

G WILLI FOOD INTERNATIONAL LTD
Form 20-F
March 20, 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 No. 0-29256

G. WILLI-FOOD INTERNATIONAL LTD.

(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its charter
and translation of Registrant's name into English)

Israel

(Jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

3 Nahal Snir St., Northern Industrial Zone, Yavne, 81224, Israel

(Address of principal executive offices)

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

Ordinary Shares, Nis 0.10 par value per share

(Title of Class)

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:

The registrant had 10,267,893 outstanding ordinary shares, NIS 0.10 nominal value per share as of December 31, 2006.

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

Yes No

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

Yes No

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

Yes No

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

Large Accelerated filer

Accelerated filer

Non-accelerated filer

Indicate by check mark which financial statement item the Registrant has elected to follow:

Item 17 Item 18

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

Yes No

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PRESENTATION OF INFORMATION

In this Annual Report, references to the "Company", "we" and "us" refer to G. Willi-Food International Ltd. and its consolidated subsidiaries.

The Company presents its consolidated financial statements in New Israeli Shekels, the currency of the State of Israel. Unless otherwise specified or the context otherwise requires, references to "\$", "US\$", "Dollars", "USD" and "U.S. Dollars" are to the United States Dollars and references to "NIS" are to New Israeli Shekels.

Solely for the convenience of the reader, this Annual Report contains translations of certain NIS amounts into U.S. Dollars at specified rates. These translations should not be construed as representations that the translated amounts actually represent such dollar or NIS amounts, as the case may be, or could be converted into U.S. Dollars or NIS as the case may be, at the rates indicated or at any other rate. Therefore, unless otherwise stated, the translations of NIS into U.S. Dollars have been made at the rate of NIS 4.225 = \$ 1.00, the representative exchange rate on December 31, 2006.

CAUTIONARY STATEMENT WITH RESPECT TO FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

Certain of the statements contained in this Annual Report that are not historical facts, including, without limitation, certain statements made in the sections hereof entitled "Information on the Company", "Dividends", "Operating and Financial Review and Prospects", and "Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk" are statements of future expectations and other forward-looking statements that are based on management's current views and assumptions and involve known and unknown risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results, performance or events to differ materially from those expressed or implied in such statements. Actual results, performance or events may differ materially from those in such statements due to, without limitation:

- changes affecting currency exchange rates, including the NIS/U.S. Dollar exchange rate,
- payment default by any of our major clients,
- the loss of one or more of our key personnel,
- changes in laws and regulations, including those relating to the food distribution industry, and inability to meet and maintain regulatory qualifications and approvals for our products,
- termination of arrangements with our suppliers, in particular Arla Foods a.m.a.,
- loss of one or more of our principal clients,
- increasing levels of competition in Israel and other markets in which we do business,
- changes in economic conditions in Israel, including in particular economic conditions in the Company's core markets,
- our inability to accurately predict consumption of our products,
- product liability claims, and
- our inability to continue to meet the Nasdaq listing requirements.

The Company is under no obligation to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information or for any other reason. See Item 3: "Key Information-Risk Factors" and Item 5: "Operating and Financial Review and Prospects" Results of Operations.

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PART I

ITEM 1. IDENTITY OF DIRECTORS, SENIOR MANAGEMENT AND ADVISORS

Not applicable.

ITEM 2. OFFER STATISTICS AND EXPECTED TIME TABLE

Not applicable.

ITEM 3. KEY INFORMATION

A. SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

The following selected consolidated financial data should be read together with Item 5: Operating and Financial Review and Prospects and our audited consolidated financial statements and related notes included elsewhere in this annual report. The selected consolidated balance sheet data as of December 31, 2006 and 2005 and the selected consolidated statements of operations data for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004 have been derived from our audited consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this Form 20-F, which have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in Israel (Israeli GAAP). Israeli GAAP, as applicable to the financial statements are, in all material respects, substantially similar to generally accepted accounting principles in the United States (U.S. GAAP), except for the accounting recognition of the effects of inflation on the financial statements, which was applicable until December 2003 (see Note 2C of the Notes of the Company's consolidated financial statements), and except for presentation of cash flows. Reference is made to Notes 2 and 14 of the Notes of the Company's consolidated financial statements for a description of the significant differences between Israeli GAAP and U.S. GAAP.

The selected consolidated balance sheet data as of December 31, 2006 and 2005 and the selected consolidated statements of operations data for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004 have been audited by Brightman Almagor & Co., an independent registered public accounting firm, and a Member Firm of Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu. Their report appears in Item 18 in this Form 20-F. The selected consolidated balance sheet data as of December 31, 2004, 2003 and 2002 and the selected consolidated statements of operations data for the years ended December 31, 2003 and 2002 have been derived from our audited consolidated financial statements which are not included in this Form 20-F. Historical financial results may not be indicative of our future performance and interim results may not be reflective of the results for the fiscal year.

The Company maintains its accounts and presents its financial statements in New Israeli Shekels, by reported amounts which, until December 31, 2003, were adjusted to the Israeli Consumer Price Index (CPI) and, based on accounting standard No. 12 (Cessation of Financial Statement Adjustment) which went into effect on January 1, 2004, the Company ceased to adjust its financial statements based on the changes in the general purchasing power of the Israeli currency commencing January 1, 2004. As such, starting in 2004 the Company's financial statements are prepared in reported amounts. The data included in the financial statements relating to dates and periods up to, and including, December 31, 2003, are stated in adjusted amounts.

The reported and/or adjusted amounts of non-monetary items reflect their cost in terms of reported amounts or the cost adjusted to the changes in the CPI up to December 2003 and do not necessarily reflect their market value or value to the business. The method for determining reported amounts in the 2006 annual financial statements and in the 2005 annual financial statements for the balance sheet and the statement of operations is included in the consolidated financial statements (see Note 2 of the Notes of the Company's consolidated financial statements).

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Recent Exchange Rates of NIS to one U.S. Dollar

The table shows the high and low exchange rate of NIS per one U.S. Dollars for the last six months:

	<u>High</u>	<u>Low</u>
October 2006	4.294	4.238
November 2006	4.331	4.247
December 2006	4.234	4.176
January 2007	4.260	4.187
February 2007	4.254	4.183
March 2007 (through March 19, 2007)	4.222	4.196

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The representative exchange rate for NIS on December 31, 2006 was NIS 4.225 = \$1.00 and the representative exchange rate for NIS on March 19, 2007 was NIS 4.208= \$1.00.

The average exchange rate of NIS 4.457 = USD 1.00 was for the year ended December 31, 2006, NIS 4.489 for the year ended December 31, 2005, 4.482 for the year ended December 31, 2004, 4.548 for the year ended December 31, 2003 and 4.738 for the year ended December 31, 2002.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS
(In thousands except per share data)
(NIS)

	2006		2005		2004		2003		2002	
	NIS	USD	NIS	USD	NIS	USD	NIS	USD	NIS	USD
Sales	191,460	45,316	166,282	39,357	170,982	40,469	137,385	32,517	128,870	30,502
Cost of Sales	143,581	33,984	128,215	30,347	130,292	30,838	110,160	26,073	101,126	23,935
Gross Profit	47,879	11,332	38,067	9,010	40,690	9,631	27,225	6,444	27,744	6,567
Sales and Marketing	21,100	4,994	15,771	3,733	15,632	3,700	11,662	2,760	10,024	2,372
General and Administrative	14,151	3,349	13,544	3,206	9,134	2,162	8,335	1,973	8,199	1,941
Total Operating Expenses	35,251	8,343	29,315	6,939	24,766	5,862	19,997	4,733	18,223	4,313
Operating Income	12,628	2,989	8,752	2,071	15,924	3,769	7,228	1,711	9,521	2,254
Financial Income (Expenses), Net	4,925	1,166	2,501	592	1,121	265	4,336	1,026	(239)	(57)
Other Income, Net	18,248	4,319	35	8	34	8	101	24	29	7
Pre Tax Income	35,801	8,474	11,288	2,672	17,079	4,042	11,665	2,761	9,311	2,204
Income Taxes	5,379	1,273	3,567	844	5,886	1,393	2,889	684	2,254	534
Income after taxes on income	30,422	7,201	7,721	1,828	11,193	2,649	8,776	2,077	7,057	1,670
Minority interest	1,807	428	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net Income	28,615	6,773	7,721	1,828	11,193	2,649	8,776	2,077	7,057	1,670
Earnings per Share Basic	3.17	0.75	0.90	0.21	1.30	0.31	1.03	0.24	0.82	0.19
Shares Used in Computing Earnings per Share	9,028,223	9,028,223	8,615,000	8,615,000	8,600,000	8,600,000	8,555,000	8,555,000	8,555,000	8,555,000
Dividend declared per share	-	-	0.55	0.13	-	-	-	-	-	-

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BALANCE SHEET DATA
(In thousands)
(NIS)

	2006		2005		2004		2003		2002	
	NIS	USD	NIS	USD	NIS	USD	NIS	USD	NIS	USD

	2006		2005		2004		2003		2002	
Working capital	144,323	34,160	85,419	20,218	95,986	22,718	83,861	19,849	75,732	17,925
Total assets	219,971	52,064	137,274	32,491	129,861	30,736	109,619	25,945	94,741	22,424
Short-term bank debt	-	-	-	-	2,489	589	45	11	1,052	249
Shareholders' equity	171,739	40,648	101,867	24,111	98,900	23,408	87,150	20,627	78,374	18,550

B. CAPITALIZATION AND INDEBTEDNESS

Not applicable.

C. REASONS FOR THE OFFER AND USE OF PROCEEDS

Not applicable.

D. RISK FACTORS

Our results of operations may be impacted by monetary risk. Our portfolio of marketable securities is subject to various market risks.

We are exposed to fluctuations in the rate of the United States Dollar and Euro versus the NIS. Most of our income is in NIS, whereas most of our purchases are in United States Dollars and in Euros. In addition, a significant portion of our short term bank borrowings, when needed, are in United States Dollars and/or in Euros. A significant depreciation in the NIS vis-à-vis the United States Dollar and/or Euro could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and financial condition.

We strive to minimize market risks arising from exchange rate fluctuations and the cost of imported goods, especially by opening wide documentary credits for suppliers abroad, holding foreign currency reserves and initiating forward transactions and foreign currency options.

As a method of investing cash reserves, we hold from time to time a portfolio of marketable securities traded on the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange as well as other stock exchanges and certain bonds traded abroad. This portfolio of marketable securities is subject to various market risks resulting from fluctuations in interest rates and foreign currency, exchange rates, price fluctuations and other market risks in Israel and abroad. We do not utilize derivative securities for trading purposes, enter into swap arrangements or otherwise hedge our currency in a manner that we believe could expose us to significant market risk.

Our financial instruments consist mainly of cash and cash equivalents, current accounts receivable, short-term borrowings, accounts payable and accruals. In view of their nature, the fair value of the financial instruments, included in working capital, is usually identical or close to their book value.

Our business may be materially affected if any of our major clients defaults on its payment to us.

Financial instruments that potentially subject us to concentrations of credit risk consist principally of trade receivables. Despite our large number of clients (over 1,000 in Israel), a major and significant part of our sales is made to a limited number of customers (mainly the organized market). We generally do not require and do not receive collateral from those customers, although we do require and receive collateral from most of the remainder of its clients to ensure security of collecting payments. We maintain an allowance for doubtful debts based upon factors surrounding the credit risk of specific customers, historical trends and other information which our management believes adequately covers all anticipated losses in respect of trade receivables. There can be no assurance that this allowance will be adequate. In the event that any of our major clients defaults on its payment obligations to us, such as Club Market in 2005, we will not possess sufficient security to collect the entire debt.

We are dependent on our key personnel. The loss of any of our key personnel could have a material effect on our business.

We depend on a small number of technical staff, managers and directors, including managing services provided to us by interest holders via companies they control, such as Zvi Williger and Joseph Williger, each of whom holds senior management positions with us. The loss of one or more of them could have a material adverse effect on our business and operations.

We are subject to regulations and other policies of the Israeli government and of other countries into which we import. If we are unable to obtain and maintain regulatory qualifications or approvals for our products, our business may be adversely affected.

Regulatory, licensing and quotas: The import, storage, marketing, distribution and labeling of food products are subject to extensive regulation and licensing by various Israeli government and municipal agencies, principally the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Trade and Industry, the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Finance. To the extent that we have imported, or will import, food products outside of Israel, we may be subject to quotas and other import laws and regulations which may limit our ability to sell certain of our food products into these countries. We are required to maintain our distribution processes in conformity with all applicable laws and regulations. In the event that such laws and regulations change, or we fail to comply with such laws and regulations, we may be prevented from trading within Israel or another part of the world.

Tariffs: The Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Trade and Industry of the State of Israel may increase the levels of tariffs on importing goods. This would have a direct impact on us and our financial performance by increasing our costs which we may not be able to pass on to our customers.

Kosher Licenses: Under kosher regulations, we are required to ascertain that the foodstuffs which we offer for sale bear kosher certification approved by certain authorities such as the Chief Rabbinate of Israel. There is a risk that the relevant authorities in Israel or other areas of the world responsible for issuing kosher licenses may change the criteria for obtaining such licences. In such circumstances, we may be prohibited from obtaining kosher licences for various products that we sell into the various kosher markets. Failure to comply with such applicable laws and regulations in relation to kosher licences could subject us to civil sanctions, including fines, injunctions, recalls or seizures, as well as potential criminal sanctions, any of which could have a material adverse effect on us and our financial performance.

We are dependent on Arla Foods amba, or Arla, and we also work with a limited number of other key suppliers. If these suppliers raise prices or terminate their engagement with us, our operating results could be adversely affected.

We are dependent on Arla, which supplies a high percentage of our dairy and dairy substitute products, although we are not dependent on any single supplier in respect of a majority of our products. Terminating the engagement with any supplier, in particular Arla, or a material change in the engagement terms for purchasing products from those suppliers may have an adverse affect on our results of operations. We have a distribution agreement with Arla pursuant to which we serve as Arla's sole agent and distributor in Israel of certain products for a five-year period beginning in March 2005. See Item 4. Information on the Company B. Business Overview Suppliers. We believe that there are alternative suppliers for purchasing our products; however, we cannot assure that the products of the alternative suppliers will become immediately available and that the terms of purchase will be similar to the current ones.

We depend on a small number of principal clients who have in the past bought our products in large volumes. We cannot assure that these clients or any other client will continue to buy our products in the same volumes, on the same terms or at all.

Despite our wide dispersion of clients, we have two major clients, both supermarket chains, who accounted for approximately 26% and 7% respectively of our revenue during 2006. We do not have long term purchase contracts with our clients, and our sales arrangements with our clients do not have minimum purchase requirements. We cannot assure that our major clients will continue to buy our products at all or in the same volumes or on the same terms as they have in the past. Their failure to do so may significantly reduce our sales. Losing one or more of them may adversely affect our business results. In addition, we cannot assure that we will be able to attract new customers.

We may not be able to successfully compete with larger competitors who have greater operations, financial, marketing, human and other resources than we have.

The food distribution business in Israel is highly competitive. We face competition from existing competitors in respect of imported as well as locally manufactured food products. Local producers are not subject to the financial risks of importing food products or to governmental policies regarding taxation of imported food products to which we are subject. We believe that we may also face competition from potential newcomers to the food business as well as from existing importers and/or manufacturers not currently involved in the same lines of products as us. In addition, in the event we further expand our activity in the international food markets, we will face also competition from manufacturers and/or distributors from the locations in which we expand our activity. Certain of our current and potential competitors are substantially more established, benefit from substantially greater market recognition and have greater financial, marketing, human and other resources than us. If

any of our competitors materially reduces prices, we may be required to reduce our prices in order to remain competitive. Such reductions, if effected, could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

Economic conditions in Israel affect our financial performance.

Substantially all of our sales are made in Israel, and consequently our financial performance is dependent to a significant extent on the economy of Israel. A deterioration of the economic situation in Israel may erode the real wages and lower the buying power of our potential customers. This in turn may adversely affect our activities and business results.

We may be affected by political, economic and military conditions in Israel and the Middle East.

Political, economic and military conditions in Israel have a direct influence on us because our operations are located there. Any major hostilities involving Israel or the interruption or curtailment of trade between Israel and its present trading partners could materially and adversely affect our operations. Several Arab countries still restrict business with Israeli companies and these restrictions may have an adverse impact on our operating results, financial condition or the expansion of our business. We could be adversely affected by restrictive laws or policies directed towards Israel and Israeli businesses. The establishment in 2006 of a government in the Palestinian Authority by representatives of the Hamas militant group has created additional unrest and uncertainty in the area. Last year, Israel was engaged in an armed conflict with Hezbollah, a Lebanese Islamic Shiite militia group, which involved thousands of missile strikes and disrupted most daily civilian activity in northern Israel. These events have at times caused considerable damage to the Israeli economy. As a result of the political and military situation, Israel's economy has at times suffered considerably. Ongoing or revived hostilities related to Israel may have a material adverse effect on our business and on our share price.

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Generally, all male adult citizens and permanent residents of Israel under the age of 45 are, unless exempt, obligated to perform up to 36 days of military reserve duty annually. Additionally, all Israeli residents of this age are subject to being called to active duty at any time under emergency circumstances. Many of our officers and employees are currently obligated to perform annual reserve duty. Although we have operated effectively under these requirements since it began operations, management cannot assess the full impact of these requirements on its workforce or business if political and military conditions should change, and management cannot predict the effect on it of any expansion or reduction of these obligations.

Our results of operations may be adversely affected if we do not accurately predict the rate of consumption of our products.

We hold inventory of basic food stuffs (such as preserved food, oils and rice) and other food products, and we accumulate inventories of these products based on our prediction of the consumption of these products. If actual consumption does not meet the prediction, and the shelf life of such products expire or we cannot otherwise sell such products, this may materially and adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations. On the other hand, to the extent we do not have adequate inventory of these critical products (due, for example, to an emergency situation), we will not be able to meet the needs of our customers and our revenues may be adversely affected.

We may be adversely affected by any interruption to our storage facility.

We store most of our products in a single location, save for products being distributed to customers. Any interruption to this storage facility whether by power failure, flooding or other event would have a material impact on our ability to trade in the ordinary course.

Our insurance coverage may not be sufficient to cover our losses in the event our products are subject to product liability claims or our products are subject to recall. In such event, it would have a material adverse effect on us.

Our products may become the subject of product liability claims, and there can be no assurance that our property insurance coverage limits will be adequate or that all such claims will be covered by insurance. A product recall or a product liability claim, even one without merit or for which we have substantial coverage, could result in significant expenses, including legal defense costs, thereby increasing our expenses, lowering our earnings and, depending on revenues, potentially resulting in additional losses. A successful product liability claim or other judgment against us in excess of our insurance coverage could have a material adverse effect on us and our reputation.

Our operating results may be subject to variations from quarter to quarter.

Our operating results may be subject to variations from quarter to quarter depending on, among other things, the timing of sales campaigns and special events initiated by both us and our customers, the major Jewish holidays (such as the Jewish New Year and Passover), our ability to

manage future inventory levels in line with business opportunities and anticipated customers demand, competitive developments in the market, changes in the rates of inflation in Israel and fluctuations in NIS/Dollar exchange rates. There can be no assurance that our sales or net income (if any) in any particular quarter will not be lower than the preceding and/or comparable quarter or that its sales or net income (if any) in a particular quarter will be indicative of our results of operations for the entire year. The trading prices of our ordinary shares may fluctuate significantly in response to variations in our operating results.

If we are unable to protect our intellectual property rights, our competitive position could be compromised.

We market certain products under the trademarks Willi-Food , Pizza Top , Gold Food , Donna Rozza and Gold Frost . Although we have registered trademarks for these brands, we cannot assure that the degree of protection these and other trademarks offer will be sufficient to protect our rights in these marks.

Initiation and Enforcement of Legal Action in Israel.

We are organized under the laws of the State of Israel. All of our executive officers and Directors and some of the experts named in this annual report are nonresidents of the United States, and a substantial portion of the Company s assets and the assets of these persons are located outside the United States. Therefore, it may be difficult to enforce a judgment obtained in the United States against us or any of those persons. It may also be difficult to enforce civil liabilities under United States federal securities laws in actions initiated in Israel.

If our ordinary shares are de-listed from Nasdaq, the liquidity and price of our ordinary shares and our ability to issue additional securities may be significantly reduced.

We may in the future fail to comply with the Nasdaq Capital Market (formerly the Nasdaq Small Cap Market) regulations and listing requirements as to minimum net income, minimum number of shareholders and public float and other requirements, and as a result Nasdaq may initiate procedures to de-list our ordinary shares from the Nasdaq Capital Market. Any such de-listing may severely complicate trading of our shares by its shareholders, or prevent them from re-selling their shares at/or above the price they paid. Furthermore, our relatively low trading volumes may make it difficult for shareholders to trade shares or initiate any other transactions. De-listing may also make it more difficult for us to issue additional securities or secure additional financing.

In July 2003 and in November 2004, we received letters from the Nasdaq Stock Market informing us that we had failed to meet a continued listing requirement, that we have 500,000 publicly held shares, and that our ordinary shares were therefore subject to de-listing from the Nasdaq Capital Market, unless a proper plan for complying with the requirement was presented. Following the receipt of the November 2004 letter, Willi Food Investments Ltd. and Mr. Joseph Williger sold 75,000 of our shares to the public and at the same time we distributed a one to one stock dividend to our shareholders. As a result of these actions, we then complied with the abovementioned listing requirements and the threat of de-listing was removed.

One shareholder owns a large percentage of our shares.

As of the date of this Annual Report, Willi-Food owned approximately 62.26% of our ordinary shares. Mr. Joseph Williger, who serves as officer and director of our company, as well as of Willi-Food, holds approximately 14.70% of the outstanding shares of Willi-Food (approximately 12.48% on a fully-diluted basis). Mr. Zvi Williger, who serves as officer and director of our company, as well as of Willi-Food, holds approximately 36.64% of the outstanding shares of Willi-Food (approximately 32.41% on a fully-diluted basis). As a result, Mr. Zvi Williger, the controlling shareholder of Willi-Food, has the ability to control our activities, management and policies, including matters requiring shareholder approval, such as the election of directors.

Our Articles of Association do not provide for cumulative voting rights with respect to the election of directors and every resolution of the company in the general meeting of shareholders is deemed duly passed if passed by a simple majority of the shareholders present and voting unless another majority is required by the Israeli Companies Law, or Companies Law, or by our Articles of Association.

We are controlled by and have business relations with Willi-Food and its management.

One shareholder owns a large percentage of our shares.

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Willi-Food, our controlling shareholder, is a holding company whose main asset is the ordinary shares it owns in our company. Willi-Food currently does not directly conduct any material business.

Willi-Food, Mr. Zvi Williger, the controlling shareholder of Willi-Food, and Mr. Joseph Williger, have been and continue in certain cases to be party to certain agreements and arrangements relating to our operations. Such transactions include service and employment arrangements between each of Messrs. Joseph and Zvi Williger together with us, the lease of our executive offices from Messrs. Joseph and Zvi Williger, and a service agreement we have with Willi-Food. All such transactions include consideration.

In addition, certain of our key personnel also serve in management positions in Willi-Food. By serving in dual capacities, these persons may experience conflicts of interest involving the two companies. Israeli law imposes procedures, including, for certain material transactions, a requirement of shareholder approval, as a precondition to entering into interested party transactions. These procedures may apply to transactions between Willi-Food and us. However, we cannot assure that we will be able to avoid the possible detrimental effects of any such conflicts of interest by complying with the procedures mandated by Israeli law.

Our international operations may be adversely affected by risks associated with international business.

We purchase food products from over 100 suppliers located around the world. Therefore, we are subject to certain risks that are inherent in an international business. These include:

- varying regulatory restrictions on sales of our products to certain markets and unexpected changes in regulatory requirements;
- tariffs, customs, duties, quotas and other trade barriers;
- difficulties in managing foreign operations and foreign distribution partners;
- longer payment cycles and problems in collecting accounts receivable;
- fluctuations in currency exchange rates;
- political risks;
- foreign exchange controls which may restrict or prohibit repatriation of funds;
- export and import restrictions or prohibitions, and delays from customs brokers or government agencies;
- seasonal reductions in business activity in certain parts of the world; and
- potentially adverse tax consequences.

Depending on the countries involved, any or all of the foregoing factors could materially harm our business, financial condition and results of operations.

The price of our ordinary shares may be volatile.

The market price of our ordinary shares has fluctuated significantly and may be affected by our operating results, changes in our business, changes in the products we market and distribute, and general market and economic conditions which are beyond our control. In addition, the stock markets in general have, from time to time, experienced significant price and volume fluctuations that are unrelated or disproportionate to the operating performance of individual companies. These fluctuations have affected stock prices of many companies without regard to their specific operating performance. The price of our ordinary shares may fluctuate significantly in the future.

ITEM 4. INFORMATION ON THE COMPANY

The price of our ordinary shares may be volatile.

A. HISTORY AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE COMPANY

G. Willi-Food International Ltd. was incorporated in Israel in January 1994 under the name G. Willi-Food Ltd. and commenced operations in February 1994. It changed its name to G. Willi-Food International Ltd. in June 1996.

In May 1997, the Company completed an initial offering to the public in the United States (hereinafter the Initial Public Offering) of 1,397,500 units, each unit consisting of one ordinary share and one redeemable ordinary share purchase warrant.

In May 2001, the Company acquired all the shares of Gold Frost Ltd., which we refer to herein as Gold Frost, for NIS 336 thousand (USD 80 thousand). Gold Frost, which was registered in 1977 in Israel, is engaged in designing, developing and distributing frozen and chilled food products.

In December 2004, the Company declared a stock dividend of 1 ordinary share for each outstanding ordinary share (an aggregate of 4,307,500 ordinary shares). All shares and per share amounts set forth in this Annual Report have been retroactively restated to reflect the aforementioned share dividend for all periods presented.

On November 21, 2005, the Company declared its first cash dividend of \$0.12 per share, or an aggregate of \$1.03 million, which was paid to shareholders on January 25, 2006.

On March 9, 2006, the Company's subsidiary, Gold Frost, completed an initial issuance to the public on the London AIM market which yielded gross proceeds of NIS 36.5 million (USD 8.6 million). Following this issuance, as of May 30, 2006, the Company held approximately 75.7% of Gold Frost's share capital. See Item 10. Additional Information 10C. Material Contracts .

On October 5, 2006 the Company closed \$10.0 million private placement of shares of its ordinary shares and warrants to institutional investors. The Company issued a total of 1,652,893 ordinary shares at a purchase price of \$6.05 per share, and the Company also issued warrants to purchase 561,982 additional shares at an exercise price of \$8.00 per share. After deducting closing costs and fees, the Company received net proceeds of approximately \$9.6 million. See Item 10. Additional Information 10C. Material Contracts .

In January 19, 2007, the Company acquired the operations and assets (including inventory, account receivables, and account payables) of Laish Israeli Food Products Ltd., a U.S. importer and distributor of kosher food products for approximately \$3.7 million in cash. Of this amount, \$3.3 million was paid at closing and up to an additional \$0.4 million is payable during the following 18 months, depending on collection of receivables. The sources for the purchase price are a bank loan in the amount of \$1.5 million and cash on hand. Laish Israeli currently distributes kosher products such as canned foods and candies to groceries, independent supermarkets and supermarket chains in the Tri-State area (New York, New Jersey and Connecticut). See Item 10. Additional Information 10C. Material Contracts .

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On February 13, 2007, the company signed an agreement with the Baron family (an unrelated third party), kosher food exporters located in Israel, to form a joint global kosher trade and export company (Joint Company). The Company will hold a 50.1% interest, and the Baron family will hold the remaining interest. Under the terms of the agreement, all of the current food export operations of the Baron family will be executed under the new entity. The closing of the transaction is subject to customary closing conditions, including approval of the Israeli Anti-Trust Authorities and completion of exhibits. Under the agreement, the Joint Company will be engaged in the food export activities performed until now by the Baron Family, which involved the export of kosher products from more than 100 suppliers, predominantly from Israel, to the U.S., Canada, England, Belgium, France, Switzerland, Australia, South Africa, Mexico, Argentina and Chile. Product categories currently exported include candies, preserves, cakes and cookies, snacks, cereals, frozen pastries and ice creams, baby food and general grocery items. See Item 10. Additional Information 10C. Material Contracts .

The Company's principal executive offices are situated at 3 Nahal Snir St., Northern Industrial Zone, Yavne, 81224 Israel. The Company's telephone number is 972-8-9322233, its fax number is 972-8-9322299, its e-mail address for communications is willi@willi-food.co.il and its Web site is www.willi-food.co.il.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES

Our capital expenditures were \$5.4 million, \$3.5 million and \$0.2 million for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004, respectively. The 2006 expenditures were primarily made in Israel in our new logistic center.

Our current capital expenditures include investments in our new logistic center, and we expect to incur capital expenses in 2007 primarily to the logistic center. See Item 3D. Property, Plants and Equipment for a description of the logistic center.

As of the date of this Annual Report, we estimate that our capital expenditures for 2007 will be approximately \$2 million. We expect to finance these investments primarily from cash on hand. However, the actual amount of our capital expenditures will depend on a variety of factors, including general economic conditions, changes in demand for our products, increase in the sales growth of our new products, and our ability to generate sufficient cash from operations. See Item 3. Key Information 3D. Risk Factors.

B. BUSINESS OVERVIEW

Overview

The Company is an Israeli-based company engaged, directly and through subsidiaries, in the design, import, marketing and distribution in Israel of a wide variety of over 400 food products. The Company sells products with widespread demand in the Israeli marketplace, as well as products which cater to more select groups. The Company distributes certain of its products on an exclusive basis. Some products are currently also sold in insubstantial volumes in the areas administered by the Palestinian Authority. The Company has occasionally sold, in insubstantial volumes, to importers in the U.S. and in Europe (mainly, France). The Company intends to continue its marketing efforts outside of Israel mainly in the U.S. and Europe and is seeking additional distribution channels and other ways in order to sell products into these markets. The Company purchases food products from over 100 suppliers located around the world, including from the Far East (China, India, the Philippines and Thailand), Eastern Europe (Hungary, Poland and Bulgaria), South America (Argentina, Ecuador and Costa Rica), the United States, Western and Northern Europe (The Netherlands, Belgium, Germany, Sweden, Denmark and France) and Southern Europe (Spain, Portugal, Italy, Turkey, Greece and Cyprus).

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The products imported by the Company are marketed and sold to over 1,000 customers, including supermarket chains, wholesalers and institutional consumers. The Company markets most of the products under the brand name Willi-Food and some of the chilled and frozen products under the brand name Gold Frost. Certain products are marketed under brand names of the manufacturers or under other brand names.

In addition to its acquisition of the operations and assets of Laish Israeli Food Products Ltd. and its agreement with the Baron family, kosher food exporters located in Israel, to form a joint global kosher trade and export company, both described in A. History and Development of the Company, the Company continues to re-evaluate its strategic position and consider other business opportunities, including acquisitions by and mergers of the Company. As part of this re-evaluation, the Company is also considering forming strategic alliances with or entering into different lines of business.

The Company's principal shareholder, Willi-Food Investments Ltd., which we refer to as Willi Food, as of March 19, 2007, held approximately 62.26% of the Company's outstanding share capital. The primary assets of Willi Food are the Company's ordinary shares. See Item 7. Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions. Willi Food's securities are traded on the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange.

Business Strategy

The Company's business strategy is:

to promote the Willi-Food brand name and to increase market penetration of products that are currently sold by the Company through, among other things, marketing efforts and advertising campaigns;

to expand its current food product lines and diversify into additional product lines, as well as responding to market demand; and

to expand the Company's activity in the international food markets, mainly in the U.S. and Europe.

Utilizing management's expertise in identifying market demand and preferences, as well as its sourcing abilities, the Company intends:

to continue to locate, develop and distribute additional food products, some of which may be new to Israeli consumers;

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to increase its inventory levels from time to time both to achieve economies of scale on its purchases from suppliers and to more fully meet its customers' demands;

to expand its logistical capability within Israel;

to further expand the international food markets, mainly in the U.S. and Europe, by purchasing additional food distribution companies or/and increasing cooperation with local existing distributors or/and exporting products directly to the customer; and

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to penetrate new markets within the Middle East through the establishment of business relationships and cooperation with representatives in such markets subject to a positive political climate.

The Company has developed certain trade relationships locally, as well as in areas administered by the Palestinian Authority, although current sales volumes to the Palestinian administered areas are low.

In addition, the Company has:

promoted the value of the Willi-Food brand and introduced additional food products to the Israeli marketplace under the brand name Willi-Food ;

initiated sales in the U.S. and Europe; and

entered into arrangements with recognized manufacturers to market their products under their respective brand names, in addition to brand names under which the Company currently markets its products.

In furtherance of its business strategy, the Company on January 19, 2007 acquired the operations and assets (including inventory, account receivables, and account payables) of Laish Israeli Food Products Ltd., a U.S. importer and distributor of kosher food products for approximately \$3.7 million in cash. In addition, on February 13, 2007, the Company announced that it had signed an agreement with the Baron family, kosher food exporters located in Israel, to form a joint global kosher trade and export company. See Item 4. Information on the Company

A. History and Development of the Company .

Products

The Company imports, markets and distributes two kinds of line products: preserved products and non-preserved products.

Preserved Products

The Company imports, markets and distributes a broad variety of over 160 preserved food products, most of which enjoy a long shelf life (mostly between two to four years). Sales of preserved products accounted for approximately 44% of the Company's sales in 2006. These products are sold principally in tin cans and glass jars in a variety of sizes and are intended for use by the individual consumer as well as by the institutional consumer food markets.

The Company aims at broadening the variety of the preserved products it distributes. Due to commercial considerations, the Company occasionally stops importing certain preserved products.

The main principal products in the preserved product line are as follows:

Canned Vegetables and Pickles: including okra, mushrooms (whole and sliced) and terfess, artichoke (hearts and bottoms), beans, asparagus, capers, corn kernels, baby corn, palm hearts, bamboo shoots, vine leaves (including vine leaves stuffed with rice), sour pickles, mixed pickled vegetables, pickled peppers, an assortment of black and green olives, sun dried tomatoes, edamame soybeans and antipasti. These products are primarily imported from China, Spain, Greece, Thailand, South America, Turkey, France, India, Poland, Morocco and The

Netherlands.

Canned Fish: including tuna (in oil or in water), sardines, anchovies, smoked and pressed cod liver, herring, fish paste and salmon. These products are primarily imported from the Philippines, Thailand, Portugal, Canada, Spain, Greece and Sweden.

Canned Fruit: including pineapple (sliced or pieces), peaches, apricot, pears, cherries, mangos, lychees and fruit cocktail. These products are primarily imported from the Philippines, Thailand, Greece and Europe.

Non-Preserved Products

The Company imports, markets and distributes a broad variety of over 300 non-preserved food products, most of which enjoy a relatively long shelf life (mostly between ten months and two years). Sales of non-preserved products accounted for approximately 56% of the Company's sales in 2006. These products are sold in a variety of sizes and types of receptacles, such as glass jars, plastic and glass bottles and containers and sealed plastic vacuum packages, and are intended for use by the individual consumer as well as by the institutional consumer food markets.

The Company aims at broadening the variety of the non-preserved products it distributes. Due to commercial considerations, the Company occasionally stops importing certain non-preserved products.

The main principal products in the non-preserved product line are as follows:

Edible Oils: including olive oil, sunflower oil, soybean oil, corn oil and rapeseed oil. These products are primarily imported from Belgium, Argentina, Turkey, Italy and Spain.

Dairy and Dairy Substitute Products: including hard and semi-hard cheeses (parmesan, edam, kashkaval and emmental), molded cheeses (brie, camembert and danablu) feta, Bulgarian cheese, butter, butter spreads, margarine, melted cheese, cheese alternatives, condensed milk, profiteroles and others. These products are primarily imported from Greece, Denmark, Bulgaria, Italy, The Netherlands and the United States.

Dried Fruit, Nuts and Beans: including figs, apricots, prunes, papaya, pineapple, raisins, sunflower seeds, almonds, walnuts, pine nuts, cashew nuts and peanuts. These products are primarily imported from Greece, Turkey, India, China, Thailand and the United States.

Other Products: including, among others, instant noodle soups, coffee creamers, fruit juices, jams, confitures, halva, Turkish delight, tahini, cookies, vinegar, sweet pastry and crackers, sauces, corn flour, pastes, rice, rice sticks, rice crackers, pasta, spaghetti and noodles, ketchup, mayonnaise, sugar cubes, breakfast cereals, corn flakes, instant coffee, white oats, rusks, coconut milk, couscous, ouzo and vodka. These products are primarily imported from the Netherlands, Germany, Romania, Italy, Greece, Belgium, the United States, Scandinavia, China, Thailand, Turkey, India, South America and Argentina.

Some of the preserved and non-preserved products listed above as sold by the Company are imported by Gold Frost. The Company imported some of these products prior to 2001, but this was done on a small-scale basis aimed at testing the demand for such products and their profitability. After the purchase of Gold Frost, the import of these products was expanded by Gold Frost.

The products (preserved and non-preserved) that generated the largest sales volume for the year ended December 31, 2006 were canned vegetables (22% of sales), dairy and dairy substitute products (23% of sales), canned fish (17% of sales) and edible oils (14% of sales).

The products (preserved and non-preserved) that generated the largest sales volume for the year ended December 31, 2005 were canned vegetables (21% of sales), dairy and dairy substitute products (20% of sales), canned fish (19% of sales) and edible oils (11% of sales).

The products (preserved and non-preserved) that generated the largest sales volume for the year ended December 31, 2004 were canned vegetables (23% of sales), canned fish (21% of sales), dairy and dairy substitute products (17% of sales) and edible oils (10% of sales).

Most of the products that the Company imports and markets are approved as Kosher by, and/or under the supervision of, various supervisory institutions including the Chief Rabbinate of Israel, Chug Chatam Sofer, certain Jewish organizations administering Kashrut

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procedures and certifications (such as the Union of the Orthodox Jewish Congregation of America (UO), Badatz Igud Harabanim Manchester, OK, Circle K and Triangle K) and rabbis of local Jewish congregations abroad. See Government Regulation .

The Company's products are packaged by various manufacturers and suppliers abroad and labeled with Hebrew, English and, in certain cases, Arabic and Russian labels, in accordance with the Company's instructions and requirements and in accordance with applicable law. See Government Regulation .

Suppliers

The Company is not a manufacturer of preserved food products or non-preserved food products and therefore purchases final products only. The Company purchases preserved food products from over 30 suppliers worldwide, including suppliers located in the Far East (China, India, the Philippines and Thailand), Eastern Europe (Poland), South America (Ecuador and Costa Rica), Canada and Western, Northern and Southern Europe (Sweden, Greece, The Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, France and Turkey). The Company purchases non preserved food products from over 55 suppliers, including suppliers located in the Far East (China, India, the Philippines and Thailand), Eastern Europe (Bulgaria and Latvia), South America (Argentina), the United States and Western, Northern and Southern Europe (Sweden, Denmark, Greece, The Netherlands, Italy, Portugal, Spain, Belgium, Germany, France, Turkey and Cyprus).

In addition, the Company actively maintains contact with approximately 150 suppliers worldwide through which it assesses on an on-going basis world market trends, fluctuations in prices and terms internationally available and other issues relevant to its business. The Company's management and personnel visit food trade fairs worldwide on a regular basis and endeavor to create new business relationships with potential suppliers on an ongoing basis.

The following table represents the percentage of purchases of preserved products by the Company from suppliers who accounted for more than 10% of the total purchases in the years 2006, 2005 and 2004:

Supplier	2006	2005	2004
Supplier A	12%	---	---
Supplier B	---	15.7%	*
Supplier C	*	*	13.2%

* less than 10%

The following table represents the percentage of purchases of non-preserved products by the Company from suppliers who accounted for more than 10% of the total purchases in the years 2006, 2005 and 2004:

Supplier	2006	2005	2004
Arla	20%	15.4%	10.7%

The Company is not dependent on any given supplier for the supply of a majority of its products. We purchase most of our products from several suppliers. We are dependent on one source of supply Arla from Denmark in respect of a large part of our dairy and dairy substitute products. A distribution agreement between the Company and Arla grants the Company exclusive and non-transferable right to market and distribute cheese and butter products manufactured by Arla and its affiliated companies in Israel. The exclusivity for the Company is subject to the purchase by the Company of certain minimum quotas of products. The agreement is for a five year term commencing in March 2005 and is renewable automatically for a further period of five years, unless notice of termination is provided by either party. Arla has the right to terminate the agreement on three months notice in certain circumstances, including in the case of the death or permanent incapacity of Zvi Williger or his ceasing to be involved in the Company's business or if the Company fails to satisfy its minimum purchase requirements under the agreement. It should be noted that the Company has obtained key man insurance in respect of Zvi Williger for the sum of NIS 6 million. Up until March 2005, Arla was a supplier of the Company and no such agreement existed.

Although the Company is not dependent on any one supplier with respect to most of its products, termination of the Company's business relationships with certain suppliers and/or a material adverse change in the terms at which the Company purchases such products from such suppliers could have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial results. There can be no assurance that alternative sources for such products, if required, will be readily available nor can we assure the terms of purchase of such products from such alternative sources.

The Company does not generally enter into written agency or other agreements with its suppliers. However, the Company has written agreements with one foreign supplier of preserved products and six foreign suppliers of non-preserved products that confirm the exclusive appointment of the Company as the sole agent and/or distributor of such suppliers either with respect to a specific product or with respect to a line of products, within the State of Israel. These exclusivity rights have generally been granted for a period of 12-24 months and are automatically extendable unless terminated by either party upon notice, and in certain cases are conditioned upon the Company's compliance with certain minimum purchase requirements. The supplier from which the Company received such letter of confirmation accounted for less than 1% of the Company's purchases in 2006 and approximately 1% of the Company's purchases in 2005 and in 2004. In a few instances, the Company did not fulfill its commitment to the minimum purchase requirements, but since the onset of its activities no supplier has terminated its agreement with the Company due to the Company's failure to comply with the minimum purchase requirements. The Company's purchases are not motivated by a desire to meet minimum purchase requirements, and the considerations in purchasing products from these suppliers are identical to those for purchasing from other suppliers.

Certain of the preserved products imported by the Company are seasonal agricultural products, such as artichokes, cherries, mushrooms and peaches. In order to assure itself a continued supply of these seasonal items, the Company generally makes arrangements with the producers of such products at the beginning of the season for the terms of purchase of such items for the upcoming year.

A substantial portion of the Company's purchases from suppliers is made in USD (such as purchases from the Far East, the United States, South America and certain European countries) with the remaining purchases usually made in Euros and other foreign currencies (e.g., Swedish Kronas). Supply is generally made to the Company against letters of credit for a period of up to 90 days. See Item 5: Operating And Financial Review and Prospects B. Liquidity and Capital Resources Impact of Inflation and Devaluation on Results of Operations, Liabilities and Assets .

The average volume of Company's credit balance with its suppliers amounted in 2006 to NIS 18.5 million (USD 4.4 million) consisting 46 days of suppliers credit on average, in 2005 to NIS 17.8 million (USD 4.2 million) consisting 52 days of suppliers credit on average, and in 2004 to NIS 17.5 million (USD 4.1 million) consisting of 49 days of suppliers credit on average.

Customers

The Company's products (preserved and non-preserved) are marketed and sold to over 1,000 customers throughout Israel (including customers in the areas administered by the Palestinian Authority). The Company has occasionally sold to importers from Europe and the U.S. During 2002-2006, the Company sold a variety of its products to importers from France, UK and the U.S. (mainly tuna fish, baby corn, corn, asparagus, sugar cubes, noodles, rice and pickles).

Customers of the Company typically purchase both preserved and non-preserved products from the Company. The number of clients who purchase products from only one of these categories is not material.

The Company's customers generally fall within one of the following two groups:

large retail supermarket chains in the organized market, and

private supermarket chains, mini-markets, wholesalers, manufacturers, institutional customers and the customers in the Palestinian Authority (private sector).

The first major group includes the largest Israeli supermarket chains in the organized market in Israel, including: (i) Supersol Ltd. (including the chains: Supersol Deal, Supersol Big, Supersol Sheli, Supersol, the Hyperneto, Cosmos, Mahsanei Mazon, Zol Lemehadrin, Birkat Rachel and Hutzot Lahav, and also includes, from 2006, Club Market Marketing Chains Ltd. (including the chains: Club Market, Hatzi Kupa, Zol Po and Imperia)); (ii) Blue Square Israel Ltd. (which also includes the SuperCenter, Mega and Shefa Shuk); and (iii) Co-Op Jerusalem (Co-Op Jerusalem, Mister Zol, Pasut Zol, Ish Efrat and Metro Market). The Company contracts with the supermarket chains in the organized market through the buyers in the head office of the supermarket chain, and then the Company receives orders from the logistic center or directly from their stores. Merchandise is then delivered directly to each branch or to the supermarket's chain distribution center.

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The second major group includes private supermarket chains, mini-markets, wholesalers, food manufacturers, institutional consumers, such as catering halls, hotels, hospitals and food service companies and food producers, and customers in the Palestinian Authority.

The Company's sales, by customer group, for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005, 2004, 2003 and 2002 are as follows:

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Customer Groups	Percentage of Total Sales Year Ended December 31				
	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002
Supermarket Chains in the organized market	35%	41%	41%	42%	41%
Private Supermarket Chains, mini-markets, wholesalers, manufacturers, institutional consumers and the customers in the Palestinian Authority	65%	59%	59%	58%	59%
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

For the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004, sales to each of the Company's largest customers (all of which are supermarket chains in the organized market) generated in excess of 10% of the Company's sales, and together aggregated approximately 33% of the Company's sales during 2006 and 39% in 2005 and in 2004. The largest customer accounted for 26% of the Company's sales in 2006, compared with 19% of the Company's sales in 2005, and 22% of the Company's sales in 2004. The second largest customer accounted for 11% of the Company's sales in 2004 (in 2006 and 2005 sales to this client were less than 10%).

The loss of any of these major customers would have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial condition and results of operations. The Company is seeking to expand its operations in other areas so as to reduce its dependence on any single significant customer.

The Company has agreed to pay the large supermarket retail chains in the organized market incentives based on the increase in volume of sales to such customers in excess of a certain agreed amount, or an incentives calculated as a fixed percentage of the annual sales to such customer. Other incentives include penetration discounts for sales of new Company products, limited discounts for opening of new branches that sell Company products and payments for participation in Company's product advertisements. The above mentioned incentives vary among customers and are usually awarded as part of a written annual framework agreement.

These incentives typically range from 5% to 6.5% of the annual sales of the Company to such customers and are generally paid at the beginning of each year with respect to the previous year's sales. These arrangements also generally include specific exclusions, such as direct or joint importing of products that are not considered for purposes of such incentives. Certain of these commitments are not evidenced in written agreements. For the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004, the Company paid and/or is obligated to pay approximately NIS 3,370 thousand (USD 798 thousand), NIS 3,080 thousand (USD 729 thousand) and NIS 3,870 thousand (USD 916 thousand), respectively, in respect of such incentives.

Our engagement with private sector customers is not subject to any exclusivity provisions or framework agreement, and they have no specific term. Prior to any engagement with a potential customer, the Company examines the financial stability of the potential customer and determines the extent of the credit and period for which credit would be granted. Most of the customers are required to deposit securities as collateral (personal and/or bank guarantees as well as post-dated checks). Some of the customers of this sector (mainly private supermarket chains and wholesalers) are also awarded incentives, as mentioned above. The extent of such incentives varies between 1%-3% of the annual sales turnover of each relevant customer.

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The average volume of the customers of the Company debit balance with the Company amounted in 2006 to NIS 50.3 million (USD 11.9 million) and the average time period within which our accounts receivable were paid was 92 days, in 2005 to NIS 41.6 million (USD 9.8 million) and the average time period within which our accounts receivable were paid was 93 days and in 2004 the average customer debit balance

was NIS 41.1 million (USD 9.7 million) and the average time period within which our accounts receivable were paid was 85 days.

In the event that a client does not respect its financial commitments, the Company may elect to foreclose on the collateral or the promissory note given by customers in the private sector. In 2003-2006, no significant use of this means was implemented.

The Company strives to minimize its credit risks by constantly reviewing the credit it extends to customers versus the security it receives. As a result, the Company has ceased selling products to certain customers and considerably reduced sales to other customers, and may continue to do so.

In July 13, 2005, Club Market Marketing Chains Ltd., one of the three largest food chains in Israel, owner of 114 stores and a major customer of the Company, encountered major financial difficulties, announcing that it could not pay its debts to its creditors. The District Court of Tel Aviv accepted Club Market's petition for a stay of procedures against it and appointed receivers for Club Market. On August 28, 2005, the court allowed the Club Market court-appointed receivers to sell Club Market to Supersol, subject to several conditions. The court also ratified the creditors' arrangement presented by the receivers. As of September 1, 2005, Club Market's activities were substantially transferred to Supersol. This merger of two of the three largest food chains in Israel strengthened Supersol's buying power with local food suppliers (such as the Company) and the dependency of local food suppliers on Supersol has grown.

The Company submitted a claim of debt with the receivers with respect to Club Market's debt to the Company, amounting to NIS 6.5 million (USD 1.5 million), including VAT (NIS 5.5 million net of VAT (USD 1.3 million)), as of July 13, 2005. As of the date of this Annual Report, the Company has received approximately NIS 1.1 million (USD 0.26 million). In view of this claim and the ratification of the creditors arrangement by the court on December 12, 2005, the Company is expected to receive a proportional share of its claim of debt. The Club Market receivers established the rate of payment to be approximately 51% of the total debts. The receivers have approved the Company's claim of debt in the amount of NIS 5.6 million (USD 1.33 million), including the NIS 1.1 million (USD 0.26 million) already received by the Company. There is no assurance as to the portion of the debt owed by Club Market that will actually be paid to the Company.

The volume of customer bad debt of the Company in the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004 amounted to NIS 91 thousand (USD 22 thousand), NIS 3,826 thousand (USD 906 thousand), which includes Club Market's bad debt and NIS 167 thousand (USD 39 thousand), respectively.

Distribution, Marketing and Sales

The Company principally distributes and markets its products on its own. The Company markets its products via internal sales agents, apart from sales of certain products to clients situated in Beer Sheva and elsewhere in the south of Israel, where it distributes products through an external distributor, with whom the Company does not have an exclusivity agreement. The sales of this distributor are not significant.

The Company generally has no written agreements with its customers, nor are its arrangements with its customers on an exclusive or binding basis. The Company generally extends its customers approximately 60-90 days credit beginning at the end of the month in which the sale took place. The supermarket chains in the organized market generally effect payment by wire transfers or cash payments on the due date, while other customers are generally required to provide post-dated promissory notes at least one month prior to the date of the expected payment. The Company generally does not require the supermarket chains in the organized market to provide any kind of security for payments; however, other customers may be required to provide security, including personal guarantees.

Sales are made by the placement of customers' orders (except for part of the dairy and dairy substitute products), which are directed to the Company's regional office and placed by the sales personnel or directly by the customers. Orders are transferred to the Company's logistic center in Yavne for preparation and delivery by the Company's transport network (including 14 refrigeration trucks and seven regular trucks) and by independent transporters. In certain cases, the Company transports products directly from port to customers, utilizing the services of independent transporters. In some instances, the Company transfers the merchandise to the logistic centers of the supermarket chains, and the supermarket chains themselves are responsible for the distribution of the merchandise to their chain stores for a commission charged to the Company.

The sale of part of the dairy and dairy substitute products is performed by van sale sales agents using small terminals. The sales agents supply these products immediately from the stock of products in the refrigeration trucks in which they travel.

Some of the marketing and distribution to institutional clients in the private sector (such as hotels, police, prisons, the Ministry of Defense and Kibbutz collective settlements) is done by winning tenders or direct distribution or by wholesalers.

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The Company generally holds an inventory of products which the Company believes to be sufficient to meet market requirements for a period of up to 56 days. Occasionally, the Company may take advantage of low priced merchandise and purchase larger amounts than usual of a product with long shelf life. In those cases, the inventory quantities may be even higher than 56 days. Products ordered by customers in full container loads are generally forwarded directly to the customers' facilities without being stored in the Company's facilities. The Company does not regularly maintain significant backlog of orders from customers; orders received by customers are generally filled within one week.

The Company's inventory as of December 31, 2006 amounted to NIS 19.1 million (USD 4.5 million) compared with NIS 30.8 million (USD 7.3 million) as of December 31, 2005 and NIS 27.1 million (USD 6.4 million) as of December 31, 2004.

The Company undertakes advertising campaigns. In 2004 and the first and fourth quarters of 2006, it initiated an extensive advertising campaign in the electronic media and in the newspapers under the brand name "Willi-Food" in order to promote the awareness to the "Willi-Food" brand name.

The Company also participates in various sales campaigns within the supermarket chains that are intended to stimulate sales volume. Among such campaigns are food festivals initiated by the supermarket chains and certain importers, including the Company, in which the import and marketing of products from a specific country or region are celebrated and promoted. Since 2002, the Company has participated in various festivals for certain products imported from Italy, The Netherlands, Turkey and Greece, including the Ethnic Festival and the Mediterranean Festival. Such festivals typically involve increased display space as well as enhanced promotional activities, both with respect to the festival itself and the products. Such activities are sponsored by the supermarkets in collaboration with the importers participating in the festival. Within the framework of these festivals, the Company imports a wide variety of products which include pastries, vegetables, jams, cheese, fish, and dairy products, as well as certain articles typical to the culture and/or cuisine of each specific festival.

The Company maintains close contact with its consumer markets in an effort to be attentive to market needs, market trends, demand for certain products and their value to the market. The Company also regularly gathers information on new products manufactured worldwide, including by attending food exhibitions and maintaining close relations with manufacturers and suppliers worldwide.

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The Company is responsible for the products it markets under the Israeli Law of Defective Products, 1980, and it has also purchased an insurance policy for product liability.

Seasonality

Each year as the Passover and Rosh Hashana festivals approach, the Company usually increases its inventories in order to provide a fast response to the market's demand. Usually there is an increase in the Company's sales prior to the Rosh Hashanah holiday (celebrated in September-October) and the Pesach (Passover) holiday (celebrated in March-April). Despite the impact of the holiday season on the Company's activities, the Company's quarterly sales are not materially affected as result of these holiday seasons.

Competition

The food distribution business in Israel is highly competitive with respect to imported, as well as locally manufactured, food products. The Company believes that it presently faces direct competition from both local manufacturers, as well as from a number of importers of food products. The food market in Israel is very price sensitive.

For each of the categories of products distributed by the Company, there exists competition by dozens of local manufacturers as well as from other importers. The barriers to entry in the food market are low, and new potential competitors are constantly joining the market. The Company believes that it may also face competition from potential new-comers to the food business, as well as from existing importers and/or manufacturers currently not involved in the same lines of products as the Company.

For example, certain of the products imported by the Company such as canned fish, corn, edible oils, certain pickles, olives, pasta, cereal, sweet pastry and crackers and certain dairy products are also produced by local manufacturers in Israel. Local producers are not subject to the financial risks of importing food products or to governmental policies regarding taxation of imported food products to which the Company is subject.

To the Company's knowledge, several of its competitors (Shemen, Tet-Bet and Solbar with respect to edible oils, Fodor (Starkist and Yona), Posidon and Williger of the Neto Group, Filtuna and Shastowitz with respect to fish products, Pri HaGalil-Vita, Yachin-Zan laKol, Williger of the Neto Group, Alaska and Johnson with respect to canned vegetable and canned fruits products, Osem, Barila, Pri HaGalil-Vita, Williger of the Neto Group and Tomer with respect to pasta products, Tnuva, Tara, Strauss, Siman, Machlvot Gad and Meshek Zuriel with respect to dairy

and dairy substitute products, for example) are substantially more established, have greater market recognition and have greater financial, marketing, human and other resources than those of the Company. If any of the Company's major competitors materially reduces prices, the Company would experience significantly more competitive pressure and a decrease in profitability. The Company cannot predict whether it could successfully compete with these pressures and, if it were unable to do so, the Company's business would suffer.

The Company's management does not have precise information regarding the extent of the import of food products to Israel. However, it believes it is one of the leading companies in Israel in its line of products.

The Company endeavors to compete by following the availability of products, their prices, offers for performing transactions and business opportunities while diversifying sources of supply as well as following the selling prices of competing products and setting product prices according to changing market prices.

Intellectual Property Rights

The Company markets certain products under the trademark Willi-Food, which was approved for registration in Israel in May 1997 for certain uses relating to the food industry. In 2001, the trademark's validity was extended for an additional fourteen years (until 2015). The Company also markets certain products under the trademark Gold-Frost, which was registered in Israel in February 2002.

The Company also markets cheeses and cheese substitute for pizza under the trademark Pizza Top which was registered in Israel in September 2002. On February 16, 2006, the Company entered an agreement with Gold Frost under which the Company assigned to Gold Frost all its rights, title and interest in and to the trademark Pizza Top.

The Company also markets certain products under the trademark Gold Food which was registered in Israel in November 2002 for different uses in the food industry.

The Company also markets pasta and sauces under the trademark Donna Rozza which was registered in Israel in August 2005 for different uses in the food industry. Other products marketed by the Company under their original brand name are Completa, Raskas, Puck, Nobelega Gaucha, Hazer Baba, Arla and Lurpak. The Company imports several products for the Supersol chain under the brand name Superclass, which is the chain's brand name. This brand name has recently been changed to Supersol.

There can be no assurances as to the degree of protection registration of the Company's trademarks will afford. In 2006, the Company applied for 15 new trademarks compared with 6 new trademarks in 2005. There is no certainty that these trademarks will be registered as the Company requested. Regarding one of these names, objections on behalf of third parties have been submitted.

The Company also owns three trademarks which are not currently used. The Company's investment in registering these trademarks was insignificant.

Employees

As of December 31, 2006, the Company, including its subsidiaries, employed a total of 114 persons, 10 of whom were in management, 14 of whom were in accounting and importing positions, 32 of whom were involved in the Company's sales and marketing departments, and 40 of whom were employed in logistics networks (warehousing and transportation). This compares with 80 employees as of December 31, 2005, six of whom were in management, 11 of whom were in accounting and importing positions, 28 of whom were involved in the Company's sales and marketing departments, and 35 of whom were employed in logistics networks (warehousing and transportation). As of December 31, 2004, the Company, including its subsidiaries, employed a total of 70 employees six of whom were in management, 11 of whom were in accounting and importing positions, 23 of whom were involved in the Company's sales and marketing departments, 30 of whom were employed in logistics networks (warehousing and transportation).

As of December 31, 2006, 22 additional employees (stewards and sales people) were engaged on an hourly basis. On December 31, 2005 the number was 28 and on December 31, 2004 the number was 36. Other employees were supplied by temporary manpower companies.

During the past two years, there has been an increase in the number of employees in the sales and marketing departments as well as in the logistics department due to the increase in sales and due to the Company's anticipation for further revenue growth and customer diversification.

The Company's employees are party to written employment contracts. Regarding the Company's management services agreements with companies controlled by Messrs. Joseph and Zvi Williger, see Item 6. Directors, Senior Management and Employees- Compensation .

The Company believes that its working relations with its employees are satisfactory. Israeli labor laws are applicable to all of the Company's employees, as are certain provisions of the collective bargaining agreements between the Histadrut (General Federation of Labor in Israel) and the Coordination Bureau of Economic Organizations (including the Industrialists Association), by order of the Israeli Ministry of Labor. These provisions principally concern the length of the work day, minimum daily wages for professional workers, paid annual sick leave, discrimination, insurance for work-related accidents, social security, procedures for dismissing employees, determination of severance pay and other conditions of employment.

In addition, Israeli employers, including the Company, are required to provide certain escalations in wages in relation to the increase in the Israeli consumer Price Index (CPI). The specific formula for such escalation varies according to agreements between the Government of Israel, the Manufacturers' Association and the Histadrut.

A general practice in Israel followed by the Company, although not legally required, is the contribution of funds on behalf of its senior employees to a fund known as Manager's Insurance . This fund provides a combination of savings plan, insurance and severance pay benefits to participating employees, giving these employees a lump sum payment upon retirement and securing their right to receive severance pay, if legally entitled, upon termination of employment. The employee contributes an amount equal to 5%-5.5% of his wages, and the Company contributes an additional 13.3%-15.8%. In addition, Israeli law generally requires severance pay upon the retirement or death of an employee or termination of employment without due cause. Furthermore, Israeli employees and employers are required to pay predetermined sums to the National Insurance Institute (which is similar, to some extent, to the United States Social Security Administration). The payments thereto amount to approximately 11% of wages; the employee's share being 4.5-9% (depending on the marginal level of wages) and the employer's share is approximately 5%.

On February 16, 2006, the Company entered an agreement (Transfer Agreement) with Gold Frost, pursuant to which 16 of the Company's employees became employees of Gold Frost as of January 1, 2006. The Transfer Agreement specifies that the employees' rights (including pension funds and insurance policies, tenure, etc.) will be fully maintained by Gold Frost despite the change in the employer's identity. It was further agreed that the Company would pay to Gold Frost the sum of NIS 47,972 (USD 11,354) which covers the Company's obligations for unused vacation time and convalescence pay owing to those employees who were transferred. See Item 7. Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions 10B. Related Party Transactions Transfer Agreement .

The abovementioned transfer was implemented in order to allow Gold Frost to market its products on its own accord.

Government Regulation

The import, storage, distribution, marketing and labeling of food products is subject to extensive regulation and licensing by various Israeli government and municipal agencies, principally the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Trade and Industry. We are required to maintain our distribution processes, as well as the products imported by us, in conformity with all applicable laws and regulations. Failure to comply with these applicable laws and regulations could subject us to civil sanctions, including fines, injunctions, recalls or seizures, as well as potential criminal sanctions, any of which could have a material adverse effect on us. We believe that we comply in all material respects with the above-mentioned requirements. To the extent that the Company has imported, or will import, food products outside of Israel, we may be subject to quotas and other import laws and regulations which may limit our ability to sell certain of our food products into these countries.

In 1978, the Israeli government issued the free import decree, which exempts the import of most food products from the requirement to acquire a license. However, preliminary permits from the Ministry of Health or the Ministry of Agriculture are still required. These preliminary permits are granted based on laboratory analysis reports and other data.

Customs duties and charges are levied on a portion of the Company's products. Israeli government policy in favor of exposing the local market to certain imported products has directly impacted the Company's operations since September 1991, when certain customs duties levied by category, formerly levied on products, including those imported by the Company, were canceled.

The Company is required to obtain import licenses for the import of certain food products from the Ministry of Trade and Industry of the State of Israel. The Company has obtained the necessary import licenses for the products imported by it as required by the import authorities. The Company has also obtained the necessary authorization required by the Ministry of Health (Food Authority) for the import of all of its food products to Israel. The Company's products are packaged by various manufacturers and suppliers abroad and labeled in Hebrew, English and, in certain cases, Arabic and Russian, according to the Company's instructions and the requirements of the Israeli authorities. Since the beginning of the Company's activities, the Company has been found to have mislabeled packages four times, as a result of which the Company was required to pay an immaterial amount of fines.

On January 5, 2005, the Israeli Antitrust Authority announced its policy regarding commercial practices between suppliers and retail chains. It determined that several existing arrangements of this sort were indeed tying arrangements (an agreement requiring that as a precondition of purchasing or obtaining services, that other services must be purchased through the seller) which are prohibited. This opinion is applicable to dominant suppliers, which for purposes of this policy was defined as suppliers who control a very significant portion of the market in which they operate *i.e.*, over 50%, such that they are a monopoly, or control close to 50% of the market in which they operate and is not a monopoly. The Company, however, is of the opinion that it is not one of the dominant suppliers and that the implementation of this policy may weaken the power of the Company's larger competitors and reduce their ability to compete with smaller competitors, such as the Company.

Most of the products which the Company imports and markets are approved as Kosher by and/or under the supervision of various supervisory institutions including, the Chief Rabbinate of Israel, Chug Chatam Sofer, certain Jewish organizations administering Kashrut procedures and certifications (such as the Union of the Orthodox Jewish Congregation of America (UO), Badatz Igud Harabanim Manchester, OK, Circle K, Triangle K, etc.) and rabbis of local Jewish congregations abroad. Such procedures include, in certain cases, personal supervision by a Kashrut supervisor sent by such institutions to the manufacturing facilities from which the Company purchases products, who is present at the plant during the processing of the product. Under Israeli law, the Company is required to ascertain that the kosher foodstuffs which it offers for sale bear kosher certification approved by certain authorities, such as the Chief Rabbinate of Israel, and also bear the name of the individual authorized to certify such product. Not all products marketed by the Company have been so certified, although they do bear certain kosher certification from other certification bodies. The expenses for obtaining the Kashrut approval are relatively low.

C. ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

The Company's principal shareholder, Willi Food, as of March 19, 2007, held approximately 62.26% of the Company's outstanding share capital. The primary assets of Willi Food are the Company's ordinary shares. Willi Food was established on November 27, 1992 and its securities have been traded on the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange since January 1993.

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The Company, as of December 31, 2006, had two active wholly owned subsidiaries organized in Israel, Gold Frost and W.F.D. (Import, Marketing and Trading) Ltd., which we refer to herein as W.F.D.

The offices of the Company's subsidiaries are located in the Yavne, Israel, at the office of the Company.

The Company has one inactive subsidiary in the United States - Willi USA Holdings, Inc., a Delaware corporation.

Gold Frost

In May 2001, the Company acquired all the shares of Gold Frost for NIS 336 thousand (USD 73 thousand). Gold Frost, which was registered in 1977 in Israel, is engaged in designing, developing and distributing frozen and chilled food products. The Company purchased Gold Frost in order to take advantage of Gold Frost's know-how in importing frozen and chilled products as well as of its well known brand name in the Israeli market. Gold Frost distributes over 60 products, usually packed for private consumers (in cans, jars, containers and plastic sealed and vacuumed packages), but also for institutional consumers and labeled in Hebrew, English, and in certain cases, Arabic and Russian. Gold Frost markets certain products under the trademarks Gold Frost and Willi Food which are registered in Israel. Gold Frost is working towards broadening the variety of products that it develops and distributes. The mission of Gold Frost is to develop low fat, low cholesterol dairy chilled and frozen products aimed at the kosher and health conscious consumer market.

On March 9, 2006, Gold Frost completed an initial issuance to the public on the London AIM market which yielded gross proceeds of NIS 36.5 million (USD 8.6 million). As of March 19, 2007, the Company held approximately 75.7% of Gold Frost's share capital.

On February 28, 2006, a relationship agreement between Gold Frost, the Company and others was signed, defining the relationship between the two companies. See Item 10. Additional Information 10C. Material Contracts .

W.F.D.

In November 1995, the Company also incorporated a wholly-owned subsidiary, W.F.D. The Company occasionally imports certain products through this subsidiary, which then sells these products to the Company. W.F.D. has no assets, facilities or obligations, other than those amounts owed to suppliers overseas with respect to products purchased from them. W.F.D. had no sales for each of the last five years.

D. PROPERTY, PLANTS AND EQUIPMENT

The Company's principal executive offices are situated at a leased facility in the northern industrial zone of Yavne, at 3 Nahal Snir St., Israel, 35 km south of Tel-Aviv. These premises serve as the Company's logistic center for warehousing and distribution of food products as well. The Yavne facility is leased by the Company from Titanic Food Ltd. (Titanic), a private Israeli company controlled by Messrs. Joseph Williger, the Company's Chief Executive Officer and a director, and Zvi Williger, the Company's Chief Operating Officer and Chairman of the Board. The lease, which was signed on November 29, 1998, was for an initial term of two years with an option for three additional terms of two years each. The lease was extended to April 14, 2007 (see below).

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This facility consists of approximately 5,387 square meters (approximately 48,500 square feet) (a four-story building plus a basement). The monthly rental fee (excluding VAT) for this facility is USD 35,886 starting January 2005, the last option period. The rent is payable in advance on a quarterly basis. The Company believes that the terms of the above-mentioned lease are no less favorable to it than could be obtained from an unaffiliated third party. The amounts paid by the Company as rental fees in the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004 were NIS 1,939 thousand (USD 459 thousand), NIS 1,918 thousand (USD 454 thousand) and NIS 1,833 thousand (USD 434 thousand), respectively. Since March 27, 2000, the Company has been operating the Yavne facility under a municipal business license as required under Israeli law. The license has been granted permanently.

The Company also utilizes free warehouse services in the area of the Ashdod seaport. The Company is charged only for storage per container (*i.e.*, there is no charge for rental while the Company does not use the free warehouse services). The payment for these services for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004 was NIS 1,294 thousand (USD 306 thousand), NIS 1,361 thousand (USD 322 thousand) and NIS 1,400 thousand (USD 331 thousand), respectively.

As of December 31, 2006, the Company owned 14 refrigeration trucks (each with capacity of 6.5 to 19 tons) and seven regular trucks (each with capacity of 15-27 tons). Pursuant to the Transfer Agreement with Gold Frost 11 of the abovementioned trucks and a private car were sold as of January 1, 2006 from the Company to Gold Frost. See Item 7. Major Shareholders and Related party transactions 10B. Related Party Transactions Transfer Agreement. The abovementioned transfer was implemented in order to allow Gold Frost to market its products on its own accord.

In August 2005, the Company purchased from Titanic a plot of 19,000 square meters (approximately 171,000 square feet) for the construction of a new logistic center of 8,600 square meters (approximately 77,400 square feet). This transaction was approved by the Company's Board of Directors, Audit Committee of the Board of Directors and shareholders. The plot is situated in the northern industrial zone of Yavne. The new logistic center will replace the Company's current logistic center (which the Company leases from Titanic), and will spare the Company the expense of using storage services in warehouses at the Ashdod seaport far from the current logistic center. The new logistic center is expected to become operational in Mar 2007, and the Company is expected to evacuate the current logistic center and return it to Titanic when the new logistics center becomes operational.

The lease for the present logistics center (the Current Lease) ends in April 2007. If the new logistics center becomes operational before the expiration of the Current Lease, Titanic has agreed to shorten the term of the Current Lease accordingly, without receiving any additional compensation for shortening the Current Lease term. Alternatively, if the new logistics center becomes operational after the expiration of the Current Lease, Titanic has agreed that the Current Lease will be extended until completion of the construction of the new logistics center under the same terms that the present logistics center is being rented today (USD 35,600 a month).

The total investment in the new logistics center until December 31, 2006 amounted to NIS 39,739 thousand (USD 9,406 thousand).

ITEM 4A. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

Not applicable.

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ITEM 5. OPERATING AND FINANCIAL REVIEW AND PROSPECTS

Overview

The following discussion and analysis should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements of the Company and the related Notes thereto which appear in this Annual Report. The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Israeli GAAP, which differs in certain insignificant respects from U.S. GAAP. Reference is made to Notes 2 and 14 of Notes to the consolidated financial statements for a description of the significant differences between Israeli GAAP and U.S. GAAP. Unless otherwise indicated, financial information for the Company included herein is presented on a consolidated basis under Israeli GAAP.

The Company is engaged in the design, import, marketing and distribution of a broad range of food products purchased from over 110 suppliers worldwide and marketed throughout Israel, and to a much lesser extent, the areas administered by the Palestinian Authority. The products imported by the Company are marketed in Israel and sold to over 1,000 customers, including supermarket chains in the organized market, private supermarket chains, mini-markets, wholesalers, manufacturers and institutional consumers. The Company was incorporated in Israel in January 1994 and commenced operations in February 1994.

During recent years, there has been an increase in the number of small private supermarket stores that have opened in Israel, which has resulted in greater price competition in the stores and in our business. The increased price competition resulted in an increase in our cost of sales as a percentage of total sales. In order to keep our gross margin at its high levels we had to change our product mix and introduce new products with high margins. By doing so we were able to increase our gross profit in 2006 from 2005 from 22.9% to 25%. In an effort to reduce our operating costs and increase our logistical efficiency, we are constructing a new logistics center to replace the numerous external warehouse facilities that we currently use. This new logistics center, which is expected to be operational in March 2007, will also include a dedicated automatic packing line. We believe the new facility will enable us to take fuller advantage of the sales channels available to us. The new facility will also allow us to consider adding new sources of products in Israel to provide further products to meet consumer demand.

We also intend to continue to seek to grow our market share in Israel through the introduction of additional innovative niche products to give the customer more choice, healthier and/or less expensive products and, where permitted, by expanding our relationships with our suppliers. We also intend to increase expenditures on marketing and sales activities to increase the market penetration of the products that we currently sell in Israel.

Currently, almost all of our sales are in Israel. We believe that there is potential for significant expansion of the business outside of Israel, and in particular, in the U.S. and Europe. In the last few months, we have taken steps to expand our business outside of Israel. In January 2007, we acquired the operations and assets of Laish Israeli Food Products Ltd., a U.S. importer and distributor of kosher food products, and in February 2007, we signed an agreement with the Baron family, kosher food exporters located in Israel, to form a joint global kosher trade and export company, of which we will hold a 50.1% interest. The closing of the transaction is subject to customary closing conditions.

We have a number of different additional opportunities in these regions, but we believe it important to secure control of distribution of our products in these regions as well. Currently, we are considering different approaches to secure these means of distribution, although we cannot guarantee that we will be successful. These approaches include:

Entering into joint venture arrangements with, or acquiring a controlling stake or absolute control of a distributor in a region outside of Israel; and

Selling kosher product direct to supermarket chains outside of Israel.

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For convenience purposes, the financial data for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005, 2004, 2003, and 2002 has been translated into U.S. Dollars using the representative exchange rate. This rate as of December 31, 2006 was NIS 4.225 = USD 1.00.

The Company is not involved in any off balance sheet transactions or long-term contractual obligations.

Critical Accounting Policies

Management's discussion and analysis is based upon the consolidated financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in Israel and adapted to the generally accepted accounting principles accepted in the United States. The use of these generally accepted accounting principles requires the management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting accounting periods presented. These estimates include, among other things, assessing the collectibility of accounts receivable and the use of recoverability of inventory. Actual results could differ from those estimates. The markets of the Company's products are characterized by intense competition and a rapid turnover of products and frequent new introductions of products, all of which may impact future ability to value the Company's assets.

The following critical accounting policies may affect significant judgments and estimates used in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements.

1. **Revenue Recognition** – revenue from product sales is recognized upon the shipment to the consumers, when the title and risk of loss have been transferred to the consumer, price and terms are agreed and when no significant vendor obligations exist and collection of the resulting receivable is reasonably assured. Incentive to certain customers – the Company is obligated to pay incentives to certain customers in relation to the volume of sales. The incentive is calculated as a percentage of the annual sales to the customer. In accordance with EITF 01-9 the Company presents revenue net of such incentives. The Company grants to certain customers the right to return the products. A provision for customers' return is recorded for the estimated future products return, based on the Company's experience. This policy is significant because the revenue is a key component of the Company's operations, as well as the fact that the revenue recognition determines the timing of certain expenses. Revenue results are difficult to predict and any shortfall in revenue or delay in recognizing revenue could cause the operating results to vary from quarter to quarter and may result in operating losses.
2. **Inventories** – are stated at the lower of cost or market value. Cost is determined by the FIFO (first in first out) method. Inventory's values and quantities review cause the Company to write down the difference between the cost and the estimated market value upon assumption about future demand and market conditions. If the inventory is determined to be undervalued, the Company may have to recognize additional operating income at the time of sale. Any significant unanticipated change in demand or expiration of product life could have a significant impact on the value of the inventory.

Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

U.S. GAAP:

On July 13, 2006, the FASB issued Interpretation No. 48, **Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes** – an interpretation of FASB Statement No. 109 (FIN 48), which clarifies the accounting for uncertainty in tax positions. This Interpretation requires recognition in the financial statements of the impact of a tax position, if that position is more likely than not of being sustained on audit, based on the technical merits of the position. The provisions of FIN 48 are effective for 2007 fiscal year with the cumulative effect of the change in accounting principle recorded as an adjustment to opening balance of retained earnings. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of adopting FIN 48 on the consolidated financial statements.

In September 2006, the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 157 (SFAS 157) (Fair Value Measurements), which defines fair value, establishes guidelines for measuring fair value and expands disclosures regarding fair value measurements. SFAS 157 does not require any new fair value measurements but rather eliminates inconsistencies in guidance found in various prior accounting pronouncements. SFAS 157 is effective for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007. Earlier adoption is permitted, provided the company has not yet issued financial statements, including for interim periods, for that fiscal year. We are currently evaluating the impact of SFAS 157, but do not expect the adoption of SFAS 157 to have a material impact on our consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

In September 2006, the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 158, **Employers' Accounting for Defined Benefit Pension and Other Postretirement Plans** (an amendment of FASB Statements No. 87, 88, 106, and 132R) (FAS 158), requires an employer to: (a) Recognize in its statement of financial position an asset for a plan's overfunded status or a liability for a plan's underfunded status; (b) measure a plan's assets and its obligations that determine its funded status as of the end of the employer's fiscal year (with limited exceptions); and (c) recognize changes in the funded status of a defined benefit postretirement plan in the year in which the changes occur. Those changes will be

reported in comprehensive income of a business entity and in changes in net assets of a not-for-profit organization. The requirement by FAS 158 to recognize the funded status of a benefit plan and the disclosure requirements of FAS 158 are effective as of the end of the fiscal year ending after December 15, 2006 for entities with publicly traded equity securities. The requirement to measure plan assets and benefit obligations as of the date of the employer's fiscal year-end statement of financial position is effective for fiscal years ending after December 15, 2008. The Company does not expect the adoption of FAS 158 to have a material effect on the financial position of the company at December 31, 2006.

In September 2006, the Securities and Exchange Commission issued Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 108, *Considering the Effects of Prior Year Misstatements when Quantifying Misstatements in Current Year Financial Statements* (SAB 108). SAB 108 provides guidance on the consideration of the effects of prior year misstatements in quantifying current year misstatements for the purpose of a materiality assessment. SAB 108 establishes an approach that requires quantification of financial statement errors based on the effects of each of the company's balance sheet and statement of operations and the related financial statement disclosures. Early application of the guidance in SAB 108 is encouraged in any report for an interim period of the first fiscal year ending after November 15, 2006, and will be adopted by the Company in the first quarter of fiscal 2007. The Company does not expect the adoption of SAB 108 to have a material impact on its consolidated results of operations and financial condition.

In February 2007, the FASB issued FASB No. 159, *The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities Including an Amendment of FASB Statement No. 115*. This standard permits an entity to choose to measure many financial instruments and certain other items at fair value. Most of the provisions in FASB No. 159 are elective; however, the amendment to FASB No. 115, *Accounting for Certain Investments in Debt and Equity Securities*, applies to all entities with available-for-sale and trading securities. The fair value option established by FASB No. 159 permits all entities to choose to measure eligible items at fair value at specified election dates.

A business entity will report unrealized gains and losses on items for which the fair value option has been elected in earnings (or another performance indicator if the business entity does not report earnings) at each subsequent reporting date. The fair value option: (a) may be applied instrument by instrument, with a few exceptions, such as investments otherwise accounted for by the equity method; (b) is irrevocable (unless a new election date occurs); and (c) is applied only to entire instruments and not to portions of instruments. FASB No. 159 is effective as of the beginning of an entity's first fiscal year that begins after November 15, 2007. The Company does not expect the adoption of FASB No. 159 to have a material impact on its consolidated financial statements.

Israeli GAAP:

Accounting Standard No. 29 Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards

In July 2006, the Israeli Accounting Standards Board published Accounting Standard No. 29 *Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards - IFRS (the Standard)*. According to this the Standard, an entity subject to the Israeli Securities Law and authoritative Regulations thereunder (including dual listed companies), excluding foreign corporations, that does not prepare its financial statements in accordance with Israeli GAAP, as defined by this Law[which law?] will be required to prepare financial statements in accordance with the IFRS and related interpretations published by the International Accounting Standards Board, for the reporting periods commencing January 1, 2008, including interim periods.

An entity adopting IFRS as of January 1, 2008 and electing to report comparative figures in accordance with the IFRS for only 2007, will be required to prepare opening balance-sheet amounts as of January 1, 2007 based on the IFRS.

Reporting in accordance with the IFRS will be carried out based on the provisions of IFRS No. 1, *First-time Adoption of IFRS Standards*, which establishes guidance on implementing and transitioning from financial reporting based on domestic national accounting standards to reporting in accordance with IFRS.

IFRS No. 1 supersedes the transitional provisions established in other IFRSs (including those established in former domestic national accounting standards), stating that all IFRSs should be adopted retroactively for the opening balance-sheet amounts. Nevertheless, IFRS No. 1 grants exemptions on certain issues by allowing the alternative of not applying the retroactive application in respect thereof.

Management intends to examine the effect of the transition to IFRS, yet at this stage, is unable to estimate the effect extent of such conversion on the Company's financial position and results of operations.

The Standard allows for earlier application in a manner by which applicable entities may convert their financial statements published subsequent to July 31, 2006 to the IFRS. Management has not yet decided whether to early-adopt the IFRS.

Accounting Standard No. 26 Inventory

In August 2006 the Israeli Accounting Standards Board published Accounting Standard No. 26 - "Inventory" ("the Standard"), which outlines the accounting treatment for inventory.

The Standard applies to all types of inventory, other than building earmarked for sale and addressed by Accounting Standard No.2 (Construction of Buildings for Sale), inventory of work in progress stemming from performance contracts, addressed by Accounting Standard No.4 (Work Based on Performance Contract), financial instruments and biological assets relating to agricultural activity and agricultural production during harvest.

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The Standard establishes, among other things, that inventory should be stated at the lower between of cost and net realizable value. Cost is determined by the first in, first out (FIFO) method or by average weighted cost used consistently for all types of inventory of similar nature and uses. In certain circumstances the standard requires cost determination by a specific identification of cost, which includes all purchase and production costs, as well as any other costs incurred in reaching the inventory's present stage.

When inventory is acquired on credit incorporating a financing component, the inventory should then be presented at cost equaling the purchase cost in cash. The financing component is recognized as a financing expense over the term of the credit period.

Any reduction of inventory to net realizable value following impairment as well as any other inventory loss should be expensed during the current period. Subsequent elimination reversal of an impairment write-down that stems from an increase in net realizable value will be allocated to operations during the period in which the elimination reversal took place.

This The standard will apply to financial statements covering periods beginning January 1, 2007 and onwards and should be implemented retroactively.

Management believes that the Standard will not affect the Company's financial position, results of operations and cash flows.

Accounting Standard No. 27 Fixed Assets

In September 2006 the Israeli Accounting Standards Board published Accounting Standard No. 27 (the Fixed Assets standard), which establishes the accounting treatment for fixed assets, including recognition of assets, determination of their book value, related depreciation, losses from impairment as well as the disclosure required in the financial statements.

The standard states that a fixed-asset item will be measured at the initial recognition date at cost which includes, in addition to the purchase price, all the related costs incurred for bringing the item to the position enabling it to operate in the manner contemplated by management. The cost also includes the initial estimate of costs required to dismantle and remove the item, along with the expenses for restoration of incurred in reconstructing the site on which the item had been placed and in respect of which the entity incurred that obligation when the item had been acquired or following its use over a given period of time not in the production of inventory during that period.

The standard also states that when acquiring assets in exchange for a non-monetary asset or a combination of monetary as well as non-monetary assets, the cost will be determined at fair value unless (a) the barter transaction has no commercial substance or (b) it is impossible to reliably measure the fair value of the asset received and the asset provided. Should the provided asset not be measured at fair value, its cost would equal the book value of the asset provided/transferred.

Following the initial recognition, the standard permits the entity to implement in its accounting policy the measurement of the fixed assets by the cost method or by revaluation so long as this policy is implemented in regard to all the items in that group.

Cost method an item will be presented at cost less accumulated depreciation net book value, less accumulated impairment losses.

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Revaluation method an item whose fair value can be measured reliably will be presented at its estimated amount, which equals its fair value at the revaluation date, net of depreciation accumulated subsequently and less accumulated impairment losses. Revaluations should take

place on a current basis in order to ensure that book value does not materially differ from the fair value that would have been determined on the balance-sheet date. The revaluation of a single item calls for the revaluation of the entire group and if the asset's book value rises following this revaluation, this increase should be allocated directly to shareholders' equity (revaluation reserve). Nevertheless, this increase will be recognized as an operating item up to the amount offsetting the decrease from that asset's revaluation recognized previously as income or loss. Should book value decline following revaluation, this decline will be recognized as an operating item yet allocated directly to shareholders' equity (revaluation reserve) up to the amount leaving any credit balance in that reserve in respect of that asset.

Any fixed assets with a significant meaningful cost in relation to the item's total cost should be depreciated separately. Moreover, the depreciation method used will be reviewed at least once at yearend and, if any meaningful change had taken place in the estimated consumption of future economic benefits inherent in the asset, the method should be modified to reflect such changes. This change will be treated as a change in an accounting estimate.

This new standard will apply to financial statements covering periods beginning January 1, 2007 and onwards and implemented retroactively, except for the following:

An entity which chooses on January 1, 2007 the revaluation method will treat the difference between the asset's estimated book value and its cost as a revaluation reserve at that time.

An entity which did not include in the cost of an item, upon initial recognition, the initial estimate of dismantling and removing costs along with site reconstruction costs will be required to:

1. Measure the liability on January 1, 2007 in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles;
2. Compute the amount that would have been included in the cost of the relevant asset, when the liability was initially created, by capitalizing the amount of the liability, as noted in item 1 above at the time when that liability was initially created (the Capitalized Amount);
3. Compute the Capitalized Amount's accumulated depreciation on January 1, 2007 on the basis of the asset's useful life at that time;
4. Allocate to retained earnings the difference between the amount to be allocated to the asset, in accordance with items 2 and 3 above and the amount of the liability, based on item 1 above.

The Company is currently examining this new standard; however, at this stage, it is unable to estimate the standard's effect, if any, on its financial position, results of operations.

In January 2007 the Israeli Accounting Standard Board published a proposal for accounting standard no. 28 that amends standard no.27 to allow, at transition, the alternatives allowed under IFRS 1 regarding fixed assets.

Standard No. 23, Accounting for Transactions between an Entity and a controlling party

In December 2006 the Israeli Accounting Standards Board published Accounting Standard No. 23, Accounting for Transactions between an Entity and a controlling party (hereinafter the Standard). The Standard applies to entities subject to the Israeli Securities Law-1968.

The Standard establishes the requirements for accounting for transactions between an entity and its controlling party which involve the transposition of an asset, the taking on of a liability, reimbursement or debt concession, and the receiving of loans. The Standard does not apply to business combinations under common control.

The Standard stipulates that transactions between an entity and a controlling party will be measured based on fair value; transactions which in nature are owner investment should be reported directly in equity and not be recognized in the controlled entity's profit and loss; the differences between the consideration set in transactions between an entity and a controlling party and their fair value will be allocated directly to the equity; and current and deferred taxes pertaining to the items allocated to equity due to transactions with controlling parties will be allocated directly to equity as well.

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The Standard is effective for transactions between an entity and a controlling party taking place subsequent to January 1, 2007 and for loans granted from or given to a controlling party prior to the Standard's coming into effect, starting on the Standard's effective date.

The Company's management believes that the effect of this new standard on the Company's financial position, results of operations and cash flows is not expected to be material.

A. RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The following table sets forth for the periods indicated, the correlation (in percentages) between items from the Company's statements of operations to its total sales for such periods:

	Year Ended December 31, 2006	Year Ended December 31, 2005	Year Ended December 31, 2004
Sales	100%	100%	100%
Cost of Sales	74.99%	77.11%	76.20%
Gross Profit	25.01%	22.89%	23.80%
Sales and Marketing Expenses	11.02%	9.48%	9.14%
General and Administrative Expenses	7.39%	8.14%	5.34%
Operating Income	6.60%	5.27%	9.32%
Financial Income, Net	2.57%	1.50%	0.66%
Other Income	9.53%		
Pre Tax Income	18.70%	6.79%	9.99%
Income Taxes	2.81%	2.14%	3.44%
Income after taxes on Income	15.89%	4.65%	6.55%
Minority Interest	0.94%	-	-
Net Income	14.95%	4.65%	6.55%

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

Sales. Sales for the year ended December 31, 2006 increased by approximately NIS 25,178 thousand (USD 5,959 thousand), or 15.14%, to approximately NIS 191,460 thousand (USD 45,316 thousand) from NIS 166,282 thousand (USD 39,357 thousand) for the year ended December 31, 2005. This increase in sales was mainly due to the increase in the private sector and the subsidiary sales of the dairy chilled products.

Cost of Sales. Cost of sales for the year ended December 31, 2006 increased to approximately NIS 143,581 thousand (USD 33,984 thousand), or 74.99% of sales, from approximately NIS 128,215 thousand (USD 30,347 thousand), or 77.11% of sales, for the year ended December 31, 2005. This increase in cost of sales reflected our increased sales in 2006 as compared to 2005. As a percentage of sales, our cost of sales slightly decreased due to higher margins in the private sector and higher margins on the chilled dairy products.

Gross Profit. The results of sales and cost of sales, as mentioned above, created a gross profit of approximately NIS 47,879 thousand (USD 11,332 thousand), equal to 25.01% of the sales in the year ended December 31, 2006, reflecting an increase of 25.78% as compared to a gross profit of approximately NIS 38,067 thousand (USD 9,010 thousand), equal to 22.89% of the sales in the year ended December 31, 2005.

Sales and Marketing Expenses. Sales and marketing expenses for the year ended December 31, 2006 increased to approximately NIS 21,100 thousand (USD 4,994 thousand), or 11% of sales, from approximately NIS 15,771 thousand (USD 3,733 thousand), or 9.48% of sales, for the year ended December 31, 2005. This increase in sales and marketing expenses was mainly attributable to increase in advertising and sales promotion expenses in the amount of NIS 2,549 thousand (USD 603 thousand) due to a massive advertising campaign held by the Company and by its subsidiary during 2006. The second factor was the increase in payroll expenses in the amount of NIS 1,364 thousand (USD 323 thousand). The payroll increase was due to the employment of an average of nine additional employees (recruitment of sales agents and logistics network employees) in 2006 (a 14% increase as compared to 2005)., In addition, some payroll expenses are revenues based

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commissions, so when the revenues increase the payroll increases as well. The last factor is related to the increase in transportation and maintenance costs in the amount of NIS 1,324 thousand (USD 313 thousand), which was attributed to the increase in sales.

General and Administrative Expenses. General and administrative expenses for the year ended December 31, 2006 increased to approximately NIS 14,151 thousand (USD 3,349 thousand), or 7.39% of sales, from approximately NIS 13,544 thousand (USD 3,206 thousand), or 8.14% of sales, for the year ended December 31, 2005. This increase of general and administrative expenses was mainly due to an increase in the payroll and accompanying expenses in the amount of NIS 3,134 thousand (USD 742 thousand). This increase primarily resulted from a one time management bonus in the amount of NIS 1,804 thousand (USD 427 thousand) attributed to an unrealized capital gain resulting from the commencement of the trading of shares of the Company's majority-owned subsidiary, Gold Frost Ltd., on London's AIM market on March 9, 2006 and due to the employment of an average of seven additional employees in 2006 (a 41% increase as compared to 2005). This increase was offset by a decline of NIS 3,735 thousand (USD 884 thousand) in doubtful debt mainly due to Club Market bad debt that was included in the general and Administrative Expenses of 2005 in the amount of NIS 3,500 thousand (USD 828 thousand).

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Operating Income. Operating income for the year ended December 31, 2006 increased by approximately NIS 3,876 thousand (USD 917 thousand), or by 44%, to approximately NIS 12,628 thousand (USD 2,989 thousand), or 6.59% of sales, from approximately NIS 8,752 thousand (USD 2,071 thousand), or 5.27% of sales, for the year ended December 31, 2005.

Financial Income, Net. Financial income, net, for the year ended December 31, 2006 was approximately NIS 4,925 thousand (USD 1,166 thousand) compared with approximately NIS 2,501 thousand (USD 592 thousand) for the year ended December 31, 2005. The increase in financial income was due to an increase in the profit from marketable securities of NIS 560 thousand (USD 133 thousand), an increase in the interest income on short term deposits of NIS 1,577 thousand (USD 373 thousand) offset by a loss from future transactions of NIS 248 thousand (USD 59 thousand) compared to a gain from future transactions of NIS 184 thousand (USD 44 thousand) in the year ended December 31, 2005, and a decline, compare to 2005, in bank commissions, and a difference in exchange rates and interest on short term credit of NIS 130 thousand (USD 31 thousand).

Other Income. Other income for the year ended December 31, 2006 increased by approximately NIS 18,213 thousand (USD 4,311 thousand) to approximately NIS 18,248 thousand (USD 4,319 thousand) from NIS 35 thousand (USD 8 thousand) for the year ended December 31, 2005. This increase in other income was due to an unrealized capital gain in the amount of NIS 18,040 thousand (USD 4,270 thousand) resulting from the commencement of the trading of shares of the Company's majority-owned subsidiary, Gold Frost Ltd., on London's AIM market on March 9, 2006.

Pre-tax Income. Income before taxes for the year ended December 31, 2006 increased by approximately NIS 24,513 thousand (USD 5,802 thousand), or by 217%, to approximately NIS 35,801 thousand (USD 8,474 thousand) from NIS 11,288 thousand (USD 2,672 thousand) for the year ended December 31, 2005.

Taxes on Income. Taxes on income for the year ended December 31, 2006 increased to approximately NIS 5,379 thousand (USD 1,273 thousand) from approximately NIS 3,567 thousand (USD 844 thousand) in the year ended December 31, 2005. The increase in taxes on income in 2006 in compare to 2005 was attributable to the increase in Income before taxes.

Income after taxes on income. Income after taxes on income for the year ended December 31, 2006 increased by approximately NIS 22,701 thousand (USD 5,373 thousand), or 294%, to approximately NIS 30,422 thousand (USD 7,201 thousand), or 15.89% of sales, from approximately NIS 7,721 thousand (USD 1,828 thousand), equal to 4.65 % of sales for the year ended December 31, 2005.

Minority interest. Minority interest for the year ended December 31, 2006 in the amount of NIS 1,807 thousand (USD 428 thousand) is a result of the flotation of shares of the Company's majority-owned subsidiary, Gold Frost Ltd., on London's AIM market on March 9, 2006.

Net Income. Net income for the year ended December 31, 2006 increased by approximately NIS 20,894 thousand (USD 4,945 thousand), or 271%, to approximately NIS 28,615 thousand (USD 6,773 thousand), or 14.95% of sales, from approximately NIS 7,721 thousand (USD 1,828 thousand), equal to 4.65 % of sales for the year ended December 31, 2005.

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

Sales. Sales for the year ended December 31, 2005 decreased by approximately NIS 4,700 thousand (USD 1,112 thousand), or 2.75%, to approximately NIS 166,282 thousand (USD 39,357 thousand) from NIS 170,982 thousand (USD 40,469 thousand) for the year ended December 31, 2004. This decrease in sales was mainly due to Company's policy in the first half of the year 2005, following the insolvency of a number of major wholesalers in the Israeli food industry, to stop selling to some customers and/or to reduce its sales to other customers due to

credit review. Our emphasis on credit review of customers in 2006 is expected to continue.

Cost of Sales. Cost of sales for the year ended December 31, 2005 decreased to approximately NIS 128,215 thousand (USD 30,347 thousand), or 77.1% of sales, from approximately NIS 130,292 thousand (USD 30,838 thousand), or 76.2% of sales, for the year ended December 31, 2004. This decrease in cost of sales reflected our reduced sales in 2005 as compared to 2004. As a percentage of sales, our cost of sales slightly increased due to increased price competition.

Gross Profit. The results of sales and cost of sales, as mentioned above, created a gross profit of approximately NIS 38,067 thousand (USD 9,010 thousand), equal to 22.9 % of the sales in the year ended December 31, 2005, reflecting a decrease of 6.4% as compared to a gross profit of approximately NIS 40,690 thousand (USD 9,631 thousand), equal to 23.8% of the sales in the year ended December 31, 2004.

Sales and Marketing Expenses. Sales and marketing expenses for the year ended December 31, 2005 increased to approximately NIS 15,771 thousand (USD 3,733 thousand), or 9.5% of sales, from approximately NIS 15,632 thousand (USD 3,700 thousand), or 9.1% of sales, for the year ended December 31, 2004. This increase in sales and marketing expenses was mainly attributable to increased payroll expenses (recruitment of additional sales agents and logistics network employees) and increased transportation costs to customers offset by a decline in advertising and sales promotion expenses. The increase of payroll expenses in 2005 in the amount of NIS 534 thousand (USD 126 thousand), as compared to 2004, was due to the employment of an average of ten additional employees in 2005 (a 20% increase as compared to 2004) in anticipation of further revenue growth and customer diversification, and the increase in the cost of maintaining vehicles, transport and maintenance of NIS 657 thousand (USD 156 thousand) in 2005 corresponded to the increase in the number of employees and the increase in the vehicle and truck fleet. However, there was a decline of NIS 1,142 thousand (USD 270 thousand) in advertising expenses due to the absence of massive advertising campaign held by the Company.

General and Administrative Expenses. General and administrative expenses for the year ended December 31, 2005 increased to approximately NIS 10,044 thousand (USD 2,377 thousand), or 6.0% of sales, from approximately NIS 9,134 thousand (USD 2,162 thousand), or 5.3% of sales, for the year ended December 31, 2004. In 2005 there was an increase in professional service expenses of NIS 1,320 thousand (USD 312 thousand) deriving from an increase of legal, audit and IR costs, offset by a decline of NIS 436 thousand (USD 103 thousand) in the payroll and accompanying expenses, primarily as a result of a decline in the management bonus due to the Management Services Agreements that is calculated as a percentage of the consolidated profit before tax.

Bad Debt Club Market. On July 13, 2005, Club Market Marketing Chains Ltd. one of the three largest food chains in Israel, announced that it could not pay its debts to the creditors. The District Court of Tel Aviv accepted Club Market's petition for a stay of proceedings. Club Market's debt to the Company as of July 13, 2005 was NIS 6,500 thousand (USD 1,538 thousand), including VAT (approximately NIS 5,550 thousand net of VAT (USD 1,314 thousand)). The Company submitted a claim of debt. During 2005, the Company wrote off as a bad debt the sum of NIS 3,500 thousand (USD 828 thousand), or 2.1% of sales, due to the abovementioned debt.

Operating Income. Operating income for the year ended December 31, 2005 decreased by approximately NIS 7,172 thousand (USD 1,698 thousand), or by 45%, to approximately NIS 8,752 thousand (USD 2,071 thousand), or 5.3% of sales, from approximately NIS 15,924 thousand (USD 3,769 thousand), or 9.32% of sales, for the year ended December 31, 2004.

Financial Income, Net. Financial income, net, for the year ended December 31, 2005 was approximately NIS 2,501 thousand (USD 592 thousand) compared with approximately NIS 1,121 thousand (USD 265 thousand) for the year ended December 31, 2004. The increase in financial income was due to an increase in the profit from marketable securities of NIS 315 thousand (USD 75 thousand), an increase in the interest income on short term deposits of NIS 197 thousand (USD 47 thousand), income from future transactions of NIS 184 thousand (USD 44 thousand), and a decline, compare to 2004, in bank commissions, and a difference in exchange rates and interest on short term credit of NIS 380 thousand (USD 90 thousand).

Pre-tax Income. Income before taxes for the year ended December 31, 2005 decreased by approximately NIS 5,791 thousand (USD 1,371 thousand), or by 34%, to approximately NIS 11,288 thousand (USD 2,672 thousand) from NIS 17,079 thousand (USD 4,042 thousand) for the year ended December 31, 2004.

Taxes on Income. Taxes on income for the year ended December 31, 2005 decreased to approximately NIS 3,567 thousand (USD 844 thousand) from approximately NIS 5,886 thousand (USD 1,393 thousand) in the year ended December 31, 2004. The decrease in taxes on

income in 2005 in compare to 2004 was attributable to the decrease in Income before taxes.

Net Income. Net income for the year ended December 31, 2005 decreased by approximately NIS 3,472 thousand (USD 822 thousand), or 31%, to approximately NIS 7,721 thousand (USD 1,828 thousand), or 4.65% of sales, from approximately NIS 11,193 thousand (USD 2,649 thousand), equal to 6.55 % of sales for the year ended December 31, 2004.

B. LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

Since its inception, the Company's operations have been funded mainly through equity and cash flows from operating activities, as well as by short-term indebtedness provided by Israeli banks and loans from Willi Food, its controlling shareholder. The Company's bank indebtedness is secured by certain liens on its share capital, goodwill and certain other assets.

For the year ended December 31, 2006, cash and cash equivalents increased from approximately NIS 30.4 million (USD 7.2 million) at December 31, 2005 to approximately NIS 91.4 million (USD 21.6 million) at December 31, 2006. For the year ended December 31, 2005, cash and cash equivalents decreased from approximately NIS 55.8 million (USD 13.2 million) at December 31, 2004 to approximately NIS 30.4 million (USD 7.2 million) at December 31, 2005.

During the year ended December 31, 2006, marketable securities increased to NIS 13.9 million (USD 3.3 million) from NIS 3.2 million (USD 0.8 million). For the year ended December 31, 2005, marketable securities increased from approximately NIS 1.7 million (USD 0.4 million) at December 31, 2004 to approximately NIS 3.2 million (USD 0.8 million) at December 31, 2005.

For the year ended December 31, 2006, the Company generated a positive cash flow from operating activities of approximately NIS 23.9 thousand (USD 5.6 thousand), primarily as a result of decrease in inventory of approximately NIS 11.7 million (USD 2.8 million), decrease in receivables and other current assets of approximately NIS 3.1 million (USD 0.7 million) and increase in payables and other liabilities assets of approximately NIS 1.9 million (USD 0.5 million). Our receivables and other current assets decreased primarily due to the decrease in advances to suppliers. Our payables and other liabilities increased primarily due to increase in related parties mainly due to the management bonus mentioned above in Results of operations general and administrative expenses.

For the year ended December 31, 2005, the Company utilized a cash flow for operating activities of approximately NIS 7.3 thousand (USD 1.7 thousand), primarily as a result of net income of approximately NIS 7.7 million (USD 1.8 million), offset by an increase of trade accounts receivables of approximately NIS 7.5 million (USD 1.8 million). Our trade accounts receivable increased primarily due to (i) the increase of sales in the fourth quarter of 2005 of approximately NIS 5.4 million (USD 1.3 million) as compared to the fourth quarter of 2004 and (ii) the increase in the average time period within which our accounts receivable were paid. We also increased inventory during 2005 in the amount of approximately NIS 3.7 million (USD 0.9 million) due to the Company's anticipation for further revenue growth in 2006, and we increased our other receivables and other current assets by NIS 6.5 million (USD 1.5 million) during 2005 primarily as a result to an increase in advances to suppliers of NIS 5,833 thousands (USD 1,381 thousand).

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During the year ended December 31, 2006, the Company generated a cash flow of NIS 31.9 million (USD 7.6 million) from investing activities, mainly for additions to fixed assets of NIS 23.0 million (USD 5.4 million), consisting mostly of the investments in the Company's new logistic center and from purchase of marketable securities, net of NIS 9.4 million (USD 2.2 million).

During the year ended December 31, 2005, the Company generated a cash flow of NIS 15.6 million (USD 3.7 million) from investing activities, mainly for additions to fixed assets of NIS 14.9 million (USD 3.5 million), consisting mostly of the investments in the Company's new logistic center.

During the year ended December 31, 2006, the Company generated cash flow from financing activities of NIS 68.9 million (USD 16.3 million) mainly due to the proceeds from the private placement of the Company in the amount of NIS 41.3 million (USD 9.8 million) and due to the proceeds from the public listing of Goldfrost in the amount of NIS 32.4 million (USD 7.7 million). During the year ended December 31, 2005, the Company utilized cash flow from financing activities of NIS 2.5 million (USD 0.6 million) to repay short-term bank credit.

The Company's cash requirements, net, during the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004 were met primarily through its working capital. As of December 31, 2006, the Company had working capital of approximately NIS 144.7 million (USD 34.2 million) compared with NIS 85.4 million (USD 20.2 million) as of December 31, 2005, and working capital of approximately NIS 96.0 million (USD 22.7 million) as of December 31, 2004.

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The Company's trade receivables balance in December 31, 2006 was NIS 48.2 million (USD 11.4 million) as of December 31, 2006 similar to the trade receivables balance in December 31, 2005 in the amount of NIS 48.4 million (USD 11.4 million). In December 31, 2004 trade receivables balance was NIS 40.9 million (USD 9.7 million). The average time period within which our accounts receivable were paid was 92 days for 2006, compared with 93 days for 2005 and 85 days for 2004.

Impact of Inflation and Devaluation on Results of Operations, Liabilities and Assets

The rate of inflation in Israel during the last six years has been significantly reduced as compared to previous years. The rate of devaluation, which was high until 2005, has decreased and the representative rate of the U.S. Dollar reached NIS 4.225 on December 31, 2006, compared with NIS 4.603 on December 31, 2005, 4.308 on December 31, 2004, NIS 4.379 on December 31, 2003, and 4.737 on December 31, 2002. The representative rate of the U.S. Dollar on March 19, 2007 was NIS 4.208.

The annual rates of inflation in Israel during the years ended December 31, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005 and 2006 were approximately 1.4%, 6.5%, (1.9%), 1.6%, 2.4% and (0.1%)%, respectively, while during such periods the devaluation of the NIS against the U.S. Dollar was approximately 9.3% 7.3%, (7.6%), (1.6%), 6.8% and (8.2%), respectively. During each of the years ended December 31, 2003, 2004 and 2006, the rate of inflation in Israel exceeded the rate of devaluation of the NIS against the U.S. Dollar, while during each of the years ended December 31, 2001, 2002 and 2005 the rate of devaluation of the NIS against the U.S. Dollar exceeded the rate of inflation in Israel.

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The representative rate on December 31, 2006 was NIS 4.225 per USD 1.00, equal to a revaluation of 8.2% from the representative rate on December 31, 2005, which was NIS 4.603 per USD 1.00. The representative rate on December 31, 2005 was NIS 4.603 per USD 1.00, equal to a devaluation of 6.8% from the representative rate on December 31, 2004, which was NIS 4.308 per USD 1.00. The representative rate on December 31, 2004 was NIS 4.308 per USD 1.00, equal to a revaluation of 1.6% from the representative rate on December 31, 2003, which was NIS 4.379 per USD 1.00. The representative rate on December 31, 2003 was NIS 4.379 per USD 1.00, equal to a revaluation of 7.6% from the representative rate at December 31, 2002, which was 4.737 per USD 1.00.

A revaluation of the NIS in relation to the U.S. Dollar will have the effect of increasing the U.S. Dollar value of any assets of the Company which consist of NIS or receivables payable in NIS. Such a revaluation would also have the effect of increasing the U.S. Dollar amount of any liabilities of the Company which are payable in NIS (unless such payables are linked to the Dollar). Conversely, any decrease in the value of the NIS in relation to the U.S. Dollar will have the effect of decreasing the U.S. Dollar value of any linked NIS assets of the Company and the U.S. Dollar amount of any linked NIS liabilities of the Company.

The dollar cost of the Company's operations in Israel is influenced by the extent to which any increase in the rate of inflation in Israel over the rate of inflation in the United States is offset by the devaluation of the NIS in relation to the U.S. Dollar.

The Company's assets are not linked to the Israeli CPI or the U.S. Dollar. However, some of the Company's liabilities are linked to the Israeli CPI and various foreign currencies. Consequently, inflation in Israel and currency fluctuations will have a negative effect on the value to the Company of payments the Company receives in NIS and on the Company's liabilities linked to foreign currencies.

Guarantees and Pledges

Principally in connection with letters of credit issued to the Company, the Company has issued a debenture to each of Bank Leumi Le Israel, Bank Mizrahi Ltd. and Bank Hapoalim Ltd., pursuant to which it has pledged all of its assets (including its outstanding share capital and good will of the Company) in favor of such banks to secure its obligations or those obligations incurred by the Company jointly with third parties, including obligations with respect to letters of credit with the Company's suppliers. Bank Leumi Le Israel, Bank Mizrahi Ltd. and Bank Hapoalim Ltd. have agreed among them that the pledges subject to such debentures shall rank *pari passu*. The outstanding amount of such letters of credit as of December 31, 2006 was approximately NIS 21,945 thousand (USD 5,194 thousand).

The Company also guarantees, without limitation as to amount and for an unlimited period of time, the obligations of its wholly-owned subsidiary, W.F.D., to the United Mizrahi Bank Ltd. As of December 31, 2006, W.F.D. had no obligations to United Mizrahi Bank Ltd.

The Company also guarantees, without limitation as to amount and for an unlimited period of time, the obligations of its subsidiary, Gold Frost, both to Bank Leumi Le Israel Ltd. and to the United Mizrahi Bank Ltd. As of December 31, 2006, Gold Frost had no obligations to such banks.

C. RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT, PATENTS AND LICENSES

Not applicable.

D. TREND INFORMATION

During recent years, there has been an increase in the number of small private supermarket stores that have opened in Israel, which has resulted in greater price competition in the stores and in our business. The increased price competition resulted in an increase in our cost of sales as a percentage of total sales. In order to keep our gross margin at its high levels we had to change our product mix and introduce new products with high margins, by doing so we able to increase our gross profit in 2006 from 2005. During 2006, 2005 and 2004, the Company initiated promotion activities and advertising campaigns to promote its brand name Willi-Food resulting increasing its sales, expand the variety of customers and as a result, increasing the gross margins.

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The Company is currently constructing a new logistic center near its headquarters with the aim of increasing the efficiency of its logistic process and reducing its operating expenses. The Company will also work towards increasing its sales to customers outside of Israel.

In July 2005, Club Market Marketing Chains Ltd., one of the three largest food chains in Israel, owner of 114 stores and a major customer of the Company, encountered major financial difficulties, announcing that it could not pay its debts to its creditors. On August 28, 2005, the court allowed the Club Market court-appointed receivers to sell Club Market to Supersol, subject to several conditions. Among the conditions imposed was prohibiting the conditioning of the purchase from a supplier on that supplier's purchase terms with their chains, prohibiting interfering with the commercial terms awarded to other chains and prohibiting sales by Supersol at less than cost. As of September 1, 2005, Club Market's activities were substantially transferred to Supersol. This merger of two of the three largest food chains in Israel strengthened Supersol's buying power with local food suppliers (such as the Company) and the dependency of local food suppliers on Supersol has grown.

The Company's management is evaluating the financial stability of its customers by entering into agreements with companies for providing business data, examining bank accounts, investigations, and following negative publications regarding those customers or other signs indicating financial difficulties.

In the U.S., despite the declining Jewish population (due to intermarriage and lower birth rates), a published report from 2005 concluded that global demand for kosher products is growing because of demand for kosher products is not limited to just the Jewish population. Kosher food now commands attention from a new crop of consumers and not just those who follow traditional Jewish dietary laws. In a survey referred to in this report, more than 55% of respondents who buy kosher foods felt that kosher products are safer and healthier than non-kosher items. As increasing number of mainstream consumers are becoming concerned about the integrity of the food they eat for ethical or health reasons, and we believe this will provide a growth opportunity for the kosher market. The clearer labeling practices entailed in kosher food mean that consumers who are vegetarian, food sensitive or allergic to certain ingredients can more easily monitor their diets. According to this published report, the increased interest in food ingredients will continue to contribute significantly to the growth of the kosher food industry in the U.S. The report cites that one in 25 Americans suffer from a true food allergy, but that a larger percentage of the population is sensitive or intolerant of specific ingredients. In addition to the increase in health-conscious consumers, other ethnic or religious groups contribute to the increase in the kosher food market since the dietary restrictions for certain other religious groups are met by kosher food.

E. OFF-BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

Not applicable

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F. TABULAR DISCLOSURE OF CONTRACTURAL OBLIGATIONS

The following table of the Company's material contractual obligations as of December 31, 2006 summarizes the aggregate effect that these obligations are expected to have on our cash flows in the periods indicated:

2006

Contractual Obligations	Payments due by period				
	Total	Less than 1 year	2-3 years	4-5 years	More than 5 years
(in thousands)					
Property Leases	NIS 603 (USD 143)	NIS 603 (USD 143)	-	-	-
Open purchase orders	NIS 21,945 (USD 5,194)	NIS 21,945 (USD 5,194)	-	-	-
Operating Leases	-	-	-	-	-
Total	NIS 22,548 (USD 5,337)	NIS 22,548 (USD 5,337)	-	-	-

G. SAFE HARBOR

This annual report contains certain forward-looking statements (as such term is defined in the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995). When used in this report, the words anticipate, believe, estimate, expect, intend and similar expressions, as they relate to the Company, identify forward-looking statements. Such statements reflect the current views of the Company with respect to future events, based on certain assumptions and information currently available to management, all of which are subject to certain risks and uncertainties including, among others

- changes affecting currency exchange rates, including the NIS/U.S. Dollar exchange rate;
- payment default by any of our major clients;
- the loss of one or more of our key personnel;
- changes in laws and regulations, including those relating to the food distribution industry, and inability to meet and maintain regulatory qualifications and approvals for our products;
- termination of arrangements with our suppliers, in particular Arla Foods amba;
- loss of one or more of our principal clients;
- increasing levels of competition in Israel and other markets in which we do business;
- changes in economic conditions in Israel, including in particular economic conditions in our core markets;
- our inability to accurately predict consumption of our products;
- product liability claims; and
- our inability to continue to meet the Nasdaq listing requirements.

Should one or more of these risks or uncertainties materialize, or should underlying assumptions prove incorrect, actual results of operations may vary materially from those described herein as anticipated, believed, estimated, expected or intended.

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ITEM 6. DIRECTORS, SENIOR MANAGEMENT AND EMPLOYEES**A. DIRECTORS AND SENIOR MANAGEMENT**

The Directors, executive officers and key employees of the Company as of the date of this Annual Report are as follows:

Name	Age	Position with the Company
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Name	Age	Position with the Company
Joseph Williger	50	Chief Executive Officer and Director
Zvi Williger	52	Chief Operating Officer and Chairman of the Board
Rachel Bar-Ilan (1)	49	Director
Ariel Herzfeld (1)	52	External Director
Shai Bazak (1)	39	External Director
Chen Shlein	40	Chief Financial Officer

(1) Members of the Company's Audit Committee.

The Directors are elected at the annual general meeting of shareholders and hold office until the next annual general meeting of shareholders and until their successors have been elected. Officers serve at the discretion of the Board, subject to the terms of any agreement between officers and the Company.

The business experience of each of the Directors, executive officers and key employees of the Company is set forth below:

Joseph Williger has served as the Chief Executive Officer (or general manager) and a Director of the Company since its inception in January 1994. He has also served as a Chairman of the Company's subsidiaries, W.F.D. and Gold Frost, since November 1996 and April 2001, respectively. Mr. Williger has also served as a director and as chairman of the Board of Willi Food, the controlling shareholder of the Company, since December 1992 and June 1994, respectively. Mr. Williger has served as Director of Titanic, a company he owns together with Mr. Zvi Williger, since April 1990. Mr. Williger received his academic education in economics from Bar-Ilan University in Israel and in Business Management from Nortrige University in Los Angeles. Mr. Williger is the brother of Zvi Williger, Chief Operating Officer and Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Company.

Zvi Williger has served as the Chief Operating Officer and Chairman of the Company since January 1997, and from inception of the Company to January 1997 as a Director and Manager of Marketing Development of the Company. Mr. Williger has also served as a director of the Company's subsidiaries, W.F.D. and Gold Frost, since November 1996 and April 2001, respectively. Mr. Williger has also served as a director of Willi Food since December 1992. Mr. Williger served as Director of Titanic since April 1990. Mr. Williger attended Fresno University in California. Zvi Williger is the brother of Joseph Williger, Chief Executive Officer and a director of the Company.

Rachel Bar-Ilan has served as Director of the Company since May 2001. Since 2005, she has been the general manager of ORTHOBAR Company, a privately owned company established in 2002, which provides medical services and orthopedic equipment to hospitals, institutes, emergency medical care center and private clinics and patients. From 1999 to 2004, Ms. Bar-Ilan managed the marketing and application of medical laboratory instrumentation in medical laboratories of Medtechnica Ltd., a company publicly traded on the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange. From 1994 to 1999, Ms. Bar-Ilan worked for Agentec Ltd., where she has been in charge of the marketing and application of medical instrumentation in the chemical field. Ms. Bar-Ilan received her degree in Medical Science (M.Sc.) from the Technion - Israel Institute of Technology in Haifa, Israel.

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Shai Bazak has served as an external director since August 2003 and has received an MA in Public Administration. He is a director manager of C.P.M. Israel Investment Company Ltd., an investment company. From 1998 through 2000, he served as the Consul General of Israel to Florida and Puerto Rico. From 1996 through 1998, he was spokesperson and media affairs advisor to the Prime Minister of Israel, Mr. Benjamin Netanyahu. From 1994 through 1996, he was the spokesperson and media advisor to the Likud party chairman.

Ariel Herzfeld has served as an external director since August 30, 2006. Mr. Herzfeld is a senior partner in the Israeli CPA firm, M. Herzfeld & Co. and in Herzfeld-Cohen Management Services where he served in auditing, consulting and managing services, including in information-systems projects to a wide variety of private and public organizations. Director (included in the audit committee) in Crystal Consumer Products Ltd a prominent Israeli importer of appliances that is traded in the Tel-Aviv Stock Exchange. A managing partner in charge of the audit-force nominated by the Israeli Parliamentary Investigation Commission for locating & restoring of property for Holocaust victims in Bank Hapoalim Ltd (Israel biggest bank). Mr. Herzfeld earned his BA degree from the University of Denver in Colorado in 1978 and his MBA, majoring in Information Systems Analysis, from the Ono Academic College, in 2005. He is a Certified Public Accountant (Isr.) and Certified Systems Analyst (Isr.).

Chen Shlein has served as Chief Financial Officer of the Company since November 2006. Mr. Shlein also provides the Company's principal shareholder, Willi Food, with certain financial services. Prior to joining Willi-Food, Mr. Shlein served as the CFO of Programa Logistics System Ltd, an international consultancy provider specializing in Supply Chain Management, logistics and Material Handling Systems. Before that, Mr. Shlein was the executive controller for Emblaze Systems Ltd., a publicly traded company in the LSE in the telecommunication industry. Mr. Shlein received his Bachelor of Arts degree in economics and accounting from Tel Aviv University and a Master of Business degree in management from Baruch University. Mr. Shlein is a certified public accountant.

Termination of Officer

David Weiss served as our director until August, 2006. **Gil Hochboim** serves as our Chief Financial Officer until October, 2006.

B. COMPENSATION

Compensation of Directors and Officers

The aggregate compensation paid by the Company to its directors and officers as a group for the fiscal year 2006 was approximately NIS 2.9 million (USD 0.69 million), excluding bonuses in an aggregate amount of approximately NIS 4.0 million (USD 0.95 million) paid to Messrs. Joseph and Zvi Williger. These amounts include all contingent or deferred compensation payable to directors or officers during 2006. These amounts also include payments to non-executive directors in the aggregate amount of approximately NIS 219 thousand (USD 52 thousand) during 2006.

The foregoing does not include amounts expended by the Company for motor vehicles made available to its officers, expenses (including business travel, professional and business association dues and expenses) reimbursed to officers and other benefits commonly reimbursed and paid for by companies in Israel. The Company provides motor vehicles to key employees and certain officers, at the Company's expense.

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See also Item 7. Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions Related Party Transactions .

Management Service Agreements

As of June 1, 1998, the Company entered into management services agreements with companies controlled by each of Messrs. Joseph and Zvi Williger, respectively (collectively, the Williger Management Companies), pursuant to which Messrs. Joseph and Zvi Williger are to provide management services on behalf of the Williger Management Companies to the Company (the Management Services Agreements).

The Management Services Agreements were for a period of four years commencing on June 1, 1998 (the Management Services Period), were automatically renewed on June 1, 2002 for two years and were automatically renewed for an additional period of two years in June 1, 2004. Under these agreements, the Company has the ability to terminate the Management Services Agreements only upon six months notice prior to the end of the Management Services Period or any extension thereof as the case may be. In the event the Company terminates any of the Management Services Agreements prior to the expiration of the Management Services Period or any extension thereof, for any reason whatsoever, it would have been obligated to pay all amounts due under the respective Management Services Agreements through the expiration of the Management Services Period or any extension thereof, as the case may be.

Each of the Management Services Agreements provides for monthly service fees equal to USD 24,500 (excluding VAT) and an annual bonus at a rate of 3% of the Company's pre-tax consolidated annual profits, if such profits are equal to or less than NIS 3.0 million (approximately USD 0.7 million), or at a rate of 5% if such profits exceed such level. In the year ended December 31, 2005, the Company paid an aggregate amount of NIS 3.9 million (approximately USD 0.85 million) pursuant to the Management Services Agreements. The Management Services Agreements further provide that benefits in general, including the social benefits of Messrs. Joseph or Zvi Williger, and income tax payments, national insurance payments and other payments due by employees in respect of their employment, are to be paid for at the sole expense of the Williger Management Companies. The Williger Management Companies have undertaken to indemnify the Company with respect to any claims against the Company with respect to employer/employee relations. In addition, each of the Management Services Agreements includes non-competition provisions for the duration of the Management Services Period as well as confidentiality provisions.

On May 4, 2005, the Audit Committee and the Board of Directors of the Company decided to amend the Management Services Agreements as follows:

- (1) The term of the Management Services Agreements were extended indefinitely, subject to clauses (2), (5) and (6) below.
- (2) Each of the parties to the Management Services Agreements may terminate the agreement at any time, and for any reason, by prior written notice, which will be delivered to the other party as follows:

The Company may terminate the agreement at any time, and for any reason, by prior written notice of at least 18 months.
Each Williger Management Company may terminate its agreement at any time, by prior written notice of at least 180 days.

- (3) The Company may waive receiving actual management services from the Williger Management Company during the prior notice period, but this will not eliminate its obligation to continue paying the Williger Management Company the management fees owed to the Williger Management Company until the termination of the prior notice period.

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- (4) If a Williger Management Company terminates the Management Services Agreement, the Williger Management Company will be entitled to receive the management fees for a period of six (6) months, which shall begin after the prior notice period, whether or not it provides the Company with any management services during such six-month period.
- (5) In the event the Williger Management Company provides the management services to the Company without the presence of Messrs. Zvi Williger or Joseph Williger, as the case may be, and/or in the case of the death and/or permanent disability of Messrs. Zvi Williger or Joseph Williger, the Company will be entitled to terminate the Management Services Agreement immediately.
- (6) Both Messrs. Zvi Williger and Joseph Williger have agreed with the Company that if a liquidation order or receivership order is issued against a Williger Management Company which prevents the Williger Management Company from continuing to provide the management services according to the Management Services Agreement, they will immediately commence working for the Company in return for pay and social benefits costing the Company the same amount as the monthly management fees that the Company paid the Williger Management Company to that date, or alternatively, at their sole discretion, shall begin providing the Company with management services via another company owned and controlled by them under the conditions of the Management Services Agreement.
- (7) In addition, the Management Services Agreements contain provisions regarding the Company providing vehicles for the use of Messrs. Zvi Williger and Joseph Williger, and regarding full reimbursement of expenses incurred by Messrs. Zvi Williger and Joseph Williger while providing the management services to the Company, including reasonable lodging and travel expenses in Israel and abroad, phone expenses in their home and mobile phone expenses, including calls abroad related to providing the management services to the Company, subject to providing receipts.

The amendments were approved unanimously by the Audit Committee and the Board of Directors on May 4, 2005, and Messrs. Zvi Williger and Joseph Williger did not participate in the meetings of the Audit Committee and the Board of Directors. These amendments were approved by the Company's shareholders on July 20, 2005.

On February 15, 2006, in light of the decision of the Israeli Securities Authorities to limit the duration of the aforesaid Management Services Agreements to a period of five (5) years, the Board of Directors of the Company decided to limit the duration of the Management Services Agreements to a period of five (5) years each, both ending five years after the date of their approval by the General Meeting of Shareholders (*i.e.* July 19, 2010).

Under the Transfer Agreement described in Item 7. Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions - B. Related Party Transactions, 50% of the Company's rights and obligations stipulated in the management agreement with Mr. Zvi Williger were transferred to Gold Frost and 20% of the Company's rights and obligations stipulated in the management agreement with Mr. Joseph Williger were transferred to Gold Frost.

In November 2006, the Company entered into an employment agreement with Mr. Chen Shlein, pursuant to which Mr. Shlein agreed to serve as the Chief Financial Officer of the Company. The agreement provides for a monthly salary of NIS 30,000 (approximately USD 7,100). In addition to this salary, Mr. Shlein also receives the benefits customarily provided by the Company to its senior employees, including bonuses and the use of a vehicle.

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C. BOARD PRACTICES

Terms of Office

Directors are elected by the shareholders at the annual general meeting of the shareholders, except in certain cases where Directors (who are not External Directors) are appointed by the Board of Directors, and their appointment is later ratified at the first meeting of the shareholders thereafter. Except for External Directors (as discussed below), Directors serve until the next annual general meeting of the shareholders.

Alternate Directors

The Articles of Association of the Company provide that any director may, by written notice to the Company, appoint another person to serve as an alternate director. Under the Israeli Companies Law, the directors of the Company cannot appoint an incumbent director or an incumbent alternate director as an alternate director. The term of appointment of an alternate director may be for a specified period, or until notice is given of the termination of the specified period or of the appointment. A Director on a Board Committee may appoint anyone to be his Alternate subject to the potential alternate not being a member of such committee, and if the appointing Director is an External Director then the alternate must be an External Director having suitable financial and accountancy expertise or professional qualifications, as those of the appointing director. Except for the foregoing regarding a committee of the Board of Directors, an External Director cannot appoint an alternate director.

Audit Committee

Nasdaq Requirements

The Company's Ordinary Shares are listed for quotation on the Nasdaq Capital Market, and the Company is subject to the rules of the Nasdaq Capital Market applicable to listed companies. Under the current Nasdaq rules, a listed company is required to have an audit committee consisting of at least three independent directors, all of whom are financially literate and one of whom has accounting or related financial management expertise. Rachel Bar-Ilan, Shai Bazak and Ariel Herzfeld qualify as independent directors under the current Nasdaq requirement and are members of the Audit Committee. The role of the audit committee for Nasdaq purposes includes assisting the Board of Directors in fulfilling its responsibility for oversight of the quality and integrity of the Company's accounting, auditing and reporting practices.

Companies Law Requirements

Under the Israeli Companies Law, the board of directors of public company must appoint an audit committee, comprised of at least three directors including all of the external directors, but excluding a:

- chairman of the board of directors;
- controlling shareholder or his relative; and
- any director employed by or who provides services to the company on a regular basis.

The responsibilities of the audit committee under the Israeli Companies Law include identifying irregularities in the management of the company's business and approving related party transactions as required by law.

Independent Directors

The Company is a Controlled Company within the meaning of the Nasdaq rules since more than 50% of its voting power is held by Willi Food. As a Controlled Company, the Company is exempt from certain Nasdaq independence requirements, such as the requirement that a majority of the Board of Directors be independent and the rules relating to independence of directors approving nominations and executive compensation.

External Directors under the Israeli Companies Law

The Israeli Companies Law requires that the Company have at least two external directors on its Board of Directors. The election of an external director under the Israeli Companies Law must be approved by a general meeting of shareholders provided that either: (a) the majority of shares voted at the meeting, including at least one third of the shares of non-controlling shareholders voted at the meeting, vote in favor of such arrangement (not including abstentions) or (b) the total number of shares voted against such arrangement does not exceed one percent of the aggregate voting rights in the company.

A Controlling Shareholder is defined in the Israeli Companies Law as a shareholder with the ability to control the actions of the company, whether by majority ownership or otherwise, and for the purpose of transactions with related parties, it may include a shareholder who holds at least 25% of the voting rights in the Company, provided that there is no other Shareholder who holds more than 50% of the voting rights in the Company.

The Israeli Companies Law further requires that at least one external director have financial and accounting expertise, and that the other external director(s) have professional competence, as determined by the company's board of directors. Under recently enacted regulations, a director having financial and accounting expertise is a person who, due to his or her education, experience and talents is highly skilled in respect of, and understands, business-accounting matters and financial reports in a manner that enables him or her to understand in depth the company's financial statements and to stimulate discussion regarding the manner in which the financial data is presented. Under the regulations, a director having professional competence is a person who has an academic degree in either economics, business administration, accounting, law or public administration or an academic degree in an area relevant to the company's business, or has at least five years experience in a senior position in the business management of a corporation with a substantial scope of business, in a senior position in the public service or a senior position in the field of the company's business.

An External Director is appointed for a period of three consecutive years and may be re-appointed for one additional three-year period only. Under the Company's Articles of Association, any committee of the board of directors to which the board of directors has delegated its powers in whole or in part, must include at least one External Director. Under the Israeli Companies Law, the Audit Committee must include all the External Directors.

The External Directors of the Company are Mr. Shai Bazak, who was appointed as an External Director in August 2003, and Mr. Ariel Herzfeld, who was appointed as an External Director in 2006.

Fiduciary Duties of an Officer

The Israeli Companies Law governs the duty of care and duty of loyalty which an Officer has to the company. An Officer is defined in the Israeli Companies Law as a director, general manager, chief executive officer, executive vice president, vice president, any other person assuming the responsibilities of any of the foregoing positions without regard to such person's title and other managers directly subordinate to the general manager.

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The duty of loyalty and to act in good faith, requires the Officer to avoid any conflict of interest between the Officer's position in the company and personal affairs, and proscribes any competition with the company or the exploitation of any business opportunity of the company in order to receive personal advantages for him or herself or others. This duty also requires him or her to reveal to the company any information or documents relating to the company's affairs that the Officer has received due to his or her position as an Officer. The duty of care requires an Officer to act in a way that a reasonable Officer would act in the same position and under the same circumstances. This includes the duty to utilize reasonable means to obtain information regarding the advisability of a given action submitted for his or her approval or performed by virtue of his or her position and all other relevant information.

The Directors of the Company are entitled to obtain all information relating to such company's management and assets and to receive assistance, in special cases, from outside experts at the expense of the company. The law imposes an obligation on the directors of the company to act to convene a meeting of a company's board of directors upon becoming aware of matters that suggest infringements of law, neglect of good business practice or conduct by an Officer, which may result in a breach of duty of such Officer.

Internal auditor

Under the Israeli Companies Law, Israeli companies whose securities are publicly traded are also required to appoint an internal auditor, in accordance with the proposal of the audit committee. The role of the internal controller is to examine, *inter alia*, whether the Company's actions comply with the law, integrity and orderly business procedures. Mr. Joshua Freund, CPA (Isr), has been the internal auditor of the Company

since November 1997.

Indemnification

In accordance with the Israeli Companies Law and the Company's Articles of Association, the Company has undertaken to indemnify and insure its directors and senior officers, against certain liabilities which they may incur in connection with the performance of their duties. Under the terms of such indemnification provisions, the Company may, to the extent permitted by law, indemnify an Officer for legal expenses incurred by him in connection with such indemnification.

On May 4, 2005, the Board of Directors and the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors approved, and on July 20, 2005, the General Meeting of Shareholders approved, the complete restatement of the Company's Articles of Association in order to conform the Company's Articles of Association to the revised provisions of the Israeli Companies Law. On May 4, 2005, the Board of Directors and Audit Committee of the Company also approved an exemption in advance to any Director or Officer from any liability to the Company attributed to damage or loss caused by breach of the Director's or Officer's duty of care owed to the Company, except for such breach of duty of care in distribution (as such term is defined in the Israeli Companies Law).

Also, the Board of Directors and the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors approved an irrevocable indemnification of the Officers by the Company with respect to any liability or expense paid for by the Officer or that the Officer may be obligated to pay. On July 20, 2005, the aforementioned exemption and the aforementioned irrevocable indemnification were approved by the shareholders of the Company.

Approval of Related Party Transactions under the Israeli Companies Law

The Israeli Companies Law requires that an Office Holder promptly disclose any direct or indirect personal interest that he or his affiliates may have, and all related material information known to him, in connection with any existing or proposed transaction by the company. If the Office Holder complies with such disclosure requirements, the company may approve the transaction in accordance with the provisions of its articles of association and the Companies Law. Under the Companies Law, if the Office Holder has a personal interest in the transaction, the approval must confirm that the transaction is not adverse to the company's interest.

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In most circumstances, the Israeli Companies Law restricts Office Holders who have a personal interest in a matter which is considered at a meeting of the board or the audit committee from being present at such meeting, participating in the discussions or voting on any such matter.

Generally, under the Israeli Companies Law the compensation of an Officer who is a director, or the compensation of an Officer who holds a controlling interest in the company, requires the approval of the audit committee, the Board of Directors and the general meeting of the shareholders of the company. The Israeli Companies Law also requires that a transaction between the company and its Officer and also a transaction between the company and another person in which an Officer has a personal interest, requires the approval of the Board of Directors if such transactions are not extraordinary transactions, although, as permitted by law and subject to any relevant stock exchange rule. If such transactions are extraordinary transactions (that is, a transaction other than in the ordinary course of business, otherwise than on market terms, or is likely to have a material impact on the company's profitability, assets or liabilities), in addition to audit committee approval, the transaction also must be approved by the Board of Directors, and, in certain circumstances, the shareholders of the Company at a general meeting. Under the Israeli Companies Law, an extraordinary transaction between a public company and a person having control of the company or an extraordinary transaction between a public company and another person, in which a controlling member has a personal interest, must be approved by the audit committee, the Board of Directors and a meeting of the shareholders, provided that either: (a) the majority of shares voted at the meeting, including at least one third of the shares voted by shareholders who do not have a personal interest in the matter and who are present at the meeting, are voted in favor of such arrangement (abstentions shall not be included in the total of the votes) or (b) the total number of shares of the shareholders referred to in clause (a) voting against such arrangement does not exceed one percent of the aggregate voting rights of the company.

Under the Israeli Companies Law, a private placement to a shareholder becoming a Controlling Shareholder, or a private placement to a principal shareholder (a holder of 5% or more of a company's issued share capital or voting rights) or due to which a shareholder will become a principal shareholder of at least 20% of the voting rights in the Company before such placement, is also subject to the approval of the Audit Committee, the Board of Directors and a meeting of the shareholders, as specified above. Directors with respect to whom the foregoing matters are brought for Board of Directors or Audit Committee approval are not entitled to be present during discussions of, nor to participate in the vote for approval of, such matters at Board and/or Audit Committee meetings, unless a majority of Audit Committee or Board members, as the case may be, have a personal interest in such matter or the matter involves non-extraordinary transactions between the company and either a Director or a third party in which a Director has a personal interest. The Israeli Companies Law further provides that in the event that a majority of board members have a personal interest in such a matter, it also requires shareholder approval.

D. EMPLOYEES

For information regarding the Company's employees see "Item 4". "Information on the Company - B. Business Overview -- Employees".

E. SHARE OWNERSHIP

For information regarding the share ownership of Directors and officers of the Company see "Item 7. Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions".

Options

As of March 19, 2007, there were 561,982 outstanding options (warrants) to purchase ordinary shares of the Company, currently exercisable at a price of \$8.00 per share.

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Employee Share Option Plan

In May 1997, the Board of Directors of the Company adopted an employee share option plan (the 1997 Plan), pursuant to which the Company granted options to purchase 180,000 ordinary shares to employees, officers, Directors and consultants of the Company and the subsidiary (including 160,000 options to related parties).

Of the above, options to purchase 130,000 ordinary shares were granted to Mr. Joseph Williger and Mr. Zvi Williger at an exercise price equal to the nominal value per share of NIS 0.10. The options were exercisable as to 20% every six-month anniversary from the date of grant, on a cumulative basis, during a period of five years. These options were exercised in January 2000.

Options to purchase 35,000 ordinary shares were held by the Company's officers and Directors (as a group) and options to purchase 15,000 ordinary shares were held by other employees. The options, granted as of the effective date of the Company's initial public offering under the Company's 1997 Share Option Plan, are generally exercisable during a five-year period commencing on the 24th month anniversary from the date of grant, at an exercise price equal to the initial public offering price per share USD 4.10 per share, which was equal to the fair market value of the shares on the date of the grant. On April 2004, Zvi Williger and Joseph Williger exercised 15,000 options each at an exercise price of USD 4.1 per share. The 1997 Plan was terminated on May 2004, and the remaining 20,000 options expired unexercised.

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

The following table sets forth, as of March 19, 2007, the number of Ordinary Shares beneficially owned by (i) each shareholder known to the Company to own more than 5% of the Ordinary Shares and (ii) all directors and officers as a group:

Name and Address	Number Of Ordinary Shares Beneficially Owned	Percentage Of Ordinary Shares
Willi Food (1)	6,393,104	62.26%
Joseph Williger (1)(2)	6,393,104(2)	62.26%
Zvi Williger (1)(2)	6,467,054(2)	62.98%
All directors and officers as a group (2 persons)	6,467,054(2)	62.98%

(1) Willi Food's securities are traded on the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange. The principal executive offices of Willi Food are located at 3 Nahal Snir St., Northern Industrial Zone, Yavne, 81224 Israel. The business address of each of Messrs. Joseph Williger and Zvi Williger is c/o

the Company, 3 Nahal Snir St., Northern Industrial Zone, Yavne, 81224 Israel.

- (2) Includes 6,393,104 Ordinary Shares owned by Willi Food. Messrs. Zvi Williger and Joseph Williger serve as directors and executive officers of Willi Food and of the Company. Under Israeli law, Mr. Zvi Williger is deemed to be the controlling shareholder of Willi Food and has the ability to control the Company's management and policies, including matters requiring shareholder approval such as the election of directors. Under Israeli law, Mr. Joseph Williger, who owns approximately 14.70% of the Ordinary Shares of Willi Food, is not deemed to be a member of a group with Mr. Zvi Williger or a controlling shareholder of the Company.

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All of the shareholders of the Company (including Willi Food) have the same number of votes for each ordinary share held. Accordingly, the major shareholders of the Company, Willi Food, do not have voting rights that are different from those of the Company's other shareholders. The Company believes that 3,800,843 Ordinary Shares (approximately 37.02% of its outstanding Ordinary Shares) are held by persons who are not officers, directors or the owners of 10% of the Company's outstanding Ordinary Shares. As of March 19, 2007, there were 24 holders of Ordinary Shares of record registered with a United States mailing address, including banks, brokers and nominees. These holders of record, including a part of the Company's shares held by Willi Food through brokers, represented approximately 66.9% of the total outstanding Ordinary Shares. Because these holders of record include banks, brokers and nominees, the beneficial owners of these Ordinary Shares may include persons who reside outside the United States.

B. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Employment Agreements; Management Service Agreements.

In April 1997, the Company entered into employment agreements with each of Mr. Zvi Williger and Mr. Joseph Williger (related parties), pursuant to which Mr. Zvi Williger agrees to serve as Chairman of the Board of Directors and Chief Operating Officer of the Company and Mr. Joseph Williger agrees to serve as a director and Chief Executive Officer of the Company. Pursuant to the agreements, each of the above-mentioned related parties agreed to devote the substantial portion of his time to his work in the Company.

The employment agreements were for a period of four years commencing April 1997, and were automatically renewed in April 2001 for an additional two years and were automatically renewable for additional terms of two years each unless either party notified the other, six months prior to the expiration of the employment period of its/his intention not to renew the agreement. If the Company terminated the agreements prior to the expiration of the employment period, it would have been required to pay to each of the above-mentioned related parties all amounts due to it under the agreements through the end of the employment period.

The employment agreements provided for a monthly remuneration, in NIS, equal to USD 17,500 to each of the above-mentioned related parties and an annual bonus for the 1997 fiscal year and thereafter of 3% of the Company's consolidated pre-tax annual profits (if such profits are equal to or less than NIS 3 million, approximately USD 0.7 million), or 5% (if such profits exceed this level) (hereafter: the annual bonus). The agreements also provided for managers' insurance, paid annual vacation, paid annual sick leave, social security, study fund, the use of a motor vehicle and reimbursement of expenses. In addition, the agreements include confidentiality undertakings and non-competition provisions.

In June 1998, the Company entered into management service agreements with the above-mentioned related parties through Williger Management Companies. The management service agreements replaced the employment agreements entered into in April 1997. The management service agreements were for a period of four years commencing June 1998, were renewed in June 2002 for two years and were automatically renewed in June 2004 for an additional period of two years. The management fees are USD 24,500 a month (excluding VAT) paid to each of the Williger Management Companies. In addition, according to the management service agreements, each of the Williger Management Companies is entitled to an annual bonus as provided in the employment agreements for the year 1998 and thereafter, as described above. These agreements include a non-compete provision for the term of the agreement as well as a confidentiality provision that applies during the term of the agreement and thereafter.

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On May 4, 2005, the Audit Committee and the Board of the Company, resolved to amend the provisions of the two above-mentioned agreements. The amendments were approved by the shareholders of the Company at the General Meeting of Shareholders that convened on July 20, 2005. Please refer to Item 6. Directors, Senior Management and Employees B. Compensation Management Service Agreements for more

details regarding the amendments.

Under the Transfer Agreement described below, 50% of the Company's rights and obligations stipulated in the management agreement with Mr. Zvi Williger were transferred to Gold Frost and 20% of the Company's rights and obligations stipulated in the management agreement with Mr. Joseph Williger were transferred to Gold Frost.

Lease

The Company's principal executive offices are situated at a leased facility in the northern industrial zone of Yavne, at 3 Nahal Snir St., Israel, 35 km south of Tel-Aviv. These premises serve as the Company's logistic center for warehousing and distribution of food products as well. The Yavne facility is leased by the Company from Titanic, a private Israeli company controlled by Messrs. Joseph Williger and Zvi Williger. See Item 4. Information on the Company's D. Property, Plants and Equipment for a description of the terms of this lease.

In August 2005, the Company purchased from Titanic a plot of 19,000 square meters (approximately 171,000 square feet) for the construction of a new logistic center the size of 8,600 square meters (approximately 77,400 square feet) pursuant to the approval of the Board of Directors, the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors and the shareholders of the Company. The plot is situated in the northern industrial zone of Yavne, and the new logistic center will replace the Company's current logistic center (which the Company leases from Titanic). See Item 4. Information on the Company's D. Property, Plants and Equipment for more information.

Services to Willi Food

The Company has been providing certain services to Willi Food on an on-going basis since the Company's commencement of operations, including office space and certain management, financial and administrative services. On April 1, 1997, the Company entered into a service agreement with Willi Food, which became effective as of May 19, 1997, the effective date of the Company's initial public offering. Pursuant to this agreement, Willi Food is entitled to manage its operations from the Company's executive offices in Yavne, including use of office facilities.

The Company also agreed to provide Willi Food with accounting and secretarial services. In consideration for the use of the Company's facilities and such other services, Willi Food agreed to pay the Company a monthly fee equal to NIS 5,480 (USD 1,190) plus VAT. This fee is payable quarterly and is linked to the Israeli CPI. The agreement is for an unlimited term, and is mutually terminable upon three months prior notice. The Company believes that the fees for these services and the terms of such agreement are no less favorable to it than could be obtained from an unaffiliated third party.

As of April 1, 1997, the Company and Willi Food entered into an agreement pertaining to the allocation of corporate opportunities which may arise from time to time. The agreement provides that Willi Food will make available and provide a right of first refusal to the Company with regard to any corporate opportunity offered to Willi Food, which relates to the food business.

On March 31, 2003, the Board of Directors of the Company authorized Willi Food to participate in the import license lottery of the Israeli Ministry of Industry and Trade, provided that Willi Food agreed that if it wins an import license it will: (i) coordinate with the Company the items of merchandise to be imported using the import license; and (ii) in consideration for the transfer of the merchandise that is imported using the import license, the Company will sell the merchandise, retaining 20% of the selling proceeds for itself and transferring the balance, if any, to Willi Food. The Board of Directors of the Company determined that this arrangement is not an extraordinary transaction. In 2006, the amount retained by the Company pursuant to this arrangement was NIS 392 thousand (USD 93 thousand).

Transfer Agreement

Pursuant to the provisions of a Transfer Agreement, dated February 16, 2006, and effective as of January 1, 2006, the Company and Gold Frost agree to cancel their earlier agreement dated May 2001 (and amended in January 2002) under which the Company was to store and market the food products imported by Gold Frost through the Company for a commission of 20% (which changed from 15% since 2002) of the total monthly sales of Gold Frost's products, which were sold by the Company within that month. Because Gold Frost desired to store, market, sell and distribute its products on its own commencing January 1, 2006, the Company agreed to transfer to Gold Frost employees, equipment and various rights that would allow Gold Frost to store, market, sell and distribute its products on its own. The Company continues to provide certain services to Gold Frost, such as collection of payments from customers and others. Effective January 1, 2006, the following were transferred from the Company to Gold Frost:

Employees: Sixteen employees ceased to be employees of the Company and became employees of Gold Frost. All the employees agreed to such transfer provided that all their rights due to their employment period with the Company passed to Gold Frost. The Company paid to Gold

Frost the amount of NIS 47,927 (USD 11,344) in respect of sums due to the employees for unused vacation days and accumulated recuperation pay. Because the Company had not made all the required payments to the managers' insurance of certain employees, the Company agreed to pay any missing amounts to Gold Frost if and when relevant when the employer-employee relationship between Gold Frost and the employees terminates.

Equipment: The Company sold to Gold Frost the ownership in certain trucks and other machines.

Storage: The parties agreed that the existing lease agreement between the Company and Menrav Tashtiot Ltd. (Menrav) in respect of storage facilities that are used to store Gold Frost products would continue until its expiration in April 2006. Until such expiration, the amounts payable by the Company to Menrav with respect to these storage facilities were reimbursed by Gold Frost. After expiration of the agreement, the parties would act towards the renewal of the agreement and the assignment of all the rights and obligation of the Company's rights under the agreement to Gold Frost.

Logistic Center: The parties agreed to enter into a lease agreement pursuant to which Gold Frost would lease certain cooling chambers located in the logistic center to be established by the Company.

Sales Activities: The sale personnel of Gold Frost would be responsible for the sales activities in respect of the Gold Frost products. However, since until the date of the agreement such sales activities were performed by the Company and in order to allow Gold Frost to benefit from the Company's experience and reputation among customers, sales of Gold Frost's products in Israel will be made through the Company. Gold Frost's products would be sold to the Company and then sold to customers of Gold Frost. The Company would be responsible for billing and collecting payments from customers, and will then transfer all collected payments to Gold Frost. Although the Company would, in fact, purchase the products from Gold Frost, all risks connected with the collect of payments from customers would be borne by Gold Frost.

Additional Services: The Company agreed to provide certain services to Gold Frost including, among others, professional services (such as legal services, accountants and directors insurance), communication, office maintenance (such as courier services, electricity and others) and other. In consideration for such services, Gold Frost would pay the Company a certain amount based on a pro-rata amount of the management and general expenses of the Company as they appear in the audited financial statements of the Company.

The Directors: The Company assigned to Gold Frost 50% of its rights and obligations under its agreement with the management agreement of Mr. Zvi Williger and 20% of its rights and obligations under the management agreement of Mr. Joseph Williger. Consequently, the management company of Mr. Zvi Williger would provide to Gold Frost 50% of its management services that were previously provided to the Company, and the management company of Mr. Joseph Williger would provide to Gold Frost 20% of its management services that were previously provided to the Company. The parties further agreed that Gold Frost would pay the management company the annual bonus from its pre-tax annual profits, and the Company would pay the management company its annual bonus after deducting the annual bonus paid by Gold Frost.

Term and termination: The agreement is terminable at any time by Gold Frost by a six-month prior written notice and by the Company by a twelve-month prior written notice.

Lease agreement for Logistics Center

The Company and Gold Frost are parties to a lease agreement with respect to the Company's new logistic center established by the Company, located in Yavne, Israel. The Company agreed to lease to Gold Frost cooling chambers of 1,445 m² located in the aforementioned logistic center for a period of 24 years and 11 months. The lease period may be shortened by a six-month prior notice from Gold Frost or by a twelve-month prior notice from the Company. Gold Frost is to pay the Company rental fees in the amount of USD 18,084 + VAT per month, payable on the first day of each quarter in respect of the coming three months, and Gold Frost will also pay all taxes usually imposed on lessees and expenses such as electricity, water, gas, insurance and others related to its use of the cooling chambers.

C. INTERESTS OF EXPERTS AND COUNSEL

Not applicable.

ITEM 8. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

A. CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INFORMATION

The financial statements required by this item are found at the end of this report, beginning on page F-1.

Dividend Policy

On November 21, 2005, the Board of Director of the Company declared a cash dividend of US\$ 0.12 per share (USD 1,034 thousand) payable to its shareholders of record as of January 11, 2006. The cash dividend was paid on January 25, 2006. Apart from the abovementioned, the Company has never declared or paid cash dividends on its ordinary shares. The Company may declare cash dividends in the future, depending on its financial and operational condition and on its expansion strategy.

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Legal Proceedings

1. Five (5) lawsuits and motions to certify as class actions have been filed against the Company in the Tel-Aviv Jaffa District Court, all based on claims regarding reductions in the contents of Company products. The plaintiffs' claims in all of the motions allege that the consumers who purchased the products were misled since the contents of the packages were reduced without notifying the public and without proportionally reducing the prices of the products.
 - a. In the first claim filed in December 2006, which pertains to canned packages of tuna, the plaintiff claims that the contents of the cans (*i.e.*, the net weight) were reduced without notifying the consumer public and without proportionately reducing the prices of the products. The plaintiff is seeking total restitution of NIS 23,496,000 (at a minimum).
 - b. The motion filed in December 2006 pertains to canned packages sold under the name Willifood Artichoke Bottoms , Willifood Stuffed Vine Leaves and Willifood Pickled Hot Peppers . The plaintiff claims that the contents of the packages were reduced without notifying the consumer public and without proportionately reducing the prices of the products. The plaintiff is seeking total restitution of NIS 7,744,800 (at a minimum).
 - c. The motion filed in December 2006 pertains to canned packages sold under the name Willifood Whole Lychees in Syrup , Willifood Apricot Halves in Light Syrup , Willifood Whole Young Corn and Willifood Hearts of Palm . The plaintiff claims that contents of the packages were reduced without notifying the consumer public and without proportionately reducing the prices of the products. The plaintiff is seeking total restitution of NIS 6,195,000 (at a minimum).
 - d. The motion filed in December 2006 also pertains to canned packages of tuna. The plaintiff claims that the contents of the packages (*i.e.*, the drained weight) were reduced without notifying the consumer public and without proportionately reducing the prices of the products. The plaintiff is seeking total restitution of NIS 4,480,000 (at a minimum).
 - e. The motion filed in February 2007 also pertains to canned packages of tuna. The plaintiff claims that the contents of the packages (*i.e.*, the drained weight) were reduced without notifying the consumer public and without proportionately reducing the prices of the products. The plaintiff is seeking total restitution of NIS 3,920,000 (at a minimum).

Pursuant to a procedural arrangement reached with the attorney representing all the abovementioned five plaintiffs, the Company is expected to respond to the various motions by April 30, 2007. At this point, given the preliminary stage of all the abovementioned legal proceedings, the Company cannot evaluate the monetary risks involved.

2. A lawsuit was filed in December 2001 against 29 importers/producers of food products, including the Company, for an amount totaling NIS 500 million (USD 118 million). Concurrently, the plaintiffs filed a request for an exemption from the court fee. Following the court's rejection of the plaintiffs' request for the noted fee exemption and their failure to pay such fee, the court dismissed the case.

In January 2004 the abovementioned plaintiffs filed a new lawsuit against the 29 noted importers/producers for NIS 1 billion (USD 237 million). Again, a request was made concurrently for an exemption from the court fee. This request was rejected by the court, and the action was dismissed without prejudice in November 2006.

3. In or about October, 2005, Vitarroz Corp. commenced an action in the Superior Court of the State of New Jersey, against Willi USA Holdings, Inc. (a subsidiary of the Company), the Company and Zwi Williger (collectively, the Defendants) due to a dispute concerning a press release announcing the termination of the proposed acquisition of the Vitarroz business by the Company.

On November 2005, the Company removed the matter from the Superior Court of New Jersey to the United States District Court for the District of New Jersey. The complaint was subsequently amended and, as amended, alleged, inter alia, breach of contract, defamation, breach of covenants of good faith and fair dealing, fraudulent inducement and tortious interference with contractual relations and prospective economic advantage. Defendants did not respond to the complaint as an agreement was reached to arbitrate all disputes between the parties and certain third parties.

Not only did the parties agree to submit the claims which are the subject of the amended complaint to binding arbitration but they agreed to submit to arbitration (i) claims that defendants have against plaintiff and related third parties, and (ii) claims which the Company asserted against Vitarroz in an action that was then pending in Israel regarding the alleged breach of an agreement executed by the Company and Vitarroz, pursuant to which Vitarroz was to supply food products to the Company.

Although there was no discovery taken in the then pending Court matters, and the arbitration proceedings (including discovery) have yet to formally commence, Vitarroz claimed in correspondence to the District Court that it sustained, inter alia, damage: to its financial reputation; that suppliers refused to extend favorable credit and delivery terms; that there were lost profits of approximately \$500,000; and that its sale to IDT realized a sales price of approximately \$3 million less than what was expected; and that there are additional damages resulting from defendants' actions which are claimed to exceed \$3.5 million. Defendants believe that Vitarroz's allegations are without merit, and they intend to vigorously defend against such claims. The company also intends to aggressively pursue their affirmative claims.

4. On February 21, 2007, a lawsuit was filed by Cukierman & Co. Investment House Ltd. in the Tel Aviv-Jaffa Magistrates Court in the amount of NIS 273,852, claiming non payment of fees for professional services rendered. A statement of defense has not yet been filed. Given the early stage of these proceedings, the Company is unable at this point to assess the risks involved.

Other than as stated above, there are no pending or, to the Company's knowledge, threatened legal proceedings, the outcome of which, in the Company's view, would have a material adverse affect on the Company's consolidated financial position.

For information concerning taxes to which stockholders in the United States may be subject, see Item 10. Additional Information- Taxes .

B. SIGNIFICANT CHANGES

We are not aware of any significant changes bearing upon our financial condition since the date of the audited consolidated financial statements included in this annual report.

ITEM 9. THE OFFER AND LISTING

A. OFFER AND LISTING DETAILS

Our ordinary shares have been traded on the Nasdaq Stock Market under the symbol WILCF since May 19, 1997. On March 15, 2006, the ticker symbol of our ordinary shares was changed to WILC. The warrants that were issued as part of our initial public offering in May 1997 expired in May 2000.

The following table sets forth for the periods indicated the closing representative high and low bid quotations of our ordinary shares as reported by Nasdaq and adjusted according to the split by bonus share which took place on December 2004. The bid quotations are expressed in United States Dollars and are not adjusted for retail mark-up, mark-down or commissions and do not necessarily represent actual transactions.

Calendar Period	Ordinary Shares	
	High	Low
<u>2007</u>		
First Quarter (through March 18, 2007)	8.05	5.20
<u>2006</u>	8.83	3.22
First Quarter	5.47	3.22
Second Quarter	8.83	5.30
Third Quarter	7.61	6.02
Fourth Quarter	6.55	5.1
<u>2005</u>	8.47	3.00
First Quarter	8.47	3.61
Second Quarter	6.10	4.35
Third Quarter	5.35	3.44
Fourth Quarter	3.99	3.00
<u>2004</u>	4.24	1.73
<u>2003</u>	1.79	0.62
<u>2002</u>	2.00	0.94
March 2007 (through March 18, 2007)	7.70	6.70
February 2007	8.05	5.80
January 2007	5.95	5.2
December 2006	6.24	5.1
November 2006	6.47	5.74
October 2006	6.55	5.75

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B. PLAN OF DISTRIBUTION

Not applicable.

C. MARKETS

In May 1997, our ordinary shares began trading on the Nasdaq Capital Market under the symbol WILCF . On March 15, 2005, the Company's NASDAQ ticker symbol was changed to WILC .

D. SELLING SHAREHOLDERS

Not applicable.

E. DILUTION

Not applicable.

F. EXPENSES ON THE ISSUE

Not applicable.

ITEM 10. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

A. SHARE CAPITAL

Not applicable.

B. MEMORANDUM AND ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION

Purposes and Objects of the Company

We are a public company registered under the Israeli Companies Law as G. Willi-Food International Ltd., registration number 52-004320-9.

Pursuant to Article 6 of our articles of association, we were formed for the purpose of importing, exporting and marketing products and other commodities. Our Board of Directors is empowered to embark on or withdraw from any business in which we deal. Under our articles of association, our Board of Directors is entitled to donate reasonable amounts to worthy causes, even if such donation is not within the framework of our business considerations.

The Powers of Directors

The powers of a Director to vote on a proposal, arrangement or contract in which such Director is materially interested is limited by the relevant provisions of the Israeli Companies Law. In addition, the power of the Directors to vote compensation to themselves or any members of their body requires the approval of the Audit Committee and the shareholders at a general meeting, in addition to the approval of the Board of Directors. Compensation and indemnification of expenses of External Directors must be in accordance with the applicable provisions of the Israeli Companies Law.

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The Israeli Companies Law and our Articles of Association require that a Director or Office Holder promptly disclose, either at a board meeting or by way of a general notice, any personal interest that he or she may have and all related material information know to him or her in connection with any existing or proposed transaction by the Company. In addition, if the transaction is an extraordinary transaction (as defined in the Israeli Companies Law), the member of the Board of Directors or Office Holder, must also disclose any personal interest held by his or her spouse, siblings, parents, grandparents, descendants, spouse's descendants and the spouses of any of the foregoing.

Once the Director or Office Holder complies with the above disclosure requirements, the Company may approve the transaction in accordance with the provisions of the Articles of Association. If the transaction is with a third party in which the member of the Board of Directors or Office Holder has a potential interest, the approval must confirm that the transaction is not adverse to the Company's interest. Furthermore, if the transaction is an extraordinary transaction, then, in addition to any approval stipulated by the Articles of Association, it also must be approved by the Audit Committee and then by the Board of Directors, and, under certain circumstances, by a meeting of the shareholders of the Company. See Item 6. Directors, Senior Management and Employees 6C. Board Practices Approval of Related Party Transactions under the Israeli Companies Law .

Directors with respect to whom the foregoing matters are brought for Board of Directors or Audit Committee approval are not entitled to be present during discussions of, nor to participate in the vote for approval of, such matters at Board and/or Audit Committee meetings, unless a majority of Audit Committee or Board members, as the case may be, have a personal interest in such matter or the matter involves non-extraordinary transactions between the company and either a Director or a third party in which a Director has a personal interest. The Israeli Companies Law further provides that in the event that a majority of board members have a personal interest in such a matter, shareholder approval is also required.

The Articles of Association provide that the Board of Directors, subject to the Israeli Companies Law, may, at its discretion from time to time in accordance with the needs of the Company, make decisions to borrow and/or obtain credit facilities in any amount and to secure the repayment thereof either by mortgage, charge or other security on the Company's undertakings or on its property, in whole or in part (both existing and future) including the share capital of the company which is, at the time, uncalled.

Subject to applicable provisions of the Israeli Companies Law regarding matters that the Board of Directors may not delegate to a committee, or matters for which a committee may only make recommendation to the Board of Directors, the Board of Directors may delegate its powers to committees consisting of at least three (3) Directors, including at least one External Director. A resolution passed or an action taken by a directors' committee has the same validity as a resolution passed or an action taken by the Board of Directors, unless otherwise specifically expressed in the resolution of the Board of Directors that established said committee.

Rights Attached to Shares

The Company is authorized to issue 49,893,520 Ordinary Shares, par value NIS 0.1 and 106,480 Preferred Shares, par value NIS 0.1, each ranking pari passu. The Company may alter the share capital of the Company in accordance with the provisions of the Israeli Companies Law and the Articles of Association. The rights attached to the Company's Shares are as follows:

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Dividend Rights

Holders of Ordinary Shares are entitled to participate pari passu with all other shareholders of the Company's Ordinary Shares in any distribution of a dividend, whether in cash, assets, or in any other legal form, declared, as well as the right to participate pari passu with all other holders of our Ordinary Shares in the distribution of bonus shares resolved by the Company. The Articles of Association note that a shareholder shall not be entitled to receive a dividend or bonus shares as above, and shall not be entitled to exercise any right as a shareholder unless he has paid in full all notices of call delivered to him, together with linkage differences, interest and expenses owed, as applicable, on calls which have not been paid by him on time.

Voting Rights

Holders of Ordinary Shares of the Company have the right to receive notices of general meetings of the Company, to be present, and to participate and vote therein. Each holder of Ordinary Shares in the Company has the right to one vote per share in the general meetings of the Company on all matters submitted to a vote of shareholders. A shareholder may vote in person, via proxy, or by means of a written form (voting instrument) described in the Articles of Association. Any resolution of the Company in a general meeting shall be deemed duly passed if passed by a simple majority of registered shareholders present and voting, unless a different majority is required by the Israeli Companies Law or the Articles of Association.

Under the Articles of Association, the Directors are elected annually by the registered shareholders at the annual meeting. Directors hold office until the conclusion of the next annual meeting or until their earlier removal or resignation. In addition, at least two (2) External Directors who comply with the qualifications described in the Israeli Companies Law must serve on the Board of Directors. External Directors are appointed by a majority vote at a general meeting, provided that: (i) the majority vote includes at least one-third of the total number of the voted of the non-controlling shareholders voting at the meeting, with abstentions not taken into consideration in calculating the total number of the non-controlling shareholders, and (ii) the total number of non-controlling shareholders voting against the resolution appointing an External Director is not more than 1% of the overall voting rights in the Company. External Directors are appointed for a term of three (3) years and their office may be extended by a resolution of the general meeting for an additional three (3) years. An External Director may be removed from office only in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Israeli Companies Law.

If no Directors are elected at an annual meeting, then the persons who served as Directors immediately prior to the annual meeting will continue to serve as directors unless otherwise determined by the annual meeting or by the Board of Directors. A Director who has ceased to serve in office is eligible for reelection. The Board of Directors has the power to appoint additional Directors to fill a vacancy, so long as the number of directors will not exceed a number of Directors approved at a general meeting. Any Director so appointed will hold office until the conclusion of the next annual meeting unless he is removed or resigns earlier.

Rights in the Company's Profits

The shareholders of the Company have the right to share in the Company's profits distributed as a dividend and any other permitted distribution. See *Dividend Rights* above.

Rights in the Event of Liquidation

Holders of Ordinary Shares are entitled to receive any return of capital, pari passu, with all other ordinary shareholders, upon the dissolution of the Company. Holders of Ordinary Shares are also entitled to participate, pari passu, with all other Ordinary Shareholders in the distribution of the surplus of the Company's assets available for distribution in the event of dissolution of the Company which remain after the

Company has paid the holders of Ordinary Shares all amounts payable as return of capital.

Liability to Further Capital Calls by the Company

If the terms of allotment of any shares of the Company do not specify a particular date for the payment of all of the consideration which is to be paid therefore, or any part thereof, our board of directors may, from time to time, as it deems fit, make calls on the shareholders in respect of the amounts not yet paid for their shares, whether on account of the par value of the shares or on the account of the premium, and each shareholder shall be obligated to pay the Company the amount so demanded from him not later than the date of payment set forth in the notice containing the call. Shareholders shall be given prior notice of at least fourteen (14) days in respect of any call. In the event that amounts set forth in the call have not been paid in whole or in part as of the date of payment set forth in the call, the shareholders shall be obligated to pay linkage differences or interest (or both) on the outstanding amounts, as determined by the Board of Directors.

Changing Rights Attached to Shares

Under the Articles of Association, the Company may, by resolution of a general meeting, vary the rights attached to any class of shares on the Company's stamp or its printed name (unless otherwise determined in the terms of issue of the shares of such class), after obtaining the written consent of the holders of the majority of the issued shares of said class or with the approval of a resolution duly passed at a class meeting of the holders of such class of shares.

Annual and Extraordinary Meetings

The Board of Directors must convene an annual meeting at least once every calendar year, within fifteen months of the preceding general meeting, at a place prescribed by the board so long as it is in the State of Israel. Per the Articles of Association and subject to the provisions of the Israeli Companies Law, notices to shareholders regarding the convocation of a general meeting are to be published in two daily Hebrew language newspapers circulated in Israel. Notice need not be served to our shareholders on an individual basis.

The Board of Directors will convene a special, extraordinary meeting upon receipt of a written request from either (i) two directors or 25% of the total number of directors; (ii) one or more shareholders holding at least 5% of the issued share capital and at least 1% of the shareholders voting power; or (iii) one or more shareholders holding no less than 5% of our issued voting shares. If the Board is required to convene an extraordinary meeting, it shall convene it at a time which is at least 21 days, but not longer than 35 days after the date of the notice of convening such meeting. In the event that the board of directors does not convene an extraordinary meeting within the timeframe set forth above, those that submitted the request for such meeting, or part of them representing more than one-half of the voting rights of all of them, may convene the extraordinary meeting themselves, provided that such meeting is held within three months of the time when the extraordinary meeting was requested.

Limitations on the Rights to Own Securities

The Articles of Association do not place limitations on the rights to own securities. Under the Articles no limitations apply to the transfer of shares in the Company and the number of shareholders is unlimited.

Changes in the Company's Capital

Changes in the capital of the Company are subject to the approval by ordinary majority of the shareholders at a general meeting. Shareholders may resolve to increase the authorized share capital; consolidate our share capital and divide it into shares of greater value than existing shares; divide existing shares into shares of lesser value; cancel any authorized share capital which has not yet been allotted (provided there is no undertaking to allot such share capital); or reduce the capital by way of a distribution if such distribution has been approved by a court, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Israeli Companies Law. If the shareholders resolve to increase the share capital, the new shares will be subject to the same provisions applicable to the shares of the original capital.

Neither the Memorandum of Association nor Articles of Association of the Company nor the laws of the State of Israel restrict in any way the ownership or voting of ordinary shares by non-residents of Israel, except with respect to citizens of countries which are in a state of war with Israel.

C. MATERIAL CONTRACTS

Set forth below are summaries of our material contracts. Because these are summaries, they are qualified by reference to the actual agreements, which are attached as exhibits to this Annual Report.

Placing Agreement. In connection with the initial issuance to the public by Gold Frost on the London AIM market, the Company entered into a Placing Agreement, dated March 2, 2006, with Gold Frost, certain officers of Gold Frost and Corporate Synergy, the placement agent for the issuance, pursuant to which Corporate Synergy agreed to use its reasonable endeavors to procure subscribers for the shares in the issuance. Gold Frost agreed to pay Corporate Synergy a commission on the gross proceeds of the Placing and a corporate finance fee, together in each case with any applicable VAT, as well as certain other costs and expenses of, or incidental to, the issuance. The parties, including the Company, gave various warranties and indemnities to Corporate Synergy as to, although the liability of the Company was limited to £ 250,000 sterling (approximately NIS 2 million).

Relationship Agreement. The Company, Gold Frost, Willi Food, Zvi Williger and Joseph Williger are party to a Relationship Agreement, dated February 28, 2006, pursuant to which the Company, as a controlling shareholder, and its controlling shareholders have given certain undertakings to Gold Frost. Under the agreement, the Company undertook to Gold Frost to exercise all voting rights and powers of control available to it in relation to Gold Frost in order that:

(i) Gold Frost is capable of carrying on its business independently of the Company;

(ii) all transactions, agreements or arrangements entered into between Gold Frost, the Company and its associates (as defined in the agreement) will be made at arm's length and on a normal commercial basis, or as otherwise approved in accordance with Israeli law;

(iii) no variations will be made to Gold Frost's articles of association which would be contrary to the maintenance of Gold Frost's ability to carry on its business independently of the Company;

(iv) each proposed related party transaction between any of the Company, the Controlling Parties (which consist of Willi Food, Zvi Williger and Joseph Williger) or any of their associates, on the one hand, and Gold Frost or any subsidiary thereof, on the other hand, will be considered on behalf of Gold Frost by its Board of Directors as a whole (or by committee of the Board that has at least one non-executive director present throughout) and the Company nor any of its associates will seek to influence the consideration of such matter by the Board (or the committee) in such a way as to further the interests which are or are potentially in conflict with the interests of Gold Frost or any subsidiary thereof;

(v) in the event that a conflict of interest or potential conflict of interest exists or is likely to arise between any of the Company, the Controlling Parties or any of their associates, on the one hand, and Gold Frost or any subsidiary thereof, on the other hand, disclosure of such conflict shall be made to the board of Gold Frost and any decision by the board of Gold Frost shall be taken by the board but excluding any director who is the Company, any Controlling Party or any of their associates or appointed by the Company or any Controlling Party,

(vi) the independence of the board of Gold Frost is maintained so as to enable independent decisions as to the enforcement of the agreement to be taken independently of the Company, any of the Controlling Parties or any of their associates, and

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(vii) the provisions of the agreement will be observed. The Company had also undertaken to Gold Frost not to undertake any activity, which would conflict with Gold Frost and would render Gold Frost incapable of carrying on its business independently.

The agreement will terminate if the Company ceases to hold 30% or less of the share capital of Gold Frost.

Lock-In Agreement. Pursuant to the terms of a Lock In Agreement, dated March 2, 2006, between the Company, Gold Frost, Corporate Synergy, Joseph Williger, Zvi Williger and Gil Hochboim, the Company and the executive directors agreed not to dispose of the legal or beneficial ownership or any interest in the Ordinary Shares held by them at admission of the Gold Frost shares on the AIM for a period of 12 months following such admission, subject to certain exceptions. These exceptions include (i) transfer to a connected person of the Company, (ii) transfer to any person acting as a trustee of a trust created by the Company, (iii) accepting a general offer made to the shareholders of Gold Frost to acquire all the issued Ordinary Shares, and (iv) to any compromise or arrangement under section 425 of the Companies Act or to any scheme or reconstruction under section 110 of the Insolvency Act 1986. The Company and the executive directors also undertake for a further 12 months that any disposal by them of the legal or beneficial ownership or any interest in the Ordinary Shares held at admission would be conducted through Gold Frost's broker from time to time on an orderly market basis, subject to certain exceptions.

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Private Placement in 2006. On October 5, 2006, we completed a private placement of our ordinary shares pursuant to a Securities Purchase Agreement entered into between us and certain accredited investors on September 20, 2006. Pursuant to the terms of this purchase agreement, these investors purchased from us an aggregate of 1,652,893 ordinary shares at a price of \$6.05 per share and warrants to purchase 495,866 ordinary shares with an exercise price of \$8.00 per share.

The warrants can be exercised at any time and from time to time from their issuance date and through the 3rd anniversary of the issuance date. Following the one-year anniversary of the issuance date, if the average trading price of our ordinary shares for any 20 trading day period is equal or greater than \$16.00, we may elect, subject to certain restrictions, to require the exercise of up to all of the then unexercised portion of the warrants. The exercise price and the number of shares issuable upon exercise of the warrants are subject to customary adjustments in the event of stock dividend, splits or fundamental transactions. The warrants have a cashless exercise provision that allows the holder to receive a reduced number of ordinary shares without paying the exercise price in cash. Such option is only available, however, following the first anniversary of the issuance date and only at a time when the registration statement of which this prospectus is a part is not effective or this prospectus is not available to the selling shareholders for the resale of the ordinary shares issuable upon the exercise of the warrants. In connection with the private placement, we also granted to the placement agent warrants to purchase 66,166 ordinary shares, with same terms and exercise price.

We issued these ordinary shares and warrants to purchase our ordinary shares in reliance on an exemption from registration pursuant to Regulation D promulgated under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or the Securities Act. In connection with the private placement, we granted the investors registration rights, pursuant to which we are obligated to file a registration statement on Form F-3 for the resale of the shares sold in the transaction and the shares issuable upon exercise of the warrants. We have filed a registration statement with the Securities and Exchange Commission for the resale of these shares, and this registration statement was declared effective in the fourth quarter of 2006.

Acquisition of Laish Israeli Food Products, Inc. In January 19, 2007, the Company entered into an Asset Purchase Agreement to acquire the operations and assets (including inventory, account receivables, and account payables) of Laish Israeli Food Products Ltd., a U.S. importer and distributor of kosher food products for approximately \$3.7 million in cash. Of this amount, \$3.3 million was paid at closing and up to an additional \$0.4 million is payable during the following 18 months, depending on collection of receivables. The sources for the purchase price are a bank loan in the amount of \$1.5 million and cash on hand. Laish Israeli currently distributes kosher products such as canned foods and candies to groceries, independent supermarkets and supermarket chains in the Tri-State area (New York, New Jersey and Connecticut).

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As part of the agreement, Arie Steiner, the former owner of the acquired company agreed to remain with the operation for a minimum of two years to assist in the transition process. Mr. Steiner also agreed not to compete with the business conducted by Laish Israeli prior to the sale, for a period of three years.

Agreement with Baron Family to Form Global Kosher Trade and Export Company. On February 13, 2007, the Company signed an agreement with the Baron family (an unrelated third party), kosher food exporters located in Israel, to form a joint global kosher trade and export company (Joint Company). The Company will hold a 50.1% interest, and the Baron family will hold the remaining interest. Under the terms of the agreement, all of the current food export operations of the Baron family will be executed under the new entity.

The new entity is to be managed by Lior Baron, as CEO, and Yaakov Baron, as Chairman. The board is to consist of four members the CEO, Chairman, Zvi Williger and Joseph Williger. The parties agreed that in the event of a dispute regarding ordinary course business matters the representatives of Willi-Food on the board will have three votes, rather than two. In consideration for the 50.1% interest, the Company will pay up to \$2 million in trade financing, as needed. Of this amount, an amount equal to two times net profit before tax during the first four full consecutive quarters (after closing) will be converted into equity, up to a maximum amount of \$1 million.

The closing of the transaction is subject to customary closing conditions, including approval of the Israeli Anti-Trust Authorities and completion of exhibits. Under the agreement, the Joint Company will be engaged in the food export activities performed until now by the Baron Family, which involved the export of kosher products from more than 100 suppliers, predominantly from Israel, to the U.S., Canada, England, Belgium, France, Switzerland, Australia, South Africa, Mexico, Argentina and Chile. Product categories currently exported include candies, preserves, cakes and cookies, snacks, cereals, frozen pastries and ice creams, baby food and general grocery items.

For information with respect to the Company's other material contracts, see Item 7. Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions B. Related Party Transactions.

D. EXCHANGE CONTROLS

There are currently no Israeli currency control restrictions on payments of dividends or other distributions with respect to our ordinary shares or the proceeds from the sale of our ordinary shares, except for the obligation of Israeli residents to file reports with the Bank of Israel regarding certain transactions. However, legislation remains in effect, pursuant to which currency controls can be imposed by administrative action at any time and from time to time.

E. TAXATION

The following is a summary of the material current tax laws of the State of Israel as they relate to the Company and its shareholders. This section also contains a discussion of some Israeli tax consequences to persons who hold or who will acquire our ordinary shares. This summary does not purport to be a complete analysis of all potential Israeli tax law consequences that may be relevant to a particular investor in light of his or her personal investment circumstances or to some types of investors subject to special treatment under Israeli law. Examples of this kind of investor include tax-exempt entities, banks, certain financial companies, broker-dealers, investors that own, directly or indirectly, 10% or more of our outstanding voting rights, or foreign companies, if Israeli residents hold 25% or more of their shares or have the right to 25% or more of their income or profit, all of whom are subject to special tax regimes not covered in this discussion.

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The discussion is based on legislation yet to be subject to judicial or administrative interpretation, and there can be no assurance that the views expressed herein will accord with any such interpretation in the future. This discussion is not intended and should not be construed as legal or professional tax advice and does not cover all possible tax considerations.

Potential investors are urged to consult their own tax advisors as to the Israeli or other tax consequences of the purchase, ownership and disposition of the Shares including, in particular, the effect of any foreign, state or local taxes.

Israeli Tax Reforms

On July 24, 2002, the Israeli Parliament enacted income tax reform legislation (the 2003 Tax Reform). The Tax Reform introduced fundamental and comprehensive changes to Israeli tax laws. Most of the legislative changes took effect on January 1, 2003. The 2003 Tax Reform introduced, *inter alia*, a transition from a primarily territorial-based tax system to a personal-based system of taxation with respect to Israeli residents, resulted in significant amendment of the international taxation provisions, and in new provisions concerning the taxation of capital markets including the abolishment of formerly exempt investment routes (e.g., capital gain derived by individuals from the sale of securities traded on the Tel-Aviv Stock Exchange).

In addition, the Israeli Parliament approved on July 25, 2005 income tax reform legislation (the 2006 Tax Reform) pursuant to the recommendations of a committee appointed by the Israeli Minister of Finance, which incorporated additional fundamental changes to Israeli tax law. The 2006 Tax Reform includes, *inter alia*, a gradual reduction of income tax rates for both individuals and corporations through 2010. The 2006 Tax Reform also outlines a path towards uniformity in the taxation of interest, dividend and capital gains derived from securities, which in some cases may result in the increasing of the applicable tax rate. Most of the amendments under the 2006 Tax Reform are effective as of January 1, 2006, subject to certain exceptions. Transition rules apply in certain circumstances.

It should be noted that various issues related to the 2003 Tax Reform and 2006 Tax Reform remain unclear in view of the legislative language utilized. The analysis below is therefore based on our current understanding of this legislation.

Corporate Tax Structure

General

In accordance with the 2006 Tax Reform, the corporate tax rate in 2007 is 29%, and scheduled to be reduced to 27% in 2008, to 26% in 2009 and to 25% in 2010 and thereafter.

Dividend distributed by an Israeli resident corporation to another Israeli resident corporation is, generally, exempt from Israeli corporate tax.

Corporate Taxation Under Inflationary Conditions

The Income Tax Law (Inflationary Adjustments), 1985 (the Inflationary Adjustments Law) is designed to neutralize the erosion of capital investments in businesses and to prevent tax benefits resulting from the deduction of inflationary financial expenses. The Inflationary Adjustments Law applies a supplementary set of inflationary adjustments to the normal taxable profit computed according to regular historic cost principles. Generally, the Inflationary Adjustments Law provides tax deductions and adjustments to depreciation deductions and tax loss carry forwards to mitigate the effects resulting from an inflationary economy. The Inflationary Adjustments Law is highly complex and its main features can be described as follows:

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

Where a company's depreciated cost of fixed assets exceeds its equity, then the excess multiplied by the applicable annual rate of inflation is added to taxable income. Note that the cost of fixed assets is also calculated under the Inflationary Adjustments Law.

Subject to specified limitations, depreciation deductions on fixed assets and losses carried forward are adjusted for inflation based on the increase in the CPI.

Under the Inflationary Adjustments Law, results for tax purposes are measured in real terms in accordance with the changes in the CPI. Since a portion of our expenses accrues in dollars, the discrepancy between the change in the CPI and the change in the currency exchange rate of the NIS to the dollar, each year and cumulatively, may result in a significant difference between taxable income and the income denominated in NIS reflected in our financial statements.

Taxation of the Company Shareholders

Dividends

Israeli resident

Individual The distribution of dividend by an Israeli resident company to an Israeli resident individual will generally be subject to income tax at a rate of 20%. However, a 25% tax rate will apply if the dividend recipient is a Significant Shareholder (i.e., a person who holds, directly or indirectly, alone or together with other, 10% or more of one of the Israeli resident company's means of control at the time of distribution or at any time during the preceding 12 months period).

Corporation Dividend distributed by an Israeli resident corporation to another Israeli resident corporation will be generally exempt from income tax provided the income from which such dividend is distributed was derived or accrued within Israel.

Non Israeli resident

Under the Israeli income tax ordinance non-Israeli resident (either individual or corporation) is generally subject to an Israeli income tax on the receipt of dividends at the rate of 20% (25% if the dividends recipient is a Significant Shareholder (as defined above), those rates are subject to a reduced tax rate under an applicable double tax treaty. Thus, under the Double Tax Treaty concluded between the State of Israel and U.S. the following rates will apply in respect of dividend distributed by an Israeli resident company to a U.S. resident:

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If the U.S. resident is a corporation which holds at the taxable year which precede the date of payment of the dividend and during the whole of its prior taxable year (if any), at least 10% of the outstanding shares of the voting stock of the Israeli resident paying corporation and not more than 25% of the gross income of the Israeli resident paying corporation for such prior taxable year (if any) consists of certain type of interest or dividends the tax rate is 12.5%.

If both the conditions mentioned in section (i) above are met and the dividend is paid from an Israeli resident company's income which was entitled to a reduced tax rate applicable to an approved enterprise under the Israeli Law for the Encouragement of Capital Investments of 1959 the tax rate is 15%.

In all other cases, the tax rate is 25%.

The aforementioned rates under the Israel U.S. Double Tax Treaty will not apply if the dividend income was derived through a permanent establishment of the U.S. resident in Israel.

Withholding tax at source from dividend distributed by the company

An Israeli resident company whose shares are listed in a stock exchange is obligated to withhold tax, upon the distribution of a dividend, from the amount distributed, at the following rates:

Israeli resident corporation - 0%.

Israeli resident individual - 20%.

Non-Israeli resident 20% subject to a reduced tax rate under an applicable double tax treaty.

Capital Gain Tax

General

Capital gain tax is imposed on the disposal of capital assets by an Israeli resident and on the disposal of such assets by a non-Israel resident if those assets are either (i) located in Israel; (ii) they are shares or a right to a share in an Israeli resident corporation (iii) they represent a directly or indirectly rights to assets located in Israel. The Israeli Tax Ordinance distinguishes between Real Gain and the Inflationary Surplus. Real Gain is the excess of the total capital gain over Inflationary Surplus computed generally on the basis of the increase in the Israeli CPI between the date of purchase and the date of disposal.

Inflationary Surplus, that accrued until December 31, 1993, is subject to a tax rate of 10% while Inflationary Surplus that accrued after this date is exempt from any tax.

Capital Gain Tax Applicable to Israeli Resident Shareholders

The Capital gain accrued at the sale of an asset purchased on or after January 1, 2003 will be taxed as follows:

Individual The real capital gain will be subject to tax at the rate of 20%. If the shareholder is a Significant Shareholder (see aforementioned). A capital gain derived by an individual claiming deduction of financing expenses in respect of such gain will be taxed at the rate of 25%.

Corporation The real capital gain derived by corporation will be generally subject to tax at the rate of 25%. However, the real capital gain derived from sale of securities, as defined in Section 6 of the Inflationary Adjustment Law, by a corporation, which was subject upon 31.12.2005 to the provisions of Section 6 of the Inflationary Adjustment Law, will be taxed at the corporate tax rate (29% in 2007).

The Capital gain accrued at the sale of an asset purchased prior to January 1, 2003 will be subject to tax at a blended rate. The marginal tax rate for individuals (up to 48% in 2007) and the regular corporate tax rate for corporations (29% in 2007) will be applied to the gain amount which bears the same ratio to the total gain realized as the ratio which the holding period commencing at the acquisition date and terminating on January 1, 2003 bears to the total holding period. The remainder of the gain realized will be subject to capital gains tax at the rates applicable to an asset purchased after January 1, 2003 (see aforementioned).

Capital Gain Tax Applicable to Non-Israeli Resident Shareholders

Capital gain from the sale of the Shares by a non-Israeli shareholder are exempt under the Israeli income tax ordinance from Israeli taxation provided the following cumulative conditions are met: (i) the Shares were purchased upon or after the registration of the Shares at the stock exchange (ii) the seller doesn't have a permanent establishment in Israel to which the derived capital gain is attributed (iii) if the seller is a corporation, less than 25% of its means of control are held by Israeli resident shareholders. In addition, the sale of the Shares may be exempt from Israeli capital gain tax under an applicable tax treaty. Thus, the U.S.-Israel Double Tax Treaty exempts U.S. resident from Israeli capital gain tax in connection with such sale, provided (i) the U.S. resident owned, directly or indirectly, less than 10% of an Israeli resident company's voting power at any time within the 12-month period preceding such sale; and (ii) the seller, being an individual, is present in Israel for a period or periods of less than 183 days at the taxable year; and (iii) the capital gain from the sale was not derived through a permanent establishment of the U.S. resident in Israel.

Generally, within 30 days of a transaction a detailed return, including a computation of the tax due, should be submitted to the Israeli Tax Authority, and an advanced payment amounting to the tax liability arising from the capital gain is payable. At the sale of traded securities, the aforementioned detailed return may not be submitted and the advanced payment should not be paid if all tax due was withheld at source according to applicable provisions of the Israeli income tax ordinance and regulations promulgated thereunder.

Capital gain also reportable on the annual income tax return.

Taxation of investors engaged in a business of trading securities

Individual and corporate shareholder dealing in securities in Israel are taxed at the tax rates applicable to business income (in 2007 29% tax rate for a corporation and a marginal tax rate of up to 48% for individual). If the shareholder is a non-Israeli resident then such taxation is subject to the provisions of any applicable double tax treaty.

Withholding at source from capital gains upon the sale of traded securities

Either the seller, the Israeli stockbrokers and the financial institution through which the sold securities are held are obliged, subject to the above mentioned exemptions, to withhold tax upon the sale of securities from the real capital gain at the rate of 25% in respect of corporation and 20% in respect of an individual.

U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations

Subject to the limitations described herein, the following discussion describes the material U.S. federal income tax consequences to a U.S. holder of the purchase, ownership and disposition of our ordinary shares where the U.S. holder will own our ordinary shares as capital assets. A U.S. holder is a holder of our ordinary shares who is:

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An individual citizen or resident of the United States for U.S. federal income tax purposes; a corporation or partnership (or other entity taxable as a corporation or partnership for U.S. federal tax purposes) created or organized in the United States or under the laws of the United States or any political subdivision thereof; an estate, the income of which is subject to U.S. federal income tax regardless of its source; or a trust (i) if, in general, a court within the United States 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.

Material aspects of U.S. federal income tax relevant to a holder of our ordinary shares that is not a U.S. holder (a non-U.S. holder) are also discussed below. This discussion considers only U.S. Holders that will own our ordinary shares as capital assets and is not a comprehensive description of all of the tax considerations that may be relevant to each person's decision to purchase our ordinary shares.

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

that:

- are broker-dealers or insurance companies;
- have elected mark-to-market accounting;
- are tax-exempt organizations or retirement plans;
- are financial institutions or financial services entities;
- hold their shares as part of a straddle, hedge or conversion transaction with other investments;
- acquired their shares upon the exercise of employee stock options or otherwise as compensation;
- are, or hold their shares through, partnerships or other pass-through entities;
- own directly, indirectly or by attribution at least 10% of our voting power; or
- have a functional currency that is not the dollar.

In addition, this discussion does not address any aspect of state, local or non-U.S. tax laws or the possible application of United States federal gift or estate tax.

Taxation of Dividends Paid on Ordinary Shares

Subject to the discussion below under Tax Consequences if we were a Passive Foreign Investment Company, a U.S. holder will be required to include in gross income as ordinary dividend income the amount of any distribution paid on our ordinary shares, including any Israeli taxes withheld from the amount paid, to the extent the distribution is paid out of our current or accumulated earnings and profits, as determined for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Distributions in excess of such earnings and profits will be applied against and will reduce the U.S. holder's basis in our ordinary shares and, to the extent in excess of such basis, will be treated as gain from the sale or exchange of our ordinary shares. The dividend portion of such distribution generally will not qualify for the dividends received deduction otherwise available to corporations.

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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%), provided that such dividends meet the requirements of qualified dividend income. Dividends that fail to meet such requirements, and dividends received by corporate U.S. holders, are taxed at ordinary income rates. No dividend received by a U.S. holder will be a qualified dividend (1) if the U.S. holder held the ordinary share with respect to which the dividend was paid for less than 61 days during the 121-day period beginning on the date that is 60 days before the ex-dividend date with respect to such dividend, excluding for this purpose, under the rules of Code section 246(c), any period during which the U.S. holder has an option to sell, is under a contractual obligation to sell, has made and not closed a short sale of, is the grantor of a deep-in-the-money or otherwise nonqualified option to buy, or has otherwise diminished its risk of loss by holding other positions with respect to, such ordinary share (or substantially identical securities); or (2) to the extent that the U.S. holder is under an obligation (pursuant to a short sale or otherwise) to make related payments with respect to positions in property substantially similar or related to the ordinary share with respect to which the dividend is paid. If we were to be a passive foreign investment company (as such term is defined in the Code) for any year, dividends paid on our ordinary shares in such year or in the following year would not be qualified dividends. In addition, a non-corporate U.S. holder will be able to take a qualified dividend into account in determining its deductible investment interest (which is generally limited to its net investment income) only if it elects to do; in such case the dividend will be taxed at ordinary income rates.

Distributions of current or accumulated earnings and profits paid in foreign currency to a U.S. holder (including any Israeli taxes withheld therefrom) will be includible in the income of a U.S. holder in a dollar amount calculated by reference to the exchange rate on the date of the distribution. A U.S. holder that receives a foreign currency distribution and converts the foreign currency into dollars after the date of distribution 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.

U.S. holders will have the option of claiming the amount of any Israeli income taxes withheld at source either as a deduction from gross income or as a dollar-for-dollar credit against their U.S. federal income tax liability. Individuals who do not claim itemized deductions, but instead utilize the standard deduction, may not claim a deduction for the amount of the Israeli income taxes withheld, but the amount may be claimed as a credit against the individual's U.S. federal income tax liability. The amount of foreign income taxes that may be claimed as a credit in any year is subject to complex limitations and restrictions, which must be determined on an individual basis by each shareholder. These limitations include rules that limit foreign tax credits allowable for specific classes of income to the U.S. federal income taxes otherwise payable on each such class of income. The total amount of allowable foreign tax credits in any year cannot exceed the pre-credit U.S. tax liability for the year attributable to foreign source taxable income.

A U.S. holder will be denied a foreign tax credit with respect to Israeli income tax withheld from dividends received on the ordinary shares:

if the U.S. holder has not held the ordinary shares for at least 16 days of the 31-day period beginning on the date which is 15 days before the ex-dividend date with respect to such dividend; or to the extent the U.S. holder is under an obligation to make related payments with respect to positions in substantially similar or related property.

Any days during which a U.S. holder has substantially diminished its risk of loss on the ordinary shares are not counted toward meeting the 16-day holding period. Distributions of current or accumulated earnings and profits will be foreign source passive income for U.S. foreign tax credit purposes.

Taxation of the Disposition of Ordinary Shares

Subject to the discussion below under **Tax Consequences if we were a Passive Foreign Investment Company**, upon the sale, exchange or other disposition of our ordinary shares, a U.S. holder will recognize capital gain or loss in an amount equal to the difference between the U.S. holder's basis in the ordinary shares, which is usually the cost to the U.S. holder of the shares, and the amount realized on the disposition. A disposition of shares will be considered to occur on the trade date, regardless of the holder's method of accounting. Capital gain from the sale, exchange or other disposition of our ordinary shares held more than one year will be long-term capital gain, and may, in the case of individual U.S. holders, be subject to a reduced rate of taxation. Gain or loss recognized by a U.S. holder on a sale, exchange or other disposition of ordinary shares will be treated as U.S. source income for U.S. foreign tax credit purposes. The deductibility of a capital loss recognized on the sale, exchange or other disposition of ordinary shares is subject to limitations.

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

Tax Consequences if we were a Passive Foreign Investment Company

If we were a Passive Foreign Investment Company (PFIC), each U.S. holder would (unless it timely made an election to be taxed currently as a qualified electing fund (QEF)) be taxable on gain recognized from the disposition of ordinary shares (including gain deemed recognized if the ordinary shares are used as security for a loan) and upon receipt of certain distributions with respect to ordinary shares as if such income had been recognized ratably over the U.S. holder's holding period for the ordinary shares. Tax would be computed at the highest ordinary income tax rate in effect for each other period to which income is allocated, and an interest charge on the tax as so computed would also apply. Additionally, U.S. holders who acquire our ordinary 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.

Generally, we would be a passive foreign investment company, or a PFIC, for a taxable year if (taking into account certain look-through rules with respect to the income and assets of our subsidiaries) either 75% or more of our gross income for such taxable year is passive income or the average percentage (by value) of our passive assets during such taxable year is at least 50 percent. We believe that because we are and intend to remain an operating business for the foreseeable future, it is very unlikely that we will be deemed a PFIC.

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

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

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

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

Information Reporting and Back-up Withholding

U.S. holders generally are subject to information reporting requirements with respect to dividends paid in the United States on, or proceeds from the disposition of, our ordinary shares. In addition, a U.S. holder may be subject, under certain circumstances, to backup withholding at a rate of up to 28% with respect to dividends paid on, or proceeds from the disposition of, our ordinary shares unless the U.S. holder provides proof of an applicable exemption or correct taxpayer identification number and otherwise complies with applicable requirements of the backup withholding rules. A holder of our ordinary shares who provides an incorrect taxpayer identification number may be subject to penalties imposed by the IRS. Amounts withheld under the backup withholding rules are not an additional tax and may be refunded or credited against the holder's federal income tax liability, provided the required information is furnished to the IRS.

Non-U.S. holders generally are not subject to information reporting or back-up withholding with respect to dividends paid on, or proceeds from the disposition of, our ordinary shares, provided that the non-U.S. holder provides a taxpayer identification number, certifies to its foreign status, or establishes another exemption to the information reporting or back-up withholding requirements.

F. DIVIDENDS AND PAYING AGENTS

Not applicable.

G. STATEMENTS BY EXPERTS

Not applicable.

H. DOCUMENTS ON DISPLAY

The Company is subject to the informational requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, applicable to foreign private issuers and fulfills the obligation with respect to such requirements by filing reports with the Securities and Exchange Commission. You may read and copy any document we file with the Securities and Exchange Commission without charge at the Securities and Exchange Commission's public reference room at 450 Fifth Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20549. Copies of such material may be obtained by mail from the Public Reference Branch of the Securities and Exchange Commission at such address, at prescribed rates. Please call the Securities and Exchange Commission at 1-800-SEC-0330 for further information on the public reference room.

As a foreign private issuer, we are exempt from the rules under the Exchange Act prescribing the furnishing and content of proxy statements, and our officers, Directors and principal shareholders are exempt from the reporting and short-swing profit recovery provisions contained in Section 16 of the Exchange Act. In addition, we are not required under the Exchange Act to file periodic reports and financial statements with the Securities and Exchange Commission as frequently or as promptly as United States companies whose securities are registered under the Exchange Act.

I. SUBSIDIARY INFORMATION

Not applicable.

ITEM 11. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

Exchange rate risk: The Company regularly assesses currency rate risks to minimize any adverse effects on the Company's business as a result of currency fluctuations.

The Company's foreign currency exposure gives rise to market risk associated with exchange rate movements of the NIS, the Company functional and reporting currency, against the USD and Euros. Most of the Company's purchases are denominated in USD and Euros, whereas its income and other expenses are denominated mostly in NIS. Consequently, devaluation of the NIS against the other currencies may cause a negative impact on the Company profit margins.

The Company strives to minimize market risks arising from exchange rates and the cost of imported goods, especially by opening wide documentary credits for suppliers abroad and holding foreign currency surpluses, initiates forward transactions and foreign currency options.

Credit risk: Financial instruments that potentially subject the Company to concentrations of credit risk consist principally of trade receivables. Despite the Company's large number of clients (over 1,000 in Israel), a major and significant part of its sales are made to only a limited number of customers (mainly in the organized market). The Company generally does not require and does not receive collateral from those major customers. However, it does require and receive collateral from most of the remainder of its clients to insure security of collecting payments. The Company maintains an allowance for doubtful debts, based upon factors surrounding the credit risk of specific customers, historical trends and other information which management believes adequately covers all anticipated losses in respect of trade receivables. There can be no assurance that this allowance will be adequate. In the event that any of the Company's major clients defaults on its payment obligations to us (such as Club Market - see Item 4. Information on the Company B. Business Overview Customers), the Company will not possess sufficient collateral to collect the entire debt. The Company strives to minimize the credit risks by constantly reviewing the credit it extends to customers versus the collateral it receives. As a result, the Company has ceased selling products to certain customers and considerably reduced sales to other customers, and may continue to do so in the future.

ITEM 12. DESCRIPTION OF SECURITIES OTHER THAN EQUITY SECURITIES

Not applicable.

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PART II

ITEM 13. DEFAULTS, DIVIDEND ARREARAGES AND DELINQUENCIES

Not applicable.

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

Not applicable.

ITEM 15T. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

(a) Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Our Chief Executive Officer, or CEO, and Chief Financial Officer, or CFO, are responsible for establishing and maintaining our disclosure controls and procedures. These controls and procedures were designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in the reports that we file under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the rules and forms of the SEC. Disclosure controls and procedures include, without limitation, controls and procedures designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in the reports we file or submit under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our principal executive and principal financial officers, or persons performing similar functions, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. We evaluated these disclosure controls and procedures under the supervision of our CEO and CFO as of December 31, 2006. Based on this evaluation, our CEO and CFO concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective to meet these objectives.

(b) Management's annual report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting.

Not applicable.

(c) Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting. There were no changes in the Company's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the year ended December 31, 2006 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

ITEM 16. [RESERVED]

ITEM 16A. AUDIT COMMITTEE FINANCIAL EXPERT

The Company's Board of Directors has determined that Ariel Herzfeld is the audit committee financial expert for the Company, as such term is defined in Item 16A of Form 20-F. Mr. Herzfeld serves on the Company's Audit Committee of the Board of Directors. All the members of the Audit Committee are independent directors as defined in the Nasdaq listing standards applicable to us.

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ITEM 16B. CODE OF ETHICS

On June 23, 2004, the Company's Board of Directors adopted a Code of Ethics for the Company that applies to all directors, officers and other employees of the Company. A copy of the Code of Ethics is available for review on the Company's website at www.willi-food.co.il.

ITEM 16C. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTANT FEES AND SERVICES

Brightman Almagor & Co., independent certified public accountants and a Member Firm of Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu, served as our independent public accountants for the years ended December 31, 2006 2005, and 2004 for which audited financial statements appear in this annual report on Form 20-F.

Brightman Almagor & Co charged the Company NIS 240 thousand (USD 57 thousand) for audit fees in 2005, and NIS 256 thousand (USD 61 thousand) for audit fees in 2005. There were no audit-related fees, tax fees or other fees billed to the Company by Brightman Almagor & Co. in those years.

We received no non-audit services from our independent public accountants, Brightman Almagor & Co. during the last two years. To the extent that non-audit services are to be performed by our independent public accountants in the future, these services will either be pre-approved by the audit committee on an individual basis during the year, or our audit committee will approve in advance the particular services or categories of services to be provided to the Company during the following yearly period and also set forth a specific budget for such audit and non-audit services.

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

Not applicable.

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

Below is a list of purchases of the Company's ordinary shares by affiliated purchasers during calendar year 2006 and from January 1, 2007 to March 19, 2007. There were no purchases by the Company of the Company's ordinary shares during such periods.

Period	Total Number Of Shares Purchased	Average Price Paid Per Share	Total Number Of Shares Purchased As Part Of Publicly Announced Plans Or Programs	Maximum Number Of Shares That May Yet be Purchased Under Plans Or Programs
Willi Food				
July 27, 2006 - July 31, 2006	20,200	6.515	N/A	N/A
Zvi Williger				
Jan 3, 2006	163,010	3.45	N/A	N/A
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PART III**ITEM 17. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

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

ITEM 18. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements required by this item are found at the end of this annual report, beginning on page F-1.

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ITEM 19. EXHIBITS

Exhibit number	Description
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- 1.1 Memorandum of Association of the Company, as amended (1)
- 1.2 Articles of Association of the Company, as amended (4)
- 2.1 Specimen of Certificate for ordinary shares (2)
- 4.1 Share Option Plan (2)
- 4.2 Management Agreement between the Company and Yossi Willi Management Investments Ltd., dated June 1, 1998 (3)
- 4.3 Amendment to the Management Agreement between the Company and Yossi Willi Management Investments Ltd., dated August 1, 2005 (4)
- 4.4 Management Agreement between the Company and Zvi W. & Co. Ltd., dated June 1, 1998 (3)
- 4.5 Amendment to the Management Agreement between the Company and Zvi W.& Co., Ltd., dated August 1, 2005 (4)
- 4.6 Lease of Company's premises with Titanic Food Ltd., dated November 23, 1998 (3)
- 4.7 Services Agreement between the Company and Willi Food, dated April 1, 1997 (3)
- 4.8 Transfer Agreement between the Company and Gold Frost dated February 16, 2006 (4)
- 4.9 Lease agreement for Logistics Center between the Company and Gold Frost dated February 16, 2006 (4)
- 4.10 Relationship Agreement between the Company, Gold Frost, Willi Food, Zvi Williger and Joseph Williger dated February 28, 2006 (4)
- 4.11 Placing Agreement between the Company, Gold Frost, certain officers of Gold Frost and Corporate Synergy dated March 2, 2006 (4)
- 4.12 Lock In Agreement, between the Company, Gold Frost, Corporate Synergy and certain officers of Gold Frost dated March 2, 2006 (4)
- 4.13 Securities Purchase Agreement, dated as of October 25, 2006, among the Company and the investors identified on the signature pages thereto. (5)
- 4.14 Registration Rights Agreement, dated as of October 25, 2006, among the Company and the investors signatory thereto. (5)
- 4.15 Asset Purchase Agreement, dated as of January 19, 2007, by and among the Company, WF Kosher Food Distributors, Ltd., Laish Israeli Food Products Ltd. and Arie Steiner.*
- 4.16 Agreement, dated February 11, 2007, between the Company and Mr. Ya'acov Baron, Ms. Hedva Baron, Mr. Li'or Baron, Ms. Gozlan Or'na and Ms. Michal Baron Sha'hak. *
- 8 Subsidiaries of the Company (4)
- 12.1 Certification of CEO of the Company pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a), as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002*
- 12.2 Certification of CFO of the Company pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a), as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002*

- 13.1 Certification of CEO of the Company pursuant to Rule 13a-14(b), as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002*
- 13.2 Certification of CFO of the Company pursuant to Rule 13a-14(b), as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002*

English translations from Hebrew original.

- (1) Incorporated by Reference to the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 20-F for the Fiscal year ended December 31, 1997.
- (2) Incorporated by reference to the Company's Registration Statement on Form F-1, File No. 333-6314.
- (3) Incorporated by reference to the Company's Annual Report on Form 20-F for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2001.
- (4) Incorporated by reference to the Company's Annual Report on Form 20-F for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2005.
- (5) Incorporated by reference to the Company's Registration Statement on Form F-3, File No. 333-138200.
- * Filed Herewith

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G. WILLI-FOOD INTERNATIONAL LTD.

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

DECEMBER 31, 2006

G. WILLI-FOOD INTERNATIONAL LTD.

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REPORT OF REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF G. WILLI-FOODS INTERNATIONAL LTD.

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

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

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Company and its subsidiaries at December 31, 2006 and 2005 and the consolidated results of their operations and their consolidated cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2006, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles in Israel.

Brightman Almagor & Co.
 Certified Public Accountants
 A member firm of Deloitte Touche Tomhatsu

Tel-Aviv, Israel
 March 18, 2007

G. WILLI-FOOD INTERNATIONAL LTD.

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

	Note	December 31,		
		2006	2005	2006 (*)
		NIS		US dollars
(in thousands)				
ASSETS				
Current assets				
Cash and cash equivalents		91,398	30,431	21,633
Marketable securities		13,945	3,229	3,301
Trade accounts receivable		48,163	48,396	11,399
Receivables and other current assets	3	4,499	7,673	1,065
Inventories		19,101	30,798	4,521
Total current assets		177,106	120,527	41,919

		December 31,		
Fixed assets	4			
Cost		49,213	23,343	11,648
Less: accumulated depreciation and amortization		6,442	6,686	1,525
		<u>42,771</u>	<u>16,657</u>	<u>10,123</u>
Other assets, net	5	94	90	22
		<u>219,971</u>	<u>137,274</u>	<u>52,064</u>
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY				
Current liabilities				
Trade accounts payable		20,137	19,938	4,766
Due to related parties		5,677	2,193	1,344
Payables and other current liabilities	6	6,969	12,977	1,650
Total current liabilities		<u>32,783</u>	<u>35,108</u>	<u>7,760</u>
Accrued severance pay, net	7	347	299	82
Commitments and contingent liabilities	8			
Warrants to issue shares of subsidiary		348	-	82
Minority interest		14,754	-	3,492
Shareholders' equity	9			
Share capital:				
Ordinary shares NIS 0.10 par value (authorized - 50,000,000 shares and outstanding - 10,267,893 shares at December 31, 2006; 8,615,000 shares at December 31, 2005)		1,113	948	263
Additional paid-in capital		61,350	20,258	14,521
Retained earnings		109,276	80,661	25,864
		<u>171,739</u>	<u>101,867</u>	<u>40,648</u>
		<u>219,971</u>	<u>137,274</u>	<u>52,064</u>

(*) Convenience translation into U.S. dollars.

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

G. WILLI-FOOD INTERNATIONAL LTD.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

	Note	Year ended December 31,			
		2006	2005	2004	2006 (*)
		NIS			US dollars
(in thousands, except for share data)					
Sales	12	191,460	166,282	170,982	45,316
Cost of sales	12	143,581	128,215	130,292	33,984
Gross profit		47,879	38,067	40,690	11,332
Operating expenses:					
Sales and marketing		21,100	15,771	15,632	4,994
General and administrative	12	14,151	13,544	9,134	3,349
Total operating expenses		35,251	29,315	24,766	8,343
Operating income		12,628	8,752	15,924	2,989
Financing income, net	12	4,925	2,501	1,121	1,166
Other income, net		18,248	35	34	4,319
Income before income taxes		35,801	11,288	17,079	8,474
Income taxes	10	5,379	3,567	5,886	1,273
Income after taxes on income		30,422	7,721	11,193	7,201
Minority interest		1,807	-	-	428
Net income		28,615	7,721	11,193	6,773
Earnings per share (EPS)					
Basic		3.17	0.9	1.3	0.75
Diluted		3.12	0.9	1.3	0.74
Shares used in computation of basic and diluted EPS		9,028,223	8,615,000	8,600,000	9,028,223

(*) Convenience translation into U.S. dollars.

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

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G. WILLI-FOOD INTERNATIONAL LTD.**STATEMENTS OF SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY**

	Number of Ordinary Shares	Share capital	Additional paid-in capital	Retained earnings	Total shareholders' equity
	NIS				
	(in thousands)				
Balance - December 31, 2003	8,555,000	514	19,704	66,932	87,150
Exercise of stock options	60,000	3	554	-	557
Share dividend	-	431	-	(431)	-
Net income for the year	-	-	-	11,193	11,193
Balance - December 31, 2004	8,615,000	948	20,258	77,694	98,900
Declared dividend	-	-	-	(4,754)	(4,754)
Net income for the year	-	-	-	7,721	7,721
Balance - December 31, 2005	8,615,000	948	20,258	80,661	101,867
Private placement	1,652,893	165	41,092	-	41,257
Net income for the year	-	-	-	28,615	28,615
Balance - December 31, 2006	10,267,893	1,113	61,350	109,276	171,739

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

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G. WILLI-FOOD INTERNATIONAL LTD.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

	Year ended December 31,			
	2006	2005	2004	2006 (*)
	NIS			US dollars
	(in thousands)			
CASH FLOWS - OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
Net income	28,615	7,721	11,193	6,773
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:				
Minority interest	1,807	-	-	428
Depreciation and amortization	1,207	1,252	1,056	285
Deferred income taxes	322	34	(689)	76
Gain (loss) on disposition of fixed assets	50	(35)	(35)	12
Unrealized gain on marketable securities	(1,316)	(755)	(440)	(311)
Gain on share issuance by subsidiary	(18,040)	-	-	(4,270)
Changes in assets and liabilities:				
Decrease (Increase) in:				
Trade accounts receivable	233	(7,509)	(11,213)	55
Receivables and other current assets	3,137	(6,523)	1,789	742
Inventory	11,697	(3,659)	(8,316)	2,769
Increase in:				
Trade accounts payable	(4,712)	872	2,956	(1,115)
Payables and other current liabilities	1,941	1,195	3,666	459
Accrued severance pay, net	48	114	15	11
Decrease in warrants to issue shares of subsidiary	(1,067)	-	-	(252)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	23,922	(7,293)	(18)	5,662

(*) Convenience translation into U.S. dollars.

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

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G. WILLI-FOOD INTERNATIONAL LTD.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(Continued)

Year ended December 31,

	2006	2005	2004	2006 (*)
	NIS	NIS	NIS	US dollars
(in thousands)				
CASH FLOWS - INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
Proceeds from realization (purchase) of marketable securities, net	(9,400)	(780)	41,044	(2,225)
Additions to fixed assets	(22,971)	(14,889)	(694)	(5,437)
Proceeds on disposition of fixed assets	511	51	35	121
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	(31,860)	(15,618)	40,385	(7,541)
CASH FLOWS - FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
Proceeds from public listing of subsidiary	32,402	-	-	7,669
Cash dividend	(4,754)	-	-	(1,125)
Repayment of loans	-	-	(45)	-
Short-term bank borrowings, net	-	(2,489)	2,489	-
Proceeds from stock options exercise	-	-	557	-
Proceeds from private placement	41,257	-	-	9,765
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	68,905	(2,489)	3,001	16,309
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	60,967	(25,400)	43,368	14,430
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	30,431	55,831	12,463	7,203
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	91,398	30,431	55,831	21,633
Supplemental cash flow information:				
Acquisition of fixed assets on credit	6,219	-	-	1,472
Cash paid during the period for:				
Interest	-	9	10	-
Taxes	4,168	2,596	2,664	969

(*) Convenience translation into U.S. dollars.

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

G. WILLI-FOOD INTERNATIONAL LTD.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 1 GENERAL

G. Willi-Food International Ltd. (the Company) was incorporated in Israel in January 1994 and is engaged in the import, marketing and distribution of food products.

The Company is a subsidiary of Willi-Food Investments Ltd. (the parent company). The shares of the parent company are registered for trade on the Tel-Aviv Stock Exchange.

NOTE 2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

A. Accounting principles

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in Israel. As applicable to these financial statements, these accounting principles are substantially identical to U.S. GAAP, except as indicated in Note 14.

B. Use of estimates

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

C. Financial statements in reported amounts

(1) General

On January 1, 2004, Accounting Standard No. 12 of the Israel Accounting Standards Board (IASB) (Standard 12) came into force and effect. In accordance with the provisions of Standard 12, adjustment of financial statements to the inflation shall cease commencing January 1, 2004, with adjusted amounts of non-monetary items which were included in the balance sheet as of December 31, 2003, used as basis for the nominal financial reporting as and from January 1, 2004. Amounts presented in the financial statements for all periods were, therefore, included in values to be hereinafter referred to as Reported amounts .

The Company maintains its accounting records on a current basis in nominal NIS. Nominal amounts were adjusted to their respective reported amounts herein, based on the principles detailed in section 2 below, in accordance with the provisions of Standard 12.

The term cost in the financial statements indicates cost in reported amounts, unless otherwise stated.

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G. WILLI-FOOD INTERNATIONAL LTD.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont.)

C. Financial statements in reported amounts (cont.)

(2) Principles of adjustment of nominal value amounts to their respective reported amount

Balance sheet

The balance-sheet items have been included in the following manner:

Non-monetary items (mainly fixed assets and other assets, depreciation thereof, and share capital) have been adjusted according to the changes in the CPI from their respective acquisition or formation date, as the case may be, through December 2003 and from such date (or the acquisition or formation date, whichever be the later) through the balance-sheet date with no further adjustment (in nominal values).

Monetary items (representing amounts receivable or payable at par value or which are presented in realizable values) are included in their nominal values.

The value of investments in investee companies and minority interest in subsidiaries have been determined on the basis of the financial statements of those companies, in reported values.

Reported values of non-monetary assets do not necessarily represent realizable or actual economic value, but rather the original values calculated in accordance with the above stated principles.

Statement of operations

Statement of operations items have been included in the following manner:

Revenues and expenses, including financial expenses and excluding those generated from non-monetary items, have been recorded in their nominal values.

Income and expenses stemming from non-monetary items (mainly depreciation and amortization) have been recorded on the basis of principles used for the inclusion in the balance sheet, of the items to which they relate.

The Company's share as well as minority interest in the results of investee companies were determined on the basis of the financial statements thereof in reported amounts.

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G. WILLI-FOOD INTERNATIONAL LTD.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont.)

D. Exchange rates and linkage

Assets and liabilities in, or linked to, foreign currency are included on the basis of the representative exchange rate prevailing at the applicable balance sheet date. Representative rates of exchange for the U.S. dollar were as follows:

December 31, 2006	- NIS 4.225
December 31, 2005	- NIS 4.603
December 31, 2004	- NIS 4.308

CPI-linked balances are stated using the specific index to which the balances are linked.

E. Convenience translation

The adjusted financial statements as of December 31, 2006 and for the year then ended have been translated into United States dollars using the representative exchange rate at December 31, 2006 as published by the Bank of Israel (US\$ 1.00 = NIS 4.225). The translation was made solely for the convenience of readers in the United States.

It should not be construed that the translated dollar figures actually represent, or could be converted into, US dollars.

F. Principles of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of the Company and its wholly owned subsidiaries. All significant inter-company transactions and balances are eliminated upon consolidation.

G. Cash equivalents

Cash equivalents include short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into cash with original maturities of three months or less.

H. Marketable securities

Marketable securities are classified as trading and are stated at market value.

I. Allowance for doubtful accounts

The allowance has been computed on the basis of specific accounts receivable.

J. Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or market value. Cost is determined by the first-in-first-out method.

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G. WILLI-FOOD INTERNATIONAL LTD.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont.)

K. Fixed assets

Fixed assets are stated at cost, with depreciation computed by the straight-line method over the assets' estimated useful lives, as follows:

	<u>Years</u>
Motor vehicles	5-6.7
Office furniture and equipment	6.7-16
Computers and peripheral equipment	3-5

Leasehold improvements are amortized by the straight-line method over the shorter of the term of the lease, or the estimated useful life of the improvements.

The Company assesses the recoverability of the carrying amount of its fixed assets, when circumstances exist, based on expected undiscounted cash flows. If an asset's carrying amount is not expected to be recoverable, the Company recognizes an impairment loss based upon the difference between the carrying amount and the fair value of such assets, in accordance with SFAS No.144 (Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets).

L. Deferred income taxes

The Company records deferred income taxes in accordance with Standard No. 19 *Income Taxes* of the Israeli Accounting Standards Board, to reflect the net tax effects of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and for tax purposes. Deferred taxes are computed based on the tax rates anticipated (under applicable law as of the balance sheet date) to be in effect when the deferred taxes are expected to be paid or realized.

Deferred tax liabilities and assets are classified as current or noncurrent based on the classification of the related asset or liability for financial reporting, or according to the expected reversal dates of the specific temporary differences, if not related to an asset or liability for financial reporting. Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for temporary differences that will result in taxable amounts in future years. Deferred tax assets are recognized, if it is probable that such assets would be realized, for temporary differences, which will result in deductible amounts in future years and for carryforwards. An allowance against such deferred tax asset is recognized if it is probable that some portion or all of the deferred tax assets will not be realized. Due to the material loss carryforward of the Company as of December 31, 2006 and uncertainties with regard to its utilization in the future, no deferred taxes were recorded in the Company's results of operations.

M. Revenue recognition

The Company recognizes revenue upon the shipment of its products to the customer provided that persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, title has transferred, the price is fixed, collection of resulting receivables is probable and there are no remaining significant obligations.

The Company grants to certain customers a right to return the products, with the corresponding provision recorded for the estimated future product returns, based on the Company's experience.

N. Customer incentives

The Company is obligated to pay incentives to certain customers based on the volume of sales. The incentive is computed as a percentage of the annual volume and is generally paid at the beginning of each year in respect of the previous year. In accordance with Emerging Issues Task Force (EITF) No. 01-9, "Accounting for Consideration Given by a Supplier to a Customer (Including a Reseller of the Vendor's Products)", the Company presents its revenues as net of such incentives, calculated based on the volume of sales.

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G. WILLI-FOOD INTERNATIONAL LTD.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont.)

O. Stock-based compensation

In January 2006, the company adopted Accounting Standard No. 24 *Share-Based Compensation* (the Standard), for the recognition in the financial statements of share-based payments for employees and directors. Costs associated with grants of shares and options to employees and directors are expensed over the vesting period of each grant. Said costs are determined based on the fair value of the grants at each grant date.

As for the periods before the adoption of the Standard, the Company accounted for employee and director stock-based compensation in accordance with Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 25, *Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees* (APB 25) and authoritative interpretations thereof. Accordingly, the Company accounted for share options granted to employees and

directors based on the intrinsic value of the options on the measurement date. The compensation cost of options without fixed terms was remeasured at each balance sheet date.

See Note 14C for pro forma disclosures required by SFAS 123.

P. Earnings per share

In January 2006, the company adopted Accounting Standard No. 21, Earnings Per Share (the Standard).

With the initial adoption of the Standard, Opinion No. 55 of the Institute of Certified Public Accountants in Israel Earnings per share was cancelled.

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing profit or loss attributable to ordinary equity holders of the entity (the numerator) by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding (the denominator) during the reported period. Diluted earnings per share is calculated by adjusting profit or loss attributable to ordinary equity holders of the entity, and the weighted average number of shares outstanding, for the effects of all dilutive potential ordinary shares.

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G. WILLI-FOOD INTERNATIONAL LTD.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont.)

Q. Reclassification

Certain prior years amounts have been reclassified in conformity with current year's financial statements presentation.

R. Impact of recently-issued accounting standards

Israeli GAAP:

(1) Accounting Standard No. 29 Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards

In July 2006, the Israeli Accounting Standards Board published Accounting Standard No. 29 Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards IFRS (the Standard). According to the Standard, an entity subject to the Israeli Securities Law and authoritative Regulations thereunder (including dual listed companies), excluding foreign corporations, that do not prepare their financial statements in accordance with Israeli GAAP, as defined by this Law will be required to prepare financial statements in accordance with the IFRS and related interpretations published by the International Accounting Standards Board, for the reporting periods commencing January 1, 2008, including interim periods.

An entity adopting IFRS as of January 1, 2008 and electing to report comparative figures in accordance with the IFRS for only 2007, will be required to prepare opening balance-sheet amounts as of January 1, 2007 based on the IFRS.

Reporting in accordance with the IFRS will be carried out based on the provisions of IFRS No. 1, First-time Adoption of IFRS Standards, which establishes guidance on implementing and transitioning from financial reporting based on domestic national accounting standards to reporting in accordance with IFRS.

IFRS No. 1 supersedes the transitional provisions established in other IFRSs (including those established in former domestic national accounting standards), stating that all IFRSs should be adopted retroactively for the opening balance-sheet amounts. Nevertheless, IFRS No. 1 grants exemptions on certain issues by allowing the alternative of not applying the retroactive application in respect thereof.

Management intends to examine the effect of the transition to IFRS, yet at this stage, is unable to estimate the effect of such conversion on the Company's financial position and results of operations.

The Standard allows for earlier application in a manner by which applicable entities may convert their financial statements published subsequent to July 31, 2006 to the IFRS. Management has not yet decided whether to early-adopt the IFRS.

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G. WILLI-FOOD INTERNATIONAL LTD.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont.)

R. Impact of recently-issued accounting standards (Cont.)

(2) Accounting Standard No. 26 Inventory

In August 2006 the Israeli Accounting Standards Board published Accounting Standard No. 26 Inventory (the Standard), which outlines the accounting treatment for inventory.

The Standard applies to all types of inventory, other than building earmarked for sale and addressed by Accounting Standard No.2 (Construction of Buildings for Sale), inventory of work in progress stemming from performance contracts, addressed by Accounting Standard No.4 (Work Based on Performance Contract), financial instruments and biological assets relating to agricultural activity and agricultural production during harvest.

The Standard establishes, among other things, that inventory should be stated at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost is determined by the first in, first out (FIFO) method or by average weighted cost used consistently for all types of inventory of similar nature and uses. In certain circumstances the standard requires cost determination by a specific identification of cost, which includes all purchase and production costs, as well as any other costs incurred in reaching the inventory's present stage.

When inventory is acquired on credit incorporating a financing component, the inventory should then be presented at cost equaling the purchase cost in cash. The financing component is recognized as a financing expense over the term of the credit period.

Any reduction of inventory to net realizable value following impairment as well as any other inventory loss should be expensed during the current period. Subsequent reversal of an impairment write-down that stems from an increase in net realizable value will be allocated to operations during the period in which the reversal took place.

The standard will apply to financial statements covering periods beginning January 1, 2007 and onwards and should be implemented retroactively.

Management believes that the Standard will not affect the Company's financial position, results of operations and cash flows.

(3) Accounting Standard No. 27 Fixed Assets

In September 2006 the Israeli Accounting Standards Board published Accounting Standard No. 27 (the standard), which establishes the accounting treatment for fixed assets, including recognition of assets, determination of their book value, related depreciation, as well as the disclosure required in the financial statements.

The Standard states that a fixed-asset item will be measured at the initial recognition date at cost which includes, in addition to the purchase price, all the related costs incurred for bringing the item to the position enabling it to operate in the manner contemplated by management.

G. WILLI-FOOD INTERNATIONAL LTD.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**NOTE 2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont.)****R. Impact of recently-issued accounting standards (Cont.)****(3) Accounting Standard No. 27 Fixed Assets (Cont.)**

The cost also includes the initial estimate of costs required to dismantle and remove the item, along with the expenses for restoration of the site on which the item had been placed and in respect of which the entity incurred that obligation when the item had been acquired or following its use over a given period of time not in the production of inventory during that period.

The Standard also states that when acquiring assets in exchange for a non-monetary asset or a combination of monetary as well as non-monetary assets, the cost will be determined at fair value unless (a) the barter transaction has no commercial substance or (b) it is impossible to reliably measure the fair value of the asset received and the asset provided. Should the provided asset not be measured at fair value, its cost would equal the book value of the asset provided/transferred.

Following the initial recognition, the Standard permits the entity to implement in its accounting policy the measurement of the fixed assets by the cost method or by revaluation so long as this policy is implemented in regard to all the items in that group.

Cost method an item will be presented at cost less accumulated depreciation, less accumulated impairment losses.

Revaluation method an item whose fair value can be measured reliably will be presented at its estimated amount, which equals its fair value at the revaluation date, net of depreciation accumulated subsequently and less accumulated impairment losses. Revaluations should take place on a current basis in order to ensure that book value does not materially differ from the fair value that would have been determined on the balance-sheet date. The revaluation of a single item calls for the revaluation of the entire group and if the asset's book value rises following this revaluation, this increase should be allocated directly to shareholders' equity (revaluation reserve). Nevertheless, this increase will be recognized as an operating item up to the amount offsetting the decrease from that asset's revaluation recognized previously as income or loss. Should book value decline following revaluation, this decline will be recognized as an operating item yet allocated directly to shareholders' equity (revaluation reserve) up to the amount leaving any credit balance in that reserve in respect of that asset.

Any fixed assets with a significant cost in relation to the item's total cost should be depreciated separately. Moreover, the depreciation method used will be reviewed at least once at yearend and, if any meaningful change had taken place in the estimated consumption of future economic benefits inherent in the asset, the method should be modified to reflect such changes. This change will be treated as a change in an accounting estimate.

This new standard will apply to financial statements covering periods beginning January 1, 2007 and onwards and implemented retroactively.

The Company is currently examining this new standard; however, at this stage, it is unable to estimate the standard's effect, if any, on its financial position, results of operations.

G. WILLI-FOOD INTERNATIONAL LTD.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont.)

R. Impact of recently-issued accounting standards (Cont.)

(3) Accounting Standard No. 27 Fixed Assets (Cont.)

In January 2007 the Israeli Accounting Standard Board published a proposal for accounting standard no. 28 that amends standard no.27 to allow, at transition, the alternatives allowed under IFRS 1 regarding fixed assets.

(4) Accounting Standard No. 23 The Accounting Treatment of Transactions between an Entity and its Controlling Shareholder

In December 2006 IASB published Accounting Standard No. 23, The Accounting Treatment of Transactions between an Entity and its Controlling Shareholder (Standard 23). Standard 23 replaces the Securities Regulations (Financial Statement Presentation of Transactions between a Company and its Controlling Shareholder) 1996 and provides that assets and liabilities included in a transaction between the entity and its controlling shareholder shall be measured on the date of the transaction at fair value and that the difference between the fair value and the consideration from the transaction shall be included in shareholders' equity. A debit difference is actually a dividend and accordingly reduces the retained earnings. A credit difference is actually an investment of the shareholder and shall therefore be presented under a separate item of shareholders' equity called capital reserve from transaction between an entity and its controlling shareholder .

Standard 23 discusses three issues relating to transactions between an entity and its controlling shareholder, as follows: the transfer of an asset to the entity by the controlling shareholder, or conversely, transfer of an asset from the entity to the controlling shareholder; the controlling shareholder assuming upon itself a liability of the entity to a third party, all or part; indemnification of the entity by the controlling shareholder in respect of an expense, and the controlling shareholder waiving the entity's debt to it, all or part; and loans that were granted to the controlling shareholder or loans that were received from the controlling shareholder. Standard 23 also provides the disclosure that is to be made in the financial statements regarding transactions between the entity and its controlling shareholder during the period.

Standard 23 shall apply to transactions between an entity and its controlling shareholder that are executed after January 1, 2007 and to a loan that was granted to a controlling shareholder or that was received from it before the date this Standard came into effect as from the date of it coming into effect.

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G. WILLI-FOOD INTERNATIONAL LTD.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont.)

R. Impact of recently-issued accounting standards (Cont.)

US GAAP:

On July 13, 2006, the FASB issued Interpretation No. 48, Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes an interpretation of FASB Statement No. 109 (FIN 48), which clarifies the accounting for uncertainty in tax positions. This Interpretation requires recognition in the financial statements of the impact of a tax position, if that position is more likely than not of being sustained on audit, based on the technical merits of the position. The provisions of FIN 48 are effective for the 2007 fiscal year with the cumulative effect of the change in accounting principle recorded as an adjustment to opening balance of retained earnings. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of adopting FIN 48 on the consolidated financial statements.

In September 2006, the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 157 (SFAS 157), Fair Value Measurements, which defines fair value, establishes guidelines for measuring fair value and expands disclosures regarding fair value measurements. SFAS 157 does not require any new fair value measurements but rather eliminates inconsistencies in guidance found in various prior accounting pronouncements. SFAS 157 is effective for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007. Earlier adoption is permitted, provided the company has not yet issued financial statements, including for interim periods, for that fiscal year. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of SFAS 157, but do not expect the adoption of SFAS 157 to have a material impact on our consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

In September 2006, the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 158, Employers Accounting for Defined Benefit Pension and Other Postretirement Plans (an amendment of FASB Statements No. 87, 88, 106, and 132R) (FAS 158), requires an employer to: (a) Recognize in its statement of financial position an asset for a plan s overfunded status or a liability for a plan s underfunded status; (b) measure a plan s assets and its obligations that determine its funded status as of the end of the employer s fiscal year (with limited exceptions); and (c) recognize changes in the funded status of a defined benefit postretirement plan in the year in which the changes occur.

Those changes will be reported in comprehensive income of a business entity and in changes in net assets of a not-for-profit organization. The requirement by FAS 158 to recognize the funded status of a benefit plan and the disclosure requirements of FAS 158 are effective as of the end of the fiscal year ending after December 15, 2006 for entities with publicly traded equity securities. The requirement to measure plan assets and benefit obligations as of the date of the employer s fiscal year-end statement of financial position is effective for fiscal years ending after December 15, 2008. The Company does not expect the adoption of FAS 158 to have a material effect on the financial position of the company at December 31, 2006.

In February 2007, the FASB issued FASB No. 159, The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities Including an Amendment of FASB Statement No. 115. This standard permits an entity to choose to measure many financial instruments and certain other items at fair value. Most of the provisions in FASB No. 159 are elective; however, the amendment to FASB No. 115, Accounting for Certain Investments in Debt and Equity Securities, applies to all entities with available-for-sale and trading securities. The fair value option established by FASB No. 159 permits all entities to choose to measure eligible items at fair value at specified election dates.

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G. WILLI-FOOD INTERNATIONAL LTD.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont.)

R. Impact of recently-issued accounting standards (Cont.)

US GAAP:

A business entity will report unrealized gains and losses on items for which the fair value option has been elected in earnings (or another performance indicator if the business entity does not report earnings) at each subsequent reporting date. The fair value option: (a) may be applied instrument by instrument, with a few exceptions, such as investments otherwise accounted for by the equity method; (b) is irrevocable (unless a new election date occurs); and (c) is applied only to entire instruments and not to portions of instruments. FASB No. 159 is effective as of the beginning of an entity s first fiscal year that begins after November 15, 2007. The Company does not expect the adoption of FASB No. 159 to have a material impact on its consolidated financial statements.

In September 2006, the Securities and Exchange Commission issued Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 108, Considering the Effects of Prior Year Misstatements when Quantifying Misstatements in Current Year Financial Statements (SAB 108). SAB 108 provides guidance on the consideration of the effects of prior year misstatements in quantifying current year misstatements for the purpose of a materiality assessment. SAB 108 establishes an approach that requires quantification of financial statement errors based on the effects of each of the company s balance sheet and statement of operations and the related financial statement disclosures. Early application of the guidance in SAB 108 is encouraged in any report for an interim period of the first fiscal year

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ending after November 15, 2006, and will be adopted by the Company in the first quarter of fiscal 2007. The Company does not expect the adoption of SAB 108 to have a material impact on its consolidated results of operations and financial condition

NOTE 3 RECEIVABLES AND OTHER CURRENT ASSETS

Comprised as follows:

	December 31,		
	2006	2005	2006 (*)
	NIS	NIS	US dollars
	(in thousands)		
Tax authorities	1,556	-	368
Advances to suppliers	2,416	6,008	572
Value-added tax	133	1,213	32
Accrued interest	-	184	-
Deferred income taxes	-	37	-
Prepaid expenses and others	394	231	93
	4,499	7,673	1,065

(*) Convenience translation into U.S. dollars.

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G. WILLI-FOOD INTERNATIONAL LTD.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 4 FIXED ASSETS

Comprised as follows:

	December 31,		
	2006	2005	2006 (*)
	NIS	NIS	US dollars
	(in thousands)		
Cost:			
Land and constructed fixed assets	39,739	12,886	9,406
Motor vehicles	6,784	7,920	1,606
Computers and peripheral equipment	1,591	1,451	376
Office furniture and equipment	788	775	186
Leasehold improvements	311	311	74

	December 31,		
	49,213	23,343	11,648
Accumulated depreciation and amortization:			
Motor vehicles	4,104	4,555	971
Computers and peripheral equipment	1,403	1,279	332
Office furniture and equipment	628	583	149
Leasehold improvements	307	269	73
	6,442	6,686	1,525

(*) Convenience translation into U.S. dollars.

NOTE 5 OTHER ASSETS, NET

As of December 31, 2006 and 2005 the Company's other assets consisted solely of deferred income taxes.

NOTE 6 PAYABLES AND OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES

Comprised as follows:

	December 31,		
	2006	2005	2006 (*)
	NIS	US dollars	
	(in thousands)		
Allowance for taxes	289	-	69
Tax authorities	3,825	5,193	905
Declared dividend	-	4,754	-
Accrued expenses	947	1,452	224
Payroll-related amounts	1,131	879	268
Customer advances	655	699	155
Other	122	-	29
	6,969	12,977	1,650

(*) Convenience translation into U.S. dollars.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 7 ACCRUED SEVERANCE PAY, NET

The Company's obligation for severance pay is calculated in accordance with the Israeli Severance Pay Law, 1963, and is based on the most recent monthly salary and the length of employment in the Company. The obligation is partially funded through insurance policies not under the Company's custody, and the unfunded balance is accrued as a liability on the balance sheet.

Severance pay expenses for 2006, 2005 and 2004 were NIS 449 thousand (\$106 thousand), NIS 411 thousand and NIS 306 thousand, respectively.

The total value of the insurance policies at December 31, 2006 and 2005 and 2004 was NIS 810 thousand (\$192 thousand), NIS 665 thousand and NIS 560 thousand, respectively.

The Company has no liability for pension expenses to its employees.

NOTE 8 COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

A. Contingent liabilities and guarantees

The Company is contingently liable in respect of documentary letters of credit from banks and suppliers' credit guaranteed by banks for the import of food products totaling, at December 31, 2006, NIS 21,945 thousand (\$5.2 million).

B. Credit risk

Financial instruments that potentially subject the Company to credit risk consist principally of trade receivables. A major portion of the Company's sales was to a limited number of customers (see Note 12A). The Company, which generally does not require security from those customers, maintains an allowance for doubtful accounts, based upon factors regarding the credit risk of specific customers, historical trends and other information, which management believes adequately covers all anticipated losses in respect of trade receivables.

C. Supply of products

As of December 31, 2006, the Company was dependent on one supplier in respect of some of its products. Purchases of products from this supplier were approximately 20% and 15% of all the Company's purchases of products for 2006 and 2005, respectively. The Company has a contract with the supplier, according to which the Company is the latter's exclusive agent and distributor in Israel in connection with certain products for a five-year period starting March 2005. Termination of the Company's business relationships with this supplier and/or a material adverse change in the terms at which it purchases products from him may have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial results. There can be no assurance that alternative source of supply, if required, will be readily available nor can there be any assurance as to purchase terms.

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G. WILLI-FOOD INTERNATIONAL LTD.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 8 COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES (Cont.)

D. Fair value of financial instruments

The financial instruments of the Company consist mainly of cash and cash equivalents, current accounts receivable, short-term borrowings, accounts payable and accruals.

In view of their nature, the fair value of the financial instruments, included in working capital, is usually identical or close to their

book value.

E. Lease commitments

The lease for the present logistics center (the Current Lease) ends in April 2007. If the new logistics center becomes operational before the expiration of the Current Lease, the lessor has agreed to shorten the term of the Current Lease accordingly, without receiving any additional compensation for shortening the Current Lease term. Alternatively, if the new logistics center becomes operational after the expiration of the Current Lease, The lessor has agreed that the Current Lease will be extended until completion of the construction of the new logistics center under the same terms that the present logistics center is being rented today (USD 35,600 a month).

	NIS	US dollars (*)
	(in thousands)	
2007	603	143
	603	143

(*) Convenience translation into U.S. dollars.

Total rent expenses for 2006, 2005 and 2004 were NIS 1,939 thousand (\$459 thousand), NIS 1,918 thousand and NIS 1,833 thousand, respectively.

In August 2005 the Company acquired from a related party a plot of land totaling 19,000 sq. m. for establishing a logistics center of 8,600 sq. m. The transaction has been ratified by the Company's Audit Committee and Board of Directors on May 25, 2005 and by the shareholders' General Meeting on July 20, 2005.

F. Claims

1. A lawsuit was filed in December 2001 against 29 importers/producers of food products, including the Company, for an amount totaling NIS 500 million (USD 108 million). Concurrently, the plaintiffs filed a request for an exemption from the court fee. Following the court's rejection of the plaintiffs' request for the noted fee exemption and their failure to pay such fee, the court dismissed the case.

In January 2004 the abovementioned plaintiffs filed a new lawsuit against the 29 noted importers/producers for NIS 1 billion (USD 217 million). Again, a request was made concurrently for an exemption from the court fee. This request was rejected by the court, and the action was dismissed without prejudice in November 2006.

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G. WILLI-FOOD INTERNATIONAL LTD.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 8 COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES (Cont.)

F. Claims

2. In October, 2005, Vitarroz Corp. commenced a civil action in the Superior Court of New Jersey, against Willi USA Holdings, Inc. (a subsidiary of the Company), the Company and Zwi Williger (collectively, the Defendants) due to a dispute concerning the press release announcing the termination of the proposed acquisition of the Vitarroz business by the Company.

On November 2005, the Company removed the matter from the Superior Court to the United States District Court for the District of New Jersey. The complaint was subsequently amended and, as amended, alleges breach of contract, defamation, breach of covenants of good faith and fair dealing, fraudulent inducement and tortious interference with contractual relations and prospective economic advantage. Defendants have not responded to the allegations in the complaint.

During 2006, the parties agreed to submit the claims which are the subject of the complaint to binding arbitration and, at the same time, to submit to arbitration (i) those claims that Defendants have against plaintiff and related third parties, and (ii) those claims which the Company has asserted against Vitarroz in an action now pending in Israel regarding the breach of an agreement executed by the Company and Vitarroz, pursuant to which Vitarroz undertook to supply its products to the Company.

Defendants believe that Vitarroz's allegations are without merit, and they intend to vigorously defend against such claims. The Company also intends to aggressively pursue their affirmative claims.

3. Five lawsuits and motions to certify as class actions against Willi-Food were filed in the Tel-Aviv Jaffa District Court, all based on claims regarding reductions in the contents of Willi-Food products. The Plaintiffs' claims in all of the motions are similar: The consumers who purchased the products were misled, since the contents of the packages were reduced without notifying the consumer public and without reducing the prices of the products in direct proportion. The total amount of these class actions is approximately NIS 45.8 in millions. (NIS 8.4 in millions from class actions that were filed subsequent to the date of the financial statements).

Pursuant to a procedural arrangement reached with the attorney representing the abovementioned five Plaintiffs-Petitioners (who are all represented by the same attorney), Willifood's responses to the various motions will all be filed by April 30, 2007. At this point, given the preliminary stage of all the abovementioned legal proceedings, the Company can not determine the outcome of such law suite.

4. On February 21, 2007, a lawsuit was filed by Cukierman & Co. Investment House Ltd. in the Tel Aviv-Jaffa Magistrates Court in the amount of NIS 273,852, claiming non payment of fees for professional services rendered. A statement of defense has not yet been filed. Given the early stage of these proceedings, the Company is unable at this point to assess the risks involved.

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G. WILLI-FOOD INTERNATIONAL LTD.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 8 COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES (Cont.)

G. Liens

The Company has registered fixed and floating liens in favor of banks on its assets and insurance rights and a fixed lien, unlimited in amount, on its share capital and goodwill.

H. Related parties

1. As of June 1, 1998, the Company entered into certain management services agreements with certain companies controlled by each of Messrs. Joseph and Zvi Williger, respectively (collectively, the Williger Management Companies), pursuant to which Messrs. Joseph and Zvi Williger are to provide management services on behalf of the Williger Management Companies to the Company (the Management Services Agreements).

The Management Services Agreements were for a period of four years commencing on June 1, 1998 (the Management Services Period), were automatically renewed on June 1, 2002 for two years and were automatically renewed for an additional period of two years in June 2004.

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Each of the Management Services Agreements provides for monthly services fees equal to \$24,500 (excluding VAT) and an annual bonus at a rate of 3% of the Company's consolidated pre-tax annual profits, if such profits are equal to or less than NIS 3.0 million (approximately USD 0.7 million), or at a rate of 5% if such profits exceed such level.

On May 4, 2005 the Company's Audit Committee and Board of Directors decided to amend the terms of the abovementioned agreements, mainly extending the management services period for an unlimited period, with an option to terminate them by the Company's advance notice of 18 months and the management companies' advanced notice of 180 days. The General Meeting of the Company's shareholders ratified these amendments on July 20, 2005.

On February 15, 2006 the Company's board of directors resolved, in light of the expressed position of the Israeli Securities Authority, to set those agreements for a five-year period following ratification by the Company's shareholders General Meeting, i.e., until July 19, 2010.

2. On April 1, 1997, the Company entered into an agreement to provide the Parent Company administrative services pursuant to which the Company may provide office facilities leased by the parent company for a monthly fee of NIS 5,480 to be adjusted annually for changes in the Israeli CPI.
3. Lease agreement with related parties – see E above.

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G. WILLI-FOOD INTERNATIONAL LTD.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 9 SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

A. The Company's shares are traded on the NASDAQ.

B. Stock Options Plan

In May 1997, the Board of Directors of the Company adopted an employee share option plan (the 1997 Plan), pursuant to which the Company granted options to purchase 180,000 ordinary shares to employees, officers, Directors and consultants of the Company and the subsidiary (including 160,000 options to related parties).

Of the above, options to purchase 130,000 ordinary shares were granted to Mr. Joseph Williger and Mr. Zvi Williger at an exercise price equal to the nominal value per share of NIS 0.10. The options were exercisable as to 20% every six-month anniversary from the date of grant, on a cumulative basis, during a period of five years. These options were exercised in January 2000.

Options to purchase 35,000 ordinary shares were held by the Company's officers and Directors (as a group) and options to purchase 15,000 ordinary shares were held by other employees. The options, granted as of the effective date of the Company's initial public offering under the Company's 1997 Share Option Plan, are generally exercisable during a five-year period commencing on the 24th month anniversary from the date of grant, at an exercise price equal to the initial public offering price per share – USD 4.10 per share, which was equal to the fair market value of the shares on the date of the grant. In April 2004, Zvi Williger and Joseph Williger exercised 15,000 options each at an exercise price of USD 4.1 per share. The 1997 Plan was terminated on May 2004, and the remaining 20,000 options expired unexercised.

On January 4, 2005 the Parent Company's audit committee and Board of Directors adopted a Stock Incentive Plan. The Parent Company was authorized to grant up to 138,000 options to 9 of the Group's employees (93,000 of the options to the Company's employees). The issuance of the options was ratified by the Parent Company's Board of Directors and the audit committee on February 27, 2005.

The options granted vest in three equal annual installments commencing January 2006 and will expire in 2.5, 3.5 and 4.5 years, respectively. The purchase price per share payable upon exercise of an option is NIS 14 (USD 3.2) per share, linked to the changes in the Consumer Price Index, and subject to adjustments.

G. WILLI-FOOD INTERNATIONAL LTD.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 9 SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY

B. Stock Options Plan (cont.)

A summary of the status of the Company's stock option plans as of December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004 and changes during the years then ended, is presented below:

	December 31, 2006		December 31, 2005		December 31, 2004	
	Shares	Weighted average Exercise price	Shares	Weighted average Exercise price	Shares	Weighted average Exercise price
Options outstanding at beginning of year	63,000	\$ -	-	-	50,000	\$ 4.1
Granted during the year	-	-	93,000	\$ 3.2	-	-
Exercised during the year	(21,000)	\$ 3.26	-	-	(30,000)	\$ 4.1
Forfeited during the year	-	-	(30,000)	-	(20,000)	\$ 4.1
Outstanding at end of year	<u>42,000</u>	<u>\$ 3.21</u>	<u>63,000</u>	<u>\$ 3.2</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>\$ 4.1</u>
Weighted average fair value of options granted during the year	<u>\$ 3.21</u>		<u>\$ 3.34</u>		<u>-</u>	

- C. In December 2004, the Company declared a share dividend of 1 ordinary share for each outstanding ordinary share (an aggregate of 4,307,500 ordinary shares).

All shares and per share amounts in the financial statements have been retroactively restated to reflect the aforementioned share dividend for all periods presented.

- D. In February, 2005, the Company's authorized share capital was increased by 40,000,000 shares of NIS 0.1 par value, from 10,000,000 to 50,000,000 shares.
- E. On November 21, 2005, the Company declared a cash dividend of \$ 0.12 per share payable to its shareholder of record as of January 11, 2006. The cash dividend was paid on January 25, 2006.
- F. On October 5, 2006, the Company closed a \$10.0 million private placement with U.S. institutional investors, and issued 1,652,893 shares.

G. WILLI-FOOD INTERNATIONAL LTD.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 10 INCOME TAXES

Taxation under various laws

The Company is assessed under the provisions of the Income Tax Law (Inflationary Adjustments), 1985, pursuant to which the results for tax purposes are measured in real terms in accordance with changes in the Israeli CPI.

Provision for income taxes:

	Year ended December 31,			
	2006	2005	2004	2006 (*)
	NIS			US dollars
	(in thousands)			
Current taxes	5,057	3,533	6,575	1,197
Deferred income taxes	322	34	(689)	76
	<u>5,379</u>	<u>3,567</u>	<u>5,886</u>	<u>1,273</u>

(*) Convenience translation into U.S. dollars.

Deferred income taxes

	December 31,		
	2006	2005	2006 (*)
	NIS		US dollars
	(in thousands)		
Included in other assets:			
Accrued severance pay	94	90	22
Included in current assets (liabilities):			
Marketable securities	(409)	(29)	(97)
Accrued vacation pay	42	64	10
Allowance for doubtful accounts	59	2	14
Employee stock options	19	-	5
	<u>(195)</u>	<u>127</u>	<u>(46)</u>

G. WILLI-FOOD INTERNATIONAL LTD.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 10 INCOME TAXES (Cont.)

Reconciliation

The following is a reconciliation of the income taxes assuming that all income is taxed at the ordinary statutory corporate tax rate in Israel and the actual taxes on income, in the statement of operations:

	Year ended December 31,			
	2006	2005	2004	2006 (*)
	NIS			US dollars
	(in thousands)			
Income before taxes on income	35,801	11,288	17,079	8,474
Statutory tax rates	31%	34%	35%	31%
Provision computed by ordinary rates	11,098	3,838	5,978	2,627
Increase (decrease) in provision due to:				
Tax-exempt income	(18)	(31)	(16)	(4)
Non-deductible expenses	121	61	30	29
Tax benefits for which deferred taxes were not recorded	(5,592)	-	-	(1,324)
Effect of decrease in tax rate on deferred taxes assets	14	17	(15)	3
Differences in the definition of Capital and non-monetary items for tax purposes and financial reporting purposes	(216)	(255)	(263)	(51)
Other	(28)	(63)	172	(7)
	(5,719)	(271)	(92)	(1,432)
	5,379	3,567	5,886	1,273

(*) Convenience translation into U.S. dollars.

Tax assessments

The Company has not yet been assessed for income tax purposes since its inception.

G. WILLI-FOOD INTERNATIONAL LTD.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 11 TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

A. Balances with related parties

	December 31,		
	2006	2005	2006 (*)
	NIS		US dollars
	(in thousands)		
Due to officers (shareholders in the parent company)	3,707	1,356	878
Parent company	1,970	837	466

(*) Convenience translation into U.S. dollars.

B. Transactions with related parties

	Year ended December 31,			
	2006	2005	2004	2006 (*)
	NIS			US dollars
	(in thousands)			

Management fees	6,606	3,894	4,531	1,564
Rent expenses	1,939	1,918	1,833	459
Participation in expenses	(67)	(64)	(64)	(19)

For other transactions with related parties, see Note 8.

(*) Convenience translation into U.S. dollars.

NOTE 12 SELECTED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS DATA

A. Percentage of revenues from customers constituting 10% or more of revenues:

	Year ended December 31,		
	2006	2005	2004
	%		
Customer A	26	19	22
Customer B	-	12	6

	Year ended December 31,		
	7	8	11
Customer C			

B. Cost of sales

	Year ended December 31,			
	2006	2005	2004	2006 (*)
	NIS			US dollars
	(in thousands)			
Purchases	125,546	125,131	132,192	29,715
Decrease (increase) in inventory	11,697	(3,659)	(8,316)	2,769
Transportation and rent	4,974	5,046	4,872	1,177
Other	1,364	1,697	1,544	323
	<u>143,581</u>	<u>128,215</u>	<u>130,292</u>	<u>33,984</u>

(*) Convenience translation into U.S. dollars.

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G. WILLI-FOOD INTERNATIONAL LTD.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
NOTE 12 SELECTED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS DATA (Cont.)
C. Sales and marketing

	Year ended December 31,			
	2006	2005	2004	2006 (*)
	NIS			US dollars
	(in thousands)			
Including shipping and handling	3,817	2,857	3,119	876

(*) Convenience translation into U.S. dollars.

D. Bad debt

In July 2005, Club Market Marketing Chains Ltd., one of the three largest food chains in Israel, encountered major financial difficulties, announcing that it could not pay its debts to its creditors. The District Court of Tel Aviv accepted Club Market's petition for a stay of procedures against it and appointed receivers for Club Market. On August 28, 2005 the court allowed the

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Club Market court-appointed receivers to sell Club Market to Supersol, one of the largest food chain in Israel, subject to several conditions. The court also ratified the creditors' arrangement presented by the receivers. As of September 1, 2005 Club Market's activities had been substantially transferred to Supersol.

The Company submitted a claim of debt with the receivers with respect to Club Market's debt to the Company, which was NIS 6.5 million (USD 1.5 million), (NIS 5.5 million net of VAT (USD 1.2 million)), as of July 13, 2005. In view of this claim and the ratification of the creditors' arrangement by the court on December 12, 2005, the Company is expected to receive a proportionate share of its claim of debt. The Club Market receivers estimate the rate of payment to be approximately 51% of the total debts, although this is subject to the examination by the receivers and their approval of the Company's claim of debt. There is no assurance as to the portion of the debt owed by ClubMarket that will actually be paid to the Company. During 2005, the Company wrote off NIS 3.5 million (USD 0.8 million) as a bad debt due to the abovementioned Club Market debt.

The following is a summary of the allowance for doubtful accounts related to accounts receivable for the years ended December 31:

	Balance at beginning of period	Provision	Balance at end of period
NIS			
(in thousands)			
2004	-	260	260
2005	260	66	326
2006	326	91	417

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G. WILLI-FOOD INTERNATIONAL LTD.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 12 SELECTED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS DATA (Cont.)

E. Financial income, net

	Year ended December 31,			
	2006	2005	2004	2006 (*)
	NIS			US dollars
	(in thousands)			
Financing expenses:				
Rate exchanges, interest expenses and bank fees	(271)	(141)	(521)	(64)
Others	(169)	-	(255)	(40)
Realized loss on derivative financial instruments	(248)	-	-	(59)
	(688)	(141)	(776)	(163)

	Year ended December 31,			
Financing income:				
Interest income	3,230	1,654	1,457	765
Realized gains on derivative financial instruments	-	184	-	-
Gain from marketable securities	1,316	755	440	311
Decrease in warrants to issue shares of subsidiary	1,067	-	-	253
Others	-	49	-	-
	<u>5,613</u>	<u>2,642</u>	<u>1,897</u>	<u>1,329</u>
Financing income, net	<u>4,925</u>	<u>2,501</u>	<u>1,121</u>	<u>1,166</u>

(*) Convenience translation into U.S. dollars.

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G. WILLI-FOOD INTERNATIONAL LTD.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 13 REPORTING SEGMENTS

The Company is engaged in the import, marketing and distributing of preserved products and non-preserved products which constitute the basis for its reporting segments.

	Non- Preserved products	Preserved products	Total
(in NIS thousands)			
Year ended December 31, 2006			
Sales	108,150	83,310	191,460
Gross profit	31,295	16,584	47,879
Selling & marketing expenses	(12,073)	(9,027)	(21,100)
Income per segment	19,222	7,557	26,779
General & administrative expenses			(14,151)
Consolidated operating income			12,628
Financing income, net			4,925
Other income, net			18,248
Income taxes			5,379
Minority interest			1,807
Net income			<u>28,615</u>

	Non- Preserved products	Preserved products	Total
Inventory	11,680	7,421	19,101
Assets not allocated to segments			200,870
Total consolidated assets			219,971

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G. WILLI-FOOD INTERNATIONAL LTD.**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****NOTE 13 OPERATING SEGMENTS (Cont.)**

	Non- Preserved products	Preserved products	Total
(in NIS thousands)			
<u>Year ended December 31, 2005</u>			
Sales	92,784	73,498	166,282
Gross profit	24,051	14,016	38,067
Selling & marketing expenses	(9,933)	(5,838)	(15,771)
Income per segment	14,118	8,178	22,296
General & administrative expenses			(13,544)
Consolidated operating income			8,752
Financing income, net			2,501
Other income, net			35
Income taxes			3,567
Net income			7,721
Inventory	16,456	14,342	30,798
Assets not allocated to segments			106,476
Total consolidated assets			137,274
<u>Year ended December 31, 2004</u>			
Sales	87,530	83,452	170,982

	Non- Preserved products	Preserved products	Total
Gross profit	22,390	18,300	40,690
Selling & marketing expenses	(9,271)	(6,361)	(15,632)
Income per segment	13,119	11,939	25,058
General & administrative expenses			(9,134)
Consolidated operating income			15,924
Financing income, net			1,121
Other income, net			34
Income taxes			5,886
Net income			11,193
Inventory	9,379	17,760	27,139
Assets not allocated to segments			102,722
Total consolidated assets			129,861

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G. WILLI-FOOD INTERNATIONAL LTD.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 14 DIFFERENCES BETWEEN ISRAELI AND U.S. GAAP

- A. In accordance with Israeli GAAP, the Company's financial statements are denominated through December 31, 2003 in adjusted amounts and as of January 1, 2004 in reported amounts (also see Note 2). Such accounting principle is considered a more meaningful presentation than financial reporting based on nominal historical cost. Accordingly, the Company is not required to eliminate the effect of historic price level changes in a reconciliation to U.S. GAAP.
- B. In accordance with U.S. GAAP, SFAS No. 115, changes in trading securities should be presented in the statement of cash flows as part of the operating activities. The following table provides a reconciliation of the Statements of Cash flows for 2006, 2005 and 2004 in accordance with U.S. GAAP:

	Year ended December 31,			
	2006	2005	2004	2006 (*)
	NIS			US dollars
	(in thousands)			
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities before adjustment	23,922	(7,293)	(18)	5,662
Adjustment	(9,400)	(780)	41,044	(2,225)

	Year ended December 31,			
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities after adjustment	14,522	(8,073)	41,026	3,437
Net cash used in investing activities before adjustment	(31,860)	(15,618)	40,385	(7,541)
Adjustment	9,400	780	(41,044)	2,225
Net cash used in investing activities after adjustment	(22,460)	(14,838)	(659)	5,316

- C. Had compensation cost for the Company's option plans been determined on the basis of the fair value at the grant dates in accordance with the provisions of SFAS No. 123 Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation, as amended by SFAS No. 148, the Company's pro forma net loss and pro forma basic and diluted net loss per share for year 2005 would have been as follows:

	Year ended December 31, 2005	
	NIS	US dollars
	(in thousands)	
Net Income for the year, as reported	7,721	1,827
Deduct: stock-based compensation determined under APB 25	-	-
Add: stock-based compensation determined under SFAS 123	(82)	(19)
Pro forma net income	7,639	1,808
Net Income per share - basic and diluted:		
As reported	0.9	0.2
Pro forma	0.9	0.2

The following assumptions were used for the year 2005: dividend yield of 0.00%; risk-free interest rate of 2.5%; an expected life of 1.75 - 3.75 years; a volatility rate of 48%.

- (*) Convenience translation into U.S. dollars.

G. WILLI-FOOD INTERNATIONAL LTD.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 15 SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

- a. In January 19, 2007, the Company acquired the operations and assets (including inventory, account receivables, and account payables) of Laish Israeli Food Products Ltd., a U.S. importer and distributor of kosher food products for approximately \$3.7 million in cash. Of this amount, \$3.3 million was paid at closing and up to an additional \$0.4 million is payable during the

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following 18 months, depending on collection of receivables. The sources for the purchase price are a bank loan in the amount of \$1.5 million and cash on hand.

- b. On February 13, 2007, the company signed an agreement with the Baron family (an unrelated third party), kosher food exporters located in Israel, to form a joint global kosher trade and export company (Joint Company). The Company will hold a 50.1% interest, and the Baron family will hold the remaining interest. Under the terms of the agreement, all of the current food export operations of the Baron family will be executed under the new entity. The closing of the transaction is subject to customary closing conditions, including approval of the Israeli Anti-Trust Authorities and completion of exhibits. Under the agreement, the Joint Company will be engaged in the food export activities performed until now by the Baron Family, which involved the export of kosher products from more than 100 suppliers, predominantly from Israel, to the U.S., Canada, England, Belgium, France, Switzerland, Australia, South Africa, Mexico, Argentina and Chile. Product categories currently exported include candies, preserves, cakes and cookies, snacks, cereals, frozen pastries and ice creams, baby food and general grocery items.

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SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 12 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant certifies that it meets all of the requirements for filing on Form 20-F and has duly caused this Annual Report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

G. WILLI-FOOD INTERNATIONAL LTD.

By: /s/ Joseph Williger

Joseph Williger
Chief Executive Officer

Date: Mar 19, 2007

ITEM 20. EXHIBITS

Exhibit Number	Description
1.1	Memorandum of Association of the Company, as amended (1)
1.2	Articles of Association of the Company, as amended (4)
2.1	Specimen of Certificate for ordinary shares (2)
4.1	Share Option Plan (2)
4.2	Management Agreement between the Company and Yossi Willi Management Investments Ltd., dated June 1, 1998 (3)
4.3	Amendment to the Management Agreement between the Company and Yossi Willi Management Investments Ltd., dated August 1, 2005 (4)
4.4	Management Agreement between the Company and Zvi W. & Co. Ltd., dated June 1, 1998 (3)
4.5	Amendment to the Management Agreement between the Company and Zvi W. & Co., Ltd., dated August 1, 2005 (4)

SIGNATURES

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- 4.6 Lease of Company's premises with Titanic Food Ltd., dated November 23, 1998 (3)
- 4.7 Services Agreement between the Company and Willi Food, dated April 1, 1997 (3)
- 4.8 Transfer Agreement between the Company and Gold Frost dated February 16, 2006 (4)
- 4.9 Lease agreement for Logistics Center between the Company and Gold Frost dated February 16, 2006 (4)
- 4.10 Relationship Agreement between the Company, Gold Frost, Willi Food, Zvi Williger and Joseph Williger dated February 28, 2006 (4)
- 4.11 Placing Agreement between the Company, Gold Frost, certain officers of Gold Frost and Corporate Synergy dated March 2, 2006 (4)
- 4.12 Lock In Agreement, between the Company, Gold Frost, Corporate Synergy and certain officers of Gold Frost dated March 2, 2006 (4)
- 4.13 Securities Purchase Agreement, dated as of October 25, 2006, among the Company and the investors identified on the signature pages thereto. (5)
- 4.14 Registration Rights Agreement, dated as of October 25, 2006, among the Company and the investors signatory thereto. (5)
- 4.15 Asset Purchase Agreement, dated as of January 19, 2007, by and among the Company, WF Kosher Food Distributors, Ltd., Laish Israeli Food Products Ltd. and Arie Steiner.*
- 4.16 Agreement, dated February 11, 2007, between the Company and Mr. Ya'acov Baron, Ms. Hedva Baron, Mr. Li'or Baron, Ms. Gozlan Or'na and Ms. Michal Baron Sha'hak. *
- 8 Subsidiaries of the Company (4)
- 12.1 Certification of CEO of the Company pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a), as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002*
- 12.2 Certification of CFO of the Company pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a), as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002*
- 13.1 Certification of CEO of the Company pursuant to Rule 13a-14(b), as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002*
-
- 13.2 Certification of CFO of the Company pursuant to Rule 13a-14(b), as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002*
-

English translations from Hebrew original.

- (1) Incorporated by Reference to the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 20-F for the Fiscal year ended December 31, 1997.
- (2) Incorporated by reference to the Company's Registration Statement on Form F-1, File No. 333-6314.
- (3) Incorporated by reference to the Company's Annual Report on Form 20-F for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2001.
- (4) Incorporated by reference to the Company's Annual Report on Form 20-F for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2005.
- (5) Incorporated by reference to the Company's Registration Statement on Form F-3, File No. 333-138200.

* Filed Herewith

