

ROBOGROUP TEK LTD
Form 20-F
June 30, 2005

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, 2004
Or
- TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF
THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
For the transition period from to
Commission file number: 0-19435

ROBOGROUP T.E.K. LTD.

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

Israel

(Jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

**13 Hamelacha Street, Afek
Industrial Park, Rosh Ha Ayin, 48091, Israel**
(Address of principal executive offices)

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

<u>Title of Each Class</u>	<u>Name of Each Exchange on Which Registered</u>
None	N/A

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

Ordinary Shares, NIS 0.5 Par Value
(Title of Class)

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

None
(Title of Class)

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:

Ordinary Shares, par value NIS 0.5 per share
as of December 31, 2004 11,238,952

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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 which financial statement item the registrant has elected to follow:

Item 17 Item 18

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The statements contained in this annual report that are not purely historical are forward-looking statements. Such forward-looking statements also include statements in Item 4 Information on the Company and Item 5 Operating and Financial Review and Prospects. These statements involve risks and uncertainties and actual results could differ materially from such results discussed in these statements as a result of the risk factors set forth in this annual report. All forward-looking statements included in this annual report are based on information available to us on the date hereof, and we assume no obligation to update any such forward-looking statements.

PART I

ITEM 1. IDENTITY OF DIRECTORS, SENIOR MANAGEMENT AND ADVISERS

Not applicable.

ITEM 2. OFFER STATISTICS AND EXPECTED TIMETABLE

Not applicable.

ITEM 3. KEY INFORMATION

A. Selected Financial Data

The following selected consolidated financial data for the three years ended December 31, 2004 and at December 31, 2003 and 2002 are derived from our consolidated financial statements set forth elsewhere in this annual report, which have been prepared in accordance with Israeli GAAP and United States GAAP and audited by Chaikin, Cohen, Rubin and Gilboa, independent certified public accountants in Israel, whose report with respect to these financial statements appears in this annual report. The selected consolidated financial data for the years ended December 31, 2000 and 2001 and as of December 31, 2000 and 2001 are derived from our other audited financial statements, not appearing in this annual report, which have also been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in Israel and the United States and examined by Chaikin, Cohen, Rubin and Gilboa.

The translation of New Israel Shekel, or NIS, amounts into U.S. dollars has been made solely for the convenience of the reader at the representative rate of exchange at December 31, 2004 (NIS 4.308 = \$1.00).

Consolidated Statements of Income

	Year Ended December 31,					Convenience Translation into U.S.\$
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2004
	Adjusted Amounts (NIS in thousands, except per share data)				Reported Amounts (NIS in thousands, except per share data)	
Revenues	66,671	85,941	86,159	56,116	61,734	14,330
Cost of revenues	37,866	51,293	41,412	32,598	35,843	8,320
Gross profit	28,805	34,648	44,747	23,518	25,891	6,010
Operating expenses						
Research and development expenses, net	7,019	12,338	12,755	12,651	7,619	1,769
Marketing and selling expenses	10,659	15,831	14,240	12,622	13,204	3,065
General and administrative expenses	10,194	12,601	13,630	14,569	10,042	2,331
	27,872	40,770	40,625	39,842	30,865	7,165
Operating income (loss)	933	(6,122)	4,122	(16,324)	(4,974)	(1,155)
Financial income (expenses), net	1,454	1,925	(1,402)	(3,783)	(2,111)	(490)
Other income (expenses), net	1,411	2,703	1,640	2,032	809	188
Income (loss) before taxes on income	3,798	(1,494)	4,360	(18,075)	(6,276)	(1,457)
Income tax expenses (benefit)	555	888	1,051	(82)	1,411	327
Income (loss) before company's share in results of Investee companies	3,243	(2,382)	3,309	(17,993)	(7,687)	(1,784)
Company's share in losses of Investee companies	(1,015)					
Income (loss) before accumulated effect for prior years because of changes in accounting policy	2,228	(2,382)	3,309	(17,993)	(7,687)	(1,784)
Accumulated effect for prior years because of changes in accounting policy	(2,141)					
Net income (loss)	87	(2,328)	3,309	(17,993)	(7,687)	(1,784)
Basic and diluted net income (loss) per share before accumulated effect for prior years because of changes in accounting policy	0.20	(0.22)	0.31	(1.67)	(0.71)	(0.17)

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Basic and diluted net income (loss) per share	0.01	(0.22)	0.31	(1.67)	(0.71)	(0.17)
Number of shares used to compute basic and diluted net income per share	10,697,631	10,727,831	10,730,831	10,744,031	10,756,814	10,756,814

Balance Sheets Data

	At December 31,					Convenience Translation into U.S.\$
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2004
	Adjusted Amounts NIS (in thousands)			Reported Amounts NIS (in thousands)		
Working capital	32,478	13,927	29,234	8,310	2,389	554
Total assets	105,152	100,697	104,156	83,844	71,950	16,701
Long-term debt	27,173	10,606	21,855	17,716	17,402	4,039
Shareholders equity	46,537	45,557	48,988	30,448	23,134	5,370

Exchange Rate Information

The following table sets forth, for the periods and dates indicated, certain information regarding the Bank of Israel representative rate of exchange for U.S. dollars, expressed in NIS per one dollar. The representative rate is the average between the buying rate and the selling rate of exchange.

Such rates are provided solely for the convenience of the reader and should not be construed as a representation that NIS amounts actually represent such dollar amounts or that such NIS amounts could have been, or could be, converted into dollars at that rate or at any other rate. Such rates are not used by us in the preparation of our consolidated financial statements included elsewhere herein. See Note 2E to our consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this annual report.

Period	Average (1)	High	Low	At Period End
Year ended December 31, 2000	NIS 4.078	NIS 4.198	NIS 3.967	NIS 4.041
Year Ended December 31, 2001	4.206	4.416	4.041	4.416
Year Ended December 31, 2002	4.738	4.994	4.416	4.737
Year Ended December 31, 2003	4.546	4.924	4.283	4.379
Year Ended December 31, 2004	4.478	4.634	4.308	4.308

(1) The average of the representative rates on the last business day of each month during the relevant period.

2005	High	Low
January	NIS 4.414	NIS 4.352
February	4.392	4.357
March	4.379	4.299
April	4.395	4.360
May	4.421	4.359

On June 17, 2005, the representative rate was NIS 4.5.000 = \$1.00.

B. Capitalization and Indebtedness

Not applicable.

C. Reasons for the Offer and Use of Proceeds

Not applicable.

D. Risk Factors

Investing in our ordinary shares involves a high degree of risk and uncertainty. You should carefully consider the risks and uncertainties described below before investing in our ordinary shares. If any of the following risks actually occurs, our business, prospects, financial condition and results of operations could be harmed. In that case, the value of our ordinary shares could decline, and you could lose all or part of your investment.

Business and Market Risks

We have a history of operating losses and we may not be able to return to profitable operations. In the year ended December 31, 2004 we recorded a net loss of approximately NIS 7.7 million (\$1.8 million) and at December 31, 2004 our accumulated deficit was NIS 31.7 million (\$7.3 million). No assurance can be given that we will be able to return to profitability or maintain profitable operations thereafter.

Potential fluctuations in quarterly results; uncertainty of future operating results. Our quarterly results have varied significantly in the past and are likely to vary significantly in the future, depending on a variety of factors such as the size and timing of significant orders and their fulfillment, changes in government educational budgets, demand for our products, changes in pricing policies by us or by our competitors, the number, timing and significance of product enhancements and new product announcements by us and our competitors, our ability to develop, introduce and market new and enhanced products on a timely basis, changes in the level of operating expenses, budgeting cycles of our customers, customer order deferrals in anticipation of enhancements or new products which we or our competitors offer, product life cycles, product quality problems, personnel changes, changes in our strategy, and general domestic and international economic and political conditions, among others. Our results may also be affected by currency exchange rate fluctuations and economic conditions in the geographic areas in which we operate. Due to the foregoing factors, quarterly revenues and operating results are difficult to forecast.

Revenues from sales of products developed and manufactured by us are also difficult to forecast because their sales cycle, from initial evaluation to purchase and the provision of support services, is lengthy and varies substantially from customer to customer. Product orders for shelf products are typically shipped about a month after receipt (except for CIM systems and other large-scale projects) and, consequently, order backlog at the beginning of any quarter has in the past represented only a small portion of that quarter's revenues. As a result, sales in any quarter are substantially dependent on orders booked and shipped in that quarter. Due to all of the foregoing, revenues for any future quarter are not predictable with any significant degree of accuracy. Accordingly, we believe that period-to-period comparisons of our operating results are not necessarily meaningful and should not be relied upon as indications of future performance.

Furthermore, we have often recognized a substantial portion of our revenues in the last month of each quarter. Our expense levels are based, in significant part, on our expectations as to future revenues and are therefore relatively fixed in the short-term. If revenue levels fall below expectations, our quarterly results are likely to be disproportionately adversely affected because a proportionately smaller amount of our expenses varies with our revenues.

We are subject to risks associated with international operations and currency rate fluctuations. While our base is in Israel, part of our revenues and most of our gross margin are derived from sales outside Israel. International operations are subject to inherent risks, including the impact of possible recessionary environments in multiple foreign markets, changes in government budgeting policies, costs of localizing products for foreign markets, longer receivables collection periods and greater difficulty in accounts receivable collection, unexpected changes in regulatory requirements, difficulties and costs of staffing and managing foreign operations, reduced protection for intellectual property rights in some countries, potentially adverse tax consequences and political and economic instability. There can be no assurance that we or our distributors will be able to sustain or increase revenues from international operations or that the foregoing factors will not have a material adverse effect on our future revenues and, consequently, our business, operating results and financial condition.

Although we intend to expand our international operations and commit significant management time and financial resources to developing direct and indirect international sales and support channels, there can be no assurance that we will be able to maintain or increase international market demand for our products. To the extent that we are unable to do so in a timely manner, our business, operating results and financial condition would be materially adversely affected.

We may be adversely affected by fluctuations in currency exchange rates. While revenues from sales of products we manufacture are generally denominated in U.S. dollars, a significant portion of our expenses is incurred in NIS. We do not currently engage in currency hedging transactions. There can be no assurance that such transactions will materially reduce the effect of fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates on our results of operation. In addition, if for any reason, exchange or price controls or other restrictions on the conversion of foreign currencies into NIS were imposed, our business could be adversely affected. There can be no assurance that fluctuations in currency exchange rates in the future will not have a material adverse effect on revenues from international sales and, consequently on our business, operating results and financial condition. As of December 31, 2004, we held no outstanding futures contracts.

Sales of some of our products involve a lengthy sales cycle. Some of our products are typically used to develop applications that are critical to a customer's business and the purchase of some of our products, especially one of our computer integrated manufacturing systems, is often part of a customer's re-engineering initiative. As a result, the licensing and implementation of our software products generally involves a significant commitment of management attention and resources by prospective customers. Accordingly, our sales process is often subject to delays associated with the long approval process that typically accompanies significant initiatives or capital expenditures. For these and other reasons, the sales cycle associated with the purchase of our products is often lengthy and subject to a number of significant delays over which we have little or no control. There can be no assurance that we will not experience these and additional delays in the future.

We are dependent on the market for technical education. We have historically derived a substantial part of our revenues and most of our gross profit and expect to continue to derive a significant portion of our gross profit from sales of our robotics products that are aimed at the technical education market. Our future performance will depend significantly on our ability to recognize, define and develop products that will meet this market's changing demands. If we fail to meet such changes, our business, operating results and financial condition would be materially and adversely affected.

We are dependent on distributors for the distribution of our products. Our Educational Sector primarily distributes its products through distributors who market those products to end-users. This sector's success depends to a substantial degree on the marketing and sales efforts of such third parties in marketing its products. There can be no assurance that these distributors will give priority to the sales of our products. In most cases, the distributors to whom our Educational Sector sells its products are not contractually required to make future purchases of products and could, therefore, discontinue carrying our products at any time.

We are dependent on Yaskawa Electric Corporation for a significant portion of our revenues and operating income. The operations of our subsidiary, Yaskawa Eshed Technology Ltd., or YET, depend on the fulfillment of the financial undertakings of Yaskawa Electric Corporation of Japan, or YEC, which holds a 50% interest in YET. In the event YEC will not be able to provide significant orders for YET's products and services, its business and financial result would be materially and adversely affected.

We are dependent on educational institutions for a substantial portion of our sales. Most of our customers are educational institutes whose budgets are subject to the decisions of external administrative bodies, including ministries of education and local education authorities. As a result the budgets for the educational institutions are often reduced during poor economic periods and our revenue generally declines under such circumstances.

We face competition in most areas in which we operate. We face competition in the Israeli market from both locally manufactured and imported products. In addition, there is significant competition for the products we market in Israel on behalf of third party suppliers. Competition exists in all the markets to which we export our range of products where our major competitors are usually local companies. However, some competitors operate worldwide; some of whom have greater financial resources than us. Our ability to compete successfully is based, among other things, on the quality and pricing of the competing products in comparison to ours, as well as our available resources for the purpose of investment, development and marketing. There can be no assurance that we will be able to compete successfully against current or future competitors or that competition will not have a material adverse effect on our future revenues and, consequently, on our business, operating results and financial condition.

We are subject to risks of business interruption and are dependent on a limited group of suppliers and subcontractors. Certain components and subassemblies included in our products are obtained from a single source or a limited group of suppliers and subcontractors. Some of these components are no longer manufactured by the original manufacture. Our reliance on a single or a limited group of suppliers involves several risks, including a potential inability to obtain adequate supplies of certain components and reduced control over pricing and timely delivery of components. Although we believe that additional sources of supply are available should one or more of our suppliers be unable to meet our needs, there can be no assurance that supplies will be available on an acceptable basis. An inability or significant delay in obtaining such components and subassemblies could have a material adverse effect on our operations, financial condition and results of operation.

Our activities are subject to technological changes. We operate in the hi-tech industry, which is characterized by rapid technological changes. Our ability to maintain our position in the market is contingent on the investment of resources in updating products and the development of new products. There can be no assurance that we will be successful in developing and marketing enhancements to our products that will respond to technological change, evolving industry standards or customer requirements. In addition, there is no assurance that we will not experience difficulties that could delay or prevent the successful development, introduction and sale of such enhancements, or that such enhancements will adequately meet the requirements of the marketplace and achieve any significant degree of market acceptance. If release dates of any new products or enhancements are delayed or, if when released, they fail to achieve market acceptance, our business, operating results and financial condition would be materially adversely affected.

The majority of our sales are based on credit arrangements. The majority of our sales to customers and distributors are carried out using customer credit, as is conventional in our market. Credit to customers in South America, Asia, Africa and Eastern Europe is usually granted against partial or full sureties. Failure to settle credit not covered by sureties may adversely affect our operating results and financial condition.

Our future success may depend on our ability to protect our intellectual property. In general, our products are not protected by patents.

In December 1998, YET filed an application for a patent in Israel and in December 1999 it filed an international application in accordance with the PCT procedure regarding an improved servo mechanism control system and method. After receiving preliminary approval from the PCT, the patent was filed and accepted in the U.S. in June 2003.

In 2002, YET filed an additional application for a patent in accordance with the PCT procedures regarding a high resolution position sensor device and method. In 2002 the patent application was approved by the PCT and is now examined in the national stage. In 2003 YET filed an application for a patent in accordance with the PCT procedures regarding the system and method to eliminate the dead time influence in a PWM driver. This application is examined now in the U.S.

During the years 2000 and 2004 our majority owned subsidiary, MemCall LLC and our wholly-owned subsidiary, Memcall Inc. submitted eleven patent applications relating to their new memory technology with call-out functions to the PCT. MemCall Ltd. is owned by MemCall LLC, in which entity we hold a 82% interest. MemCall Ltd., Memcall Inc., and MemCall LLC are collectively called MemCall. During 2004, in accordance with our board of directors decision to reduce MemCall s activities, MemCall s management decided, due to budget constraints, to continue to maintain four of the patent applications. Our first patent application regarding this technology was approved in the U.S. in December 2003.

There can be no assurance that the steps taken to protect these proprietary rights will be adequate to prevent misappropriation of such rights or the independent development of similar technology by others. There can be no assurance that others will not develop technologies that are similar or superior to our technology. Despite our efforts to protect our proprietary rights, unauthorized parties may attempt to copy aspects of our products or to obtain and use information that we regard as proprietary.

We may be affected by a downturn in the prices of industrial real estate. The stagnation in the real estate market in general and industrial real estate in particular has led to a downturn in the rents which are paid to us for the areas which we have available for rent at our property in Rosh Ha ayin. This trend is also leading to a drop in the market value of the property, which is one of our significant assets. Should the down-turn continue or worsen, this could have an adverse affect on our financial condition. For additional information on our property in Rosh Ha ayin, see Item 4 Property, Plants and Equipment.

Risks Relating to the Standby Equity Distribution Agreement

For a detailed discussion of the Standby Equity Distribution Agreement we entered into with Cornell, see The Standby Equity Distribution Agreement.

We may not be able to access sufficient funds when needed under the Standby Equity Distribution Agreement and the price of our ordinary shares will affect our ability to draw down on the Standby Equity Distribution Agreement. Our financing needs are expected to be provided, in large part, by the Standby Equity Distribution Agreement. The amount of each advance under the Standby Equity Distribution Agreement is subject to a maximum amount equal to \$250,000 every five trading days. Because of this maximum advance restriction, we may not be able to access sufficient funds when needed.

We currently hold 388,925 of our ordinary shares as treasury shares. We may pay Cornell for the advances made in connection with the Standby Equity Distribution Agreement, by issuing our ordinary shares to Cornell and by selling to Cornell all or part of our 388,925 treasury shares. For any given advance, there will be an inverse relationship between the price of our ordinary shares and the number of ordinary shares which will be sold under the Standby Equity Distribution Agreement. Based on our recent share price of \$0.63, we would have to sell Cornell 8,760,158 of our ordinary shares in order to draw down the entire \$5.5 million available to us under the Standby Equity Distribution Agreement (in addition to the 94,856 shares which were issued to Cornell as a commitment fee in December 2004, in connection with the same transaction). Based on our recent share price of \$0.63 and the fact that we have registered for future sale to Cornell 5,851,686 of our ordinary shares under the Standby Equity Distribution Agreement in a Prospectus dated September 28, 2004 (excluding 94,856 of our ordinary shares which were issued to Cornell by way of a commitment fee), we could only draw \$3,691,800 under the Standby Equity Distribution Agreement, without registering additional shares for issuance under the Agreement. Our Articles of Association currently authorize us to issue 25,000,000 shares and, as of June 17, 2005, we had 11,238,952 shares issued and outstanding (including our treasury shares). In the event we desire to draw down any available amounts remaining under the Standby Equity Distribution Agreement after we have sold all the shares registered for resale by Cornell in the Prospectus, we will have to file a new registration statement to cover such additional shares that we would issue for additional draw downs on the Standby Equity Distribution Agreement. Unless we achieve profitable operations, or realize proceeds from the disposition of some of our assets, it is unlikely that we will be able to secure additional financing from external sources other than our Standby Equity Distribution Agreement. Therefore, if we are unable to draw down on our Standby Equity Distribution Agreement, we may be forced to curtail or cease our business operations.

The issuance of ordinary shares under the Standby Equity Distribution Agreement could have an adverse effect on our ability to make acquisitions with our ordinary shares. We cannot predict the actual number of our ordinary shares that will be sold pursuant to the Standby Equity Distribution Agreement, in part, because the purchase price of the shares will fluctuate based on prevailing market conditions and we have not determined the total amount of advances we intend to draw. It may be necessary for our shareholders to approve an increase in our authorized share capital for us to register additional ordinary shares in order to have sufficient authorized shares available to make acquisitions using our ordinary shares. As we issue our ordinary shares pursuant to the Standby Equity Distribution Agreement, we may not have sufficient ordinary shares available to successfully attract and consummate future acquisitions.

Our shareholders may be diluted as a result of the Standby Equity Agreement to a degree greater than currently anticipated. We do not know how many ordinary shares, if any, will be sold to Cornell over the next two years pursuant to the Standby Equity Distribution Agreement. In addition to 94,856 of our ordinary shares to Cornell which were issued as a commitment fee and 10,540 ordinary shares which were issued to Newbridge Securities Corporation, or Newbridge, as a placement agent fee in connection with the transaction, we have registered 5,851,686 of our ordinary shares pursuant to the Prospectus, which will also be available for resale by Cornell. The 5,851,686 ordinary shares is the maximum number of our ordinary shares that we currently anticipate selling to Cornell pursuant to advances under the Standby Equity Distribution Agreement. However, based on our recent share price of \$0.63, we would have to sell to Cornell 8,760,158 of our ordinary shares in order to draw down the entire \$5.5 million available to us under the Standby Equity Distribution Agreement. Our ability to cause Cornell to advance funds under the Standard Equity Distribution Agreement is not subject to any minimum volume weighted average price of our ordinary shares. Assuming that the advances that we require from Cornell necessitate the issuing of ordinary shares, then the lower the price of our ordinary shares on the market at the time of an advance, the more shares will be issued to Cornell and the greater dilution will be caused to the interests of our shareholders.

Sales of our ordinary shares by Cornell could cause downward pressure on the price of our shares. Pursuant to the Standby Equity Distribution Agreement, Cornell will never be entitled to hold more than 5% of our outstanding shares. Consequently, Cornell has agreed that in the event that a future required purchase would bring it above this threshold percentage, it will sell, prior to the purchase, as many of our ordinary shares as is required to ensure that its holdings in our company will remain below the threshold percentage at the time of purchase. To the extent Cornell sells our ordinary shares, the share price may decrease due to the additional shares in the market. This could allow Cornell to be issued more of our shares following an additional advance issued by us and any subsequent sale of such greater amounts of our ordinary shares, could further depress the share price. The significant downward pressure on the price of our ordinary shares as Cornell sells material amounts of our shares could encourage short sales by Cornell or others. This could place further downward pressure on the price of our ordinary shares.

Risk Factors Related to Our Ordinary Shares

Our share price has been volatile in the past and may decline in the future. Our ordinary shares have experienced significant market price and volume fluctuations in the past and may experience significant market price and volume fluctuations in the future in response to factors such as the following, some of which are beyond our control:

quarterly variations in our operating results;

operating results that vary from the expectations of securities analysts and investors;

changes in expectations as to our future financial performance, including financial estimates by securities analysts and investors;

announcements of technological innovations or new products by us or our competitors;

announcements by us or our competitors of significant contracts, acquisitions, strategic partnerships, joint ventures or capital commitments;

changes in the status of our intellectual property rights;

announcements by third parties of significant claims or proceedings against us;

additions or departures of key personnel;

future sales of our ordinary shares; and

stock market price and volume fluctuations.

Domestic and international stock markets often experience extreme price and volume fluctuations. Market fluctuations, as well as general political and economic conditions, such as a recession or interest rate or currency rate fluctuations or political events or hostilities in or surrounding Israel, could adversely affect the market price of our ordinary shares.

In the past, securities class action litigation has often been brought against a company following periods of volatility in the market price of its securities. We may in the future be the target of similar litigation. Securities litigation could result in substantial costs and divert management's attention and resources.

Anti-takeover provisions could negatively impact our shareholders. Some of the provisions of Israeli law could:

discourage potential acquisition proposals;

delay or prevent a change in control over us; and

limit the price that investors might be willing to pay in the future for our ordinary shares.

Generally, under the Israeli Companies Law, a merger must be approved by the board of directors and the shareholders of each of the merging companies. If the share capital of the non-surviving company consists of more than one class of shares, the approval of each class is also required. Further, if the company was incorporated before February 1, 2000, as we were, the approval of the merger requires a majority of 75% of the shareholders present and voting at a meeting. In certain cases, court approval is also required. Under the Companies Law, a merger may be completed only after 70 days have elapsed from the date all the necessary approvals and the merger proposals have been submitted to the Israeli Companies Registrar. The Companies Law also provides that an acquisition of shares of a public company must be made by means of a tender offer if, as a result of such acquisition, the purchaser would become a 25% or more shareholder of the company. Similarly, the Companies Law provides that an acquisition of shares in a public company must be made by means of tender offer if, as a result of the acquisition, the purchaser would become a 45% shareholder of the company, in the event that there is already another 25% shareholder of the company. These rules do not apply if the acquisition is made by way of a merger. Regulations promulgated under the Companies Law provide that, generally, these provisions do not apply to companies whose shares are listed for trading outside of Israel. The requirements of Israeli Companies Law generally make these forms of acquisition significantly more difficult than under United States corporate laws.

Other potential means of acquiring a public Israeli company might involve significant obstacles, such as a requirement for court approval for the acquisition. In addition, a body of case law has not yet developed with respect to the Israeli Companies Law.

Finally, Israeli tax law treats some acquisitions, particularly stock-for-stock swaps between an Israeli company and a foreign company, less favorably than United States tax law. Israeli tax law may, for instance, subject a shareholder who exchanges his or her shares in us for shares in a foreign corporation to immediate taxation.

These provisions of Israeli corporate and tax law and the uncertainties surrounding such law may have the effect of delaying, preventing or making more difficult a merger or acquisition involving our company. This could prevent a change of control in our company and depress the market price of our ordinary shares that might otherwise rise as a result of such change of control.

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

We may incur increased costs as a result of recently enacted changes in laws and regulations relating to corporate governance matters and public disclosure. Recently enacted and proposed changes in the laws and regulations affecting public companies, including the provisions of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, rules adopted or proposed by the SEC and by the NASDAQ Stock Market and new accounting pronouncements will result in increased costs to us as we evaluate the implications of these laws, regulations and standards and respond to their requirements. To maintain high standards of corporate governance and public disclosure, we intend to invest all reasonable necessary resources to comply with evolving standards. This investment may result in increased general and administrative expenses and a diversion of management time and attention from strategic revenue generating and cost management activities. In addition, these new laws and regulations could make it more difficult or more costly for us to obtain certain types of insurance, including directors and officers liability insurance, and we may be forced to accept reduced policy limits and coverage or incur substantially higher costs to obtain the same or similar coverage. The impact of these events could also make it more difficult for us to attract and retain qualified persons to serve on our board of directors, on our board committees or as executive officers. We are presently evaluating and monitoring developments with respect to these laws and regulations and cannot predict or estimate the amount or timing of additional costs we may incur to respond to their requirements.

Risks Associated with Operations in Israel

Conducting business in Israel entails special risks. We are incorporated under the laws of, and our main offices and our production facilities are located in the State of Israel. Accordingly, we are directly influenced by the political, economic and military conditions affecting Israel. Specifically, we could be adversely affected by any major hostilities involving Israel, a full or partial mobilization of the reserve forces of the Israeli army, the interruption or curtailment of trade between Israel and its present trading partners, or a significant downturn in the economic or financial condition of Israel.

Since the establishment of the State of Israel in 1948, a number of armed conflicts have taken place between Israel and its Arab neighbors, and a state of hostility, varying from time to time in intensity and degree, has led to security and economic problems for Israel. Beginning in late September 2000 and until the first months of 2005, there was a significant increase in hostilities and unrest as between Israel, the Palestinian Authority and certain terrorist groups operating within the Palestinian Authority. Since the beginning of 2005, negotiations between Israel and the Palestinian Authority have been renewed and hostilities have diminished. While such development has calmed the region, any escalation in these hostilities or any future armed conflict, political instability or violence in the region may have a negative effect on our business condition, harm our results of operations and adversely affect our share price. Furthermore, there are a number of countries that restrict business with Israel or Israeli companies. Restrictive laws or policies of those countries directed towards Israel or Israeli businesses may have an adverse impact on our operations, our financial results or the expansion of our business.

Our results of operations may be negatively affected by the obligation of our personnel to perform military service. Many of our male executive officers and employees in Israel are obligated to perform up to 36 days, depending on age, rank and position, of military reserve duty annually and are subject to being called for active duty under emergency circumstances. If a military conflict or war arises, these individuals could be required to serve in the military for extended periods of time. Our operations could be disrupted by the absence for a significant period of one or more of our executive officers or key employees or a significant number of other employees due to military service. Any disruption in our operations could adversely affect our business.

The economic conditions in Israel have not been stable in recent years. In recent years Israel has been going through a period of recession in economic activity, resulting in low growth rates and growing unemployment. Our operations could be adversely affected if the economic conditions in Israel continue to deteriorate. In addition, due to significant economic measures proposed by the Israeli Government, there have been several general strikes and work stoppages in 2002 and 2003, affecting banks, airports and ports. These strikes have had an adverse effect on the Israeli economy and on business, including our ability to deliver products to our customers. Following the passage by the Israeli Parliament of laws to implement the economic measures, the Israeli trade unions have threatened further strikes or work-stoppages, and these may have a material adverse effect on the Israeli economy and on us.

We are subject to the impact of inflation and currency fluctuations. Since some of our expenses are denominated in NIS but relate to the portion of our sales which are denominated in U.S.\$, the translation of these expenses into U.S.\$ is influenced by the extent to which any inflation in Israel is not offset (or is offset on a lagging basis) by the devaluation of the NIS in relation to the U.S.\$. The inflation rate in Israel was 0% in 2000, 1.41% in 2001, 6.5% in 2002, (1.9)% in 2003, and 1.2% in 2004. At the same time, the devaluation of the NIS against the U.S.\$ was (2.7)% in 2000, 9.2% in 2001, 7.3% in 2002, (7.6)% in 2003, and (1.6)% in 2004. We could be adversely affected in the future as a result of currency and or inflation fluctuations.

We may be adversely affected by tax reform in Israel. On July 24, 2002, Amendment 132 to the Israeli Tax Ordinance (the Amendment) was approved by the Israeli parliament and come into effect on January 1, 2003. The principal objectives of the amendment were to broaden the categories of taxable income and to reduce the tax rates imposed on employees income. The material consequences of the amendment applicable to our company include, among other things, imposing a tax upon all income of Israeli residents, individuals and corporations, regardless of the territorial source of the income and certain modifications in the qualified taxation tracks of employee stock options.

It may be difficult to enforce a U.S. judgment against us and most of our officers and directors or to assert U.S. securities laws claims in Israel or serve process on most of our officers and directors. We are incorporated in Israel. Most of our executive officers and directors are nonresidents of the United States, and a substantial portion of our assets and the assets of these persons are located outside the United States. Therefore, it may be difficult for an investor, or any other person or entity, to enforce a U.S. court judgment based upon the civil liability provisions of the U.S. federal securities laws in an Israeli court against us or any of those persons or to effect service of process upon these persons in the United States. Additionally, it may be difficult for an investor, or any other person or entity, to enforce civil liabilities under U.S. federal securities laws in original actions instituted in Israel.

Provisions of Israeli corporate and tax law may have the effect of delaying, preventing or making more difficult a merger with, or other acquisition of, us. Provisions of Israeli corporate and tax law may have the effect of delaying, preventing or making more difficult a merger with, or other acquisition of, us. This could cause our ordinary shares to trade at prices below the price for which third parties might be willing to pay to gain control of us. Third parties who are otherwise willing to pay a premium over prevailing market prices to gain control of us may be unable or unwilling to do so because of these provisions of Israeli law.

Your rights and responsibilities as a shareholder will be governed by Israeli law and differ in some respects from the rights and responsibilities of shareholders under U.S. law. We are incorporated under Israeli law. The rights and responsibilities of holders of our ordinary shares are governed by our articles of association and by Israeli law. These rights and responsibilities differ in some respects from the rights and responsibilities of shareholders in typical U.S. corporations. In particular, a shareholder of an Israeli company has a duty to act in good faith toward the company and other shareholders and to refrain from abusing his power in the company, including, among other things, in voting at the general meeting of shareholders on certain matters.

ITEM 4. INFORMATION ON THE COMPANY

A. History and Development of the Company

Our legal and commercial name is RoboGroup T.E.K. Ltd. We were incorporated under the laws of the State of Israel in 1982 as Robotec (G.A.L.) Industrial Robotic Technology Ltd. for an indefinite term. In 1983 we changed our name to Eshed Robotec (1982) Ltd. On December 2000, we changed our name to RoboGroup T.E.K. Ltd. Our registered office and principal executive offices are located at 13 Hamelacha Street, Afek Industrial Park, Rosh Ha Ayin 48091 Israel and our telephone number is 972-3-9004111. Our address on the internet is <http://www.robo-group.com>. The information on our website is not incorporated by reference into this annual report.

We operate through two business sectors. The first sector focuses on our traditional business activities, the education field. This sector includes our research and development sections, the operations section, and the marketing and sales of our products and products manufactured by third parties, to the Israeli and international training and education markets.

The second sector consists of our partly-owned subsidiary Yaskawa Eshed Technology, or YET, which is engaged in the development and manufacture of motion control products for the industrial market. We hold 50% of YET's issued share capital, with the remaining 50% being held by Yaskawa Electric Corporation, or YEC.

Until 2003 we had a third business sector which was comprised of our start-up company MemCall

MemCall was engaged in the development of a new search technology which was intended to reduce the time for locating and retrieving data in computers and communications networks. In December 2003, our board of directors decided to significantly reduce the amount of investment in this activity, and since the beginning of 2004, while we are maintaining four of Memcall's patents and patent applications, it has become operationally inactive.

Recent Developments

During 2004 we continued to implement the cost-cutting measures in the education sector, which we had commenced in 2003 in order to improve our financial status and profitability, including personnel cuts, the consolidation of related activities, the reduction of salary costs of our senior executives and the reduction in general expenses. We reduced our operating expenses in 2004, by approximately NIS 9 million (\$2.1 million) compared to 2003. These measures have improved both our financial results for 2004 compared to 2003, and our negative cash flow.

Standby Equity Distribution Agreement

On June 22, 2004, we entered into a Standby Equity Distribution Agreement with Cornell Capital Partners LP, or Cornell. Pursuant to the Standby Equity Distribution Agreement, we may, at our discretion, periodically issue advance notices to Cornell requiring it to purchase our ordinary shares for a total purchase price of up to \$5,500,000. In connection with the Standby Equity Distribution Agreement, we registered 5,957,082 of our ordinary shares on a registration statement on Form F-2, that was declared effective on September 28, 2004. For more information on the Standby Equity Distribution Agreement, see Item 10, Additional Information Material Contracts.

Agreements between YET and YEC

In January, 2004, our subsidiary YET entered into a one year Development Agreement with its other major shareholder YEC, pursuant to which YET provided development services to YEC based on the demand and special definitions of YEC for \$1.6 million.

In February 2004, YET entered into a one year separate Royalty Agreement with YEC pursuant to which YEC paid YET royalties for its use of technology developed by YET (other than in the framework of the Development Agreement).

On January, 2005, YET entered into a one year new Development Agreement with YEC pursuant to which YET provided development services to YEC based on the demand and special definitions of YEC for \$1.6 million.

On January 1 2005, YET entered into a five year separate Royalty Agreement with YEC pursuant to which YEC is paying YET royalties for its use of technology developed by YET.

On December, 2004, we received a dividend of US \$400,000 from YET. In March 2005, we received a further dividend of US \$200,000 from YET.

Investments in our subsidiary MemCall

During the course of 2003, MemCall invested significant efforts in negotiating with potential strategic partners (manufacturers and marketers in the global silicon market) none of which matured into a contract.. MemCall conducted negotiations with several potential strategic partners, none of which matured into a contract. In December 2003 our board of directors decided to significantly reduce our continued investment in Memcall. As at the time of this report, Memcall does not directly employ any employees but is continuing to maintain four of its patents.

As of December 31, 2004 we have invested \$4.7 million in the development of MemCall.

B. Business Overview

Products

Our products in the field of education include three main product lines:

- (1) Training products in the field of automation and robotics;
- (2) CNC machines;
- (3) E-learning and Distance learning products.

The education products we offer, are intended mainly for education institutes dealing with the field of technological training, such as technological, high and post-high schools, universities, etc. A small number of the products (CNC products) are used for manufacturing in certain industrial fields.

We sell the products in the education field as individual products or as part of integrated packages that provide a comprehensive turn-key solution. Additionally, the customer may choose the scope of the system, its internal variety of components of hardware, software, simulation, distance learning and e-learning.

Training products in the fields of automation and robotics

This product line includes training systems based on a range of technologies in the field of industrial automation, such as robots, training stations in the field of pneumatics, hydraulics, sensors, programmable controllers, process control, machine vision systems and computer integrated manufacturing (CIM).

The training systems include a range of robots manufactured by us, aimed for training, laboratory and research applications. Users receive hands-on experience in operating robots, constructing work stations, writing robotic programs, interfaces with sensors, and develop software. The robots differ in performance, size, price and the training functions they provide. We offer simulation software for most of the training products of this type, thus providing the schools with two basic advantages:

Acquiring skills while overcoming the fear that some people have when operating the actual product.

Saving the institution a significant amount of investment by providing an infrastructure to allows many students to train while using virtual products, and fewer amount of hardware based products.

CNC machines

This product line includes a range of CNC milling and turning centers featuring a PC based control system. The CNC machine tools are suitable for cutting a variety of plastic and metal materials. The CNC machine are manufactured and marketed by our subsidiary Intelitek. The CNC products are developed for career and technical training programs, pre-engineering educational programs as well as industrial applications requiring complex operations and accurate manufacturing capabilities. We supply a number of models of the CNC products, all offering a high degree of accuracy and repeatability and easy to use Window-based control software. Using our CNC machine tools combined with our CAD/CAM technologies students and manufactures are able to smoothly and efficiently integrate product design, created part geometry and produce parts.

In 2004, we launched two new CNC product machining centers:

The Benchman MX was introduced for industrial applications and delivers an advanced modular concept in CNC machining. A diverse selection of features and options allows multiple configurations and the flexibility to create the machine tool for specific needs without adding costs for unused capabilities.

The eXpert Mill VMC-0600 provides a high performance, lower cost, CNC milling center for training and industrial prototyping. The machine offers simultaneous three- or four-axis machining. Optional higher performance controller, automatic tool changers and 4th axis rotary positioners are available.

E-Learning and Distance Learning Products

This product line includes a comprehensive library of web-based, self paced, training modules, in the field of industrial technologies, pre engineering, environmental and civil engineering, and the platforms/systems LearnMate and TrainNet:

LearnMate

LearnMate is an E-learning environment that enables delivery of lessons over the internet, and combines asynchronous courses (students can participate in their own time, or self learning) and synchronous lessons (live lessons over the internet, with a remote teacher, taking place at a specific time), and includes:

Learnmate Content – a system containing over a thousand interactive training hours in industrial technology that combine virtual learning and hands-on lab environment.

LearnMate LCMS (Learning Content Management System) – a virtual campus, that manages online learning including registration, reports, administration, content creation, content delivery and community collaboration.

LearnMate Live – an interactive distance learning system that allows instructors to conduct and manage live lessons to remote sites via the internet, including the tools to create content and manage the virtual classroom and to reach numerous remote students.

TrainNet

TrainNet is a live interactive distance learning system, which enables instructors to conduct and manage live lessons from a central location to any number of remote sites, over broadband communication channels such as satellite or DSL. TrainNet provides students with experience which is similar to a classroom lesson, they can see, hear and interact with the teacher in real time. Students can also communicate with each other by use of chat rooms and e-mail, and can activate applications from long distance.

In 2004, we launched new software versions of TrainNet, with important features such as software based return video and dual bandwidth (internet and satellite) simultaneous broadcasting, and worked towards the launch of a new major version of LearnMate, that includes a new friendly user interface, in multiple languages, and many new major features.

Our products in the education sector may be used for training in a range of combinations:

A training product for a certain technology;

Systems that incorporate training for a range of technologies;

Systems that incorporate virtual training via the Internet, on the one hand, and hands-on training in the laboratory on the other; and

integrated systems that include a large range of products and solutions as detailed above as follows:

Technology for Engineering and Automated Manufacturing (TEAM)

The TEAM system is a comprehensive solution for preparing students for continuing their studies and careers in the fields of engineering and industrial manufacturing. The system was developed in accordance with the needs of the U.S. market and is curriculum and projects oriented, allowing entry into the world of computer aided manufacturing technologies. The system includes interactive training, hardware, simulation software and course management. The topics included in TEAM include: robotics, sensors, machine vision, quality control, pneumatics, hydraulics, programmable logic controllers (PLCs), data acquisition and process control, electricity and electronics, automatic identification systems, computer numerical control (CNC) machining, computer aided design and manufacturing (CAD/CAM) and computer aided welding. The system provides for the study of each subject individually or for an integration of a number of technologies. The learning is managed by the LearnMate system through the Internet or over a local area network (LAN) connection. The system can also include virtual learning contents. The customer may purchase a comprehensive or partial TEAM system, with future expandability.

CIM (Computer Integrated Manufacturing)

The CIM system is an automated computerized manufacturing system, a kind of unmanned plant that incorporates a range of technologies. In the CIM system, the student goes through a comprehensive computerized manufacturing process, from the stage of product design to its full manufacturing. The CIM system is expanded from learning stations such as: computerized warehouse; programmable controller operated conveyor; stations for manufacturing (such as CNC, laser machining, etc.), assembly, welding, quality control; central management station; communication network (LAN), OPEN CIM management software.

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The system is defined by the customer's requirements, in which equipment and machines existing at the customer's premises may also be incorporated.

Using the OPEN CIM software we have developed, the student may build a manufacturing layout on the computer screen. The student chooses items from a directory, defines manufacturing processes, defines the raw materials and prepares a manufacturing order. The student may create different manufacturing scripts for choosing the optimal manufacturing layout. The software includes a 3D graphic module, which displays all the system components in action.

In addition to the above products, we also provide installation and maintenance services for the systems that are sold. These services include application and assimilation of systems at the customer's premises (usually when purchasing comprehensive systems), maintenance systems for systems covered by warranties given by us and maintenance service after warranty periods expire. We also provide upgrade services for existing systems.

Marketing and Customers in the Education Sector

Typical Educational Sector customers are universities, colleges, high schools (technical and vocational), junior high schools and research and developments institutions. The products of our Educational Sector, which provide a relatively low-cost alternative to the purchase of industrial equipment for teaching purposes, incorporate special design features for ease of teaching.

The Educational Sector currently markets its products through our subsidiaries and independent distributors in Europe, Asia and South America. Since 1997, these products have been distributed to the educational market in the U.S. and Canada through Intelitek.

Most of the Educational Sector products are aimed at the export market. The principal markets for our products and third party products marketed by our Educational Sector are the U.S., the Far East, Israel, Europe and South America. Most of our sales in the Israeli market relate to third-party products. Most of the Educational Sector's products resulting from our research and development are aimed at the export market.

The distribution of our sales in the field of education activity for 2004 by geographic regions follows:

<u>Region</u>	<u>Sales in NIS in thousands</u>	<u>Percentage of the total revenues of the education activity</u>
North America	27,265	52%
Israel	5,037	10%
Far East	6,938	14%
Europe	4,355	9%
South America	6,195	12%
Others	1,441	3%
Total	51,233	100%

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The activity of marketing, sale and distribution of our products in the education sector is performed by us or our subsidiaries as follows:

Intelitek, a fully-owned subsidiary is responsible for marketing and sales of our products in North America. Intelitek works with local and external distributors, usually with exclusivity agreements for distribution in certain states or a number of states in the USA. From time to time, subject to the distributor not meeting sales objectives, Intelitek may replace agents in certain states.

RoboGroup's education division is responsible for the marketing of our education products outside of Israel, other than in North America. We have contacts with local and external distributors, usually through exclusivity agreements for distribution in their country or in a certain defined region. Sometimes, we may execute a non-exclusive distribution agreement with a certain distributor, and sometimes the agreement applies to a defined project or time span. Occasionally, subject to the distributor not meeting its sales objectives, we may replace agents in certain countries.

Robotek Technologies, a fully-owned subsidiary is responsible for marketing our education products in Israel.

Sometimes we, or Intelitek sell directly to end customers without using distributors. This may occur in territories in which there is no local distributor working for us or if the customer requires direct contact with the supplier. Some of our sales are performed through participation in local tenders by government ministries, local authorities and public education networks. In 2004, no substantial changes occurred with respect to our marketing and distribution channels or agreements with distributors.

Manufacturing and Supply in the Education Sector

Our Educational Sector manufactures most of its products in-house. Operations mainly include assembly, integration and quality control. Machining and some other basic operations are provided by sub-contractors.

Patent and Proprietary Rights in the Education Sector

In general, our products are not protected by patents. In 1997, however, we registered a patent in Israel, for the method and apparatus used for the direct teaching of automatic machines. This patent passed the International preliminary examination of the Patent Corporation Treaty, or PCT, and is now examined in the national stage. This patent application was filed in the U.S., and the European Level made an initial review that did not raise significant opposition. The application was forwarded to the Individual European Countries which we designated.

We own registered trademarks in Israel for Light Machines , Robotek Technologies and Intelitek . We also own registered trademarks in Israel and the USA for SCORBOT and a trademark registered in the USA for VIEWFLEX .

We also have copyrights for contents, study programs and software that we have developed, which constitute part of our products in the education sector in general and in the field of distance learning and e-learning in particular.

Competition in the Education Sector

We have many competitors in our various product fields and regions where we do business.

In the fields of automation and robotics products and CNC machinery, there are dozens of competing companies, most of which are not public and do not customarily divulge information about the scope of their sales and marketing. We estimate that we are one of the leaders in this field in the world. To the best of our knowledge, our significant competitors in these sectors include: Festo Didacta, Emco, Amatrol, Lab Volt and Denford.

In the fields of distance learning and e-learning products, there are a large number of competitors. We estimate that most of the competing companies provide content development services or content and student management systems (LMS) that compete with our LearnMate product. To the best of our knowledge, the major competitors in this sector are: Docent, Saba and Blackboard.

In the field of distance learning of synchronic systems such as TrainNet and LearnMate Live, there are fewer competing companies. To the best of our knowledge, significant competitors include: Interwise, Centra Software, One Touch and Arel Communications.

We face competition in the Israeli market. This competition is not material in the robotics field, but is more significant with respect to the Light Machine product line manufactured by Intelitek Inc., our fully owned subsidiary. There is also significant competition for the products of third party suppliers that we market in Israel through our subsidiary Robotec Technologies Ltd.

Seasonality in the Education Sector

Our sales in North America, which is one of our major markets in the field of education, is marked by seasonality. Sales in the first quarter are usually lower than other quarters, whereas the sales of the second and third quarter are generally higher. The seasonality is related to the date of beginning and end of the budget year, with the first quarter usually involving institutes making planning and budget requests. Despite the foregoing, sales within large-scale projects significantly affect seasonality in North America in particular and the field of education in general.

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The amount of sales by fiscal quarter in the education field during the last two years is provided in the following table:

<u>Quarter</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Sales in the field of education in \$ in thousands</u>	<u>Percentage of annual sales in the field of education</u>
1	2003	2,469	22%
2	2003	2,913	26%
3	2003	3,840	34%
4	2003	2,042	18%
1	2004	2,708	24%
2	2004	2,403	21%
3	2004	2,530	22%
4	2004	3,878	33%

Outside of North America our sales are not materially marked by seasonality.

Raw materials and suppliers in the Education Sector

Motion products

These items are used in most of our products and are purchased from various suppliers. The annual purchase scope is estimated at about \$720,000. The purchasing is performed mainly in the USA and in Japan.

Machining products, mechanical equipment and other mechanical items

These items and products exist for most of our products and are purchased from a large range of suppliers. The annual purchase scope is estimated at approximately \$1,000,000. Most of the items used by Intelitek are purchased from local suppliers in the USA. Most of our items are purchased from local suppliers in Israel.

Electronic components and electricity and control products

Components and products for most of our products are manufactured and/or purchased from a large number of sources around the world. The annual purchase scope is estimated at about \$800,000.

Industrial Motion Control Products

We operate our second business sector through YET, which engages in the development and manufacture of motion control products for the industrial market.

The industrial motion controllers are electronic systems with embedded software whose function is to supervise the process of the regular operation of machines and motors of various kinds and sizes. Our products in this sector are aimed at factories and machine manufactures in various industries, such as the semiconductor packing machine, CNC machine, large printer and other motorized facility apparatus.

These products are developed, manufactured and marketed by our jointly owned subsidiary YET. Its main products are a series of XtraDrive type motion controllers, whose function is to synchronize and control the actions of electric motors, providing for exact motion control for complex machines:

XtraDrive

XtraDrive is YET's first product and is a next generation intelligent servo driver with an integrated positioner. The integrated positioner works as a memory, that may be programmed for performing various complex actions in accordance with the needs of the machine in which it is installed. The XtraDrive is based on a new propriety control technology offering solutions for the most demanding applications. The XtraDrive includes a software tool, called XtraWare, for the setup, optimal tuning and user programming of the XtraDrive AC servo driver.

XtraDrive DP

XtraDrive DP, or XDP, is an additional servo driver developed and manufactured by YET. The XDP use the Profibus communication protocol, which is widely used in the European market. The XDP can be easily integrated in machines using such a protocol.

Marketing and Customers in the Industrial Motion Control Sector.

In 2004, YET commenced focusing on international marketing efforts.

In November 2003, YET signed a distribution agreement with Omron Yaskawa Motion Control, or OYMC, a European corporation, owned by YEC (40%) and Omron (60%), for the distribution of YET's products in Europe. Pursuant to the agreement, OYMC was given the exclusive right to distribute YET's industrial motion controllers in Europe (subject to distribution rights given to an Italian company called MPC), Africa, the states of the former Soviet Union and Middle East (other than in Israel). The agreement was signed for a five-year term and will conclude in September 2008. Pursuant to the agreement, in the event that OMYC fails to meet certain annual milestones, its marketing and distribution rights will no longer be exclusive. In the USA, YET markets its products through a fully owned US subsidiary, YET US Inc. YET operates in the US through regional distributors who receive technical and marketing support from YET US for the sale of its products. During 2004, YET continued to develop independent marketing channels in the U.S. market through YET US Inc., In the first quarter of 2004 YET US Inc. hired a managing director and several additional employees for marketing activities and technical support.

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YET markets its products in Israel and also markets and distributes the products of YEC in the Israeli market. During 2004, YET continued its efforts to market XtraDrive product in Israel.

YET depends on a single customer, whose purchases account for approximately 10% of YET's total revenues. In selling development services, YET has one major customer - YEC - which accounted for approximately 50% of YET's revenues. Revenues from YEC were for development services and royalties from YEC relating to industrial motion controllers using technologies developed by YET.

In 2004, YET did not have a single industrial motion controller customer that accounted for more than 10% of our consolidated revenues.

The geographic distribution of the revenues in our consolidated financial statements, in the sector of industrial motion control in 2004 is provided below:

Region	Sales in NIS in thousands	Percentage of total revenues from industrial motion control activity
North America	427	4%
Israel	2,010	19%
Japan	5,286	50%
Europe	2,849	27%
Total	10,572	100%

Manufacturing and Supply in the Industrial Motion Control Sector

YET assembles most of its products in-house. Machining, PCB assembly, and some other basic operations are provided by sub-contractors.

Patent and Proprietary Rights in the Industrial Motion Control Sector

YET owns three patents for technology that it developed and on which intelligent motion controllers are based, as follows:

Improved Servomechanism Control System and Method patent. This is a patent that deals with motion control. The patent is registered in Israel and the USA. The patent is also pending registration in Japan, Korea and Europe.

High Resolution Position Sensor Device and Method patent. This is a patent that also deals with motion control. The patent is registered in the USA. The patent is also pending registration in Israel, Japan, Korea and Europe.

The Company believes that these patents are responsible for YET's products having the best performance characteristics in the market. YET believes that the remaining economic lifespan of these patents is approximately 6 to 8 years.

YET's Pulse Width Modulation, or PWM field patent which is engaged in improving the use of PWM technology for output control. YET is not currently using this patent.

YET is also registering another patent in the USA.

Competition in the Industrial Motion Control Sector

YET has many competitors in the field in which it operates. In the USA, YET has dozens of competitors, major ones being: The U.S. companies Danaher Motion LMS and Allen Bradley. In the European market, we also have dozens of competitors in the sector of industrial motion controllers. We estimate that YET's major competitors are Siemens and Indramat.

There are six major competitors in the Israeli market.

Seasonality in the Industrial Motion Control Sector

There is no material seasonality in this sector of our business.

Raw materials and suppliers

The main raw materials utilized in the sector of industrial motion controllers are electronic and other components used in manufacturing controllers and these may be purchased from various suppliers in Israel and abroad. YET purchases about 60% of the raw materials used in manufacturing motion controllers from YEC, based on an agreement entered into in 2002 which grants YET an option to purchase raw materials at a convenient price and terms. YET's undertaking to purchase raw materials at a negotiated minimal scope is not determined in this agreement. The original agreement was valid for a year and has been renewed with the consent of both parties every year since. YET is dependent on YEC as a supplier of electronic component systems for its products.

C. Organizational Structure

Sets forth below are the legal name, location and country of incorporation, percentage of ownership and description of business of each of our subsidiaries:

Fully owned subsidiaries:

Intelitek Inc. (**Intelitek**) a company incorporated in Delaware, USA, engaged mainly in the development, manufacturing, marketing, sale, technical support and maintenance of computerized machining (CNC) products, marketed under the name of Light Machines. Intelitek is also engaged in the marketing, sale, technical support and maintenance of our education division's products in North America.

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Robotec Technologies Ltd. (**Robotec Technologies**) a company that was incorporated in Israel and that is engaged in the marketing, distribution, installation and maintenance of our products and accessory products for the scientific and technological training market in Israel.

Eshed Robotec B.V. a company incorporated in the Netherlands, used to manage all of RoboGroup's activities in Europe and engaged in investments in new fields of activity.

Burelco N.V. a company incorporated in Curacao that was used as a holding company for the activity of MemCall (see below).

Partially owned subsidiaries:

Yaskawa Eshed Technology Ltd. (**YET**) a company incorporated in Israel, in which we hold 50% of its share capital. The other shareholder in YET is the Japanese company Yaskawa Electric Corporation (**YEC**), which also holds 50% of YET's share capital. YET develops and manufactures motion control products for the industrial market and sells development services in the sector of motion control for industry, mainly for YEC. YET has a fully owned subsidiary, YET US Inc., which is incorporated in the USA and is engaged in the marketing and distribution of YET's products in the USA (**YET US**).

MemCall LLC and MemCall Ltd were incorporated in 2001 in the USA and in Israel, respectively, and their shares are held by us through our subsidiary in the Netherlands, Eshed Robotec B.V. and its subsidiary in Curacao Burelco N.V. The Company's percentage ownership in MemCall is approximately 82%.

We also fully own five operationally inactive companies:

Computras Computerized Training Systems Ltd. (**Computras**) a company incorporated in Israel that was engaged in the planning, development, manufacture and marketing of learning applications and software for training purposes. During 2003, the activities of Computras and RoboTec Technologies were merged, following which the merged company ceased its operations.

Computras Marketing Training Systems (1988) Ltd. a company incorporated in Israel, which was active until 2002 in the marketing of learning applications and software for training purposes.

MemCall Inc. a company incorporated in the USA that operated with MemCall.

Intelitek Training Systems (1989) Ltd. (formerly Sim Lev Ltd.) a company incorporated in Israel that was engaged in software development.

Robotec Industries Ltd. a company incorporated in Israel in 1993 the activity of which has yet to commence.

D. Property, Plants and Equipment

In January 1993, we entered into a lease for a parcel of land in the industrial park Rosh Ha Ayin with the Israel Land Authority, where we constructed a building of approximately 110,000 square feet for offices, service areas, parking areas and production facilities. The lease for the land expires in 2042 and can be renewed for an additional 49 years. We and our Israeli subsidiaries currently occupy approximately 50% of the facility. We lease the remaining areas in the building to commercial tenants, most of it to three commercial tenants for periods of between two and five years.

Our total annual revenues from these leases was approximately \$440,000.

Intelitek's lease for its facility in Manchester, New Hampshire, will terminate in July 2005. The annual rent is approximately \$128,000. We anticipate extending this lease by another year.

The YET offices and production plant are located in a building owned by us in Afek Industrial Park (the Rosh Ha Ayin Industrial Zone), where YET rents about 11,000 square feet area from us. This space houses YET's manufacturing, research and development, marketing, sales and technical support departments as well as its management.

YET US occupies an area of about 1000 square feet within the Intelitek offices in Manchester, New Hampshire, USA.

ITEM 5. OPERATING AND FINANCIAL REVIEW AND PROSPECTS

Operating Results

You should read the following discussion and analysis in conjunction with Item 3A. Selected Financial Data as well as our consolidated financial statements and related notes which appear elsewhere in this registration statement. The following discussion contains forward-looking statements that reflect our current plans, estimates and beliefs and involve risks and uncertainties. Our actual results may differ materially from those discussed in the forward-looking statements. Factors that could cause or contribute to such differences include those discussed below and elsewhere in this registration statement.

General

Definitions:

Adjusted amount historical nominal amount adjusted for the Israeli CPI as of December 2003, according to the provisions of Opinions No. 23 and No. 36 of the Institute of Certified Public Accountants in Israel.

Reported amount adjusted amount as of the transition date (December 31, 2003), plus additions in nominal values after the transition date and less amounts deducted after the transition date. Deduction of amounts after the transition date is in nominal historical values, in adjusted amounts as of the transition date or combination of nominal historical values and adjusted amounts as of transition date, according to its own merits.

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Our financial statements as of the dates and for the reported periods subsequent to December 31, 2003, are presented in reported amounts, in conformity with Accounting Standards of the Israel Accounting Standards Board. Our financial statements as of the dates and for the reported periods until the aforementioned date are presented in values that were adjusted until that date according to the changes in the general purchasing power of the Israeli currency, in accordance with pronouncements of the Institute of Certified Public Accountants in Israel.

A convenience translation into U.S. dollars at the rate of exchange between the NIS and the U.S. dollar at December 31, 2004 (NIS 4.308 = \$1) is also presented for the year ended December 31, 2004, and elsewhere in this annual report. The translation into U.S. dollars should not be construed as a representation that the Israeli currency amounts actually represent or could be converted into U.S. dollars.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

On July 2004, the Israeli Accounting Standards Board published Accounting Standard No. 19, Taxes on Income. The Standard provides that a liability for deferred taxes is to be recorded for all temporary differences subject to tax, except for a limited number of exceptions. In addition, a deferred tax asset is to be recorded for all temporary differences that may be deducted, losses for tax purposes and tax benefits not yet utilized, if it is anticipated that there will be taxable income against which they can be offset, except for a limited number of exceptions. The new Standard applies to financial statements for periods beginning on January 1, 2005. The Standard provides that it is to be implemented by means of a cumulative effect of a change in accounting method.

The Company estimates the impact of the Standard on its financial statements will not be material.

Critical Accounting Policies

We have identified the policies below as critical to the understanding of our financial statements. The application of these policies requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the valuation of assets and expenses during the reporting period. There can be no assurance that actual results will not differ from these estimates.

We prepare our financial statements in accordance with Israeli GAAP and United States GAAP. As such, we are required to make certain estimates, judgments, and assumptions that management believes are reasonable based upon the information available. These estimates, judgments and assumptions affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the periods presented.

The significant accounting policies that we believe are the most critical to aid in fully understanding and evaluating our financial condition and results of our operations are discussed below.

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Revenue Recognition. Revenues from sale of products and from the sale of software rights are generally recognized upon delivery, provided that payment is fixed or determinable, collectibility is probable and there is no significant obligation remaining.

In a revenue arrangement with multiple deliverables, the delivered item(s) considered a separate unit of accounting if all of the following criteria are met:

1. The delivered item(s) has value to the customer on a standalone basis.
2. There is a vendor specific objective evidence of fair value (market value) of the delivered item(s).
3. If the arrangement includes a general right of return relative to the delivered item, delivery or performance of the undelivered item(s) is considered probable and substantially in the control of the vendor.

Revenues from the sales of products dependent on installation are recognized on the conclusion of the installation. With respect to transactions that were entered into from June 15, 2003 and henceforth, the company adopted the provisions of publication of the Emergency Issues Task Force on Issue 00-21 (EITF 00-21) and they are recognized as arrangement with multiple deliverables as detailed above.

Revenues from development services are recognized upon completion of the development, and in accordance with the terms of the related contracts.

Revenues from software maintenance services are recognized ratably over the contractual period.

Revenues from the grant of production licenses are recognized upon fulfilling the terms of the commitments under the contract and are spread over the license period.

Revenues from software and content development based upon a fixed cost performance contract are recognized on completion percentage basis. Completion percentage is determined on actual cost compared to the total predicted cost basis

Inventories. Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or market. The Company continuously examines the risk deriving from slow movement of inventories, technological obsolescence, inventories excess and market lower than cost.

Cost is determined as follows:

Raw materials and bought-in by the moving average method.

Work in process and finished products: The raw materials component by the moving average method. Labor and production overheads component on the basis of actual manufacturing costs

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Fixed Assets. Fixed assets are stated at cost, demonstration equipment are valued at the cost of finished products of the same type less accumulated depreciation. Financing costs of credit lines opened for financing the purchase of the building, in the period prior to its use, have been capitalized. Depreciation is calculated according to the straight-line method at the following rates, which are considered to be adequate to the depreciation of the assets over the course of their estimated useful lives:

Machinery and equipment (mainly 20%)	10%	20%
Office equipment and furniture (mainly 6%)	6%	10%
Computers and computerized equipment (mainly 33%)	20%	33%
Vehicles (mainly 20%)	15%	20%
Building (mainly 2%)	2%	4%

Leasehold Improvements

Over the lease period

Investments in Investee Companies and Other Companies. The investments in Investee companies are stated in the Company's financial statements on an equity value basis. The excess of cost of the investment in an Investee company over its net equity value on acquisition, which is not directly attributable, represents goodwill and is amortized over a period of five years. Investments in other companies, held as long-term investments, are presented at cost.

Research and development expenses. Research and development costs are charged to income as incurred. Related grants are deducted from the related cost on an accrual basis

Significant Costs and Expenses

Depreciation of property. Building Depreciation and amortization expense and equipment is provided on a straight-line basis over the course of their estimated useful lives. Know-how and rights to products are amortized according to the straight-line method on the basis of their estimated useful lifetime, which is approximately three years.

Research and development expenses. We have invested a significant portion of our resources into the development of products. The following table sets forth the total research and development costs, the amount of royalty-bearing grants received from the Government of Israel, and the net research and development expenses for the periods indicated:

	Year Ended December 31, 2003			2004
	2002	2003	2004	
	Adjusted Amounts (NIS in thousands)		Reported Amounts (NIS in thousands)	Convenience translation into \$
Total research and development costs	15,775	13,352	7,619	1,769
Less grants and participations	(3,020)	(701)		
Research and development, net	12,755	12,651	7,619	1,769

Employee benefits expenses. Employee benefit expenses consist primarily of payments to employees for their services as employees.

Other expenses from ordinary activities. Other expenses from ordinary activities consist primarily of accounting and administrative services, travel, insurance, marketing and overhead expenses.

Results of Operations

The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, selected financial information with respect to our operations as a percentage of revenues:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2002	2003	2004
Revenues	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Cost of revenues	48.1	58.1	58.1
Gross profit	51.9	41.9	41.9
Research and development expenses, net	14.8	22.4	12.3
Marketing, selling, administrative and general expenses	32.3	48.5	37.7
Financial income (expenses), net	(1.6)	(6.7)	(3.4)
Other income (expenses), net	1.9	3.6	1.3
Taxes on income	1.2	(0.1)	2.3
Net income (loss) for the year	3.9	(32.0)	(12.5)

Year Ended December 31, 2004 as Compared with Year Ended December 31, 2003

Revenues. Revenues consist primarily of product sales and revenues from services including project development, maintenance and support, increased by approximately NIS 5.6million (\$1.3 million) to NIS 61.7 million (\$14.3 million) from revenues of NIS 56.1 million in 2003, principally as the result of an increase in revenues from our education sector, in the sum of NIS 2.1 million (\$0.5 million) and an increase in revenues of a proportionately consolidated company (YET), in the amount of approximately NIS 3.5 million (\$0.8 million).

Cost of Revenues. In 2004, our cost of revenues for products manufactured by us as well as products manufactured by others was 58% of revenues, compared with 58% of revenues in 2003.

Gross Profit. Our gross profit increased by approximately NIS 2.4 to approximately NIS 25.9 million (\$6 million) in 2004 from approximately NIS 23.5 million in 2003.

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Operating expenses. In 2004, operating expenses totaled approximately NIS30.9 million (\$7.2 million), compared with approximately NIS39.8 million in 2003. Operating loss in 2004 was approximately NIS 5 million (\$1.2 million) as compared with operating loss of NIS 16.3 million in 2003. The drop in the operating loss is attributed mainly to the growth in sales and in gross profit, the significant cutback in the activity of MemCall and the streamlining and cutbacks in expenses in the sector of education activity. If the inventory write-off in the sum of approximately NIS2.6 million, were excluded, we would have had operating loss for 2004 of approximately NIS 2.4 million (\$0.6 million).

Research and Development. Total research and development expenses decreased, to approximately NIS 7.6 million (\$1.8 million) in 2004 from approximately NIS 12.7 million in 2003. The decrease in research and development expenses stemmed mainly from a significant reduction in MemCall's development expenses and from a decrease in research and development expenses in the education activity sector.

Marketing and Selling. Marketing and selling expenses increased in 2004 to approximately NIS 13.2 million (\$3.1 million), from approximately NIS 12.6 million in 2003, mainly as a result of the increase in marketing expenses in the industrial motion control segment of our business.

Administrative and General. Administrative and general expenses decreased to approximately NIS 10 million (\$2.3 million) in 2004 from approximately NIS 14.6 million in 2003, mainly as a result of streamlining and reducing administrative expenses in the field of education activity and reducing the activity of MemCall.

Financial Income (Expenses,) Net. We incurred financial expenses of approximately NIS 2.1 million (\$0.5 million) in 2004, compared to financial expenses of approximately NIS 3.8 million in 2003. The drop in financial expenses in 2004 is attributed mainly to a reduction in exchange rate differences.

Other Income (expenses). Other income, net amounted to approximately NIS 0.8 million (\$0.2 million) in 2004 compared with other income, net of approximately NIS 2.0 million in 2003, mainly due to a decrease in income net of expenses from leasing space in our building.

Year Ended December 31, 2003 as Compared with Year Ended December 31, 2002

Revenues. Revenues consist primarily of product sales and revenues from services including project development, maintenance and support and leasing revenues, decreased by approximately NIS 30.1million to NIS 56.1 million from revenues of NIS 86.2 million in 2002, principally as the result of a decrease in sales by the educational sector of approximately NIS 26 million and a decrease of revenues of a proportionately consolidated company, in the amount of approximately NIS 3 million

Cost of Revenues. In 2003, our cost of revenues for products manufactured by us as well as products manufactured by others was 58% of revenues, compared with 48% of revenues in 2002. The increase in the cost of revenues rate resulted mainly from decline in sales volume.

Gross Profit. Our gross profit decreased by 47% to approximately NIS 23.5 million (\$in 2003 from approximately NIS 44.7 million in 2002.

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Operating expenses. In 2003, operating expenses totaled approximately NIS 39.8 million, compared with approximately NIS 40.6 million in 2002. Operating loss in 2003 was approximately NIS 16.3 million as compared with operating income of NIS 4.1 million in 2002.

Research and Development. Total research and development expenses decreased slightly, to approximately NIS 12.6 million in 2003 from approximately NIS 12.7 million in 2002. The investment in the development activities of MemCall decreased by approximately NIS 2.6 million to approximately NIS 3.4 million in 2003 (after deduction of NIS 0.7 million in grants from the Office of the Chief Scientist of the Israel Ministry of Industry and Trade, or Chief Scientist), compared with approximately NIS 6 million in 2002 (after deduction of a NIS 3 million in grants from the Chief Scientist). The research and development activities of the educational sector and for our e-learning products increased.

Marketing and Selling. Marketing and selling expenses decreased 11.3% to approximately NIS 12.6 million from approximately NIS 14.2 million in 2002, mainly as a result of decrease in the marketing and sales costs of the Educational Sector.

Administrative and General. Administrative and general expenses increased 6.8% to approximately NIS 14.6 million in 2003 from approximately NIS 13.6 million in 2002, mainly as a result of increased general and administrative expenses in Memcall.

Financial Income (Expenses,) Net. We incurred financial expenses of approximately NIS 3.8 million in 2003, compared to financial expenses of approximately NIS 1.4 million in 2002. The financial expenses in 2003 derived mainly from interest and differences in exchange rates of loans which were incurred for financing our building in Rosh Ha Ayin and the current operation of our company.

Other Income (Expenses). Other expenses amounted to approximately NIS 2 million in 2003 compared with other income of approximately NIS 1.6 million in 2002, mainly due to an increase in net income from leasing space in our building.

Effective Corporate Tax Rate.

The statutory tax rate applicable to the Group's incomes is 35%. Tax expenditure was recorded in 2004, even though the Company had losses before tax for the period, mainly due to the reduction in deferred tax assets and also due to tax in respect of distributing a dividend from the profits of an Approved enterprise (see Note 24 to the Company's financial statements for December 31, 2004).

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

The U.S. dollar cost of our operations in Israel is influenced by the extent to which any increase in the rate of inflation in Israel is (or is not) offset, or is offset on a lagging basis, by the devaluation of the NIS in relation to the U.S. dollar. Unless offset by a devaluation of the NIS, inflation in Israel will have a negative effect on our profitability as we incur expenses, principally salaries and related personnel expenses, in NIS.

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The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, information with respect to the rate of inflation in Israel, the rate of devaluation of the NIS against the U.S. dollar, and the rate of inflation in Israel adjusted for such devaluation:

Year ended December 31,	Israeli price index	Israeli inflation rate %	Israeli devaluation rate %	Israeli inflation adjusted for devaluation %
2001	101.60	1.4	9.2	(7.8)
2002	108.20	6.5	7.3	(0.7)
2003	106.16	(1.9)	(7.6)	(9.5)
2004	107.44	1.2	(1.6)	(0.4)

A devaluation of the NIS in relation to the U.S. dollar has the effect of reducing the U.S. dollar amount of any of our expenses or liabilities which are payable in NIS (unless such expenses or payables are linked to the U.S. dollar). Such devaluation also has the effect of decreasing the U.S. dollar value of any asset which consists of NIS or receivables payable in NIS (unless such receivables are linked to the U.S. dollar). Conversely, any increase in the value of the NIS in relation to the U.S. dollar has the effect of increasing the U.S. dollar value of any unlinked NIS assets and the U.S. dollar amounts of any unlinked NIS liabilities and expenses.

Because exchange rates between the NIS and the U.S. dollar fluctuate continuously (albeit with a historically declining trend in the value of the NIS), exchange rate fluctuations and especially larger periodic devaluations will have an impact on our profitability and period-to-period comparisons of our results. The effects of foreign currency re-measurements are reported in our consolidated financial statements in current operations.

Conditions in Israel

We are incorporated under the laws of, and our principal executive offices and manufacturing and research and development facilities are located in, the State of Israel. Accordingly, we are directly affected by political, economic and military conditions in Israel.

Political Conditions

Since the establishment of the State of Israel in 1948, a number of armed conflicts have taken place between Israel and its Arab neighbors, and a state of hostility, varying from time to time in intensity and degree, has led to security and economic problems for Israel. From September 2000 until early 2005, there was been a marked increase in violence, civil unrest and hostility, including armed clashes, between the State of Israel and the Palestinians, and acts of terror have been committed inside Israel and against Israeli targets in the West Bank and Gaza. Since the death of Yasser Arafat in 2005, low-level negotiations between Israel and Palestinian representatives have been reviewed. Nevertheless, there is no guarantee that the hostilities will not be renewed. Any renewal of these hostilities or any future armed conflict, political instability or violence in the region may have a negative effect on our business condition, harm our results of operations and adversely affect our share price. Furthermore, there are a number of countries that restrict business with Israel or Israeli companies. Restrictive laws or policies of those countries directed towards Israel or Israeli businesses may have an adverse impact on our operations, our financial results or the expansion of our business.

In addition, some of our executive officers and employees in Israel are obligated to perform up to 36 days, depending on age, rank and position, of military reserve duty annually and are subject to being called for active duty under emergency circumstances. If a military conflict or war arises, these individuals could be required to serve in the military for extended periods of time. Our operations could be disrupted by the absence for a significant period of one or more of our executive officers or key employees or a significant number of other employees due to military service. Any disruption in our operations could adversely affect our business.

To date, no executive officer or key employee has been recruited for military service for any significant time period. Any further deterioration of the hostilities between Israel and the Palestinian Authority into a full-scale conflict might require more significant military reserve service by some of our employees, which may have a material adverse effect on our business.

Economic Conditions

In recent years Israel has been going through a period of recession in economic activity, resulting in low growth rates and growing unemployment. Our operations could be adversely affected if the economic conditions in Israel continue to deteriorate. In addition, due to significant economic measures proposed by the Israeli Government, there have been several general strikes and work stoppages in 2004, affecting all banks, airports and ports. These strikes have had an adverse effect on the Israeli economy and on business, including our ability to deliver products to our customers. Following the passing by the Israeli Parliament of laws to implement the economic measures, the Israeli trade unions have threatened further strikes or work-stoppages, and these may have a material adverse effect on the Israeli economy and on us.

Trade Agreements

Israel is a member of the United Nations, the International Monetary Fund, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Finance Corporation. Israel is a signatory to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, which provides for the reciprocal lowering of trade barriers among its members. In addition, Israel has been granted preferences under the Generalized System of Preferences from the U.S., Australia, Canada and Japan. These preferences allow Israel to export products covered by such programs either on a duty-free basis or at reduced tariffs.

Israel and the European Union Community concluded a Free Trade Agreement in July 1975 which confers certain advantages on Israeli exports to most European countries and obligates Israel to lower its tariffs on imports from these countries over a number of years. In 1985, Israel and the U.S. entered into an agreement to establish a free trade area. The free trade area has eliminated all tariff and specified non-tariff barriers on most trade between the two countries. On January 1, 1993, an agreement between Israel and the European Free Trade Association, known as EFTA, which includes Austria, Finland, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland, established a free-trade zone between Israel and the EFTA nations. In November 1995, Israel entered into a new agreement with the European Union, which includes redefinition of rules of origin and other improvements, including providing for Israel to become a member of the research and technology programs of the European Union. In recent years, Israel has established commercial and trade relations with a number of other nations, including China, India, Russia, Turkey and other nations in Eastern Europe and Asia.

B. Liquidity and Capital Resources

Our cash, cash equivalents and securities totaled approximately NIS 7.1 million (\$1.6 million) at December 31, 2004 as compared to approximately NIS 14.9 million at December 31, 2003. This decrease resulted mainly from our net loss in 2004.

At December 31, 2004, we had working capital of approximately NIS 2.4 million (\$0.6 million) as compared to working capital of NIS 8.3 million at December 31, 2003. Our current ratio at December 31, 2004 was 1.08 compared to 1.23 at December 31, 2003. Our quick ratio at December 31, 2004 was 0.78 compared to 0.85 at December 31, 2003.

Cash flows provided by (used in) operating activities. In 2004, we had a deficit from operating activities of approximately NIS 6 million (\$1.4 million) as compared to a deficit from current operations of approximately NIS 9.2 million in 2003.

Cash flows used in investment activities. In 2004, we invested approximately NIS 0.7 million (\$0.2 million) in fixed assets as compared to approximately NIS 1.1 million in 2003.

Cash flows provided by financing activities. In 2004, we had a deficit from financing activities of approximately NIS 1.3 million (\$0.3 million) as compared to a surplus of approximately NIS 0.2 million in 2003.

In July 1994, we entered into an agreement to build our headquarters in the Rosh Ha Ayin industrial park. As of December 31, 2004, we had invested a total of approximately NIS 38.5 million (\$8.9 million) in our Rosh Ha Ayin building project and had outstanding bank debt related to the building project of approximately NIS 25.3 million (\$5.9 million).

Our average amount of short-term bank credit was approximately NIS 15.6 million (\$3.6 million) in 2004 as compared with approximately NIS 14.3 million at December 31, 2003 and our average amount of long-term bank credit was approximately NIS 17.3 million (\$4 million) in 2004 as compared with approximately NIS 19.2 million at December 31, 2003.

Our financial requirements and our ability to meet them will depend to a large extent on our future financial performance. We believe we have sufficient capital resources to meet our operational requirements for 2005.

C. Research and Development, Patents and Licenses

In 2004 our Educational sector's research and development efforts were centered on our e-learning and distance learning line of products and the development of CNC machines. In addition, in 2004 YET continued the advanced stages of its development of our Advanced Servo Driver, the XtraDrive and the XDP. The following table reflects our research and development expenses during the three years ended December 31, 2004:

	Year Ended December 31, 2004			
	2002	2003	2004	2004
	Adjusted Amounts (NIS in thousands)		Reported Amounts (NIS in thousands)	Convenience translation into \$
Total research and development costs	15,775	13,352	7,619	1,769
Less grants and participations	(3,020)	(701)		
Research and development, net	12,755	12,651	7,619	1,769

We have received grants from the Office of the Chief Scientist for certain of our research and development projects and have agreed to pay royalties on sales of the products developed from projects that were funded by these grants. In the event that development of a specific product in which the Office of the Chief Scientist participates is successful, we will become obligated to repay the grants received relating to the specific product through royalty payments at the rate of 2% to 4.6%, based on our sales revenues, up to an amount equal to 100% - 150% of the grant received, linked to the U.S. dollar. In 2004 we paid approximately \$0.1 million in royalties to the Office of the Chief Scientist. In 2004 we did not receive grants from the Office of the Chief Scientist.

In February 2004, we received a letter from the Office of the Chief Scientist, stating that we are required to pay it approximately \$900,000 due to royalty payment differences for the years 1996-2002. In a response letter, we rejected this request, as having no basis in fact or law. There followed additional correspondence and we also met with representatives of the Office of the Chief Scientist. Since April, 2005, we have had no further contact with the Office of the Chief Scientist.

D. Trend Information

Governmental investments in infrastructure for the technological education declined both in the educational technology markets in the U.S. and in Israel as a result of the lack of economic resources made available to governmental entities generally and for educational institutions in particular. The decrease in funding for educational products reduced our potential sales.

The security and economic situation in Israel has also had an impact on our business. Due to the security situation partners and customers from abroad have lessened their visits to Israel and hesitate to continue developing their businesses in Israel. The recession in Israel and the decrease of the education budget have depressed the potential market for our products in Israel.

Cautionary Statement Regarding Forward-Looking Statements

The statements contained in this annual report that are not purely historical are forward-looking statements. Such forward-looking statements also include statements in this Item 5 - Operating and Financial Review and Prospects. These statements involve risks and uncertainties and actual results could differ materially from such results discussed in these statements as a result of the risk factors set forth in this annual report. All forward-looking statements included in this annual report are based on information available to us on the date hereof, and we assume no obligation to update any such forward-looking statements.

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We have attempted to identify additional significant uncertainties and other factors affecting forward-looking statements in a Risk Factors section which appears in Item 3 Key Information.

E. Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

We are not a party to any material off-balance sheet arrangements. In addition, we have no unconsolidated special purpose financing or partnership entities that are likely to create material contingent obligations.

F. Tabular Disclosure of Contractual Obligations

The following table summarizes our minimum contractual obligations and commercial commitments, including obligations of discontinued operations, as of December 31, 2004 and the effect we expect them to have on our liquidity and cash flow in future periods.

Contractual Obligations	Payments due by Period				
	Reported amounts NIS (in thousands)				
	Total	less than 1 year	1 3 Years	3 5 Years	more than 5 years
Long-term debt obligations	19,536	2,436	5,117	5,413	6,570
Capital (finance) lease obligations					
Operating lease obligations	664	465	199		
Purchase obligations*					
Other long-term liabilities reflected on our balance sheet under Israeli and U.S. GAAP	302				302
Total	20,502	2,901	5,316	5,413	6,872

ITEM 6. DIRECTORS, SENIOR MANAGEMENT AND EMPLOYEES

A. Directors and Senior Management

The following table lists our executive officers and directors:

<i>Name</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Position</i>
Rafael Aravot	51	Chairman of the Board, Chief Executive Officer and Director
Noam Kra-Oz	51	Co-General Manager and Director
Haim Schleifer	51	Co-General Manager and Director
Moshe Turner	52	Vice President
Joseph Biran	59	General Manager of Yaskawa Eshed Technology Ltd.
Hanan Eibushitz	49	Chief Financial Officer
Gideon Missulawin	65	Director
Menachem Zenziper	61	Director
Arie Kraus	49	Director
Alex Tal	59	Director
Amiram Dagan	51	Outside Director
Tami Gottlieb	48	Outside Director
Vicky Zamir-Sharon	33	Internal Corporate Attorney and Secretary

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Messrs. Aravot, Kra-Oz, Schleifer, Missulawin, Zenziper, Kraus and Tal will serve as directors until our 2005 annual general meeting of shareholders. Mr. Dagan and Ms. Gotlieb were elected to serve as our outside directors from February 2002 at our annual general meeting of shareholders which took place on December 20, 2001. They served in such office pursuant to the provisions of the Israeli Companies Law for a three-year term until our 2004 annual general meeting of shareholders, where their term of office was renewed for a final additional three-year term, commencing February 2005.

Uri Sela ceased serving as our VP for sales and marketing in May 2005.

By a resolution passed at our annual general meeting of the shareholders on December 30, 2003, Mr. Aravot was authorized to continue serving in the joint position of chief executive officer and chairman of the Board of directors, for a final additional three year term, commencing on that date.

Rafael Aravot has been our Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of the Board since February 2001 and a director since 1982. Since 1999 Mr. Aravot has served as a member of our Financial Committee. Mr. Aravot is a director of Yaskawa Eshed Technology Ltd., MemCall Ltd. and MemCall LLC., Memcall Inc., Robotec Technologies Ltd., Computras Computerized Training Systems Ltd., Computras Marketing Training Systems(1988) Ltd., Intelitek training systems (1989) Ltd.; Burelco N.V. Mr. Aravot received an M.B.A. from Tel Aviv University and a B.Sc. degree in Mechanical Engineering from the Technion Israel Institute of Technology in Haifa.

Noam Kra-Oz has been our Joint Managing Director for Marketing since February 2001. He has also been a director since December 1983. Mr. Kra-Oz is the chairman of the board of directors of Intelitek Inc., and a director of Yaskawa Eshed Technology Ltd., YET US Inc., Robotec Technologies Ltd., Computras Computerized Training Systems Ltd., Intelitek training systems (1989) Ltd., Computras Marketing Training Systems (1988) Ltd. and Eshed Robotec B.V. Mr. Kra-Oz received a B.Sc. in Pharmacology from the Hebrew University of Jerusalem.

Haim Schleifer has been our Joint Managing Director R&D and e-Learning Dept. since February 2001. Mr. Schleifer is director of Intelitek Inc., Eshed Robotec B.V., MemCall Ltd. and MemCall LLC., Memcall Inc., Burelco N.V. Mr. Schleifer received an M.B.A. from Tel Aviv University and a B.Sc. in Electronic Engineering from the Technion Israel Institute of Technology in Haifa.

Moshe Turner has served as a vice president since April 2003 and a co-general manager of our Educational Sector since April 2000. From February 1995 he served as general manager of Robotec Technologies Ltd. Mr. Turner received an M.Sc. in Business Administration and a B.A. in Economics from Bar Ilan University.

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Joseph Biran has served as our vice president research and development and operations since April 1994, and as general manager of our subsidiary Yaskawa Eshed Technology Ltd. since December 1996. Mr. Biran also serves as a director of our subsidiary YET US Inc. Mr. Biran received his B.Sc. in Mechanical Engineering from the Technion Institute of Technology in Haifa and also received an M.B.A. from Tel Aviv University.

Hanan Eibushitz has served as our chief financial officer since November 2002. Mr. Eibushitz also serves as chief financial officer of all our subsidiaries. From 1998 until 2002 he was vice president finance and chief financial officer of Elbit Vision Systems and served as the company's chief financial officer. Mr. Eibushitz holds a B.Sc. degree in industrial engineering and management and a master degree in industrial management from the Technion Israel Institute of Technology, Haifa.

Gideon Missulawin has been a director since 1983. He served as chairman of the board from December 1985 until February 2001. Since 1999 Mr. Missulawin has served as a member of our Financial Committee. Mr. Missulawin is a director of Vernon Investments Company Ltd. and Newcorp. Ltd. and a number of foreign companies, mainly in South Africa, some of which are family companies. Mr. Missulawin holds a B.Sc. in Chemical Engineering from the University of Witwatersrand in Johannesburg, South Africa and a Master of Business Leadership (MBL) from the University of South Africa. He undertook post graduate work at the Weitzman Institute of Science in Rehovot, Israel. He is a graduate member of the Institution of Chemical Engineers in England, a member of the South African Institute of Chemical Engineers and a Professional Engineer registered in 1969 with the South African Council for Professional Engineers.

Menachem Zenziper has been a director since 1983 and has served as a member of our Financial Committee since 2001. Mr. Zenziper is a director of Zenziper Company for Import of Grain and Fodder Ltd. Mr. Zenziper received a B.Sc. in Industrial Engineering and Master Degree in Management Science from the Technion Israel Institute of Technology, Haifa.

Arie Kraus has been a director since December 1983 and a director of MemCall Ltd. and MemCall LLC since 2003. Mr. Kraus served as our corporate secretary from August 1991 until June 1994. Until 1997 he was responsible for our new building project in Rosh Ha Ayin. Mr. Kraus received a B.Sc. in Production Engineering from Tel Aviv University.

Alex Tal has been a director since January 2001. Since 2003 Mr. Tal has served as a member of our audit committee. From July 2000 until June 2001, he has served as manager of our New-Ventures Sector. From 1996 until January 2000, Mr. Tal served as the Israeli Navy General Commander. From 1993 until 1995 he was the Representative of the Israeli Ministry of Defense and the Israeli Defense Forces in Chile. Mr. Tal also serves as a vice president for Naval Strategic Planning at Elul Technologies Ltd. and as a vice president for Port and Maritime projects at Athena Human and Technologies Integrated Security Solutions Ltd. Mr. Tal also serves as director in the companies: Mofet VC, Zim and Misanot Israel. Mr. Tal is also an independent director within the meaning of the Nasdaq MarketPlace Rules.

Amiram Dagan has served as an outside director since February 2002. Mr. Dagan is a member of our audit committee. Mr. Dagan was a commander of Israel Air Force Systems Department, Vice President in Nice Systems Ltd., and presently serves as a VP for development and Operation of Elbit. Mr. Dagan is Graduate of the Technion in Haifa, and received Master degree in Political Science and National Security from the University of Haifa. He also has a master degree in Business Administration from Tel Aviv University.

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Tami Gottlieb has served as an outside director since February 2002. Ms. Gottlieb serves as the chairman of our audit committee and our Financial Committee. Ms. Gottlieb is owner of Yevul Capital Markets Ltd. Until 2000 Ms. Gottlieb served as a General Manager of Investec Management and Underwriting Ltd., the investment banking and underwriting company of the Investec (Israel) Group. Ms. Gottlieb also serves as director of Baran Group Ltd., Carmel Investments Group Ltd., Emilia Development Ltd. (M.O.F.), T.R.A. Radio Tel Aviv Ltd., Credit Information Association Ltd., Polivid, Maalot The Israeli Securities Rating Co. Ltd., PolySack Plastic Industries Ltd., N.R Spantec Industries Ltd., Hasin Esh Ltd., and Incredimail Ltd. Ms. Gottlieb has a B.A. in International Relations from the Hebrew University in Jerusalem, and has a Masters degree in Economics from the University of Indiana, Bloomington USA.

Vicky Zamir-Sharon has served as our general counsel and corporate secretary since September 2004. Ms. Zamir-Sharon is a graduate of the Hebrew University Law Faculty, in Jerusalem and had served as Legal Council of Azorim Properties Ltd. for 7 years, until August 2004. Ms. Zamir-Sharon, replaced Ms. Levy-Mildworth who served as our internal Corporate Attorney and secretary since February 2001.

Noam Kra-Oz and Arie Kraus are brothers. There are no other family relationships among the members of our Board of Directors.

All directors (except for our outside directors) 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 of Directors, subject to the terms of any employment agreement between them and us.

B. Compensation

During the year ended December 31, 2004, the aggregate remuneration paid to all our officers and directors as a group (twelve persons at the time) was approximately NIS 5.4 million (\$1.3 million). Such amount includes pension, retirement and similar benefits. We provide automobiles to some of our executive officers at our expense.

During the year ended December 31, 2004, we paid each of our outside directors approximately NIS 1,700 (\$390) per month and approximately NIS 1,300 (\$300) per meeting attended for serving in such capacity (including Mr. Tal).

The following table relates to the compensation paid to those of our senior officers, regarding whom the information is public in Israel.

Position	Approximate compensation (\$)
Chief Executive Officer	\$ 200,000
Managing Directors (2)	\$ 190,000
Vice President	\$ 140,000

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The following options are held by each of our directors.

Director's name	Number of options
Rafael Aravot	90,000
Haim Schleifer	90,000
Noam Kra-Oz	90,000
Gideon Missulawin	50,000
Menachem Zenziper	50,000
Arie Kraus	50,000
Tami Gottlieb	50,000
Amiram Dagan	50,000
Alex Tal	50,000

As of June 23, 2005, our directors and executive officers, as a group, consisting of 13 persons, held options to purchase an aggregate of 658,000 ordinary shares, at exercise prices ranging from \$0.5 to \$1.03 per share. 640,000 of these options expire in 2012 and the remaining 18,000 options expire in 2006. 640,000 of those options were issued under our 2003 Stock Option Plan and the rest 18,000 options were issued under our 1996 stock option plan. See [Share Ownership](#) [Stock Option Plans](#).

Under the Companies Law, the board of directors must approve all compensation arrangements of office holders who are not directors. Directors' compensation arrangements also require audit committee approval before board approval and shareholder approval.

C. Board Practices

Election of Directors

Pursuant to our articles of association, all of our directors, other than our outside directors, are elected at our annual general meeting of shareholders by a vote of the holders of a majority of the voting power represented and voting at such meeting. Outside directors are elected for a three-year term. All the members of our Board of Directors (except the outside directors as detailed below) may be reelected upon completion of their term of office. The Israeli Companies Law which entered into effect on February 1, 2000 and was amended most recently in March 2005, requires the board of directors of a public company to determine the number of directors who shall possess accounting and financial expertise. This requirement is subject to the promulgation of regulations by the Israeli Minister of Justice. Such regulations have not yet been published.

Under the Israeli Companies Law, a person who is already serving as a director will not be permitted to act as a substitute director. Additionally, the Israeli Companies Law also prohibits a person from serving as a substitute director for more than one director. Appointment of a substitute director for a member of a board committee is only permitted if the substitute is a member of the board of directors and does not regularly serve as a member of such committee. If the committee member being substituted is an outside director, the substitute may only be another outside director who possesses accounting and financial expertise. An outside director may only be substituted in his or her capacity as a member of a board committee. The term of appointment of a substitute director may be for one meeting of the board of directors or for a specified period or until notice is given of the cancellation of the appointment. To our knowledge, no director currently intends to appoint any other person as a substitute director, except if the director is unable to attend a meeting of the board of directors.

In the intervals between our annual general meetings, our Board of Directors may elect new directors, whether to fill vacancies or in addition to those of their body, but only if the total number of directors does not at any time exceed twelve, including our outside directors. Any director so appointed occupies his position until the next annual general meeting and may be reelected for an additional term. All of our current directors, were elected by our shareholders at our 2004 annual general meeting of our shareholders.

Independent and Outside Directors

The Israeli Companies Law requires Israeli companies with shares that have been offered to the public in or outside of Israel to appoint at least two outside directors. No person may be appointed as an outside director if the person or the person's relative, partner, employer or any entity under the person's control has or had, on or within the two years preceding the date of the person's appointment to serve as outside director, any affiliation with the company or any entity controlling, controlled by or under common control with the company. The term affiliation includes:

an employment relationship;

a business or professional relationship maintained on a regular basis;

control; and

service as an office holder.

A person shall be qualified to serve as an outside director only if he or she possesses accounting and financial expertise or professional qualifications. At least one outside director must possess accounting and financial expertise. The conditions and criteria for possessing accounting and financial expertise or professional qualifications are to be determined in regulations to be promulgated by the Israeli Minister of Justice in consultation with the Israeli Securities Authority. These regulations have not yet been published. No person may serve as an outside director if the person's position or other business activities create, or may create, a conflict of interest with the person's responsibilities as an outside director or may otherwise interfere with the person's ability to serve as an outside director. If, at the time outside directors are to be appointed, all current members of the board of directors are of the same gender, then at least one outside director must be of the opposite gender.

Outside directors are elected by shareholders. The shareholders voting in favor of their election must include at least one-third of the shares of the non-controlling shareholders of the company who are present at the meeting (excluding the abstaining votes). This minority approval requirement need not be met if the total shareholdings of those non-controlling shareholders who vote against their election represent 1% or less of all of the voting rights in the company. Outside directors serve for a three-year term, which may be renewed for only one additional three-year term. Outside directors can be removed from office only by the same special percentage of shareholders as can elect them, or by a court, and then only if the outside directors cease to meet the statutory qualifications with respect to their appointment or if they violate their duty of loyalty to the company or if they were convicted by a non-Israeli court of certain crimes.

If a position of an outside director is vacated and there are less than two outside directors, a special meeting of shareholders will be held to vote for election of an outside director.

Any committee of the board of directors which is authorized to act on behalf of the board of directors must include at least one outside director and the audit committee must include all of the outside directors. An outside director is entitled to compensation as provided in regulations adopted under the Companies Law and is otherwise prohibited from receiving any other compensation, directly or indirectly, in connection with such service.

Approval of Related Party Transactions Under Israeli Law

The Israeli Companies Law, as amended most recently in March 2005, codifies the fiduciary duties that office holders, including directors and executive officers, owe to a company. An office holder, is defined in the Israeli Companies Law, as a (i) director, (ii) general manager, (iii) chief business manager, (iv) deputy general manager, (v) vice general manager, (vi) another manager directly subordinate to the managing director or (vii) any other person assuming the responsibilities of any of the forgoing positions without regard to such person's title.

The Companies Law codifies the fiduciary duties that office holders, including directors and executive officers, owe to a company. An office holder's fiduciary duties consist of a duty of care and a duty of loyalty. The duty of care requires an office holder to act at a level of competence that a reasonable office holder in the same position would employ under the same circumstances. The duty of loyalty includes avoiding any conflict of interest between the office holder's position in the company and his personal affairs, avoiding any competition with the company, avoiding exploiting any business opportunity of the company in order to receive personal gain for the office holder or others, and disclosing to the company any information or documents relating to the company's affairs which the office holder has received due to his position as an office holder. Each person listed as a director or executive officer in the table under "Directors and Senior Management" above is an office holder. Generally, under the Companies Law, all arrangements as to compensation of office holders who are directors must be approved by our audit committee, board of directors and, subject only to certain exemptions, our shareholders.

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The Israeli Companies Law requires that an office holder of a company promptly disclose any personal interest that he or she may have and all related material information known to him or her, in connection with any existing or proposed transaction by the company. In addition, if the transaction is an extraordinary transaction, as defined under Israeli law, the office holder must also disclose any personal interest held by the office holder's spouse, siblings, parents, grandparents, descendants, spouse's descendants and the spouses of any of the foregoing, or by any corporation in which the office holder is a 5% or greater shareholder, holder of 5% or more of the voting power, director or general manager or in which he or she has the right to appoint at least one director or the general manager. An extraordinary transaction is defined as a transaction not in the ordinary course of business, not on market terms, or that is likely to have a material impact on the company's profitability, assets or liabilities.

The Companies Law also provides that extraordinary transactions between a public company and a controlling shareholder, or extraordinary transactions in which a controlling shareholder of the company has a personal interest but which are between a public company and another entity, require the approval of the audit committee, of the board of directors and of the shareholders. Moreover, the terms of compensation of a controlling shareholder must be approved by the audit committee, the board of directors and by the shareholders. Private placements in a public company also require approval by a company's board of directors and shareholders in the following cases:

A private placement that meets all of the following conditions:

- (i) the private placement will increase the relative holdings of a shareholder that holds five percent or more of the company's outstanding share capital, assuming the exercise of all of the securities convertible into shares held by that person, or that will cause any person to become, as a result of the issuance, a holder of more than five percent of the company's outstanding share capital;
- (ii) 20 percent or more of the voting rights in the company prior to such issuance are being offered; and
- (iii) all or part of the consideration for the offering is not cash or registered securities, or the private placement is not being offered at market terms.

A private placement that results in anyone becoming a controlling shareholder of the public company.

In addition, under the Israeli Companies Law, certain transactions or a series of transactions are considered to be one private placement.

Any placement of securities that does not fit the above description may be approved at the discretion of the Board of Directors.

The shareholder approval for an extraordinary transaction and the terms of compensation of a controlling shareholder must include at least one-third of the shareholders who have no personal interest in the transaction and are present at the meeting. The transaction can be approved by shareholders without this one-third approval, if the total shareholdings of those shareholders who have no personal interest and voted against the transaction do not represent more than one percent (1%) of the voting rights in the company. If a shareholder participates in that vote, he shall inform the company before the vote whether or not he has a personal interest in the approval of the transaction.

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However, under the Companies Regulations (Relief From Related Party Transactions), 5760-2000, promulgated under the Companies Law and amended in January 2002, certain transactions between a company and its controlling shareholder(s) do not require shareholder approval.

In addition, pursuant to the recent amendment to these regulations, directors' compensation and employment arrangements do not require the approval of the shareholders if both the audit committee and the board of directors approved such arrangements and require that they are for the benefit of the company. If the director or the office holder is a controlling shareholder of the company then, the employment and compensation arrangements of such director or office holder do not require the approval of the shareholders providing certain criteria is met.

The above exemptions will not apply if one or more shareholder, holding at least 1% of the issued and outstanding share capital of the company or of the company's voting rights, objects to the grant of such relief, provided that such objection is submitted to the company in writing not later than seven (7) days from the date of the filing of a report regarding the adoption of such resolution by the company pursuant to the requirements of the Israeli Securities Law. If such objection is duly and timely submitted, then the compensation arrangement of the directors will require shareholders' approval as detailed above.

The Companies Law also provides that an acquisition of shares of a public company must be made by means of a tender offer if, as a result of such acquisition, the purchaser would become a 25% or more shareholder of the company. Similarly, the Companies Law provides that an acquisition of shares in a public company must be made by means of tender offer if, as a result of the acquisition, the purchaser would become a 45% shareholder of the company, in the event that there is already a 25% shareholder of the company. These rules do not apply if the acquisition is made by means of a merger. Regulations promulgated under the Companies Law provide that, generally, these provisions do not apply to companies whose shares are listed for trading outside of Israel. The requirements of Israeli corporate law generally make these forms of acquisition significantly more difficult than under United States corporate laws.

Subject to certain exceptions provided for in the regulations to the Israeli Companies Law, agreements regarding directors' terms of employment require the approval of the board of directors and the audit committee. In all matters in which a director has a personal interest, including matters of his/her terms of employment, he/she shall not be permitted to vote on the matter or be present in the meeting in which the matter is considered. However, should a majority of the audit committee or of the board of directors have a personal interest in the matter, then:

all of the directors are permitted to vote on the matter and attend the meeting in which the matter is considered; and

the matter will need to be brought before a meeting of the shareholders for approval.

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

any amendment to the Articles of Association;

an increase of the company's authorized share capital;

a merger; or

approval of interested party transactions that require shareholder approval.

In addition, any controlling shareholder, any shareholder who knows that it possesses power to determine the outcome of a shareholder vote and any shareholder who has the power to appoint or prevent the appointment of an office holder in the company is under a duty to act with fairness towards the company. The breach of such duty is governed by Israeli contract law. The Israeli Companies Law does not describe the substance of this duty. The Israeli Companies Law requires that specified types of transactions, actions and arrangements be approved as provided for in a company's articles of association and in some circumstances by the audit committee, by the board of directors and by the shareholders. The vote required by the audit committee and the board of directors for approval of these matters, in each case, is a majority of the disinterested directors participating in a duly convened meeting.

Exemption, Insurance and Indemnification of Directors and Officers

The Companies Law provides that an Israeli company cannot exculpate an office holder from liability with respect to a breach of his duty of loyalty, but may exculpate in advance an office holder from his liability to the company, in whole or in part, with respect to a breach of his duty of care. Our articles of association provide that, subject to any restrictions imposed by corporate law, we may enter into a contract for the insurance of the liability of any of our office holders with respect to:

a breach of his duty of care to us or to another person;

breach of his duty of loyalty to us, provided that the office holder acted in good faith and had reasonable cause to assume that his act would not prejudice our interests; or

a financial liability imposed upon him in favor of another person in respect of an act performed by him in his capacity as an office holder.

In addition, we may indemnify an office holder against:

a financial liability imposed on him in favor of another person by any judgment, including a settlement or an arbitrator's award approved by a court in respect of an act performed in his capacity as an office holder; and

reasonable litigation expenses, including attorneys' fees, expended by such office holder or charged to him by a court, in proceedings we institute against him or instituted on our behalf or by another person, or in a criminal charge from which he was acquitted, all in respect of an act performed in his capacity as an office holder.

These provisions are specifically limited in their scope by the Companies Law, which provides that a company may not exculpate an office holder, nor indemnify or enter into an insurance contract, which would provide coverage for any monetary liability incurred as a result of certain improper actions.

Our Article of Association provides that such indemnification may be given retroactively and may be given in advance provided that an undertaking made in advance to indemnify an officer will be limited to the types of occurrence that in the opinion of the board of directors of the Company may be anticipated at the time of giving the undertaking for indemnification, and for an amount that the board will determine is reasonable in the circumstances of the matter.

Pursuant to the Israeli Companies Law, amendment in our articles of association concerning indemnification of, and procurement of insurance coverage and exemption for our office holders must be approved by our shareholders.

Exculpatory insurance and indemnification arrangements with an office holder who is not a director must be approved by the audit committee and the board of directors, while the same arrangement with directors must be approved by the shareholders as well and the same arrangement with a controlling shareholder must be approved by special majority of the shareholders who do not have an interest in the arrangement. See Item 6A. Directors, Senior Management and Employees Directors and Senior Management Approval of Related Party Transactions Under Israeli Law.

Our annual general meeting of shareholders held in December 2002 approved our indemnification of our directors and officers pursuant to a standard indemnification agreement that provides for indemnification of directors and officers in an amount up to \$4 million, and to execute release agreements according to which we will release each of our directors and officers, in accordance with Section 259 of the Companies Law, from liability for any damage caused to our company as a result of a breach of the duty of care.

We currently maintain directors and officers liability insurance with a per claim and aggregate coverage limit of \$5 million including costs and expenses.

Audit Committee

Our audit committee, established in accordance with Section 114 of the Israeli Companies Law and Section 3(a)(58)(A) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, assists our board of directors in overseeing the accounting and financial reporting processes of our company and audits of our financial statements, including the integrity of our financial statements, compliance with legal and regulatory requirements, our independent public accountants' qualifications and independence, the performance of our internal audit function and independent public accountants, finding any defects in the business management of our company for which purpose the audit committee may consult with our independent auditors and internal auditor, proposing to the board of directors ways to correct such defects, approving transactions as required by Israeli law, and such other duties as may be directed by our board of directors.

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Our Audit Committee consist of three board members who satisfy the independence requirements of the SEC and Nasdaq for audit committee members. Our audit committee is currently composed of Ms. Tami Gotlieb as the chairperson of the committee and Messrs. Amiram Dagan and Alex Tal, each of whom satisfies these requirements. The audit committee meets at least once each quarter.

The responsibilities of the audit committee also include approving related-party transactions as required by law. Under Israeli law, an audit committee may not approve an action or a transaction with a controlling shareholder, or with an office holder, unless at the time of approval two outside directors are serving as members of the audit committee and at least one of the outside directors was present at the meeting in which an approval was granted.

Financial Committee

Our Financial Committee established in accordance with Section 110 of the Israeli Companies Law assists our board of directors in managing and overseeing the financial issues of our company, including, but not limited to, decisions regarding our credit lines with banks, cash flow issues, market risks, issuances of stock options to employees and similar financial issues. The members of the committee are Ms. Tami Gottlieb as chairman, and Messrs. Rafael Aravot, Menachem Zenziper and Gideon Missulawin. Our chief financial officer, Mr. Hanan Eibushitz, participates in all the committee meetings.

Internal Audit

The Israeli Companies Law requires the board of directors of a Public Company to appoint an internal auditor. The internal auditor shall be appointed by the proposal of the audit committee. A person who does not satisfy the Israeli Companies Law's independence requirements may not be appointed as an internal auditor. In addition, the Israeli Companies Law requires that any of the following persons would not serve as the internal auditor: an office holder, a related party of the company, and any relative of the office holder and the related party, or the auditor of the company and any person on behalf of him. Moreover, the internal auditor cannot have any other position, not with the company, that might be in conflict of interests with his position as internal auditor of the company. The role of the internal auditor is to examine, among other things, the compliance of the company's conduct with applicable law and orderly business practice.

Mr. Izhak Meishar, who served as our internal auditor since August 2, 1994, terminated his services as internal auditor as of January 4, 2004. Mr. Meishar was replaced on January 5, 2004, by Mr. Joseph Ginossar CPA. Mr. Ginossar has been a managing partner of Fahn Kanne Auditing Services Ltd., (member of Grant Thornton) since 1991. Mr. Genossar has a bachelor degree in economics and accounting and a master's degree in business administration, both from the Hebrew University in Jerusalem. The only position Mr. Ginossar holds in our Company is as internal auditor, and he is not a family member of any of our officers or related parties. We have recently engaged the firm of Fahn Kanne to assist us in the implementation of the financial disclosure procedures required by the Sarbanes-Oxley Act.

Employment Agreements

On January 1997, we entered into three-year employment agreements (commencing January 1996) with Messrs Aravot, Kra-Oz and Schliefer. The agreements provided for a base salary and a package of benefits including an annual bonus. In 1998, 2001 and in 2004, we renewed the agreements for additional three-year periods with all the approvals required under Israeli law. In 2001 Messrs. Aravot, Kra-Oz and Schliefer unilaterally decided to reduce their salaries by approximately 15% for the following year. These officers decided to maintain the reduction for the years 2003 and 2004. In June 2004, Messrs. Aravot, Kra-Oz and Schliefer unilaterally decided to reduce their salaries by a further 23% for the final six months of 2004. In 2005, these officers unilaterally decided that these reductions would continue for 2005, but in the event that we achieve certain profitability milestones in the year 2005, part or all of the reductions relating to 2005, will be returned following the approval of our financial results for 2005. For further information see Note 18 of our financial statements.

One of our directors, Mr. Menahem Zenziper has an employment agreement with us as a consultant. This agreement which was approved by in accordance with Israeli law was extended in December 2004 by our audit Committee and the board, in accordance with Israeli law requirements Under the agreement, Mr. Zenziper is not entitled to pay or compensation for attending meetings of our board, but only to annual compensation in accordance with the provisions of the Israel Companies Regulations (Rules Concerning Compensation and Expenses for an External Director) 2000 and to a share of the profits according to a formula laid down in the agreement.

D. Employees

As of December 31, 2004, we and our subsidiaries, excluding our U.S. subsidiary, Intelitek Inc., employed 97 people. Of these employees, 38 were engaged in production, operations, technical support and technical writing, 23 in research and development, 19 in sales and marketing, and 17 in management and general administration. Of such employees, 29 were employed by our 50% owned subsidiary Yaskawa Eshed Technology Ltd. As of December 31, 2004, Intelitek Inc. employed 35 people.

As of December 31, 2003, we and our subsidiaries, excluding our U.S. subsidiary, Intelitek Inc., employed 122 people. Of these employees, 27 were engaged in production, operations and technical support, 28 in research and development, 9 in training, 23 in sales and marketing, 13 in technical writing and 22 in management and general administration. Of such employees, 28 were employed by our 50% owned subsidiary Yaskawa Eshed Technology Ltd. As of December 31, 2003, Intelitek Inc. employed 38 people.

As of December 31, 2002, we and our subsidiaries, excluding our U.S. subsidiary, Intelitek Inc., employed 125 people. Of these employees, 30 were engaged in production, operations and technical support, 30 in research and development, 6 in training, 26 in sales and marketing, 12 in technical writing and 21 in management and general administration. Of such employees, 25 were employed by our 50% owned subsidiary Yaskawa Eshed Technology Ltd. As of December 31, 2002, Intelitek Inc. employed 45 people.

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Our employees in Israel have personal employment contracts. Certain provisions of the collective bargaining agreements between the Histadrut (General Federation of Labor in Israel) and the Coordinating Bureau of Economic Organizations (including the Industrialists Association) are applicable to some of our Israeli employees by an extension order of the Israeli Ministry of Labor. These provisions mainly concern the length of the workday, minimum daily wages for professional workers, contributions to a pension fund, insurance for work-related accidents, procedures for dismissing employees, determination of severance pay and other conditions of employment. Furthermore, under the collective bargaining agreement the wages of our Israeli employees are partially linked to the Israeli Consumer Price Index, or CPI. We generally provide our Israeli employees with benefits and working conditions in excess of the required minimums.

In 2004, our Educational Sector continued to implement additional cost-cutting measures including personnel cuts and consolidating related activities within the sector.

Israeli employees and employers are required to pay predetermined sums to the National Insurance Institution, which is similar to the United States Social Security Administration. The aggregate payments in 2004 amounted to approximately 16.3% of wages, with the employee contributing 10.4% of his wages and the employer the remainder.

Three of our directors are employed full-time by us.

E. Share Ownership

The following table sets forth certain information as of June 21, 2005 regarding the beneficial ownership by each of our directors and executive officers:

Name	Number of Ordinary Shares Beneficially Owned (1)	Percentage of Outstanding Ordinary Shares (2)
Rafael Aravot	914,042(4)	8.1%
Noam Kra-Oz (3)	724,145(4)	6.4%
Haim Schleifer	737,412(4)	6.5%
Moshe Turner	19,000(5)	*
Joseph Biran	18,000(8)	*
Hanan Eibushitz	9,000(6)	*
Menachem Zenziper	1,231,126(7)	10.95%
Gideon Missulawin	711,246(7)	6.3%
Arie Kraus (3)	741,354(7)	6.6%
Alex Tal	20,000(7)	*
Amiram Dagan	20,000(7)	*
Tami Gotlieb	20,000(7)	*
Vicky Zamir-Sharon	3,000(9)	*

* Less than 1%.

- (1) Beneficial ownership is determined in accordance with the rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission and generally includes voting or investment power with respect to securities. Ordinary shares relating to options currently exercisable or exercisable within 60 days of the date of this table are deemed outstanding for computing the percentage of the person holding such securities but are not deemed outstanding for computing the percentage of any other person. Except as indicated by footnote, and subject to community property laws where applicable, the persons named in the table above have sole voting and investment power with respect to all shares shown as beneficially owned by them.
- (2) The percentages shown are based on 11,238,952 outstanding ordinary shares (including 388,925 shares held in treasury).
- (3) Mr. Kraus and Mr. Kra-Oz are brothers.
- (4) Includes 36,000 shares that are subject to currently exercisable options.
- (5) Includes 12,000 shares that are subject to currently exercisable options.
- (6) Includes 9,000 shares that are subject to currently exercisable options.
- (7) Includes 20,000 shares that are subject to currently exercisable options.
- (8) Includes 18,000 shares that are subject to currently exercisable options.
- (9) Includes 3,000 shares that are subject to currently exercisable options.

2003 Stock Option Plan

Options to Purchase Securities from Registrant or Subsidiaries

Our 2003 Stock Option Plan consists of three separate sub-plans, a stock option plan for directors, a stock option plan for employees and a stock option plan for non-Israeli employees.

On March 13, 2003, we issued 1,270,000 options to a trustee on behalf of our directors and our employees and our subsidiaries employees, pursuant to our 2003 Stock Option Plan. Each option confers the right to purchase one ordinary share upon cash payment of the exercise price.

The options will be exercisable for 10 years and will be subject to the lock-up provisions under Section 102 of the Israeli Income Tax Ordinance (the capital-tax lane). The calculation of the number of options that may be exercised at each date will be made on a cumulative basis, provided that the number of options exercised shall not exceed the number that the holder is entitled to exercise at such date. The options will expire on December 31, 2012.

The right of an option holder to exercise options is contingent on his or her continuing to be our director or our employee or an employee of a subsidiary at the exercise date. If the option holder ceases to be an employee or a director at any exercise date, the grantee may not exercise the options which are exercisable at such time and the right granted to the option holder with regard to such exercisable options and any options which will become exercisable in the future, will expire.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, should an option holder cease to be an employee as a result of death, dismissal or resignation because of poor health, the holder or the holder's legal heirs, as the case may be, may, for a period of six months following the termination of employment, exercise any unexercised vested outstanding options on the date the holder ceased to be an employee, provided, however, that such exercise may not occur after the expiration date of the options.

In the event that the right of the option holder to exercise options issued on the grantee's behalf expire, these options will revert to the trustee. We may notify the trustee to transfer such options or portion thereof, to an employee of ours or a subsidiary under our control at that time.

1996 Stock Option Plan

Options to Purchase Securities from Registrant or Subsidiaries

On February 9, 1998, we issued 405,000 options to a trustee on behalf of 35 employees of ours and our subsidiaries pursuant to our 1996 stock option plan. Each option confers the right to purchase one ordinary share upon cash payment of the exercise price.

Commencing on the date of grant, each grantee may exercise 40% of the options and every year commencing 1999 until 2001, up to an additional 20% of the options issued to the trustee on behalf of the grantee.

The calculation of the number of options that may be exercised at each date will be made on a cumulative basis, provided that the number of options exercised shall not exceed the number that the holder is entitled to exercise at such date. The options will expire on December 31, 2006.

The right of an option holder to exercise options is contingent on his or her continuing to be our employee or an employee of a subsidiary at the exercise date. If the option holder ceases to be an employee at any exercise date, the grantee may not exercise the options which are exercisable at such time and the right granted to the option holder with regard to such exercisable options and any options which will become exercisable in the future will expire.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, should an option holder cease to be an employee as a result of death, dismissal or resignation because of poor health, the holder or the holder's legal heirs, as the case may be, may, for a period of six months following the termination of employment, exercise any unexercised vested outstanding options on the date the holder ceased to be an employee, provided, however, that such exercise may not occur after the expiration date of the options.

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In the event that the right of the option holder to exercise options issued on the grantee's behalf expire, these options will revert to the trustee. We may notify the trustee to transfer such options or portion thereof, to an employee of ours or a subsidiary under our control at that time and provided that the said employee is not an interested party and will not become an interested party following this issuance, as the term "interested party" is defined in the Israeli Securities Regulations (Issue of Securities in a Registered Company which are not Issued to the Public) 1992 and in paragraph 5 of the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange regulations relating to the registration of securities for trade.

ITEM 7. MAJOR SHAREHOLDERS AND RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

A. Major Shareholders

The following table sets forth certain information, as of June 21, 2004, the beneficial ownership by all shareholders known to us to own beneficially more than 5% of our ordinary shares:

Name (1)	Number of Ordinary Shares Beneficially Owned (2)	Percentage of Outstanding Ordinary Shares (3)
Menachem Zenziper	1,231,126(5)	10.95%
David Israel Rosen	912,700(6)	8.1%
Rafael Aravot	914,042(4)	8.1%
Noam Kra-Oz	724,145(4)	6.4%
Haim Schleifer	737,412(4)	6.5%
Arie Kraus	741,354(5)	6.4%
Gideon Missulawin	711,246(5)	6.3%

- (1) The addresses of Messrs. Zenziper, Missulawin, Kra-Oz, Schleifer, Aravot and Kraus are c/o RoboGroup T.E.K. Ltd. 13 Hamelacha Street, Afek Industrial Park, Rosh Ha Ayin 48091, Israel.
- (2) Calculated pursuant to Rule 13d-3 promulgated under the Exchange Act. Accordingly, with respect to certain beneficial owners, the number of shares gives effect to the deemed exercise of such owner's options (which are currently exercisable or will first become exercisable within 60 days of the date of this table). Except as otherwise disclosed in the footnotes below, the shares listed in this column for a person named in this table are directly held by such person, with sole voting and dispositive powers.
- (3) The percentages shown are based on 11,238,952 outstanding ordinary shares (including 388,925 shares held in treasury).
- (4) Includes 36,000 shares subject to currently exercisable options.
- (5) Includes 20,000 shares subject to currently exercisable options.

- (6) Includes 12,500 shares subject to currently exercisable options, granted outside of our existing option plans pursuant to a private transaction entered into with the shareholder in 2001. The number of our securities held by Mr. Israel-Rosen is based on information provided by him to the Company on June 16, 2005, plus his currently exercisable options.

On June 23, 2005, there were 73 holders of record of our ordinary shares. Based on a review of the information provided to us by our transfer agent, 55 record holders holding approximately 75.34% of our ordinary shares had registered addresses in the United States.

B. Related Party Transactions

The Israeli Companies Law requires that the terms of compensation to directors be approved by the audit committee, the board of directors, and thereafter, the general meeting of shareholders. On February 7, 2002, our audit committee approved, subject to shareholder approval, the payment of a bonus in the amount of \$50,000 to Mr. Noam Kra-Oz our director and officer. On October 10, 2002 our audit committee approved, subject to shareholder approval, the payment of a bonus in the amount of \$30,000 to Mr. Haim Schleifer our director and officer. Our board of directors approved these decisions on November 11, 2002. These bonuses were granted to Messrs. Schleifer and Kra-Oz for their contributions to the success of the e-learning project, which they manage. On December 17, 2002, the payment of bonuses to Messrs. Schleifer and Kra-Oz. was approved at the Annual General Meeting.

The Israeli Companies Law requires that indemnification and release of directors and officers, as that term is defined in Section 268 of the Companies Law, be approved by the audit committee, the board of directors, and thereafter, the general meeting of shareholders. On November 11, 2002, our board of directors resolved, following the approval of our audit committee, to approve the execution of indemnification and release agreements to our directors and officers. All the members of the our board of directors, Rafael Aravot, Noam Kra-Oz, Haim Schliefer, Gideon Missulawin, Menachem Zenziper, Arie Kraus, Alex Tal, Tammy Gotlieb and Amiram Dagan had a personal interest in the transaction, as each of them is a recipient of the indemnification and the release. Some of our directors, Rafael Aravot, Noam Kra-Oz, Haim Schliefer, Gideon Missulawin, Menachem Zenziper and Arie Kraus are also Substantial Shareholders in our company as that term is defined in Section 1 of the Companies Law. On December 17, 2002 the annual general meeting approved indemnification and release of our officers and directors by the majority required under the Companies Law.

The Israeli Companies Law requires that private offer of securities to substantial shareholders of a company whose ownership interest in the company will increase following the special private offer, be approved by the audit committee, the board of directors, and thereafter, the general meeting of shareholders. On November 11, 2002, our board of directors, following the approval of our audit committee, approved a stock option plan for our directors, employees and the employees of our subsidiaries. Under the stock option plan all of our directors, as a group, are to be allotted 570,000 options. On December 17, 2002 the Annual General Meeting approved the option plan and the allotment to the directors.

For additional information on transactions with our directors and officers, see Item 6 Directors, Senior Management and Employees Employment Agreements ; and for additional information on transactions between YET and one of its major shareholders, see Item 4 Information on the Company Recent Developments ; and Item 4 Information on the Company Marketing and Customers in the Industrial Motion Control Sector.

C. Interests of Experts and Counsel

Not applicable.

ITEM 8. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

A. Consolidated Statements and Other Financial Information

See the consolidated financial statements, including the notes thereto, and the exhibits listed in Item 19 hereof and incorporated herein by this reference.

Export Sales

See Note 21.b of our Financial Statements.

Legal Proceedings

In 2002, a claim was filled against us at the Labor Court in Tel Aviv by a subcontractor of a former related company for payment of approximately NIS 320,000, that is allegedly owed to the plaintiff.

In December 2003, we and our subsidiary, Robotec Technologies Ltd., or RTL, filed a suit in the District Court of Tel-Aviv against Fourier Systems Ltd., or Fourier. The suit seeks injunctions, mandamus and damages of NIS 2.6 million. We alleged the theft of our commercial secrets, other commercial torts and the violation of a distribution agreement between RTL and Fourier.

On March 11, 2004, the Court determined that certain information, including commercial secrets, were found in Fourier's offices and computers, and that Fourier had breached the Israeli Commercial Torts Law, 1999. The Court also determined that Fourier was acting in bad faith by trying to annul its exclusive distribution agreement in Israel with RTL. The Court ordered Fourier to avoid using the information that came from us and to fulfill its obligation under its agreement to supply products to RTL according to the original price list agreed upon by the two companies.

In February 2004, Fourier defended itself against the claim by filing a counterclaim against us and RTL for pecuniary relief of about NIS 3 million. The claim against RTL, in sum of about NIS 2 million, alleges misrepresentations at the time of executing the distribution agreement and of the fundamental breach thereof. The claim against us, in the sum of NIS 1 million, is for the actual filing of the claim against Fournier, which it alleges to be false.

Dividend Distribution

We have never paid cash dividends to our shareholders. We intend to retain future earnings for use in our business and do not anticipate paying cash dividends on our ordinary shares in the foreseeable future. Any future dividend policy will be determined by the board of directors and will be based upon conditions then existing, including our results of operations, financial condition, current and anticipated cash needs, contractual restrictions and other conditions as the board of directors may deem relevant.

According to the Israeli Companies Law, a company may distribute dividends out of its profits, so long as the company reasonably believes that such dividend distribution will not prevent the company from paying all its current and future debts. Profits, for purposes of the Companies Law, means the greater of retained earnings or earnings accumulated during the preceding two years. In the event cash dividends are declared, such dividends will be paid in NIS.

B. Significant Changes

In the second quarter of 2004 our educational sector has started implementing a cost-cutting plan to improve its profitability. The plan includes, among other things, a reduction in the number of personnel and consolidation of similar activities. By the implementation of this plan we expect to reduce our expenses for the next 12 months by approximately \$1 million. We expect that this plan will improve both our financial results in the second half of 2004, and our negative cash flow. For additional information see Item 4 Recent Developments.

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

The following table sets forth for the five most recent full financial years the annual high and low market prices in U.S. dollars of the ordinary shares in both markets. The U.S. dollar price of shares on the TASE is determined by dividing the price of an ordinary share in New Israeli Shekels, or NIS, by the representative exchange rate of the NIS against the U.S. dollar on the same date.

	Nasdaq SmallCap Market		Tel Aviv Stock Exchange	
	High	Low	High	Low
2004	\$ 1.66	\$ 0.61	\$ 1.552	\$ 0.707
2003	2.100	0.650	1.847	0.769
2002	1.530	0.470	1.548	0.730
2001	2.938	0.900	2.635	0.878
2000	22.750	1.313	18.280	1.410

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Quarterly Stock Information

The following table sets forth for the two-year period ended December 31, 2004, the range of high ask and low bid prices in U.S. dollars of the ordinary shares in both markets for each full financial quarter.

	Nasdaq SmallCap Market		Tel Aviv Stock Exchange	
	High	Low	High	Low
2004				
First Quarter	\$ 1.66	\$ 0.88	\$ 1.55	\$ 0.93
Second Quarter	1.28	0.75	1.19	0.92
Third Quarter	1.02	0.66	1.02	0.82
Fourth Quarter	0.93	0.61	0.93	0.70
2003				
First Quarter	\$ 1.100	\$ 0.650	\$ 0.928	\$ 0.769
Second Quarter	2.100	0.800	1.847	0.835
Third Quarter	1.490	0.900	1.317	0.967
Fourth Quarter	1.320	0.810	1.242	0.879

Monthly Stock Information

The following table sets forth for the most recent five months the range of high ask and low bid prices in U.S. dollars of the ordinary shares in both markets for each month.

2005	Nasdaq SmallCap Market		Tel Aviv Stock Exchange	
	High	Low	High	Low
January	\$ 0.90	\$ 0.65	\$ 0.86	\$ 0.73
February	0.85	0.71	0.82	0.76
March	0.88	0.62	0.85	0.69
April	0.89	0.65	0.8	0.71
May	0.84	0.65	0.76	0.69

B. Plan of Distribution

Not applicable.

C. Markets

Our ordinary shares trade on the Nasdaq SmallCap Market and on the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange under the symbol ROBO.

D. Selling Shareholders

Not applicable.

E. Dilution

Not applicable.

F. Expense of the Issue

Not applicable

ITEM 10. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

A. Share Capital

Not applicable.

B. Articles of Association

Purposes and Objects of the Company

We are a public company registered under the Israel Companies Law as RoboGroup T.E.K. Ltd., registration number 52-003498-4. We changed our name from Eshed Robotec (1982) Ltd. to RoboGroup T.E.K. Ltd. on December 2000. Our objects and purposes, as provided by Article 2 of our articles of association, are to carry on any lawful activity.

The Powers of the Directors

Under the provisions of the Israel Companies Law, a director cannot participate in a meeting nor vote on a proposal, arrangement or contract in which the director is interested, except in a meeting to approve a transaction with him or her or with another entity that the director has an interest, that do not fall under the definition of extraordinary transaction according to the Law. In addition, our directors cannot vote for compensation to themselves or any members of their body without the approval of our audit committee and our shareholders at a general meeting. See Item 6B. Directors, Senior Management and Employees Compensation. If the majority of the board members or of the audit committee members has a personal interest in the proposal arrangement, the directors may participate in the meeting, and in addition to any procedure of approval the proposal would approve by shareholders.

The authority of our directors to enter into borrowing arrangements on our behalf is not limited, except in the same manner as any other transaction by us.

Under our articles of association, retirement of directors from office is not subject to any age limitation and our directors are not required to own our shares in order to qualify to serve as directors.

Rights Attached to Shares

Our authorized share capital is 12,500,000 NIS, divided into 25,000,000 ordinary shares of NIS 0.5 par value each, of which 11,238,952 shares were issued, as of June 15, 2005. Of the shares that were issued, 10,744,631 shares were fully paid, and 388,925 shares are still held by us.

Ordinary Shares. The rights attached to the shares are as follows:

Dividend rights. Holders of our ordinary shares are entitled to the full amount of any cash or share dividend subsequently declared. The shares grant their owners equal rights to participate in the distribution of dividends, whether in cash or in kind, in the distribution of assets or in any other distribution, according to the ratio of the amounts of capital that were paid or that were credited as paid to the par value of the shares held by them. In accordance with the provisions of the Israeli Companies Law the declaration of a dividend requires approval by the board of directors. See Item 8A. Financial Information Consolidated and Other Financial Information Dividend Distribution.

Voting rights. Holders of ordinary shares have one vote for each ordinary share held on all matters submitted to a vote of shareholders. Each of the shares will entitled its holder to present at a meeting and participate in a vote by himself or by proxy or by means of written ballot and to one vote both at votes by show of hands and at vote by polling.

The quorum required for a general meeting of shareholders consists of at least two shareholders present in person or represented by proxy or by written ballot who hold or represent, in the aggregate, at least one third of the voting rights of the issued share capital, within a half hour from the time set for opening the meeting. A meeting adjourned for lack of a quorum generally is adjourned to the same day in the following week at the same time and place or any time and place as the directors designate in a notice to the shareholders. At the reconvened meeting, the required quorum consists of any two members present in person or by proxy or by mean of written ballot.

A resolution at a general meeting (unless determined otherwise by the Law) will be considered as if it were lawfully passed, if it will receive an ordinary majority of the votes of the shareholders present and participating in the vote by themselves, by means of proxy or by means of written ballot, and who are authorized to vote. In the total number of votes abstentions will not be taken into account.

Rights to share in the company s profits. Our shareholders have the right to share in our profits distributed as a dividend and any other permitted distribution. See Item 10B. Rights Attached to Shares Dividend Rights.

Rights to share in surplus in the event of liquidation. In the event of our liquidation, after satisfaction of liabilities to creditors, our shares, of any type, will have equal rights with respect to everything relating to the return of capital and participation in the distribution of our remaining assets in the event of liquidation, according to the ratio of the amounts of capital that were paid or that were credited as paid to their par value.

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Redeemable securities. Pursuant to our articles we are authorized to issue redeemable securities and to redeem them, on conditions and at such times as will be determined by the board of directors with respect to every such issuance.

Liability to capital calls by the company. Under our Articles of Association and the Companies Law, the liability of our shareholders is limited to the par value of the shares held by them.

Limitations on any existing or prospective major shareholder. See Item 6A. Directors and Senior Management Approval of Related Party Transactions Under Israeli Law.

Right to information. Pursuant to the Companies Law the shareholders have the right to inspect protocol of the general meeting, shareholders registration, documents in the company's possession relate to an act or transaction with related party that required the general meeting approval, by-laws, financial report and any document which the company must submit under the law and which is available to public inspection.

Inspection of company documents. A shareholder may demand from us, stating the purpose of the demand, to inspect any document in the company's possession relates to an act or transaction with related party that required the general meeting approval.

Rights against deprivation of shareholder's rights. If any of our affairs were managed in deprivation of shareholders' rights or if there is substantive suspicion that they will be so managed, then the court may on application of a shareholder decree an order to remove the deprivation of rights or to prevent it.

Changing Rights Attached to Shares

According to our articles of association, in order to change the rights attached to any class of shares, such change must be adopted by a general meeting with an ordinary majority of shareholders present and participating in the vote at the general meeting, by themselves, by proxy or by means of a written ballot, and who are authorized to vote. In the total number of votes abstentions will not be taken into account.

Annual and Extraordinary Meetings

The board of directors must convene an annual meeting of shareholders at least once every calendar year, within fifteen months of the last annual meeting. Notice of at least twenty-one days prior to the date of the meeting is required and the meeting will be held not later than seventy-five days from the date the notice of the meeting was published. An extraordinary meeting may be convened by the board of directors, as it decides or upon a demand of any two directors or 25% of the directors, whichever is lower, or of one or more shareholders holding in the aggregate at least 5% of our issued capital and at least 1% of our voting rights or one or more shareholders holding in the aggregate at least 5% of our voting rights. The board of directors will convene the meeting within twenty one days from the demand of the directors or of the shareholders. An extraordinary meeting must be held not more than seventy-five days from the publication date of the announcement of the meeting and at-least twenty-one days before the publication date. See Item 10B. Rights Attached to Shares-Voting Rights. The notice for shareholders will include the agenda, the proposed resolutions and the procedure to vote by means of written ballot.

Limitations on the Rights to Own Securities in Our Company

Neither our articles of association nor the laws of the State of Israel restrict in any way the ownership or voting of shares by non-residents, except with respect to subjects of countries which are in a state of war with Israel.

Provisions Restricting Change in Control of Our Company

Tender Offer. A person wishing to acquire shares or any class of shares of a publicly traded Israeli company and who would as a result hold over 90% of the company's issued and outstanding share capital or of a class of shares which are listed, is required by the Companies Law to make a tender offer to all of the company's shareholders for the purchase of all of the issued and outstanding shares of the company. If the shareholders who do not respond to the offer hold less than 5% of the issued share capital of the company, all of the shares that the acquirer offered to purchase will be transferred to the acquirer by operation of law. The Companies Law provides for an exception regarding the threshold requirement for a shareholder that prior to and following February 2000 holds over 90% of a company's issued and outstanding share capital. However, the shareholders may petition the court to alter the consideration for the acquisition. If the dissenting shareholders hold more than 5% of the issued and outstanding share capital of the company, the acquirer may not acquire additional shares of the company from shareholders who accepted the tender offer if following such acquisition the acquirer would then own over 90% of the company's issued and outstanding share capital.

The Companies Law provides that an acquisition of shares of a public company must be made by means of a tender offer if as a result of the acquisition the purchaser would become a 25% or greater shareholder of the company. This rule does not apply if there is already another 25% shareholder of the company. Similarly, the Companies Law provides that an acquisition of shares in a public company must be made by means of a tender offer if as a result of the acquisition the purchaser would become a 45% or greater shareholder of the company, if there is no 45% or greater shareholder of the company.

Merger. The Companies Law permits merger transactions if approved by each party's board of directors and the majority of each party's shares voted on the proposed merger at a shareholders' meeting called on at least 21 days' prior notice. Under the Companies Law, merger transactions may be approved by holders of a simple majority of our shares present, in person or by proxy, at a general meeting and voting on the transaction. In determining whether the required majority has approved the merger, if shares of a company are held by the other party to the merger, or by any person holding at least 25% of the outstanding voting shares or 25% of the means of appointing directors of the other party to the merger, then a vote against the merger by holders of the majority of the shares present and voting, excluding shares held by the other party or by such person, or anyone acting on behalf of either of them, is sufficient to reject the merger transaction. If the transaction would have been approved but for the exclusion of the votes of certain shareholders as provided above, a court may still approve the merger upon the request of holders of at least 25% of the voting rights of a company, if the court holds that the merger is fair and reasonable, taking into account the value of the parties to the merger and the consideration offered to the shareholders. Upon the request of a creditor of either party to the proposed merger, the court may delay or prevent the merger if it concludes that there exists a reasonable concern that, as a result of the merger, the surviving company will be unable to satisfy the obligations of any of the parties to the merger. In addition, a merger may not be executed unless at least 30 days have passed from the receipt of the shareholders' approval and 50 days have passed from the time that a proposal for approval of the merger has been filed with the Israeli Registrar of Companies. See also, Item 6C. Directors, Senior Management And Employees' Board Practices' Approval of Related Party Transactions Under Israeli Law.

Disclosure of Shareholders Ownership

The Israeli Securities Law and the Regulations promulgated thereunder require that a company whose shares are traded on a stock exchange in Israel, as in our case, report the share ownership of its Interested Parties as well as any change in the shares ownership of Interested Parties. An Interested Party is defined in the Israeli Securities Law as any one of the following: (i) a person holding 5% or more of the company's issued capital stock or voting power, or who is entitled to appoint one or more of the company's directors or its general manager; or (ii) any person who is entitled to nominate one or more of the company's directors or its general manager, or (iii) any person acting as a director or general manager of the company; or (iv) any company, in which any of the above persons either holds 25% or more of its capital stock or voting power or is entitled to appoint 25% or more of its directors; or (iv) a subsidiary of the company.

Changes in Our Capital

Changes in our registered capital are subject to the approval of the shareholders at a general meeting by an ordinary majority of the votes of shareholders participating and voting in the general meeting.

Nasdaq Marketplace Rules and Home Country Practices

In accordance with Israeli law and practice and subject to the exemption set forth in Rule 4350(a)(1) of the NASD Marketplace Rules, we follow the provisions of the Israeli Companies Law 1999, rather than the requirements of Rule 4350 of the Market Place Rules with respect to the following requirements:

Distribution of annual and quarterly reports to shareholders Under Israeli law we are not required to distribute annual and quarterly reports directly to shareholders and the generally accepted business practice in Israel is not to distribute such reports to shareholders. We do however make our audited financial statements available to our shareholders prior to our annual general meeting and file our quarterly and annual financial results with the Securities Exchange Commission on Form 6-K.

Quorum Under Israeli law a company is entitled to determine in its articles of association the number of shareholders and percentage of holdings required for a quorum at a shareholders meeting. Our Articles of Association provide that a quorum of two or more shareholders holding at least 33.3% of the voting rights in person or by proxy is required for commencement of business at a general meeting. However, the quorum set forth in our Articles of Association with respect to an adjourned meeting, consists of two or more shareholders in person or by proxy.

Approval of Related Party Transactions All related party transactions are approved in accordance with the requirements and procedures for approval of interested party acts and transactions, set forth in sections 268 to 275 of the Israeli Companies Law-1999, and the Regulations promulgated thereunder.

Shareholder Approval We seek shareholder approval for all corporate action requiring such approval, in accordance with the requirements of the Israeli Companies Law 1999.

C. Material Contracts

On June 22, 2004, we entered into a Standard Equity Distribution Agreement with Cornell Capital Partners LP, or Cornell, pursuant to which, Cornell agreed to purchase from us and we agreed to issue and/or sell to Cornell, shares of the Company in the aggregate amount of up to \$5,500,000, over a period of 24 months. To date, we have not drawn down any funds under the Standard Equity Distribution Agreement.

The sale of shares to Cornell will be at our discretion and in accordance with our finance requirements on the relevant sale dates, provided however, that each sale will be no more than \$250,000 and that there will be no more than one sale per week. The sale of the shares to Cornell will be at the market price of our share on the date of sale and in accordance with the terms of the agreement. We have not undertaken to make any sales for any minimum amount.

In consideration for Cornell's undertakings, issued Cornell with 94,856 of our ordinary shares in December 2004. We will also pay Cornell approximately an additional \$110,000, which will payable in cash or in shares in the event that we will sell to Cornell shares having an aggregate value exceeding \$2,000,000,

In addition, we also issued 10,540 of our ordinary shares to Newbridge Securities Corporation, which acted as the placement agent in connection with the transaction.

D. Exchange Controls

Israeli law and regulations do not impose any material foreign exchange restrictions on non-Israeli holders of our ordinary shares. In May 1998, a new general permit was issued under the Israeli Currency Control Law, 1978, which removed most of the restrictions that previously existed under such law, and enabled Israeli citizens to freely invest outside of Israel and freely convert Israeli currency into non-Israeli currencies.

Non-residents of Israel who purchase our ordinary shares will be able to convert dividends, if any, and any amounts payable upon our dissolution, liquidation or winding up, as well as the proceeds of any sale in Israel of our ordinary shares to an Israeli resident, into freely repatriable dollars, at the exchange rate prevailing at the time of conversion, provided that the Israeli income tax has been withheld (or paid) with respect to such amounts or an exemption has been obtained.

E. Taxation

The following is a summary of some of the current tax law applicable to companies in Israel, with special reference to its effect on us. The following also contains a discussion of specified Israeli tax consequences to our shareholders and government programs from which we benefit. To the extent that the discussion is based on tax legislation (including the legislation passed as part of the recent tax reform in Israel) that has not been subject to judicial or administrative interpretation, there can be no assurance that the views expressed in the discussion will be accepted by the tax authorities in question.

The discussion is not intended, and should not be construed, as legal or professional tax advice and is not exhaustive of all possible tax considerations.

Holders of our ordinary shares should consult their own tax advisors as to the United States, Israeli or other tax consequences of the purchase, ownership and disposition of ordinary shares, including, in particular, the effect of any foreign, state or local taxes.

General Corporate Tax Structure

Israeli companies are subject to corporate tax at the rate of 35% of taxable income in the 2004 tax year, 34% in the 2005 tax year, 32% in the 2006 tax year and 30% in the 2007 tax year. However, the effective tax rate payable by a company which derives income from an Approved Enterprise (as further discussed below) may be considerably less.

Law for the Encouragement of Capital Investments, 1959

We and our subsidiary YET have been granted Approved Enterprise status under the Law for the Encouragement of Capital Investments, 1959, as amended (the Investment Law). The Investment Law provides that a capital investment in eligible facilities may, upon application to the Israel Investment Center of the Ministry of Industry and Trade of the State of Israel (referred to as the Investment Center), be designated as an Approved Enterprise. Each certificate of approval for an Approved Enterprise relates to a specific investment program delineated both by its financial scope, including its capital sources and its physical characteristics, for example, the equipment to be purchased and utilized pursuant to the program. The tax benefits derived from any such certificate of approval relate only to taxable income attributable to the specific Approved Enterprise.

A recent amendment to the Investment Law which came into effect as of April 1, 2005 (the Amendment) has significantly changed the provisions of the Investment Law. The Amendment limits the scope of enterprises which may be approved by the Investment Center by determining criteria for the approval of a facility as an Approved Enterprise, such as provisions generally requiring that at least 25% of the income of an Approved Enterprise will be derived from export. Additionally, as explained below, the Amendment sets forth major changes in the manner in which tax benefits are awarded under the Investment Law whereby companies no longer require Investment Center approval (and Approved Enterprise status) in order to qualify for tax benefits. However, the Investment Law provides that terms and benefits included in any certificate of approval already granted will remain subject to the provisions of the Investment Law as in effect on the date of such approval. Therefore the tax benefits granted to our Approved Enterprises under the Investment Law will generally not be subject to the provisions of the Amendment.

Tax Benefits Prior to the Amendment

In general, taxable income of a company derived from an Approved Enterprise was subject to corporate tax at the maximum rate of 25% rather than the rates stated above (this will also apply to Approved Enterprises approved after the Amendment, as explained below). The 25% corporate tax rate applies for a period of time termed the benefit period. The benefit period is a period of seven years commencing with the year in which the Approved Enterprise first generated taxable income. In any event, the benefit period is limited to 12 years from the commencement of production or 14 years from the year of receipt of approval, whichever is earlier. Under certain circumstances (as further detailed below), the benefit period may extend to a maximum of ten years from the commencement of the benefit period. In the event that a company is operating under more than one approval or that only part of its capital investments are approved (a Mixed Enterprise), its effective Company Tax rate is the result of a weighted combination of the various applicable rates.

A company which qualifies as a Foreign Investors Company is entitled to an extended benefit period and further reductions in the tax rate normally applicable to Approved Enterprises. Subject to certain conditions, a Foreign Investors Company is a company which has more than 25% of its combined shareholders investment in share capital (in terms of rights to profits, voting and the appointment of directors) and in long term shareholders loans, as defined in the Investment Law, made by persons who are not residents of Israel. The percentage owned by nonresidents of Israel for any tax year will be determined by the lowest percentage of any of the above rights held by nonresidents during that year. Such a company will pay Company Tax at reduced rates for an extended ten-year (rather than the otherwise applicable seven-year) period as detailed below:

<u>Level of Foreign Investment</u>	<u>Company Tax Rate</u>	<u>Benefit period (years)</u>
Over 0% but less than 25%	25%	7
Over 25% but less than 49%	25%	10
49% or more but less than 74%	20%	10
74% or more but less than 90%	15%	10
90% or more	10%	10

There can be no assurance that the above-mentioned shareholding proportion will be reached for each subsequent year.

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Prior to the Amendment, a company owning an Approved Enterprise approved after April 1, 1986 (or prior thereto provided no government grants or loans had previously been granted regarding such enterprise) was entitled to elect (as we have) to forego certain Government grants extended to Approved Enterprises in return for an alternative route of tax benefits (the Alternative Route). Under the Alternative Route, a company's undistributed income derived from an Approved Enterprise is exempt from corporate tax for a period of between two and ten years from the first year of taxable income, depending on the geographic location of the Approved Enterprise within Israel, and such company is eligible for the reduced tax rates under the Investment Law for the remainder of the benefit period as mentioned above.

The entitlement to the above benefits is conditional upon fulfillment of the conditions stipulated by the law, regulations published thereunder and the instruments of approval for the specific investments in the Approved Enterprise. In the event of failure to comply with these conditions, the benefits may be canceled and a company may be required to refund the amount of the benefits, in whole or in part, with the addition of linkage differences, interest and penalties.

Should we derive income from sources other than the Approved Enterprise during the relevant periods of benefits, such income will be taxable at regular corporate tax rates (35%).

A company that elected the Alternative Route prior to the Amendment and that subsequently pays a dividend out of income derived from the Approved Enterprise(s) during the tax exemption period will be subject to Company Tax in the year the dividend is distributed in respect of the amount distributed (including the corporate tax thereon), at the rate that would have been applicable had the company not elected the Alternative Route (10% - 25%, depending on the level of foreign investment in the company, as explained above). In addition, the dividend recipient is taxed at the reduced rate applicable to dividends from Approved Enterprises (15%), if the dividend is distributed during the tax exemption period or within a specified period thereafter. (In the event, however, that the company qualifies as a Foreign Investors' Company, there is no such time limitation). This tax must be withheld by the company at source, regardless of whether the dividend is converted into foreign currency.

Subject to certain provisions concerning income subject to the Alternative Route, all dividends are considered to be attributable to the entire enterprise and the effective tax rate is the result of a weighted combination of the various applicable tax rates.

The Investment Law also provides that an Approved Enterprise is entitled to accelerated depreciation on its property and equipment that are included in an approved investment program.

Grants and certain other incentives received by a company in accordance with the Investment Law remain subject to final ratification by the Israel Investment Center and final determination by the Israel Tax Authority. Such ratification and determination are conditional upon fulfillment of all of the terms of the approved program.

The taxable income of YET (a company consolidated proportionately) derived from the approved enterprises, and for which YET elected the Alternative Route, is exempt from tax for two years from the year in which taxable income was first generated, and is entitled to a reduced tax rate of 20% for another eight years with a limit of 12 years from the year in which the Approved Enterprise commenced its operation, or 14 years from the date of approval, whichever is earlier. Dividend distributed from income from an Approved Enterprise is taxed at 15% on the recipient. YET's Approved Enterprise commenced its operation in 2000 and the benefits period will end in 2009.

Additionally, a YET expansion plan has been granted Approved Plan status under the Law, as part of an alternative benefits system. According to this system, income deriving from this plan is exempt from tax for two years from the year in which taxable income was first generated, and is entitled to a reduced tax rate of 20% for another eight years with a limit of 12 years from the year in which the Approved Enterprise commenced its operation, or 14 years from the date of approval, whichever is earlier.

If dividends are distributed from tax-exempt income as above, YET would be taxable at the rate that would have applied to its taxable income from an approved enterprise in the year when the income is produced, had it not elected the alternative benefits system (a tax rate of 20%). YET's policy is not to distribute dividends from these profits.

We have an expansion plan which was granted a statutory Approved Plan status. The plan is being implemented, but has not yet been completed and the period of benefits for it has not yet started. Income deriving from this plan is tax-exempt for two years from the year in which taxable revenue is first generated, and is entitled to a reduced tax rate of 25% for another five years with a limit of 12 years from the year in which the Approved Enterprise commenced its operation or 14 years from the approval date, whichever is earlier.

Tax Benefits under the Amendment

As a result of the Amendment, a company is no longer required to acquire Approved Enterprise status in order to receive the tax benefits previously available under the Alternative Route and therefore such companies need not apply to the Investment Center for this purpose. However, the Investment Center will continue to grant Approved Enterprise status to companies seeking Governmental grants. A company may claim the tax benefits offered by the Investment Law directly in its tax returns, provided that its facilities meet the criteria for tax benefits set forth in the Amendment (a Benefited Enterprise). Companies are also entitled to approach the Israeli Tax Authority for a pre-ruling regarding their eligibility for benefits under the Amendment. The Amendment includes provisions intended to ensure that a company will not enjoy both government grants and tax benefits for the same investment program.

Tax benefits are available under the Amendment to production facilities and other eligible facilities, which are generally required to derive more than 25% of their business income from export. In order to receive the tax benefits, the Amendment states that the company must make an investment in the Benefited Enterprise exceeding a minimum amount specified in the Investment Law. Such investment may be made over a period of no more than three years, such period concluding at the end of the year in which the company requests to have the tax benefits apply to its Benefited Enterprise (the Year of Election). Where the company requests to have the tax benefits apply to an expansion of existing facilities, only the expansion will be considered a Benefited Enterprise and the company's effective tax rate will be the result of a weighted combination of the applicable rates. In the case of an expansion of existing facilities, the minimum investment required in order to qualify as a Benefited Enterprise is determined as a certain percentage of the company's production assets before the expansion.

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The tax benefits available under the Amendment to qualifying income of a Benefited Enterprise are determined by the geographic location of the Benefited Enterprise in Israel. The Investment Law divides the country into three zones – A, B and C, so that a Benefited Enterprise operating in Zone A (which generally includes areas remote from the center of Israel) will receive the greatest benefits and Benefited Enterprises in Zone C will receive the least benefits.

The Amendment provides that a company producing income from a Benefited Enterprise in Zone A may elect either that (i) the undistributed income derived from the Benefited Enterprise will be fully tax exempt for the entire benefit period described below (tax exemption), in which case the ordinary provisions described below concerning the taxation of the company and shareholder for distribution of dividends will apply; or (ii) that the income from its Benefited Enterprise will be subject to corporate tax at a rate of a 11.5%, in which case dividends paid out of such income to a foreign resident will be taxed at a rate of 4% and the company will not be subject to additional tax upon dividend distribution. Further benefits are available in the event of certain large investments by multinational companies. Benefited Enterprises located in Zones B and C will be exempt from tax for six and two years, respectively, and subject to tax at a rate of 10%–25% for the remainder of the benefit period, depending on the extent of foreign investment in the Company, as described above.

Dividends paid out of income derived by a Benefited Enterprise, or out of dividends received from a company whose income is derived from a Benefited Enterprise, are generally subject to withholding tax at the rate of 15%, such tax being deductible at source. The reduced withholding tax rate of 15% is limited to dividends and distributions out of income derived during the benefit period and actually paid at any time up to 12 years thereafter. A company qualifying for tax benefits under the Amendment which pays a dividend out of income derived by its Benefited Enterprise during the tax exemption period will be subject to corporate tax in respect of the gross amount of the dividend. The rate of such corporate tax will be 25%, which is the rate to which a Benefited Enterprise is generally subject. Such tax rate is lower in the case of a qualified Foreign Investors Company which is a company at least 49% of which is owned by non-Israeli residents. The dividend recipient is subject to tax at the rate of 15% on the amount received which tax is deductible at source.

The period for which tax benefits are available under the Amendment is also determined by the geographical location of the Benefited Enterprise in Israel. The benefit period for Benefited Enterprises in Zone A will end on the earlier of (i) a period of ten years from the tax year in which the company first derived taxable income from the Benefited Enterprise (the Commencement Year); or (ii) twelve years (or in certain cases fourteen years) from the first day of the Year of Election. The benefit period for Benefited Enterprises in Zones B and C will extend until the earlier of (i) seven years from the Commencement Year or (ii) 12 years from the first day of the Year of Election. This period may be extended for Benefited Enterprises owned by a Foreign Investors Company during all or part of the benefit period.

Additionally, the Amendment sets forth a minimal amount of foreign investment required for a company to be regarded a Foreign Investors Company.

There can be no assurance that we will attain approval for additional tax benefits under the Amendment, or receive approval for Approved Enterprises in the future.

Law for the Encouragement of Industrial Research and Development, 1984

Under the Law for the Encouragement of Industrial Research and Development (the Research Law), research and development programs approved by the Research Committee (the Research Committee) of the Office of the Chief Scientist (OCS) are eligible for grants or loans if they meet certain criteria, in return for the payment of royalties from the sale of the product developed in accordance with the program and subject to other restrictions. Once a project is approved, the OCS will award grants of up to 50% of the project s expenditures in return for royalties, usually at the rate of 3% to 5% of sales of products developed with such grants, up to a dollar-linked amount equal to 100% or 150% of such grants. For projects approved after January 1, 1999, the amount of royalties payable is up to a dollar-linked amount equal to 100% of such grants plus interest at LIBOR. There is no further liability for payment.

The terms of these grants prohibit the manufacture outside of Israel without the prior consent of the Research Committee of the OCS. Such approval, if granted, is generally subject to an increase in the total amount to be repaid to the OCS to between 120% and 300% of the amount granted, depending on the extent of the manufacturing to be conducted outside of Israel.

The Research Law also provides that know-how from the research and development, which is used to produce the product, may not be transferred to Israeli third parties without the approval of the Research Committee. Until recently, the Research Law stated that such know-how may not be transferred to non-Israeli third parties at all. A recent amendment to the Research Law has set forth certain exceptions to this rule, however, the practical implications of such exceptions are quite limited. The Research Law has stressed, that it is not just transfer of know-how that is prohibited, but also transfer of any rights in such know-how. Such restriction does not apply to exports from Israel of final products developed with such technologies. Approval of the transfer may be granted only if the transferee undertakes to abide by all of the provisions of the Research Law and regulations promulgated thereunder, including the restrictions on the transfer of know-how and the obligation to pay royalties. There can be no assurance that such consent, if requested, will be granted or, if granted, that such consent will be on reasonable commercial terms.

Tax Benefits and Grants for Research and Development

Israeli tax law allows, under certain conditions, a tax deduction in the year incurred for expenditures (including capital expenditures) in scientific research and development projects, if the expenditures are approved by the relevant Israeli Government Ministry (determined by the field of research) and the research and development is for the promotion of the enterprise and is carried out by or on behalf of the company seeking such deduction. Such expenditures not so approved are deductible over a three-year period.

Law for the Encouragement of Industry (Taxes), 1969

Under the Law for the Encouragement of Industry (Taxes), 1969 (the Industry Encouragement Law), Industrial Companies (as defined below) are entitled to the following tax benefits:

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- (a) Amortization of purchases of know-how and patents over eight years for tax purposes.
- (b) The right to elect, under specified conditions, to file a consolidated tax return with other related Israeli Industrial Companies.
- (c) Amortization of expenses incurred in connection with certain public securities issuances over a three-year period.

(d) Tax exemption for shareholders who held shares before a public offering on capital gains derived from the sale (as defined by law) of securities, if realized after more than five years from the public issuance of additional securities of the company. (As of November 1994, this exemption was repealed, however, it applies to some of our shareholders pursuant to a grand fathering clause; the recent tax reform repealed the grandfathered exemption for any gains accrued from January 1, 2003.)

(e) Accelerated depreciation rates on equipment and buildings. In respect of buildings, machinery and equipment serving the Approved Enterprise, we are entitled to deduct accelerated depreciation for five tax years, starting from the year in which each asset was put into operation.

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

We believe that we currently qualify as an Industrial Company within the definition of the Industry Encouragement Law. No assurance can be given that we will continue to qualify as an Industrial Company or that the benefits described above will be available in the future.

Taxation under Inflationary Conditions

The Income Tax Law (Inflationary Adjustments), 1985 (the Inflationary Adjustments Law) represents an attempt to overcome the problems presented to a traditional tax system by an economy undergoing rapid inflation. The Inflationary Adjustments Law is characterized by a high degree of complexity and its salient features can be described generally as follows:

(a) A special tax adjustment for the preservation of equity whereby certain corporate assets are classified broadly into Fixed (inflation resistant) Assets and Non-Fixed (non-inflation resistant) Assets. Where a corporation's equity, as defined in such law, exceeds the depreciated cost of Fixed Assets, a tax deduction which takes into account the effect of the annual inflationary change on such excess is allowed (up to a ceiling of 70% of taxable income in any single tax year, with the unused portion permitted to be carried forward on a linked basis). If the depreciated cost of Fixed Assets exceeds a corporation's equity, then such excess multiplied by the annual inflation rate is added to taxable income.

(b) Depreciation deductions on Fixed Assets and losses carried forward are adjusted for inflation based on the increase in the Israeli Consumer Price Index.

(c) Gains from the sale of certain traded securities are fully taxable notwithstanding the exemptions or reduced tax rates which might otherwise apply to those securities.

Capital Gains Tax on Sales of Our Ordinary Shares

Until the end of the year 2002 and provided we maintained our status as an industrial corporation, capital gains from the sale of our securities were generally exempt from Israeli Capital Gains Tax. This exemption did not apply to a shareholder whose taxable income is determined pursuant to the Israeli Income Tax Law (Inflationary Adjustments) 1985, or to a person whose gains from selling or otherwise disposing of our securities were deemed to be business income.

As a result of the recent tax reform legislation in Israel, gains from the sale of our ordinary shares derived from January 1, 2003 and on will in general be liable to capital gains tax of up to 15%. This will be the case so long as our securities remain listed for trading on the NASDAQ or are listed on another designated foreign stock exchange or on the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange. However, according to the tax reform legislation, non-residents of Israel will be exempt from any capital gains tax from the sale of our securities so long as the gains are not derived through a permanent establishment that the non-resident maintains in Israel, and so long as our securities remain listed for trading as described above. These provisions dealing with capital gains are not applicable to a person whose gains from selling or otherwise disposing of our securities are deemed to be business income or whose taxable income is determined pursuant to the Israeli Income Tax Law (Inflation Adjustments) 1985; the latter law would not normally be applicable to non-resident shareholders who have no business activity in Israel.

In any event, under the US-Israel Tax Treaty, a US treaty resident may in general only be liable to Israeli capital gains tax on the sale of our ordinary shares (subject to the provisions of Israeli domestic law as described above) if that US treaty resident holds 10% or more of the voting power in our company.

Taxation of Non-Residents

Non-residents of Israel are subject to income tax on income accrued or derived from sources in Israel. Such sources of income include passive income such as dividends, royalties and interest, as well as non-passive income from services rendered in Israel. On distributions of dividends other than bonus shares or stock dividends, income tax at the rate of 25%, (or lower in case of distributions out of certain income subject to tax benefits under the Investment Law) is withheld at source, unless a different rate is provided in a treaty between Israel and the shareholder's country of residence. Under the U.S.-Israel Tax Treaty, the maximum tax on dividends paid to a holder of ordinary shares who is a U.S. resident will be 25%; however, dividends generated by an Approved Enterprise as defined in the Investment Law are taxed at the rate of 15%. Furthermore, dividends not generated by an Approved Enterprise paid to a U.S. company holding 10% or more of our ordinary shares for a certain period of time are taxed at a rate of 12.5%.

Passive Foreign Investment Company Status under U.S. Federal Income Tax Law

In general, a foreign corporation will be classified for U.S. tax purposes as a passive foreign investment company (hereafter also referred to as a PFIC) in any taxable year in which either (i) 75% or more of its gross income (including the pro rata gross income of any company (U.S. or foreign) in which it is considered to own 25% or more of the ordinary shares by value) for the taxable year is passive income, or (ii) at least 50% of the average value of all of its gross assets (including the pro rata fair market value of the assets of any company in which it is considered to own 25% or more of the ordinary shares by value) during the taxable year, calculated quarterly by value, produce, or are held for the production of, passive income. Passive income for these purposes includes items such as dividends, interest, royalties, rents and gains from commodities and securities transactions.

If we are classified as a passive foreign investment company, highly complex rules will apply to our U.S. shareholders. Accordingly, U.S. shareholders are urged to consult their tax advisors regarding the application of such rules.

If a corporation is a passive foreign investment company, a U.S. shareholder will be subject to one of three alternative taxing regimes:

The simplest is the QEF regime. If the shareholder elects to treat the PFIC as a qualified electing fund (QEF), then each year the shareholder includes in its gross income a proportionate share of the PFIC s ordinary income and net capital gain. A second regime may be elected if the PFIC stock is marketable. The U.S. shareholder may elect to mark the stock to market each year. At the end of each taxable year, the shareholder recognizes gain equal to the excess of the fair market value of the PFIC stock over the shareholder s tax basis in the stock. (Losses may also be recognized to the extent of previously recognized gains.)

A U.S. shareholder making neither of these elections is subject to the excess distribution regime. The tax is triggered when the shareholder receives an excess distribution from the PFIC. An excess distribution is either (1) a distribution with respect to stock that is greater than 125% of the average of such distributions over the preceding three years, or (2) 100% of the gain from the disposition of shares in the PFIC.

An excess distribution is subject to special tax rules. In most cases, only a portion of it is included in the gross income of the U.S. shareholder and taxed at normal rates. The remainder is never so included, but is used as the basis for calculating a deferred tax amount , which is simply added to the shareholder s tax bill.

The deferred tax amount is computed as follows. The excess distribution is first ratably allocated, share by share, to each day of the shareholder s holding period. Portions allocated to the current year, and to any pre-PFIC years (that is, years before 1987, when there were no PFICs, or years before the first year in which the company was a PFIC with respect to that shareholder), are included in ordinary income for the current year. Portions allocated to prior PFIC years are hypothetically taxed at the highest marginal rate in effect for those years (without regard to the shareholder s actual rate or to any deductions or credits for those years). To this hypothetical tax is added the interest that the shareholder would have paid if it were simply paying that tax late for that year. The sum of the tax and the interest charge is the deferred tax amount, which cannot be offset or otherwise affected by current net operating losses or other deductions.

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A U.S. person who inherits shares in a foreign corporation that was a PFIC in the hands of the decedent (who did not make either of the elections described above), is denied the otherwise available step-up in the tax basis of such shares to fair market value at the date of death. The U.S. person steps into the shoes of the decedent and will be subject to the rules described above.

Although a determination as to a corporation's PFIC status is made annually, an initial determination that a corporation is a PFIC for any taxable year generally will cause the above-described consequences to apply for all future years as to U.S. shareholders who held shares in the corporation at any time during the PFIC taxable year and who made neither a valid QEF election with respect to such shares nor a valid election to mark such shares to market. This will be true even if the corporation loses its PFIC status in later years. However, with respect to a PFIC that does not make any distributions or deemed distributions, the above tax treatment would apply only to gains realized on the disposition of such shares by a U.S. shareholder.

If we are classified as a PFIC, complicated rules will apply to our U.S. shareholders. Our status in future years will depend on our assets and activities in those years, although shareholders will be treated as continuing to own an interest in a passive foreign investment company if we are a passive foreign investment company in any year in which a shareholder owns our shares, unless certain elections are made.

This discussion does not address all aspects of U.S. federal income taxation that may be relevant to a U.S. shareholder in light of his or her particular circumstances or to a U.S. shareholder subject to special treatment under U.S. federal income tax law. U.S. shareholders are urged to consult their tax advisors about the U.S. federal income taxation rules to which they will be subject, as well as the PFIC rules, including the advisability, procedure and timing of making a mark-to-market election, in connection with their holding of our shares, including warrants or rights to acquire our shares.

Tax Assessment

We and our consolidated companies (consolidated proportionately) received final tax assessments for all years up to and including the tax year ended December 31, 2000.

F. Dividend and Paying Agents

Not applicable.

G. Statement by Experts

Not applicable.

H. Documents On Display

We are subject to the reporting requirements of the United States Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, as applicable to foreign private issuers as defined in Rule 3b-4 under the Exchange Act, and in accordance therewith, we file annual and interim reports and other information with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

As a foreign private issuer, we are exempt from certain provisions of the Exchange Act. Accordingly, our proxy solicitations are not subject to the disclosure and procedural requirements of Regulation 14A under the Exchange Act, transactions in our equity securities by our officers and directors are exempt from reporting and the 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 as frequently or as promptly as United States companies whose securities are registered under the Exchange Act. However, we distribute annually to our shareholders an annual report containing financial statements that have been examined and reported on, with an opinion expressed by, an independent public accounting firm and we intend to file reports with the Securities and Exchange Commission on Form 6-K containing unaudited financial information for the first three quarters of each fiscal year.

This annual report and the exhibits thereto and any other document we file pursuant to the Exchange Act may be inspected without charge and copied at prescribed rates at the following Securities and Exchange Commission public reference rooms: 450 Fifth Street, N.W., Judiciary Plaza, Room 1024, Washington, D.C. 20549; and on the Securities and Exchange Commission Internet site (<http://www.sec.gov>) and on our website <http://www.robo-group.com>. You may obtain information on the operation of the Securities and Exchange Commission's public reference room in Washington, D.C. by calling the Securities and Exchange Commission at 1-800-SEC-0330. The Exchange Act file number for our Securities and Exchange Commission filings is 0-19435.

The documents concerning us which are referred to in this annual report may also be inspected at our offices located at 13 Hamelacha Street, Afek Industrial Park, Rosh Ha Ayin, 48091 Israel.

I. Subsidiary Information

Not applicable.

ITEM 11. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISKS
Currency Risks

The majority of our products are exported, and as a result, the bulk of our income is in foreign currency. As a result of the nature of our operations, we are subjected to risks from changes in the exchange rates of foreign currencies (mainly U.S. dollars, Euros and Japanese YEN). We take and consider the following measures in order to limit our exposure:

daily monitoring of changes in the exchange rates of the various currencies as well as factors which are bound to influence such currencies.

an evaluation of our quarterly position with respect to the general exposure of changes in the various currencies.

establishing foreign currency linked loans for the financing of our building.

Notwithstanding these precautions, we cannot provide for full protection against the risk of foreign currencies and we are exposed to exchange rate changes between the foreign currencies themselves and between the foreign currencies and the Israeli Shekel.

As of December 31, 2004, we and our consolidated subsidiaries had no outstanding hedging transactions.

Interest and Index Risks

Although the majority of our income is in foreign currency, we do not enter into specific hedging contracts against the exposure due to changes of interest and index rates. However, we are accustomed to investing a portion of our monetary balances in accordance with our periodic evaluations with respect to expectations in the areas of interest and index.

Securities

As of December 31, 2004 we had insignificant investment in marketable securities. In the event we will decide to increase our investment in securities in the future, we will be exposed to fluctuations in the prices of securities in our investment portfolio.

The Responsible Officer

Our chief financial officer is responsible for managing our market risks.

Supervision and Application of Policy

Our management and the finance committee of the board of directors constantly monitor the extent of our exposure to market risks and decide accordingly if it is necessary to modify its risk management policy and, if necessary, adopt protective measures.

ITEM 12. DESCRIPTION OF SECURITIES OTHER THAN EQUITY SECURITIES

Not Applicable

PART II

ITEM 13. DEFAULTS, DIVIDEND ARREARAGES AND DELINQUENCIES

None

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

Not applicable.

ITEM 15. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

During the year 2004, we carried out an evaluation, under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our chief executive officer and chief financial officer, of the effectiveness of the design and operation of our company's disclosure controls and procedures pursuant to Rule 13a-14 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Based upon that evaluation, our chief executive officer and chief financial officer concluded that our company's disclosure controls and procedures are effective in timely alerting them to material information relating to our company required to be included in our company's periodic SEC filings.

There have been no significant changes in our internal controls or other factors which could significantly affect internal controls subsequent to the date we carried out the evaluation.

It should be noted that any system of controls, however well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable, and not absolute, assurance that the objectives of the system are met. In addition, the design of any control system is based in part upon certain assumptions about the likelihood of future events. Because of these and other inherent limitations of control systems, as explained above, there can be no assurance that any design will succeed in achieving its stated goals under all potential future conditions.

ITEM 16. Reserved

ITEM 16A. AUDIT COMMITTEE FINANCIAL EXPERT

Our board of directors has determined that Ms. Tami Gottlieb and Mr. Alex Tal meet the definition of an audit committee financial expert, as defined in Item 401 of Regulation S-K.

ITEM 16B. CODE OF ETHICS

We have adopted a code of ethics that applies to our chief executive officer and senior financial officers of our company, including the chief financial officer, chief accounting officer or controller, or persons performing similar functions. The code of ethics is publicly available on our website at <http://www.robo-group.com>. Written copies are available upon request. If we make any substantive amendment to the code of ethics or grant any waivers, including any implicit waiver, from a provision of the codes of ethics, we will disclose the nature of such amendment or waiver on our website.

ITEM 16C. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING FEES AND SERVICES

Fees Paid to Independent Public Accountants

The following table sets forth, for each of the years indicated, the fees paid to our independent public accountants and the percentage of each of the fees out of the total amount paid to the accountants.

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Services Rendered	Year Ended December 31,			
	2003		2004	
	Fees	Percentages	Fees	Percentages
Audit (1)	\$ 82,000	80%	\$ 60,000	86%
Audit-related (2)	13,000	13%	\$ 5,000	7%
Tax (3)	7,000	7%	\$ 5,000	7%