for delivering, maintaining and enlarging the business with worldwide customers. Prior to founding TTI, Mr. Doron led the software division at TEAM Computers Ltd. (TEAM) from October 1985 until December 1993, where he was responsible for supporting a large customer base in Israel with TEAM s R&D and system support. Mr. Doron also has a software development background, having served as a database expert for several years. During his service in the Israeli Air Force, Mr. Doron was an electronics officer for six years. Mr. Doron is a graduate of Hadassah College with a degree in Software Engineering and he studied management at Bar-Ilan University.

Gad Goldstein has served as a director of the Company since 2002. He has served as President of Formula since 1995 and a director since 1985. Between 1985 and 1995, Mr. Goldstein was Vice President of Formula. Mr. Goldstein is Chairman of the Board of BluePhoenix Solutions Ltd. (BluePhoenix) and serves as a director of Matrix IT Ltd., Magic, Formula Vision Technologies Ltd. and other companies in the Formula Group. Mr. Goldstein holds a BA in economics and an MA in business administration, both from Tel Aviv University.

Naamit Salomon has served as a director of the Company since September 2003. She has held the position of Vice President, Finance of Formula since August 1997. Ms. Salomon also serves as a director of Magic and BluePhoenix. From 1990 through August 1997, Ms. Salomon was a controller of two large, privately held companies in the Formula Group. Ms. Salomon holds a BA in economics and business administration from Ben Gurion University and an LL.M. from the Bar-Ilan University.

Yacov Elinav has served as a director of the Company since March 2005. For over 30 years, Mr. Elinav served in various positions at Bank Hapoalim B.M., which is listed on the London and Tel Aviv Stock Exchanges, including over 10 years as a member of the Board of Management, responsible for subsidiary and related companies. From 1992 through 2006, Mr. Elinav served as Chairman of the Board of Directors of Diur B.P. Ltd., the real estate subsidiary of Bank Hapoalim. Since August 2004, Mr. Elinav has served as Chairman of the Boards of Directors of DS Securities and Investments, Ltd. and DS Provident Funds Ltd. Mr. Elinav also serves on the Board of Directors of several other public and private companies.

Uzi Netanel has served as a director of the Company since March 2005. He has served as Chairman of the Board of Directors of Maccabi Group Holdings Ltd. since 2005, as Chairman of the Board of Directors of MLL Software & Computers Industries Ltd. since 2004 and as Chairman of the Executive Committee of Carmel Olephines since 2004. From 2001 through 2003, Mr. Netanel served as a partner in the FIMI Opportunity Fund. From 1993 through 2001, he served as Active Chairman of Israel Discount Capital Markets and Investments Ltd. From 1997 to 1999, Mr. Netanel served as Chairman of Poliziv Plastics Company (1998) Ltd. Mr. Netanel also serves on the Board of Directors of Israel Oil Refineries, Frutarom Industries and Caeserea-Vardinon Textiles.

Ido Schechter has served as a director of the Company since June 2006. He has served as the Chief Executive Officer of Top Image Systems Ltd. (TIS) since January 2002 and has been a director of TIS 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. Prior to that Dr. Schechter served as TIS s Vice President of Sales from August 1996 until January 2001. From January 1995 until August 1996, Dr. Schechter served as General Manager of Super Image, a former affiliate of TIS, 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 received his Ph.D. and M.Sc. in Plant Physiology from the University of Guelph in Ontario, Canada and his BS from the Hebrew University in Israel.

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Ron Zuckerman has served as a director of the Company since May 1991 and served as Chairman of the Board of Directors from January 1998 until December 2006. He served as Chief Executive Officer of the Company from January 1995 until March 31, 2000. Mr. Zuckerman served as Chief Operating Officer of the Company from its incorporation until April 1994. Mr. Zuckerman was a founder and served as Chairman of Precise Software Solutions Ltd. until it was acquired by Veritas in June 2003 and serves as a director of Attunity Ltd. and Tamir Fishman Ventures Ltd. Mr. Zuckerman serves as an advisor to Magnum Communications Fund and the First Israeli Turnaround Fund.

United International Trust N.V. (UIT) is a corporate body organized and existing under the laws of the Netherlands Antilles. It, or one of its predecessor entities, has provided the Company with corporate-related services since April 1990, including serving as the Company's transfer agent and register, maintaining the corporate-related records of the Company, and filing various corporate documents and the annual corporate tax return with the governmental authorities in the Netherlands Antilles. UIT was established by former shareholders of Intertrust (Curaçao) N.V., which subsequently operated under the names of MeesPierson Intertrust (Curaçao) N.V. and Fortis Intertrust (Curaçao) N.V.

Hadas Gazit Kaiser shall serve as a director of the Company beginning July 1, 2007. She has served as the Chief Financial Officer and Finance Director of Emblaze since December 2006. From August 2005 until she became CFO, Ms. Gazit Kaiser served as the Vice President-Finance of Emblaze and the Chief Financial Officer of Emblaze Mobile. From August 2003 to August 2005, Ms. Gazit Kaiser served as the Budget Control Manager of TTI. From August 2000 to August 2003, Ms. Gazit Kaiser acted as a manager at Kost, Forer Gabbay & Kasierer. Ms. Gazit Kaiser holds a BA in Economics and Accounting and an MBA degree in Finance, both from Tel Aviv University, and is a Certified Public Accountant in Israel.

The Board of Directors must have a minimum of three, and a maximum of 24, directors. Directors of the Company are appointed by the General Meeting of Shareholders and hold office until they resign or are suspended or dismissed by the General Meeting of Shareholders. The Board of Directors may appoint up to four additional directors, and any such appointment shall be effective until the next General Meeting of Shareholders. The Board of Directors may fill any vacancies on the Board of Directors, whether as a result of the resignation or dismissal of a director, or as a result of a decision of the Board of Directors to expand the Board of Directors.

Our executive officers are appointed by, and serve at the discretion of, the Board of Directors of the Company.

There are no family relationships among the executive officers or directors of the Company.

B. Compensation of Directors and Officers

The aggregate amount of compensation paid by the Company during the fiscal year ended December 31, 2006, to all directors and executive officers as a group for services in all capacities was \$529,000. This amount does not include amounts expended by the Company for automobiles made available to its officers or expenses (including business travel and professional and business association dues) reimbursed to such officers. The aggregate amount set aside or accrued by the Company during its fiscal year ended December 31, 2006, to provide pension, retirement severance and similar benefits for directors and executive officers of the Company was \$55,000. The foregoing amounts also exclude stock option grants to the Company's directors and officers pursuant to the Company's 1992 Stock Option and Incentive Plan, the Company's 2003 Share Option Plan and the Company's 2005 Special Incentive Share Option Plan, which are described below.

The Company has employment agreements with its officers. The Company, in the ordinary course of its business, enters into confidentiality agreements with its personnel and has entered into non-competition and confidentiality agreements with its officers and high-level technical personnel. The Company does not maintain key person life insurance on any of its executive officers.

Board Fees and Expenses

The Company reimburses all Board of Directors members for reasonable out-of-pocket expenses incurred in connection with their attendance at Board of Directors or committee meetings.

The Company grants to each of its independent directors a fee for attending or participating in Board of Directors meetings and committee meetings, and participating in unanimous written consents.

In the past, the Company has granted to each of its independent directors options to purchase 4,000 Common Shares annually. The options were granted at an exercise price equal to the fair market value of the Company's Common Shares on the date of grant. The term of the options is 10 years and the options become exercisable in four equal, annual installments, beginning with the first anniversary of the grant date. In 2005 and 2006, the Company did not grant any options to its independent directors.

The Company has no current intent or plan to change its compensation arrangements with respect to directors for serving on the Board of Directors.

Stock Option and Incentive Plan

In 1992, our Board of Directors and shareholders approved the 1992 Stock Option and Incentive Plan (the "1992 Stock Plan") pursuant to which our officers, directors and employees are eligible to receive awards of stock options and restricted stock. In February 2003, the Board of Directors authorized the extension of the 1992 Stock Plan until April 2012 and our shareholders approved that extension. In 2003, our Board of Directors and shareholders approved the 2003 Share Option Plan (the "2003 Option Plan"), pursuant to which our officers, directors, employees, consultants and contractors are eligible to receive awards of stock options. In the following description, the 1992 Stock Plan and 2003 Option Plan will be referred to together as the "Incentive Plans" and may be referred to individually as an "Incentive Plan."

Options granted under the 1992 Stock Plan may be incentive stock options ("ISOs"), within the meaning of section 422 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"), or non-qualified stock options ("non-Qualified Stock Options"). Restricted stock may be granted in addition to or in lieu of any other award granted under the 1992 Stock Plan. Option grants under the 2003 Option Plan are intended to comply with, and benefit from, applicable tax laws and regulations in Israel.

Each of the Incentive Plans is administered by the compensation committee (the "Committee") established by the Board of Directors. Subject to the provisions of each Incentive Plan, the Committee determines the type of award, when and to whom awards will be granted and the number of shares covered by each award. The Committee also determines the terms, provisions, and kind of consideration payable (if any), with respect to awards. The Committee has discretionary authority to interpret the Incentive Plans and to adopt rules and regulations related thereto. In determining the persons to whom awards shall be granted and the number of shares covered by each award, the Committee takes into account the contribution to the management, growth and/or profitability of the business of the Company by the respective persons and such factors as the Committee shall deem relevant, including the length of employment of the respective persons, the nature of their responsibilities to the Company, and their flexibility with regard to location of their employment and other employment-related factors.

An option may be granted on such terms and conditions as the Committee may approve, and generally may be exercised for a period of up to 10 years from the date of grant. Options granted under the Incentive Plans become exercisable in four equal, annual installments, beginning with the first anniversary of the date of the grant, or pursuant to such other schedule as the Committee may provide in the option agreement. The exercise price of such options generally will be not less than 100% of the fair market value per share of the Common Shares at the date of the grant. In the case of ISOs, certain limitations will apply with respect to the aggregate value of option shares which can become exercisable for the first time during any one calendar year, and certain additional limitations will apply to Ten Percent Stockholders (as defined in the 1992 Stock Plan). The Committee may provide for the payment of the option price in cash, by delivery of other Common Shares having a fair market value equal to such option exercise price, by a combination thereof or by any method in accordance with the terms of the option agreements. The Incentive Plans contain special rules governing the time of exercise of options in the case of death, disability, or other termination of employment. Options are not transferable except by will or pursuant to applicable laws of descent and distribution upon death of the employee.

The 1992 Stock Plan also provides for the granting of restricted stock awards, which are awards of Common Shares that may not be disposed of, except by will or the laws of descent and distribution, for such period as the Committee determines (the "restricted period"). The Committee may also impose such other conditions and restrictions on the shares as it deems appropriate, including the satisfaction of performance criteria. The Committee may provide that such restrictions will lapse with respect to specified percentages of the awarded shares on successive anniversaries of the date of the award. During the restricted period, the grantee is entitled to receive dividends with respect to, and to vote the shares awarded to him or her. If, during the restricted period, the grantee's continuous employment with the Company terminates for any reason, any shares remaining subject to restrictions will be forfeited. The Committee has the authority to cancel any or all outstanding restrictions prior to the end of the restricted period, including cancellation of restrictions in connection with certain types of termination of employment.

As of December 31, 2006, we had 1,310,686 Common Shares available for future issuance of awards under the Incentive Plans. As of December 31, 2006, options to purchase 2,441,050 Common Shares, 1,510,000 of which were held by officers and directors, were outstanding. As of that date, there were 22,280 shares of restricted stock that the Company had granted to employees and other eligible grantees (none of which were held by current and former officers and directors), and all of which had vested (prior to 1998) under the restricted stock awards.

In 2005, the Company's Board of Directors authorized a new Incentive Stock Option Plan (the "Special Plan") and our shareholders approved the Special Plan in 2006. The number of Common Shares available for grants pursuant to the Special Plan was set at 2,000,000 shares. The Special Plan is intended to be used solely to attract or retain senior management and/or members of the Board of Directors. Unless otherwise determined by the Committee, options granted pursuant to the Special Plan will have an exercise price of \$3.00 per share, shares issued upon exercise will be locked for up to five years following the grant date, and the right to obtain shares will be contingent upon the optionee providing services to the Company throughout the entire five year period. In the event of a change of control of the Company, any unvested options will be accelerated.

The Special Plan is administered by the Committee. Subject to the provisions of the Special Plan, the Committee determines the type of award, when and to whom awards will be granted and the number of shares covered by each award. The Committee also determines the terms and provisions with respect to awards. The Committee has discretionary authority to interpret the Special Plan and to adopt rules and regulations related thereto.

Pursuant to the Special Plan, in November 2005 the Company's President and Chief Executive Officer was granted options to purchase 1,000,000 Common Shares. In December 2005, as a result of the issuance of SFAS No. 123(R), we accelerated the vesting of all 1,000,000 options. In 2007, the Company's Chief Operating Officer was granted options to purchase 250,000 Common Shares, pursuant to the Special Plan.

C. Board Practices

Members of the Company's Board of Directors are elected by a vote at the annual general meeting of shareholders and serve for a term of one year. Directors may serve multiple terms and are elected by a majority of the votes cast at the meeting. The Chief Executive Officer serves until his removal by the Board of Directors or resignation from office. Non-employee directors do not have agreements with the Company for benefits upon termination of their service as directors.

Audit Committee

The Audit Committee of the Board of Directors is comprised of three independent directors, nominated by the Board of Directors: Yacov Elinav, Uzi Netanel and Dr. Ido Schechter. The Board of Directors has determined that Mr. Elinav meets the definition of an audit committee financial expert. The primary function of the Audit Committee is to assist the Board of Directors in fulfilling its oversight responsibilities by reviewing financial information, internal controls and the audit process. In addition, the Committee is responsible for oversight of the work of our independent auditors. The Committee is governed by a Charter and meets at regularly scheduled quarterly meetings.

Compensation Committee

The Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors is comprised of three directors, nominated by the Board of Directors: Gad Goldstein, Dr. Ido Schechter and Guy Bernstein. Dr. Schechter is an independent director. On January 1, 2007, Mr. Guy Bernstein replaced Mr. Zuckerman as a member of the Compensation Committee. The primary function of the Compensation Committee is to manage the Company's Stock Option Plan and review and approve all matters relating to the compensation of the Company's officers and directors. The Committee is governed by a Charter and meets at regularly scheduled quarterly meetings.

NASDAQ Exemptions for a Controlled Company

We are a controlled company within the meaning of NASDAQ Marketplace Rule 4350(c)(5), or Rule 4350(c)(5), since Formula holds more than 50% of our voting power.

Under Rule 4350(c)(5), a controlled company is exempt from the following requirements of NASDAQ Marketplace Rule 4350(c) as of July 31, 2005:

The majority of the company's board of directors must qualify as independent directors, as defined under NASDAQ Marketplace Rules; and

The compensation of the chief financial officer and all other executive officers must be determined, or recommended to the board of directors for determination, either by (i) a majority of the independent directors or (ii) a compensation committee comprised solely of independent directors. Director nominees must either be selected or recommended for the board of directors' selection, either by (a) a majority of independent directors or (b) a nominations committee comprised solely of independent directors.

NASDAQ Exemption for a Foreign Private Issuer

We are a foreign private issuer within the meaning of NASDAQ Marketplace Rule 4350(a), since we are incorporated in the Netherlands Antilles.

Pursuant to NASDAQ Marketplace Rule 4350(a), a foreign private issuer may follow a home country practice in lieu of one or more provisions of Rule 4350.

We have elected to follow our home country practice in lieu of the requirements set forth in NASDAQ Marketplace Rule 4350(b)(1)(A) which requires a company to distribute to its shareholders copies of an annual report containing its audited financial statements. Instead of distributing copies of our annual report by mail, we have made our annual report available to shareholders on our website (http://www.sapiens.com/en/investors/annual_reports/).

We have also submitted to NASDAQ a written statement from our independent Netherlands Antilles counsel which certified that our practice of not mailing the annual report, but rather making it available on our website, was not prohibited by Netherlands Antilles law.

D. Employees

As of December 31, 2006, we had a total of 319 employees, a 12.4% decrease from the end of 2005.

In February 2006, we began to implement a restructuring plan for the purpose of reducing costs and restoring profitability. The restructuring plan included the termination of the employment of approximately 25 employees.

The following table sets forth the number of employees in (1) research and development, (2) consulting, delivery and technical support and (3) SG&A at the end of each of the past three years, as well as their geographic area of employment:

	<u>Total Employees</u>	<u>Research & Development</u>	<u>Consulting, Delivery & Technical Support</u>	<u>SG&A</u>
2006	319	53	217	49
2005	364	52	235	77
2004	405	57	252	96

	<u>2006</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>
Israel	198	218	214
United States	43	50	54
United Kingdom	49	52	82
Japan	23	24	24
France	4	15	25
Germany	1	5	5
Switzerland	1	-	1
Total Employees	319	364	405

E. Share Ownership

	Shares Beneficially Owned	
	Number	Percent (1)
Eli Reifman (2)	11,163,131	53.8
Gad Goldstein (3)	11,163,131	53.8
Ron Zuckerman (4)	289,700	1.4
Roni Al Dor (5)	240,000	*
All directors and executive officers as a group (12 persons) (6)	11,850,831	56.0

* less than 1.0%

- (1) Unless otherwise indicated below, the persons in the above table have sole voting and investment power with respect to all shares shown as beneficially owned by them. The percentages shown are based on 20,678,187 Common Shares outstanding as of June 27, 2007 plus such number of Common Shares as the indicated person or group had the right to receive upon the exercise of options which are exercisable within 60 days of June 27, 2007.
- (2) Includes 11,088,594 Common Shares and NIS 2,012,500 par value of our debentures (convertible into 74,537 Common Shares) held by Formula. Emblaze beneficially owns 50.1% of the outstanding share capital of Formula. Messrs. Naftali Shani and Eli Reifman, directors of Emblaze, hold 13.8% and 8.6% of the outstanding share capital of Emblaze, respectively. Eli Reifman is a director and President of Emblaze and may be deemed to share with Emblaze the power to vote and dispose of our Common Shares beneficially owned by Formula. Eli Reifman disclaims beneficial ownership of the Common Shares beneficially owned by Formula. See Item 7, Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions – Major Shareholders.
- (3) Includes 11,088,594 Common Shares and NIS 2,012,500 par value of our debentures (convertible into 74,537 Common Shares) held by Formula. Gad Goldstein, President and director of Formula, disclaims beneficial ownership of these shares. See Item 7, Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions – Major Shareholders.
- (4) Includes (i) 97,700 Common Shares held by Lako Enterprises S.A. (Lako) as to which Mr. Zuckerman disclaims beneficial ownership (see below); (ii) 140,000 Common Shares held by Meister Software N.V. (Meister), a Netherlands Antilles corporation, which shares may be deemed to be beneficially owned by Mr. Zuckerman (see below); (iii) 24,000 Common Shares held of record by Mr. Zuckerman; and (iv) options to purchase 28,000 Common Shares held by Lako as to which Mr. Zuckerman disclaims beneficial ownership. 14,000 of the options have an exercise price of \$0.005 and 14,000 have an exercise price of \$32.50 per share, and all 28,000 expire in October 2008. A trust (the Bornali Foundation) for the benefit of the estate of Mr. Zuckerman owns all the outstanding voting shares of Lako. Mr. Zuckerman disclaims beneficial ownership of the Common Shares held by Lako.
- Lako owns 97,700 Common Shares of the Company and 50% of the voting shares of Century Holdings, Inc., a Panamanian corporation (Century). Century owns approximately 33% of the voting stock of Meister. By virtue of Lako's ownership of Century, Mr. Zuckerman may be deemed to have ownership of Century and thus may be deemed to beneficially own all of the Common Shares held by Meister.
- (5) Includes options to purchase 240,000 Common Shares at an exercise price of \$1.74 per share which expire in November 2015. Does not include the option to purchase 1,000,000 Common Shares granted pursuant to the Special Plan, which expire in November 2015. See Item 6, Directors, Senior Management and Employees - Compensation of Directors and Officers.
- (6) Each of the directors and executive officers not separately identified in the above table beneficially own less than 1% of our outstanding Common Shares (including options held by each such party and which are vested or will become vested within 60 days of June 27, 2007) and have therefore not been separately disclosed. The options held by the directors and executive officers not separately identified in the above table have exercise prices ranging from \$1.50 to \$2.24 per share, and none of which expire before 2015.

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

The following table sets forth, as of June 27, 2007, certain information with respect to the beneficial ownership of the Company's Common Shares by each person known by the Company to own beneficially more than 5% of the outstanding Common Shares, based on information provided to us by the holders or disclosed in public filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Name and Address	Shares Beneficially Owned	
	Number	Percent (1)
Formula Systems (1985) Ltd. (2) 3 Abba Eban Boulevard Herzlia 46725, Israel	11,163,131	53.8
Highbridge International LLC c/o Harmonic Fund Services The Cayman Corporate Centre, 4th Floor 27 Hospital Road Grand Cayman Cayman Islands, British West Indies	2,166,667	10.5
Magnum Technology Limited (3) c/o Rothschild Corporate Fiduciary Services Limited St. Peter's House, Le Bordage St. Peter's Port, Guernsey, Channel Islands	1,204,819	5.8
F.I.D. Holdings Ltd. (4) Rubinstein House, Floor 29 37 Petach Tikva Road Tel Aviv 67137, Israel	2,193,750	10.3

- (1) The percentages shown are based on 20,678,187 Common Shares outstanding as of June 27, 2007 plus such number of Common Shares as the indicated person or group had the right to receive upon the exercise of options which are exercisable within 60 days of June 27, 2007.
- (2) Includes 11,088,594 Common Shares and NIS 2,012,500 par value of our debentures (convertible into 74,537 Common Shares). Emblaze beneficially owns 50.1% of the outstanding share capital of Formula. Messrs. Naftali Shani and Eli Reifman, directors of Emblaze, hold 13.8% and 8.6% of the outstanding share capital of Emblaze, respectively. Gad Goldstein is a director and President of Formula but holds no outstanding shares of Formula. Gad Goldstein may be deemed to share with Formula the power to vote and dispose of our Common Shares beneficially owned by Formula. Gad Goldstein disclaims beneficial ownership of the Common Shares beneficially owned by Formula.
- (3) Yarnfield International Limited ("Yarnfield"), which acquired the shares in 2001, has since been liquidated and our Common Shares held by Yarnfield were transferred to Magnum Technology Limited (the parent company of Yarnfield).
- (4) Includes (i) 1,531,250 Common Shares, (ii) warrants to purchase 350,000 Common Shares and (iii) 312,500 Common Shares issuable upon conversion of the \$1.0 million loan due August 1, 2007.

Significant changes in holdings of major shareholders

1. Formula

In June 2005, we entered into a share purchase agreement with Formula, whereby Formula invested \$2.0 million in the Company and we issued 1,041,667 Common Shares to Formula at a purchase price per share of \$1.92, which was the average closing price for the 10 day period prior to the execution of the agreement. As a result of the \$2.0 million investment in June 2005, Formula became the holder of approximately 58% of our outstanding Common Shares at that time.

In August 2006, we entered into a share issuance agreement with Formula whereby Formula invested \$2.0 million in the Company, and we issued 1,562,500 Common Shares to Formula, at a purchase price per share of \$1.28, which was the average closing price for the 10 day period prior to July 17, 2006, and which was the same as the conversion price approved by the debentures holders at the August 2006 meeting. As a result of the \$2.0 million investment in August 2006, Formula became the holder of approximately 60% of our outstanding Common Shares at that time.

From time to time, Formula has increased its beneficial shareholding in the Company through market purchases of additional Common Shares. From June 25, 2006 through June 28, 2007, Formula increased its holding of our Common Shares by approximately 198,240 Common Shares through purchases on the public market.

In June 2007, we entered into a private placement investment transaction with several institutional investors, private investors and Formula for an aggregate gross investment amount of \$20 million (excluding finders fees and out of pocket expenses). As of June 27, 2007, we have held closings for \$17.5 million of the investment, \$5 million of which was by Formula. As a result, we issued to Formula 1,666,667 Common Shares, at a price per share of \$3.00 which reflected a premium of approximately 25% above the trading price of our Common Shares (as of the date our Board of Directors approved the investment). The closing for the remaining \$2.5 million, for an aggregate of 833,333 Common Shares, is expected by June 30, 2007.

As of June 27, 2007, Formula was the holder of approximately 53% of our outstanding Common Shares.

In November 2006, Emblaze purchased the controlling interest of Formula, and as a result, control of us. As of June 24, 2007, Emblaze owned 50.1% of the outstanding share capital of Formula and, therefore, has an indirect controlling influence over us.

(For further details about the transactions with Formula, see Item 10, Additional Information Material Contracts.)

2. FID and Israel Discount Bank

As a result of the agreement entered into as of March 16, 2004 among the Company and the Investors, FID became the beneficial holder of approximately 9.1% of the Company's share capital.

In May 2005, we entered into an agreement with the Investors, regarding the payment of the remaining \$4.0 million due to the Investors, pursuant to the March 2004 agreement between us and the Investors. We agreed to pay \$2.0 million on May 2, 2005, \$1.0 million by April 1, 2006 and \$1.0 million by August 1, 2006. The first installment of \$2.0 million was paid as required at the beginning of May 2005.

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

(For further details about the transactions with the Investors, see Item 10, Additional Information Material Contracts Agreements with FID and Israel Discount Bank Ltd.)

3. Highbridge International LLC

In June 2007, we entered into a private placement investment transaction with several institutional investors, private investors and Formula for an aggregate gross investment amount of \$20 million (excluding finders' fees and out of pocket expenses). Pursuant to such private placement investment, Highbridge International LLC invested \$6.5 million in the Company in return for the issuance of 2,166,667 Common Shares, which equaled 10.5% of our outstanding Common Shares.

The major shareholders disclosed above do not have different voting rights.

As of June 14, 2007, there were 176 holders of record of the Company's Common Shares, including 125 holders of record with addresses in the United States. The number of record holders in the United States is not representative of the number of beneficial holders, nor is it representative of where such beneficial holders are resident because many of these ordinary shares were held of record by brokers or other nominees.

Based on Formula's beneficial holding of over 50% of the outstanding Common Shares of the Company, and based on Emblaze's beneficial holding of over 50% of the outstanding share capital of Formula, both Formula and Emblaze may be considered to control the Company.

B. Related Party Transactions

Red Coral

On April 4, 2001, we entered into a share purchase and loan agreement with Red Coral Holdings, Inc. ("Red Coral"), a company owned by Itzick Sharir, then our President and Chief Executive Officer. According to the terms of the agreement, Red Coral purchased 300,000 Common Shares for a purchase price of \$975,000. As part of the agreement, the Company granted to Red Coral a loan in the amount of \$975,000 for the purpose of acquiring the Common Shares. The term of the loan was six years, with accrued interest at a rate of 4% per year. The interest amount was initially fully-recourse and fixed. To secure payment of the loan, Red Coral granted to the Company a lien and security interest on all of the Common Shares of the Company that it owns. To secure fulfillment of the terms of the agreement, the Common Shares were held in escrow by the General Counsel of the Company.

Following the departure of Mr. Sharir, we postponed the due date of the January 15, 2006 and the January 15, 2007 interest payments until the due date for repayment of the principal amount of the loan (April 4, 2007), and converted the final two interest payments from fully-recourse to non-recourse. The remaining terms of the loan were not changed.

On April 4, 2007, the term of the loan expired, without Red Coral having repaid the principal amount or the final two interest payments. In May 2007, we foreclosed our lien on the 300,000 Common Shares owned by Red Coral, and we now hold such shares as treasury shares. As a result, the loan agreement was terminated and Red Coral has no further obligations to us under the loan agreement.

In November 2005, upon the termination of his employment with the Company, Mr. Sharir was granted options to purchase 50,000 Common Shares at a price \$1.74 per share, which expire in November 2008.

FID and Israel Discount Bank

As a result of the agreement entered into as of March 16, 2004 among the Company and the Investors, FID became the beneficial holder of approximately 9.1% of the Company's share capital.

In May 2005, we entered into an agreement with the Investors regarding the payment of the remaining \$4.0 million due to the Investors, pursuant to the March 2004 agreement between us and the Investors. We agreed to pay \$2.0 million on May 2, 2005, \$1.0 million by April 1, 2006 and \$1.0 million by August 1, 2006. The first installment of \$2.0 million was paid as required at the beginning of May 2005.

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

(For further details about the transactions with the Investors, see Item 10, Additional Information Material Contracts Agreements with FID and Israel Discount Bank Ltd.)

Formula

In June 2005, we entered into a share purchase agreement with our major shareholder, Formula, whereby Formula invested \$2.0 million in the Company, and we issued 1,041,667 Common Shares to Formula, at a purchase price per share of \$1.92, which was the average closing price for the 10 day period prior to the execution of the agreement. The Common Shares issued pursuant to the June 2005 agreement were granted piggyback registration rights, similar to those granted to Formula and Yarnfield International Limited (now Magnum Technology Limited) in their 2001 investment.

In August 2006, we entered into a share issuance agreement with Formula whereby Formula invested \$2.0 million in the Company, and we issued 1,562,500 Common Shares to Formula, at a purchase price per share of \$1.28, which was the average closing price for the 10 day period prior to July 17, 2006, and which was the same as the conversion price approved by the debentures holders at the August 2006 meeting. As a result of the \$2.0 million investment in August 2006, Formula became the holder of approximately 60% of our outstanding Common Shares at that time.

In December 2006, we entered into a loan agreement with Bank Leumi Le-Israel whereby we borrowed an aggregate amount of approximately \$2.5 million. The proceeds of the loan enabled us to make the December 2006 principal and interest payment on the debentures. The loan was secured by a pledged deposit of Formula. The loan bears an annual interest rate equal to the prime rate of interest in Israel plus 0.5% (for a total of 6.5%) and the principal and interest are due on August 30, 2007.

In June 2007, we entered into a private placement investment transaction with several institutional investors, private investors and Formula for an aggregate gross investment amount of \$20 million (excluding finders fees and out of pocket expenses). As of June 27, 2007, we have held closings for \$17.5 million of the investment, \$5 million of which was by Formula. As a result, we issued to Formula an aggregate of 1,666,667 Common Shares, at a price per share of \$3.00. Following the initial closing of the \$17.5 million investment, Formula's holdings were reduced to approximately 53% of our outstanding Common Shares. The closing for the remaining \$2.5 million, for an aggregate of 833,333 Common Shares, is expected by June 30, 2007.

(For further details about the transactions with Formula, see Item 10, Additional Information Material Contracts.)

C. Interests of Experts and Counsel

Not applicable.

ITEM 8. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

A. Consolidated Statements and Other Financial Information

Financial Statements

See the Consolidated Financial Statements and related notes in Item 18.

Export Sales

In 2006, 72.8% of our revenues were from customers located outside of Israel. For information on our revenues breakdown by geographic market for the past three years, see Item 4, Information on the Company Business Overview - Geographical Distribution of Revenues.

Dividend Policy

We have never declared or paid any cash dividends on our Common Shares and we do not anticipate paying cash dividends in the foreseeable future. It is the present intention of our Board of Directors to retain all earnings in the Company in order to support the future growth of its business. Any determination in the future to pay dividends will be dependent upon our consolidated results of operations, financial condition, cash requirements, future prospects and other factors. For more information about distribution of dividends and various tax implications, see Item 10, Additional Information - Memorandum and Articles of Association; Item 10, Additional Information Exchange Controls, and Item 10, Additional Information Taxation.

Legal Proceedings

The Company is subject to certain legal and governmental proceedings and claims that arise in the conduct of its business. In the opinion of management, the amount of liability, if any, as a result of these claims and proceedings is not likely to have a material effect on the financial condition or results of operations of the Company.

B. Significant Changes

The following significant changes have occurred since the date of our annual consolidated financial statements:

In June 2007, we entered into a private placement investment transaction with several institutional investors, private investors and Formula for an aggregate gross investment amount of \$20 million (excluding finders fees and out of pocket expenses). As of June 27, 2007, we have held closings for \$17.5 million of the investment, \$5 million of which was by Formula. We issued to the investors an aggregate of 5,833,333 Common Shares (of which 1,666,667 Common Shares were issued to Formula), at a price per share of \$3.00 which reflected a premium of approximately 25% above the trading price of our Common Shares (as of the date our Board of Directors approved the investment). The closing for the remaining \$2.5 million, for an aggregate of 833,333 Common Shares, is expected by June 30, 2007. The investors were all non-US persons, and the Common Shares were issued to the investors pursuant to Regulation S. As a result, the issuance of the Common Shares to the investors was exempt from registration under the Securities Act.

In June 2007, we purchased an aggregate amount of NIS 15,000,000 nominal value, representing approximately, \$3.5 million of the outstanding debentures. Pursuant to the terms of the prospectus governing the debentures, the amount repurchased by us was retired and removed from circulation. As a result, the total amount that we must pay in December 2007 was reduced to approximately \$4.6 million, approximately \$4.2 million for the second of the four annual re-payments of the principal of the debentures, and approximately \$0.4 million for the semi-annual interest payment.

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On June 27, 2006, we entered into agreements for a new revolving credit line facility for borrowings of up to \$9.2 million, until June 30, 2007. We are currently negotiating the extension of the credit facility for another year. We cannot be certain that an agreement will be signed, though we expect that an agreement will be signed that extends the current credit line, on substantially similar terms, for an additional year.

(See also Item 5, Operating and Financial Review and Prospects - Liquidity and Capital Resources - Credit Lines.)

ITEM 9. THE OFFER AND LISTING**A. Offer and Listing Details**

The Company's Common Shares are quoted on the NASDAQ Capital Market and on the TASE under the symbol SPNS.

The table below sets forth the high and low market prices for our Common Shares on the NASDAQ National Market (now known as the NASDAQ Global Market) until September 27, 2005 and the NASDAQ Capital Market thereafter on an annual basis for the years 2002 through 2006 and on a quarterly basis for the years 2005 and 2006, and the first quarter of 2007. On June 16, 2003, the Company carried out the Reverse Stock Split (see Note under Item 3.A Selected Consolidated Financial Data). All share prices have been adjusted to reflect the Reverse Stock Split by multiplying historical prices by five.

	<u>HIGH</u>	<u>LOW</u>
2002 (Annual)	\$6.85	\$3.00
2003 (Annual)	6.01	3.30
2004 (Annual)	5.25	1.48
2005 (Annual)	2.89	1.00
2006 (Annual)	2.10	1.02
2007 (Annual) (through June 25, 2007)	3.66	1.35
<u>2005</u>		
First Quarter	\$2.89	\$1.85
Second Quarter	2.41	1.52
Third Quarter	2.09	1.30
Fourth Quarter	1.86	1.00
<u>2006</u>		
First Quarter	\$1.60	\$1.14
Second Quarter	1.54	1.06
Third Quarter	2.10	1.09
Fourth Quarter	1.57	1.02
<u>2007</u>		
First Quarter	\$2.00	\$1.35
Second Quarter (through June 25, 2007)	3.66	1.51

The table below sets forth the high and low market prices for our Common Shares on the NASDAQ Capital Market during the most recent six-month period:

	<u>HIGH</u>	<u>LOW</u>
December 2006	\$1.55	\$1.22
January 2007	2.00	1.35
February 2007	1.95	1.52
March 2007	1.74	1.52
April 2007	2.24	1.51
May 2007	2.95	1.56
June 2007 (through June 25, 2007)	3.66	2.21

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Our Common Shares began trading on the TASE effective March 6, 2003. Under current Israeli law, the Company will satisfy its reporting obligations in Israel by furnishing to the applicable Israeli regulators only those reports the Company is required to file in the United States. The table below sets forth the high and low market prices for our Common Shares on TASE on an annual basis for the years 2003 through 2006 and on a quarterly basis for the years 2005 and 2006, and the first quarter of 2007. The conversion from NIS into US dollars for the following two tables is based on the average monthly representative rate of exchange published by the Bank of Israel then in effect for the month in which such high or low was recorded, except for the month of June 2007 where the conversion is based on the representative rate of exchange as published by the Bank of Israel for the specific date recorded.

	HIGH	LOW
2003 (Annual from March 6)	\$6.01	\$3.56
2004 (Annual)	5.29	1.75
2005 (Annual)	2.74	1.19
2006 (Annual)	1.57	1.14
2007 (Annual) (through June 25, 2007)	3.82	1.42
<u>2003</u>		
Second Quarter	\$4.99	\$4.33
Third Quarter	5.06	3.58
Fourth Quarter	6.01	3.56
<u>2004</u>		
First Quarter	\$5.29	\$3.62
Second Quarter	3.64	2.28
Third Quarter	2.54	1.75
Fourth Quarter	2.42	1.85
<u>2005</u>		
First Quarter	\$2.74	\$2.06
Second Quarter	2.28	1.76
Third Quarter	2.03	1.55
Fourth Quarter	1.73	1.19
<u>2006</u>		
First Quarter	\$1.57	\$1.24
Second Quarter	1.42	1.23
Third Quarter	1.37	1.14
Fourth Quarter	1.48	1.19
<u>2007</u>		
First Quarter	\$1.83	\$1.42
Second Quarter (through June 25, 2007)	3.82	1.50

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The table below sets forth the high and low market prices for our Common Shares on TASE during the most recent six-month period:

	<u>HIGH</u>	<u>LOW</u>
December 2006	\$1.48	\$1.40
January 2007	1.82	1.42
February 2007	1.83	1.54
March 2007	1.76	1.76
April 2007	1.72	1.70
May 2007	1.99	1.50
June 2007 (through June 25, 2007)	3.82	2.36

On June 24, 2007, we received a letter from the TASE informing us that as of August 12, 2007, our Common Shares and warrants (Series 1) that are traded on the TASE, but not our debentures (Series A), will be included in a newly created list of Illiquid Securities. As a result, trades on the TASE of our Common Shares and warrants (Series 1) will only be executed twice a day, in the morning upon the commencement of trading, and at the end of day, at the end of trading. At this time we cannot be certain as to the effects, if any, that such listing change on the TASE will have on our Common Shares and warrants (Series 1), however, we do not believe such inclusion as an Illiquid Security on the TASE will have a material effect on our financial condition.

B. Plan of Distribution

Not applicable.

C. Markets

The Company's Common Shares are quoted on the NASDAQ Capital Market and on the TASE under the symbol SPNS.

D. Selling Shareholders

Not applicable.

E. Dilution

Not applicable.

F. Expenses of the Issue

Not applicable.

ITEM 10. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

A. Share Capital

Not applicable.

B. Memorandum and Articles of Association (the Articles)

1. **Registration and Purposes.** The Company is organized and existing under the laws of the Netherlands Antilles. Its registered number is 53368.

The objects and purposes of the Company, which are itemized in Article II of the Articles, may be summarized as follows:

to establish, participate in or have any other interest in business enterprises concerned with the development and commercial operation of software;

to finance directly or indirectly the activities of the Company, its subsidiaries and affiliates;

to borrow and to lend moneys;

to engage in the purchase and sale of securities, futures, real estate, business debts, commodities and intellectual property;

to undertake, conduct and promote research and development;

to guarantee, pledge, mortgage or otherwise encumber assets as security for the obligations of the Company or third parties; and

to do all that may be useful or necessary for the attainment of the above purposes.

2. **Board of Directors.** A member of the Board of Directors may vote on a proposal or transaction in which he/she has a material interest if the material facts as to the director's self-interest are disclosed to the Board of Directors. Neither the Articles nor Netherlands Antilles law requires a majority of the disinterested directors to authorize the proposal or transaction. Members of the Board of Directors have the power to vote compensation to themselves, even if they lack an independent quorum.

The Articles do not grant borrowing powers to directors; nor do they require directors to resign at a certain age or to purchase a certain number of shares of the Company's common stock.

3. **Rights and Preferences.** The Company has only one class of shares of common stock, the Common Shares, currently outstanding. All previous issuances of preferred shares have been converted into Common Shares. The rights and preferences of the holders of Common Shares are summarized below. The Articles authorize a class of undefined preferred shares (the Blank Preferred Shares). There are no rights associated with the Blank Preferred Shares and none have been issued.

(a) Common Shares

Holders of the Common Shares are entitled to one vote for each whole share on all matters to be voted upon by shareholders, including the election of directors. Holders of the Common Shares do not have cumulative voting rights in the election of directors. All Common Shares are equal to each other with respect to liquidation and dividend rights. Holders of the Common Shares are entitled to receive dividends, subject to shareholder approval, out of funds legally available under Netherlands Antilles law. See Dividend Policy below. In the event of the liquidation of the Company, all assets available for distribution to the holders of the Common Shares are distributable among them according to their respective holdings, subject to the preferences of any shares having a preference upon liquidation that may be then outstanding. Holders of the Common Shares have no preemptive rights to purchase any additional, unissued Common Shares. The foregoing summary of the Common Shares does not purport to be complete and is subject to, and qualified in its entirety by, the provisions of the Articles.

(b) Dividend Policy

The Company has never declared or paid any cash dividends on its Common Shares and does not anticipate paying cash dividends in the foreseeable future. It is the present intention of the Company's Board of Directors to retain all earnings in the Company in order to support the future growth of its business. Any determination in the future to pay dividends will be dependent upon the Company's consolidated results of operations, financial condition, cash requirements, future prospects and other factors. In addition, the ability of the Company to pay dividends is subject to the limitations of the Corporate Law of the Netherlands Antilles, which provides, among other things, that dividends, while permitted to be paid periodically during a fiscal year, are subject to being proposed by the Board of Directors of the Company and approved thereafter at the General Meeting of Shareholders. The Corporate Law of the Netherlands Antilles also provides that a distribution of dividends can only occur if, at the moment of distribution, the equity of the Company equals at least the nominal capital of the Company and, as a result of the distribution, will not fall below the nominal capital. Nominal capital is the sum of the par values of all of the issued shares in the Company's capital stock at any moment in time.

(c) The Blank Preferred Shares

There are no preferences or any rights whatsoever associated with the Blank Preferred Shares. These shares are unissued and are not owned by any of the current shareholders of the Company. Any issuance of these preferred shares is solely within the discretion of the Company's Board of Directors. The Company has undertaken toward the TASE that so long as shares of its Common Stock are listed for trading on the TASE, the Company shall not issue or grant any shares of a different class of shares than those that are listed for trading on the TASE. This undertaking does not apply to Preferred Shares as defined in Section 46B(b) of the Israel Securities Law, on the condition that such Preferred Shares are issued in accordance with the conditions set forth in Section 46A(1) therein.

4. **Changing the Rights of the Shareholders.** The general meeting of shareholders decides upon any change in the Articles. A resolution to amend the Articles requires the approval of the absolute majority of all shares outstanding and entitled to vote.
5. **General Meetings.** At least one general meeting of shareholders must be held each year. General meetings must be held in Curaçao. Special general meetings of shareholders may be called at any time by the Chairman of the Board or by the Board of Directors upon no less than 10 nor more than 60 days' written notice to the Company's shareholders. Every shareholder has the right to attend any meeting of shareholders in person or by proxy and to address the meeting. No action may be taken at any meeting of shareholders unless a quorum consisting of holders of at least one-half of the shares outstanding and entitled to vote are present at the meeting in person or by proxy.
6. **Limitations to Own Securities.** The Articles contain no limits on the right to own securities.
7. **Change of Control.** The Articles contain no provisions that would prevent or delay a change of control of the Company.
8. **Disclosure of Ownership.** By-laws do not exist under Netherlands Antilles law. The Articles contain no provisions requiring a shareholder to disclose his or her interest at a certain time; however holders of our shares are subject to the reporting provisions of the Securities and Exchange Commission.

C. Material Contracts

1. Convertible Debentures and Trust Deed

On December 11, 2003, we completed an offering of securities in Israel, resulting in gross proceeds of approximately \$17.1 million. We sold 100,000 units of securities, each unit consisting of 800 debentures (Series A), two options (Series A) exercisable into debentures (Series A) and six warrants (Series 1) exercisable into Common Shares of the Company.

The debentures are linked to the US dollar and bear annual interest at the rate of 6.0%, payable on the 5th of June and the 5th of December each year commencing on June 5, 2004 and ending on December 5, 2009. Principal is payable in four installments on the 5th of December of the years 2006-2009. During the period beginning 45 days after the registration of the debentures (Series A) for trading on the TASE and ending November 21, 2009, the debentures (Series A) are convertible in Common Shares at a conversion rate of one Common Share per each NIS 27 (currently approximately \$6.43) amount of the debentures. The conversion rate is subject to certain adjustments. The debentures (Series A) are unsecured.

Options (Series A) which were exercised by non-affiliates of the Company before their expiry date resulted in additional gross proceeds of approximately \$1.6 million to the Company in the first quarter of 2004.

Each warrant (Series 1) is exercisable into one Common Share of the Company until November 21, 2007 for an exercise price of approximately \$6.43.

In accordance with chapter E1 of the Israel Securities Law, we offered the debentures after nominating a trustee for the debenture holders. The trustee is Ubank Trust Company Ltd. (formerly Investec Trust Company (Israel) Ltd.) and the date of the Trust Deed is December 2, 2003. The Trust Deed includes, among other things, the duties of the trustee, the circumstances in which the trustee can demand immediate repayment of the outstanding debentures, the circumstances in which the trustee or the Company can call meetings of debenture holders and the procedures for such meetings.

In August 2006 we convened a general meeting of the debenture holders, where a special resolution was adopted concerning the amount and the timing of the first installment payment of the principal of the debentures. A majority of the debenture holders approved that (a) 50% of the first payment amount, approximately \$2.4 million, will be deferred to December 5, 2009 (the last date of payment of the principal on the debentures), and (b) with respect to the other 50% of the first payment amount, the Company could choose from the following alternatives, in its sole discretion: (1) to convert such amount on December 5, 2006 into our Common Shares, at a conversion price per share of \$1.28, which reflects the average closing price for the 10 day period prior to July 17, 2006, or (2) to pay the approximately \$2.4 million amount to the debenture holders, in cash. In December 2006, we made the payments, in cash.

Following the \$20 million private placement investment in June 2007, we purchased an aggregate amount of NIS 15,000,000 nominal value, representing approximately \$3.5 million of the outstanding debentures. Pursuant to the terms of the prospectus governing the debentures, the amount repurchased by us was retired and removed from circulation. As a result, the total amount that we must pay in December 2007 was reduced to approximately \$4.6 million, approximately \$4.2 million for the second of the four annual re-payments of the principal of the debentures, and approximately \$0.4 million for the semi-annual interest payment.

2. Agreements with FID and Israel Discount Bank Ltd.

In April 2000, the Investors invested \$15 million in eZone, a subsidiary of the Company. The private placement to the Investors was accompanied by a Put/Call Agreement, according to which the Investors were granted the right to require us to repurchase their shares in eZone beginning May 2004 in exchange for both cash and our Common Shares. In February 2001, management decided to discontinue the operations of eZone. During the same period, we agreed to a partial exercise of the Investors' put option, resulting in a payment to them of \$4.5 million.

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

In May 2005, we entered into an agreement with the Investors regarding the payment of the remaining \$4.0 million due to the Investors, pursuant to the March 2004 agreement between us and the Investors. We agreed to pay \$2.0 million on May 2, 2005, \$1.0 million by April 1, 2006 and \$1.0 million by August 1, 2006. In addition the interest to be paid on the outstanding principal amount was changed to LIBOR plus 2.5%. The first installment of \$2.0 million was paid as required at the beginning of May 2005.

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

3. Agreements with Formula

In June 2005, we entered into a share purchase agreement with Formula, whereby Formula invested \$2.0 million in Sapiens, and we issued 1,041,667 Common Shares to Formula, at a purchase price per share of \$1.92, which was the average closing price for the 10 day period prior to the execution of the agreement. The Common Shares issued pursuant to the June 2005 were granted piggyback registration rights, similar to those granted to Formula and Yarnfield International Limited (now Magnum Technology Limited) in their 2001 investment.

In August 2006, we entered into a share issuance agreement with Formula whereby Formula invested \$2.0 million in the Company, and we issued 1,562,500 Common Shares to Formula, at a purchase price per share of \$1.28, which was the average closing price for the 10 day period prior to July 17, 2006, and which was the same as the conversion price approved by the debentures holders at the August 2006 meeting.

4. Loan Agreement

In December 2006, we entered into loan agreement with Bank Leumi Le-Israel whereby we borrowed an aggregate amount of approximately \$2.5 million. The proceeds of the loan enabled us to make the December 2006 principal and interest payment on the debentures. The loan was secured by a pledged deposit of Formula. The loan bears an annual interest rate equal to the prime rate of interest in Israel plus 0.5% (for a total of 6.5%) and the principal and interest are due on August 30, 2007.

D. Exchange Controls

Although there are Netherlands Antilles laws which may impose foreign exchange controls on the Company and may affect the payment of dividends, interest or other payments to non-resident holders of the Company's securities, including the Common Shares, the Company has been granted an exemption from such foreign exchange control regulations by the Central Bank of the Netherlands Antilles. Other jurisdictions in which the Company conducts operations may have various currency or exchange controls. In addition, the Company is subject to the risk of changes in political conditions or economic policies which could result in new or additional currency or exchange controls or other restrictions being imposed on the operations of the Company. As to the Company's securities, Netherlands Antilles law and the Articles impose no limitations on the right of non-resident or foreign owners to hold or vote such securities.

E. Taxation

See Item 5, Operating and Financial Review and Prospects Operating Results Taxes on Income for disclosure regarding the reduction of our deferred tax assets and tax advances balances, in 2006.

Israeli Tax Considerations and Government Programs

General

The following is a general discussion only and is not exhaustive of all possible tax considerations. It is not intended, and should not be construed, as legal or professional tax advice and should not be relied upon for tax planning purposes. In addition, this discussion does not address all of the tax consequences that may be relevant to purchasers of our Common Shares in light of their particular circumstances, or certain types of purchasers of our Common Shares subject to special tax treatment. Examples of this kind of investor include residents of Israel and traders in securities who are subject to special tax regimes not covered in this discussion. Each individual/entity should consult its own tax or legal advisor as to the Israeli tax consequences of the purchase, ownership and disposition of our Common Shares.

To the extent that part of the discussion is based on new tax legislation, which has not been subject to judicial or administrative interpretation, we cannot assure you that the tax authorities or the courts will accept the views expressed in this section.

The following summary describes the current tax structure applicable to companies in Israel, with special reference to its effect on us. The following also contains a discussion of the material Israeli tax consequences to holders of our Common Shares.

Taxation of Companies

General Corporate Tax Structure

Generally, Israeli companies are subject to corporate tax at the rate of 31% on taxable income for the year 2006 and are subject to capital gains tax at a rate of 25% on capital gains (other than gains derived from the sale of listed securities that are taxed at the prevailing corporate tax rates) derived after January 1, 2003. However, the effective tax rate payable by a company that derives income from an approved enterprise (as discussed below) may be considerably lower. Depending on the relevant tax treaties at issue, dividends or interest received by an Israeli company from foreign subsidiaries are generally subject to tax regardless of the company's status as an approved enterprise. Under recently adopted legislation, taxes paid by Israeli companies will be gradually reduced to a rate of 29% for the 2007 tax year, 27% for the 2008 tax year, 26% for the 2009 tax year and 25% for the 2010 tax year and thereafter.

Law for the Encouragement of Industry (Taxes), 1969.

According to the Law for the Encouragement of Industry (Taxes), 1969 (Industry Encouragement Law), industrial companies are entitled to the following tax benefits, among others:

deduction of purchases of know-how and patents over an eight-year period for tax purposes;

expenses involved with the issuance and listing of shares on the TASE or on a recognized stock market outside of Israel, are deductible over a three-year period;

the right to elect, under specified conditions, to file a consolidated tax return with other related Israeli industrial companies; and accelerated depreciation rates on equipment and buildings.

According to the law, an industrial company is defined as a company resident in Israel, at least 90% of the income of which, in any tax year, determined in Israeli currency (exclusive of income from government loans, capital gains, interest and dividends) is derived from an industrial enterprise owned by it. An industrial enterprise is defined as an enterprise whose major activity in a given tax year is industrial production activity. Eligibility for benefits under the Industry Encouragement Law is not subject to receipt of prior approval from any governmental authority.

We believe that our subsidiary, Sapiens Technologies (1982) Ltd, currently qualifies as an industrial company within the definition under the Industry Encouragement Law. However, we cannot give any assurance that we will continue to qualify as an industrial company or that the benefits described above will be available in the future.

Law for the Encouragement of Capital Investments, 1959.

The Law for the Encouragement of Capital Investments, 1959, as amended (the Investments Law), provides that a capital investment in eligible facilities may, upon application to the Investment Center of the Ministry of Industry, Trade and Labor of the State of Israel, be designated as an Approved Enterprise. Each certificate of approval for an approved enterprise relates to a specific investment program, delineated both by the financial scope of the investment and by the physical characteristics of the facility or the asset. An approved enterprise is entitled to benefits including Israeli government cash grants and tax benefits in specified development areas. The extent of the tax benefits available under the Investments Law and the period for which tax benefits are available are determined by the geographic location of the enterprise. The benefits are dependent upon the fulfillment of conditions stipulated in the Investments Law and its regulations, including the criteria set forth in the specific certificate of approval. The tax benefits from any certificate of approval relate only to taxable profits attributable to the specific approved enterprise. If a company has more than one approval or only a portion of its enterprise is approved, its effective tax rate is the result of a weighted average of the applicable rates (such weighted average is calculated in accordance with the guidelines of the Investment Law).

Tax benefits given under the Investment Law also apply to income generated by a company from the grant of a usage right with respect to know-how developed by the approved enterprise, income generated from royalties, and income derived from a service which is auxiliary to such usage right or royalties, provided that such income is generated in the course of the approved enterprise's ordinary course of business.

Each application to the Investment Center is reviewed separately and a decision as to whether or not to approve such application is based, among other things, on the then-prevailing criteria set forth in the law, the specific objectives of the applicant company set forth in such application and certain financial criteria of the applicant company. Accordingly, there can be no assurance that any future application will be approved. In addition, as described above, the benefits available to an approved enterprise are dependent upon the fulfillment of certain conditions stipulated in the Investments Law and its regulations and the criteria set forth in the specific certificate of approval. In the event that these conditions are violated, in whole or in part, we would be required to refund the amount of tax benefits, with the addition of the Israeli consumer price index linkage adjustment and interest.

Our subsidiary, Sapiens Technologies (1982) Ltd., which is incorporated in Israel, was granted approved enterprise status by the Investment Center for six investment programs in 1984, 1991, 1993, 1995, 1998 and 2000 under the Investments Law.

We believe our approved enterprise operates in substantial compliance with all such conditions and criteria.

On April 1, 2005, a comprehensive amendment to the Investments Law came into effect. As the amended Investments Law does not retroactively apply to investment programs having an approved enterprise approval certificate issued by the Investment Center prior to December 31, 2004, our current tax benefits are subject to the provisions of the Investments Law prior to its revision. Our approved plans subsequent to 2005 and others that may be received in the future will be subject to the provisions of the Investments Law, as amended. Accordingly, the following description includes a summary of the Investments Law prior to its amendment as well as the relevant changes contained in the Investments Law.

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Under the terms of our approved enterprise, once we begin generating taxable net income, we will be entitled to a tax exemption with respect to the income derived from our approved enterprise program for two years and will be subject to a reduced company tax rate of between 10% and 25% for the following five to eight years, depending on the extent of foreign (non-Israeli) investment in our company during the relevant year. The tax rate will be 20% if the foreign investment level is more than 49% but less than 74%, 15% if the foreign investment level is more than 74% but less than 90%, and 10% if the foreign investment level is 90% or more. The lowest level of foreign investment during a particular year will be used to determine the relevant tax rate for that year. The period in which we receive these tax benefits is limited to 12 years from the year in which operations or production by the enterprise commenced or 14 years from the year in which approval was granted, whichever is the earlier. Dividends distributed from tax-exempt income would be taxed according to the company tax rate that would have been applicable had the company not been exempt from taxation that year. This rate is generally 10% to 25% depending on the extent of foreign investment in the company.

Dividends paid out of income generated by an approved enterprise (or out of dividends received from a company whose income is generated by an approved enterprise) are generally subject to withholding tax at the rate applicable to dividends from approved enterprises (15%), unless a different rate is provided according to a treaty between Israel and the shareholder's country of residence (if the dividend is distributed out of income derived during the tax exemption period or within 12 years thereafter). The company must withhold this tax at source.

The Investments Law also provides that an approved enterprise is entitled to accelerated depreciation on its property and equipment that are included in an approved investment program. We have not utilized this benefit.

Pursuant to the amendment to the Investments Law, effective as of April 1, 2005, the basic condition for receiving the benefits (both under the grant and the tax benefits programs) is the enterprise's contribution to the economic independence of the State of Israel and its contribution to the gross domestic product. In order to fulfill these conditions, the enterprise is required to be categorized as an industrial enterprise which complies with any of the following:

its major activity is in the field of biotechnology or nano-technology;

its revenues during the applicable tax year from any single market (i.e. country or a separate customs territory) do not exceed 75% of the privileged enterprise's aggregate revenues during such year; or

25% or more of its revenues during the applicable tax year are generated from sales into a single market (i.e. country or a separate customs territory) with a population of at least 12 million residents.

It should be noted that the amendment to the Investments Law further addresses benefits that are being granted to enterprises and the length of the benefits period.

We cannot assure you that we will comply with the above conditions in the future, or that we will be entitled to any additional benefits under the amended Investments Law.

According to the amendment to the Investments Law, only approved enterprises receiving cash grants require the approval of the Investment Center. Approved enterprises, which do not receive benefits in the form of governmental cash grants, such as benefits in the form of tax benefits, are no longer required to obtain this approval (such enterprises are referred to as "privileged enterprises"). In order to be eligible for the tax benefits, privileged enterprises are required to comply with certain requirements and make certain investments as specified in the amended Investments Law. The privileged enterprises are subject to the responsibility of the Israeli Tax Authority and may, at their discretion, in order to provide greater certainty, elect to apply for a pre-ruling from the Israeli tax authorities confirming that they are in compliance with the provisions of the amended Investments Law and therefore are entitled to receive the benefits provided under the amended Investments Law as was recently obtained by us as detailed above. The amended Investments Law also specifies which income of the privileged enterprise is entitled to tax benefits (for example income generated from the sale of products that were manufactured by the privileged enterprise, income generated from usage right with respect to know-how developed by the privileged enterprise, etc.).

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We cannot assure you that we will comply with the conditions required for privileged enterprises under the amended Investments Law in the future or that we will be entitled to any additional benefits under the amended Investments Law.

In addition, the amended Investments Law changed the definition of "foreign investment" according to the Investments Law so that the definition, instead of a foreign currency investment, now requires a minimal investment of NIS 5 million by foreign investors. Furthermore, such definition now also includes the purchase of shares of a company from another shareholder (secondary market purchase), provided that the company's outstanding and paid-up share capital exceed NIS 5 million. Such changes to the aforementioned definition will take effect retroactively from 2003.

Special Provisions Relating to Taxation Under Inflationary Conditions.

The Income Tax Law (Inflationary Adjustments), 1985, generally referred to as the Inflationary Adjustments Law, represents an attempt to overcome the problems presented to a traditional tax system by an economy undergoing rapid inflation. The Inflationary Adjustments Law is highly complex. The features that are material to us can be described as follows:

When the value of a company's equity, as calculated under the Inflationary Adjustments Law, exceeds the depreciated cost of its fixed assets (as defined in the Inflationary Adjustments Law), a deduction from taxable income is permitted equal to the excess multiplied by the applicable annual rate of inflation. The maximum deduction permitted in any single tax year is 70% of taxable income, with the unused portion permitted to be carried forward, linked to the increase in the consumer price index.

If the depreciated cost of the company's fixed assets exceeds its equity, then the excess multiplied by the applicable annual rate of inflation is added to taxable income.

Subject to certain limitations, depreciation deductions on fixed assets and losses carried forward are adjusted for inflation based on the increase in the Israeli consumer price index.

The Minister of Finance may, with the approval of the Knesset Finance Committee, determine by decree, during a certain fiscal year (or until February 28th of the following year) in which the rate of increase of the Israeli consumer price index would not exceed or did not exceed 3%, that some or all of the provisions of the Inflationary Adjustments Law shall not apply with respect to such fiscal year, or, that the rate of increase of the Israeli consumer price index relating to such fiscal year shall be deemed to be 0%, and to make the adjustments required to be made as a result of such determination. The Minister made no such determination in respect of 2006, even though the price index in 2006 declined by 0.1%.

The Israeli Tax Ordinance and regulations promulgated thereunder allow "Foreign-Invested Companies," (as defined in the Investments Law) that maintain their accounts in US dollars in compliance with regulations published by the Israeli Minister of Finance, to base their tax returns on their operating results as reflected in their US dollar financial statements or to adjust their tax returns based on exchange rate changes rather than changes in the Israeli consumer price index, in lieu of the principles set forth by the Inflationary Adjustments Law. For these purposes, a Foreign-Invested Company is a company (1) more than 25% of whose share capital, in terms of rights to profits, voting and appointment of directors are held by persons who are not residents of Israel, and (2) more than 25% of whose combined share and loan capital is held by persons who are not residents of Israel. A company that elects to measure its results for tax purposes based on the US dollar exchange rate cannot change such election for a period of three years following the election. Our Israeli subsidiaries have elected to measure our results for tax purposes based on the US dollar exchange rate as of January 1, 2005.

Transfer Pricing

As part of the Israeli 2003 tax reform, the Israeli Tax Ordinance was amended to include section 85A, dealing with international transactions transfer pricing. Section 85A provides that regardless of the actual conditions of an international transaction between related parties, the transaction shall be reported and taxed, based on the arm's length standard, *i.e.*, based on market conditions in similar transactions between unrelated parties. On October 30, 2006, the Income Tax Regulations (Determination of Market Conditions), hereinafter referred to as the Regulations, which provide instructions for the implementation of section 85A, came into effect.

In accordance with the Regulations, a transaction shall be considered an international transaction if one of the parties is a foreign resident as defined thereunder or if the income generated from such transaction, in all or in part, is taxed both in and outside of Israel. The Regulations establish acceptable methods for comparison between transactions, and methods for calculating the price range against which the transaction is measured.

Taxpayers are required to include in their yearly income tax returns a report regarding their international transactions at arm's length prices.

The following discussion is a summary of certain anticipated tax consequences of an investment in the Common Shares under US federal income tax laws and Netherlands Antilles tax laws. The discussion does not deal with all possible tax consequences relating to an investment in the Common Shares. In particular, the discussion does not address the tax consequences under state, local and other (e.g., non-US, non-Netherlands Antilles) tax laws. Accordingly, each prospective investor should consult its tax advisor regarding the tax consequences of an investment in the Common Shares. The discussion is based upon laws and relevant interpretations thereof in effect as of the date of this annual report on Form 20-F, all of which are subject to change.

Netherlands Antilles Taxation

Under the laws of the Netherlands Antilles as currently in effect, a holder of Common Shares who is not resident of, and during the taxable year has not engaged in trade or business through a permanent establishment in, the Netherlands Antilles will not be subject to Netherlands Antilles income tax on dividends paid with respect to the Common Shares or on gains realized during that year on sale or disposal of such shares; the Netherlands Antilles does not impose a withholding tax on dividends paid by the Company. Under Netherlands Antilles law, no gift or inheritance taxes are levied if, at the time of such gift or at the time of death, the relevant holder of Common Shares was not domiciled in the Netherlands Antilles.

U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations

Subject to the limitations described herein, this discussion summarizes certain material U.S. federal income tax consequences of the purchase, ownership and disposition of our Common Shares to a U.S. holder. A U.S. holder is a holder of our Common Shares who is:

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

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

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

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

Unless otherwise specifically indicated, this discussion does not consider the U.S. tax consequences to a person that is not a U.S. holder (a non-U.S. holder) and considers only U.S. holders that will own the Common Shares as capital assets (generally, for investment).

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

You are advised to consult your tax advisor with respect to the specific U.S. federal, state, local and foreign income tax consequences to you of purchasing, holding or disposing of our Common Shares.

Taxation of Distributions on Common Shares

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

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

Distributions of current or accumulated earnings and profits paid in foreign currency to a U.S. holder will be includible in the income of a U.S. holder in a U.S. dollar amount calculated by reference to the exchange rate on the day the distribution is received. A U.S. holder that receives a foreign currency distribution and converts the foreign currency into U.S. dollars subsequent to receipt will have foreign exchange gain or loss based on any appreciation or depreciation in the value of the foreign currency against the U.S. dollar, which will generally be U.S. source ordinary income or loss.

Taxation of the Disposition of Common Shares

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

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

Tax Consequences if We Are a Passive Foreign Investment Company

We would be a passive foreign investment company (a PFIC) if (taking into account certain look-through rules with respect to the income and assets of our corporate subsidiaries) either 75% or more of our gross income for the taxable year was passive income or the average percentage (by value) of our passive assets during the taxable year was at least 50%. As discussed below, we believe that we were not a PFIC for 2006.

If we were a PFIC, each U.S. holder would (unless it made one of the elections discussed below on a timely basis) be taxable on gain recognized from the disposition of our Common Shares (including gain deemed recognized if our Common Shares are used as security for a loan) and upon receipt of certain excess distributions (generally, distributions that exceed 125% of the average amount of distributions in respect to such shares received during the preceding three taxable years or, if shorter, during the U.S. holder's holding period prior to the distribution year) with respect to our Common Shares as if such income had been recognized ratably over the U.S. holder's holding period for the shares. The U.S. holder's income for the current taxable year would include (as ordinary income) amounts allocated to the current taxable year and to any taxable year prior to the first day of the first taxable year for which we were a PFIC. Tax would also be computed at the highest ordinary income tax rate in effect for each other taxable year to which income is allocated, and an interest charge on the tax as so computed would also apply. The tax liability with respect to the amount allocated to the taxable year prior to the taxable year of the distribution or disposition cannot be offset by any net operating losses. Additionally, if we were a PFIC, U.S. holders who acquire our Common Shares from decedents (other than nonresident aliens) dying before 2010 would be denied the normally-available step-up in basis for such shares to fair market value at the date of death and, instead, would have a tax basis in such shares equal to the decedent's basis, if lower.

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As an alternative to the tax treatment described above, a U.S. holder could elect to treat us as a qualified electing fund (a QEF), in which case the U.S. holder would be taxed, for each taxable year that we are a PFIC, on its pro rata share of our ordinary earnings and net capital gain (subject to a separate election to defer payment of taxes, which deferral is subject to an interest charge). Special rules apply if a U.S. holder makes a QEF election after the first taxable year in its holding period in which we are a PFIC. We have agreed to supply U.S. holders with the information needed to report income and gain under a QEF election if we were a PFIC. Amounts includable in income as a result of a QEF election will be determined without regard to our prior year losses or the amount of cash distributions, if any, received from us. A U.S. holder's basis in its Common Shares will increase by any amount included in income and decrease by any amounts not included in income when distributed because such amounts were previously taxed under the QEF rules. So long as a U.S. holder's QEF election is in effect with respect to the entire holding period for its Common Shares, any gain or loss realized by such holder on the disposition of its Common Shares held as a capital asset ordinarily will be capital gain or loss. Such capital gain or loss ordinarily would be long-term if such U.S. holder had held such Common Shares for more than one year at the time of the disposition. For non-corporate U.S. holders, long-term capital gain is generally subject to a maximum federal income tax rate of 15% for taxable years beginning on or before December 31, 2010. The QEF election is made on a shareholder-by-shareholder basis, applies to all Common Shares held or subsequently acquired by an electing U.S. holder and can be revoked only with the consent of the IRS.

As an alternative to making a QEF election, a U.S. holder of PFIC stock that is marketable stock (e.g., regularly traded on the NASDAQ Capital Market) may, in certain circumstances, avoid certain of the tax consequences generally applicable to holders of stock in a PFIC by electing to mark the stock to market as of the beginning of such U.S. holder's holding period for our Common Shares. As a result of such an election, in any taxable year that we are a PFIC, a U.S. holder would generally be required to report gain or loss to the extent of the difference between the fair market value of the Common Shares at the end of the taxable year and such U.S. holder's tax basis in such shares at that time. Any gain under this computation, and any gain on an actual disposition of our Common Shares, would be treated as ordinary income. Any loss under this computation, and any loss on an actual disposition of our Common Shares, generally would be treated as ordinary loss to the extent of the cumulative net-mark-to-market gain previously included. Any remaining loss from marking Common Shares to market will not be allowed, and any remaining loss from an actual disposition of Common Shares generally would be capital loss. A U.S. holder's tax basis in its Common Shares is adjusted annually for any gain or loss recognized under the mark-to-market election. There can be no assurances that there will be sufficient trading volume with respect to our Common Shares for the Common Shares to be considered regularly traded or that our Common Shares will continue to trade on the NASDAQ Capital Market. Accordingly, there are no assurances that our Common Shares will be marketable stock for these purposes. As with a QEF election, a mark-to-market election is made on a shareholder-by-shareholder basis, applies to all Common Shares held or subsequently acquired by an electing U.S. holder and can only be revoked with consent of the IRS (except to the extent our Common Shares no longer constitute marketable stock).

Based on an analysis of our assets and income, we believe that we were not a PFIC for 2006 or 2005. 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, there can be no assurance that we will not become a PFIC. U.S. holders who hold Common Shares during a period when we are a PFIC will be subject to the foregoing rules, even if we cease to be a PFIC, subject to certain exceptions for U.S. holders who made QEF, mark-to-market or certain other special elections. 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 our Common Shares in the event that we qualify as a PFIC.

Non-U.S. holders of Common Shares

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

Information Reporting and Backup Withholding

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

F. Dividends and Paying Agents

Not applicable.

G. Statement by Experts

Not applicable.

H.