

MAGAL SECURITY SYSTEMS LTD
Form 20-F
June 30, 2008

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, 2007
- OR**
- TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**
For the transition period from _____ to _____
- OR**
- SHELL COMPANY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**
Date of event requiring this shell company report _____
Commission file number: 0-21388

MAGAL SECURITY SYSTEMS LTD.

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

Israel

(Jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

P.O. Box 70, Industrial Zone, Yehud 56100, Israel
(Address of principal executive offices)

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

Title of each class
Ordinary Shares, NIS 1.0 Par Value

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

Securities registered or to be registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act: **None**

Securities for which there is a reporting obligation pursuant to Section 15(d) of the Act: **None**

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

Ordinary Shares, par value NIS 1.0 per share . 10,396,548

(as of December 31, 2007)

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Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act.
Yes No

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

Yes No

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

Yes No

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

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer

Indicate by check mark which basis of accounting the registrant has used to prepare the financial statements included in this filing:

U.S. GAAP International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board Other

If Other has been checked in response to the previous question, indicate by check mark which financial statement item the registrant has elected to follow:

Item 17 Item 18

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

Yes No

This Annual Report on Form 20-F is incorporated by reference into the Registrant's Registration Statements on Form S-8, File Nos. 333-96929 and 333-127340.

INTRODUCTION

Magal Security Systems Ltd. develops, manufactures, markets and sells complex computerized security systems, including a line of perimeter security systems, a hardware and software all in one security solution which integrates closed circuit television, or CCTV, related applications such as outdoor and indoor video motion detection systems, security management and control systems, personal emergency location systems and a pipeline security system. Our predecessor commenced operations in 1969 as a department specializing in perimeter security systems within the electronics division of Israel Aircraft Industries Ltd., or IAI. Effective April 1984, we purchased from IAI substantially all of the assets, and assumed substantially all of the related liabilities, of that department. In March 1993, we completed an initial public offering of 1,380,000 ordinary shares, in February 1997, we completed a public offering of an additional 2,085,000 ordinary shares and in April 2005, we completed a public offering of an additional 1,700,000 ordinary shares. Our ordinary shares are traded on the NASDAQ Global Market and on the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange under the symbol MAGS.

Except for the historical information contained in this annual report, the statements contained in this annual report are forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 with respect to our business, financial condition and results of operations. Actual results could differ materially from those anticipated in these forward-looking statements as a result of various factors, including all the risks discussed in Item 3.D. Key Information Risk Factors and elsewhere in this annual report.

Statements which use the terms believe, do not believe, expect, plan, intend, estimate, anticipate and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements. These statements reflect our current views with respect to future events and are based on assumptions and are subject to risks and uncertainties. Except as required by applicable law, including the securities laws of the U.S., we do not intend to update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

We have trademark rights in the United States and other national jurisdictions arising out of our trademark registrations, applications, and/or use of the following trademarks and service marks: SENSTAR-STELLAR logo, the S logos, SENSTAR-STELLAR, SENSTAR-STELLAR (and design) SENSTAR, STELLAR, STELLAR SYSTEMS, STELLAR SYSTEMS (and design), PANTHER, GUIDAR, REPELS, SENNET, PERIMITRAX, INTELLI-FLEX, INTELLI-FIELD, X-FIELD, OMNITRAX, STARLED, STARNET, FRONTLINE, E-FIELD, H-FIELD, E-FLEX, ARMOURFLEX, SIMPL, CROSSFIRE, ECHOCHECK, FLASH, FLARE, SENTRAX, OMNITRAX, XFIELD, DTR, DreamBox, Magal logo and all other marks used to identify particular products and services associated with our businesses.

Any other trademarks and trade names appearing in this annual report are owned by their respective holders.

Our address on the Internet is www.magal-ssl.com. The information on our website is not incorporated by reference into this annual report.

Our consolidated financial statements appearing in this annual report are prepared in U.S. dollars and in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles, or U.S. GAAP. All references in this annual report to dollars or \$ are to U.S. dollars and all references in this annual report to NIS are to New Israeli Shekels. The representative exchange rate between the NIS and the dollar as published by the Bank of Israel on June 24, 2008 was NIS 3.373 per \$1.00.

As used in this annual report, the terms we, us and our mean Magal Security Systems Ltd. and its subsidiaries, unless otherwise indicated.

Statements made in this annual report concerning the contents of any contract, agreement or other document are summaries of such contracts, agreements or documents and are not complete descriptions of all of their terms. If we filed any of these documents as an exhibit to this annual report or to any registration statement or annual report that we previously filed, you may read the document itself for a complete description of its terms.

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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 Consolidated Financial Data.**

We have derived the following selected consolidated financial data as of December 31, 2006 and 2007 and for each of the years ended December 31, 2005, 2006 and 2007 from our consolidated financial statements set forth elsewhere in this annual report that have been prepared in accordance with U.S. GAAP. We have derived the following selected consolidated financial data as of December 31, 2003, 2004 and 2005 and for each of the years ended December 31, 2003 and 2004 from our audited consolidated financial statements not included in this annual report.

	Year Ended December 31,				
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
	(in thousands except per share data)				
Consolidated Statement of Income Data:					
Revenues	\$ 58,252	\$ 58,408	\$ 58,385	\$ 63,600	\$ 72,375
Cost of revenues	31,852	30,532	36,658	37,236	43,510
Gross profit	26,400	27,876	21,727	26,364	28,865
Operating expenses:					
Research and development, net	4,773	4,683	5,265	5,378	5,764
Selling and marketing, net	10,577	11,923	12,385	11,603	12,930
General and administrative	4,907	4,767	4,965	5,547	6,561
Special post employment benefit					904
Award granted by principal shareholders		1,172			
Total operating expenses	20,257	22,545	22,615	22,528	26,159
Operating income (loss)	6,143	5,331	(888)	3,836	2,706
Financial expenses, net	1,003	774	813	864	2,137
Income (loss) before income taxes	5,140	4,557	(1,701)	2,972	569
Income taxes (tax benefit)	910	1,574	(28)	943	373
Income (loss) from continuing operations	4,230	2,983	(1,673)	2,029	196
Income (loss) from discontinued operations, net	(1,826)	(1,930)	(1,538)	(1,219)	1,686
Net income (loss)	2,404	1,053	(3,211)	810	1,882
Basic net earnings (loss) per share from continuing operations	\$ 0.53	\$ 0.35	\$ (0.17)	\$ 0.20	\$ 0.02
Basic net earnings (loss) per share from discontinued operations	(0.23)	(0.23)	(0.15)	(0.12)	0.16

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Basic net earnings (loss) per share	\$ 0.30	\$ 0.12	\$ (0.32)	\$ 0.08	\$ 0.18
Diluted net earnings (loss) per share from continuing operations	\$ 0.53	\$ 0.35	\$ (0.17)	\$ 0.20	\$ 0.02
Diluted net earnings (loss) per share from discontinued operations	(0.23)	(0.23)	(0.15)	(0.12)	0.16
Diluted net earnings (loss) per share	\$ 0.30	\$ 0.12	\$ (0.32)	\$ 0.08	\$ 0.18
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used in computing basic net earnings per share	7,948	8,581	9,883	10,384	10,395
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used in computing diluted net earnings per share	8,029	8,636	9,900	10,442	10,431
Cash dividend per share	\$ 0.05	\$	\$	\$	\$

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Our board of directors declared share dividend distributions of 3.0% and 5.0% in May 2003 and July 2004, respectively. All per share data in the above table has been adjusted to reflect the share dividends.

Effective as of September 1, 2007, our consolidated financial statements include those of the recently acquired European integration company. In December 2007, we decided to dispose of our U.S. based video monitoring business operated by SIS systems, Inc. (formerly Smart Interactive Systems Inc.) or Smart. Accordingly, the operating results, balance sheet and cash flows relating to the video monitoring operations were presented in our statements of income, balance sheets and cash flows as discontinued operations, and the comparative figures were reclassified for all periods presented.

	As of December 31,				
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
	(in thousands)				
Consolidated Balance Sheet Data:					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 4,389	\$ 11,964	\$ 10,099	\$ 4,908	\$ 9,205
Short and long-term bank deposits, marketable securities structured notes and escrow deposit	12,051	5,994	18,853	22,053	26,972
Working capital	21,608	21,504	35,071	39,884	41,526
Total assets	71,443	77,976	101,842	103,681	126,157
Short-term bank credit (including current maturities of long-term loans)	16,438	17,467	21,715	17,821	20,737
Long-term bank loans	1,873	3,500	1,653	7,399	3,095
Total shareholders equity	38,984	43,548	56,950	58,150	65,578

B. Capitalization and Indebtedness.

Not applicable

C. Reasons for the Offer and Use of Proceeds.

Not applicable.

D. Risk Factors.

Our business, results of operations and financial condition could be seriously harmed due to any of the following risks, among others. If we do not successfully address the risks to which we are subject, our business, results of operations and financial condition may be materially and adversely affected and our share price may decline.

Risks Related to Our Business

We depend on large orders from a relatively small number of customers for a substantial portion of our revenues. As a result, our revenues and operating results may vary from quarter to quarter.

We receive large orders from a relatively small number of customers and our revenues and operating results are subject to substantial periodic variations. Individual orders from customers can represent a substantial portion of our revenues in any one period and significant orders by a customer during one period may not be followed by further orders from the same customer in subsequent periods. As a result, our revenues and operating results for a specific quarter may not be indicative of our future performance and quarter-to-quarter comparisons of our operating results may not be meaningful, making it difficult for investors to evaluate our future prospects based on the results of any quarter. In addition, we have a limited order backlog, which makes revenues in any quarter substantially dependent upon orders we deliver in that quarter.

Our revenues depend on government procurement procedures and practices. A substantial decrease in our customers' budgets would adversely affect our results of operations.

Our products are primarily sold to governmental agencies, governmental authorities and government-owned companies, many of which have complex and time-consuming procurement procedures. A substantial period of time often elapses from the time we begin marketing a product until we actually sell that product to a particular customer. In addition, our sales to governmental agencies, authorities and companies are directly affected by these customers' budgetary constraints and the priority given in their budgets to the procurement of our products. A decrease in governmental funding for our customers' budgets would adversely affect our results of operations.

The loss of one or more of our key customers, in particular the Israeli Ministry of Defense, would result in a loss of a significant amount of our revenues.

A relatively few customers account for a large percentage of our revenues. For the years ended December 31, 2005, 2006 and 2007, revenues generated from sales to the Israeli Ministry of Defense, or MOD, accounted for 23.9%, 33.7% and 13.0%, respectively, of our revenues. The loss of the MOD as a customer without replacement by a customer or customers of similar volume would have a material adverse effect on our financial results.

The level of our contracts may be reduced in the future due to changes in governmental priorities and audits.

Governmental purchases of our systems, products and services may decline in the future as the governmental purchasing agencies may terminate, reduce or modify contracts or subcontracts if:

- Their requirements or budgetary constraints change;
- they cancel multi-year contracts and related orders if funds become unavailable;
- they shift spending priorities into other areas or for other products; and
- they adjust contract costs and fees on the basis of audits.

Any such event may have a material adverse effect on us.

If we do not receive MOD approvals necessary for us to export the products we produce in Israel, our revenues may decrease.

Under Israeli law, the export of products that we manufacture in Israel and the export of certain of our know-how are subject to approval by the MOD. We must obtain permits from the MOD to initiate sales proposals with regard to these exports, as well as for actual export transactions. We may not be able to receive all the required permits for which we may apply in the future. If we do not receive the required permits for which we apply, our revenues may decrease.

The market for our products is characterized by changing technology, requirements, standards and products, and we may be adversely affected if we do not respond promptly and effectively to these changes.

The market for our products is characterized by evolving technologies, changing industry standards, changing regulatory environments, frequent new product introductions and rapid changes in customer requirements. The introduction of products embodying new technologies and the emergence of new industry standards and practices can render existing products obsolete and unmarketable. Our future success will depend on our ability to enhance our existing products and to develop and introduce, on a timely and cost-effective basis, new products and product features that keep pace with technological developments and emerging industry standards and address the increasingly sophisticated needs of our customers. In the future:

- we may not be successful in developing and marketing new products or product features that respond to technological change or evolving industry standards;

- we may experience difficulties that could delay or prevent the successful development, introduction and marketing of these new products and features; or
- our new products and product features may not adequately meet the requirements of the marketplace and achieve market acceptance.

If we are unable to respond promptly and effectively to changing technology, we will be unable to compete effectively in the future.

We face risks associated with doing business in international markets.

A large portion of our sales is to markets outside of Israel (58.5% of our sales in 2006 and 78.4% of our sales in 2007) and a key component of our strategy is to continue to expand in such markets. Our international sales efforts are affected by costs associated with the shipping of our products and risks inherent in doing business in international markets, including:

- unexpected changes in regulatory requirements;
- currency fluctuations;
- export restrictions, tariffs and other trade barriers;
- unexpected difficulties in staffing and managing foreign operations;
- longer payment cycles;
- difficulties in collecting accounts receivable;
- political instability; and
- seasonal reductions in business activities.

One or more of such factors may have a material adverse effect on us.

We may be adversely affected by our long sales cycles.

We have in the past and expect in the future to experience long time periods between initial sales contacts and the execution of formal contracts for our products and completion of product installations. The cycle from first contact to revenue generation in our business involves, among other things, selling the concept of our technology and products, developing and implementing a pilot program to demonstrate the capabilities and accuracy of our products, negotiating prices and other contract terms, and, finally, installing and implementing our products on a full-scale basis. This cycle entails a substantial period of time, sometimes as much as one or more years, and the lack of revenues during this cycle and the expenses involved in bringing new sales to the point of revenue generation may put a substantial strain on our resources.

We may not be able to implement our growth strategy.

As part of our growth strategy, we seek to acquire or invest in complementary, including competitive, businesses, products and technologies. We currently have no commitments or agreements with respect to any acquisitions or investments and we may not be able to consummate any acquisition or investment. Even if we do acquire or invest in these businesses, products or technology, the process of integrating acquired assets into our operations may result in unforeseen operating difficulties and expenditures and may absorb significant management attention that would otherwise be available for the ongoing development of our business.

In addition, we have limited experience in making acquisitions and managing growth. We may not be able to realize the anticipated benefits of any acquisition. Moreover, future acquisitions by us could result in potentially dilutive issuances of our equity securities, the incurrence of debt and contingent liabilities and amortization expenses related to identifiable intangible assets, any of which could materially adversely affect our operating results and financial position. Acquisitions also involve other risks, including risks inherent in entering markets in which we have no or limited prior experience and the potential loss of key employees and the risk that we may experience difficulty or delays in obtaining necessary permits.

We may not be able to protect our proprietary technology and unauthorized use of our proprietary technology by third parties may impair our ability to compete effectively.

Our success and ability to compete depend in large part upon protecting our proprietary technology. We have approximately 46 patents and have patent applications pending. We also rely on a combination of trade secret and copyright law and confidentiality, non-disclosure and assignment-of-inventions agreements to protect our proprietary technology. It is our policy to protect our proprietary rights in our products and operations through contractual obligations, including confidentiality and non-disclosure agreements with certain employees, distributors and agents, suppliers and subcontractors. These measures may not be adequate to protect our technology from third-party infringement, and our competitors may independently develop technologies that are substantially equivalent or superior to ours. Additionally, our products may be sold in foreign countries that provide less protection to intellectual property than that provided under U.S. or Israeli laws.

We could become subject to litigation regarding intellectual property rights, which could seriously harm our business.

Third parties may in the future assert against us infringement claims or claims asserting that we have violated a patent or infringed upon a copyright, trademark or other proprietary right belonging to them. In addition, we purchase components for our turnkey products from independent suppliers. Certain of these components contain proprietary intellectual property of these independent suppliers. Third parties may in the future assert claims against our suppliers that such suppliers have violated a patent or infringed upon a copyright, trademark or other proprietary right belonging to them. If such infringement by our suppliers or us were found to exist, a party could seek an injunction preventing the use of their intellectual property. In addition, if an infringement by us were found to exist, we may attempt to acquire a license or right to use such technology or intellectual property. Any infringement claim, even if not meritorious, could result in the expenditure of significant financial and managerial resources.

We depend on limited sources for components, and if we are unable to obtain these components when needed, we will experience delays in manufacturing our products and our financial results may be adversely affected.

We acquire most of the components utilized in our products, including, but not limited to, our turnkey products and certain services from a limited number of suppliers and subcontractors. We may not be able to obtain such items from these suppliers and subcontractors on satisfactory terms in the future. Temporary disruptions of our manufacturing operations would result if we were required to obtain materials from alternative sources, which may have an adverse effect on our financial results.

Undetected defects in our products may increase our costs and impair the market acceptance of our products.

The development, enhancement and implementation of our complex systems entail substantial risks of product defects or failures. Despite testing by us and our customers, errors may be found in existing or new products, resulting in delay or loss of revenues, warranty expense, loss of market share or failure to achieve market acceptance, or otherwise adversely affecting our business, financial condition and results of operations. Moreover, the complexities involved in implementing our systems entail additional risks of performance failures. We may encounter substantial delays or other difficulties due to such complexities. Any such occurrence could have a material adverse effect upon our business, financial condition and results of operations. In addition, the potential harm to our reputation that may result from product defects or implementation errors could be damaging to us.

We depend on our senior management and key personnel, particularly Izhar Dekel, our president and chief executive officer, and his loss would negatively affect our business.

Our future success depends in large part on the continued services of our senior management and key personnel. In particular, we depend on the services of Mr. Dekel, our president and chief executive officer. We carry key person life insurance for Mr. Dekel. Any loss of the services of Izhar Dekel, other members of senior management or other key personnel would negatively affect our business.

Our failure to retain and attract personnel could harm our business, operations and product development efforts.

Our products require sophisticated research and development, marketing and sales and technical customer support. Our success depends on our ability to attract, train and retain qualified research and development, marketing and sales and technical customer support personnel. Competition for personnel in all of these areas is intense and we may not be able to hire sufficient personnel to achieve our goals or support the anticipated growth in our business. If we fail to attract and retain qualified personnel, our business, operations and product development efforts would suffer.

We may fail to maintain effective internal controls in accordance with Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, which could have an adverse effect on our financial results and the market price of our ordinary shares.

The Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 imposes certain duties on us and our executives and directors. Our efforts to comply with the requirements of Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 governing internal controls and procedures for financial reporting, which started in connection with our Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2006, have resulted in increased general and administrative expense and a diversion of management time and attention, and we expect these efforts to require the continued commitment of significant resources. We may identify material weaknesses or significant deficiencies in our assessments of our internal controls over financial reporting. Failure to maintain effective internal controls over financial reporting could result in investigation or sanctions by regulatory authorities and could have a material adverse effect on our operating results, investor confidence in our reported financial information and the market price of our ordinary shares.

Risks Relating to Our Ordinary Shares

Volatility of the market price of our ordinary shares could adversely affect our shareholders and us.

The market price of our ordinary shares has been, and is likely to be, highly volatile and could be subject to wide fluctuations in response to numerous factors, including the following:

- political, economic and other developments in the State of Israel;
- terrorist attacks and other acts of war, and any response to them;
- actual or anticipated variations in our quarterly operating results or those of our competitors;
- announcements by us or our competitors of technological innovations or new and enhanced products;
- developments or disputes concerning proprietary rights;
- introduction and adoption of new industry standards;
- changes in financial estimates by securities analysts;
- market conditions or trends in our industry;
- changes in the market valuations of our competitors;
- announcements by us or our competitors of significant acquisitions;

- entry into strategic partnerships or joint ventures by us or our competitors; and
- additions or departures of key personnel.

In addition, the stock market in general, and the market for Israeli companies and home defense companies in particular, has been highly volatile. Many of these factors are beyond our control and may materially adversely affect the market price of our ordinary shares, regardless of our performance.

Risks Relating to Our Location in Israel

Political, economic and military instability in Israel may disrupt our operations and negatively affect our business condition, harm our results of operations and adversely affect our share price.

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. As a result, political, economic and military conditions affecting Israel directly influence us. 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 could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Since the establishment of the State of Israel in 1948, Israel and its Arab neighbors have engaged in a number of armed conflicts. A state of hostility, varying from time to time in intensity and degree, has led to security and economic problems for Israel. Major hostilities between Israel and its neighbors may hinder Israel's international trade and lead to economic downturn. This, in turn, could have a material adverse effect on our operations and business. There has been an increase in unrest and terrorist activity in Israel, which began in September 2000 and which has continued with varying levels of severity through 2007. The future effect of this deterioration and violence on the Israeli economy and our operations is unclear. Recently, there was an escalation in violence among Israel, Hamas, the Palestinian Authority and other groups, as well as extensive hostilities along Israel's northern border with Lebanon in the summer of 2006, and extensive hostilities along Israel's border with the Gaza Strip since June 2007 when the Hamas effectively took control of the Gaza Strip, which have intensified since February 2008. Ongoing violence between Israel and the Palestinians as well as tension between Israel and the neighboring Syria and Lebanon may have a material adverse effect on our business, financial conditions and results of operations.

Furthermore, there are a number of countries, primarily in the Middle East, as well as Malaysia and Indonesia, that restrict business with Israel or Israeli companies, and we are precluded from marketing our products to these countries. Restrictive laws or policies 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 executive officers and employees in Israel are obligated to perform annual reserve duty in the Israeli Defense Forces, or IDF, and are subject to being called for active duty under emergency circumstances at any time. 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.

We may be adversely affected by a change in the exchange rate of the NIS against the dollar.

Because exchange rates between the NIS, our functional currency, and the dollar fluctuate continuously, exchange rate fluctuations, particularly larger periodic devaluations, may have an impact on our profitability and period-to-period comparisons of our results. In 2006 and 2007, the NIS appreciated against the U.S. dollar by 8.2% and 9.0%, respectively, and the Euro appreciated against the U.S. dollar by 10.2% and 10.5%, respectively. A portion of our expenses, primarily labor expenses, is incurred in NIS and a part of our revenues are quoted in NIS. Additionally, certain assets, as well as a portion of our liabilities, are denominated in NIS. Our results may be adversely affected by the devaluation of the NIS in relation to the dollar (or if such devaluation is on a lagging basis), if our revenues in NIS are higher than our expenses in NIS and/or the amount of our assets in NIS are higher than our liabilities in NIS. Alternatively, our results may be adversely affected by an appreciation of the NIS in relation to the dollar (or if such appreciation is on a lagging basis), if the amount of our expenses in NIS are higher than the amount of our revenues in NIS and/or the amount of our liabilities in NIS are higher than our assets in NIS.

We currently benefit from government programs and tax benefits that may be discontinued or reduced.

We currently receive grants and tax benefits under Israeli government programs, we must continue to meet specified conditions, including, but not limited to, making specified investments from our equity in fixed assets and paying royalties with respect to grants received. In addition, some of these programs restrict our ability to manufacture particular products or transfer particular technology outside of Israel. If we fail to comply with these conditions in the future, the benefits we receive could be canceled and we could be required to refund any payments previously received under these programs, including any accrued interest, or pay increased taxes or royalties. The Israeli government has reduced the benefits available under these programs in recent years and these programs and benefits may be discontinued or curtailed in the future. If the Israeli government ends these programs and benefits, our business, financial condition, results of operations and net income could be materially adversely affected.

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 memorandum of association, 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, shareholder of an Israeli company has a duty to act in good faith in exercising his or her rights and fulfilling his or her obligations 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. Israeli law provides that these duties are applicable in shareholder votes on, among other things, amendments to a company's articles of association, increases in a company's authorized share capital, mergers and interested party transactions requiring shareholder approval. In addition, a controlling shareholder of an Israeli company or a shareholder who knows that it possesses the power to determine the outcome of a shareholder vote or who has the power to appoint or prevent the appointment of a director or executive officer in the company has a duty of fairness toward the company. However, Israeli law does not define the substance of this duty of fairness. Because Israeli corporate law has undergone extensive revision in recent years, there is little case law available to assist in understanding the implications of these provisions that govern shareholder behavior.

It may be difficult to enforce a non-Israeli judgment against us, our officers and directors.

All of our executive officers and directors are nonresidents of the United States, and a substantial portion of our assets and the assets of these persons are located outside the United States. Therefore, it may be difficult for an investor, or any other person or entity, to enforce against us or any of those persons in an Israeli court a U.S. court judgment based on the civil liability provisions of the U.S. federal securities laws. It may also be difficult to effect service of process on 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 filed in Israel.

As a foreign private issuer whose shares are listed on the NASDAQ Global Market, we may follow certain home country corporate governance practices instead of certain NASDAQ requirements.

As a foreign private issuer whose shares are listed on The NASDAQ Global Market, we are permitted to follow certain home country corporate governance practices instead of certain requirements of the NASDAQ Marketplace Rules. A foreign private issuer that elects to follow a home country practice instead of such requirements must submit to NASDAQ in advance a written statement from an independent counsel in such issuer's home country certifying that the issuer's practices are not prohibited by the home country's laws. In addition, a foreign private issuer must disclose in its annual reports filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission or on its website each such requirement that it does not follow and describe the home country practice followed by the issuer instead of any such requirement. As a foreign private issuer listed on The NASDAQ Global Market, we may follow home country practice with regard to, among other things, composition of the board of directors, director nomination procedure, compensation of officers, and quorum at shareholders' meetings. In addition, we may follow our home country law, instead of the NASDAQ Marketplace Rules, which require that we obtain shareholder approval for certain dilutive events, such as for the establishment or amendment of certain equity based compensation plans, an issuance that will result in a change of control of the company, certain transactions other than a public offering involving issuances of a 20% or more interest in the company and certain acquisitions of the stock or assets of another company.

ITEM 4. Information on the Company

A. History and Development of the Company.

We were incorporated under the laws of the State of Israel on March 27, 1984 under the name Magal Security Systems Ltd. We are a public limited liability company under the Israeli Companies Law, 5739-1999 and operate under this law and associated legislation. Our principal executive offices and primary manufacturing and research and development facilities are located near Tel Aviv, Israel, in the Yehud Industrial Zone. Our mailing address is P.O. Box 70, Industrial Zone, Yehud 56100, Israel and our telephone number is 972-3-539-1444. Our agent for service of process in the U.S. is Magal Senstar Inc., 43184 Osgood Road, Fremont, CA, 94539. Our address on the Internet is www.magal-ssl.com. The information on our website is not incorporated by reference into this annual report.

We develop, manufacture, market and sell complex computerized security systems, including a line of perimeter security systems, a hardware and software all in one security solution which integrates CCTV, related applications such as outdoor and indoor video motion detection systems, security management and control systems, personal emergency location systems and a pipeline security system.

On August 31, 2007, we entered into an agreement to purchase all of the shares of a European company engaged in the installation and integration of security systems, in consideration for 6.8 million Euros (approximately \$9.3 million). Of such amount, three million Euros are being held in escrow and is payable subject to the fulfillment of certain conditions. Additional amounts will be paid over the next five years based on the European company's pre-tax income. The European company's financial statements have been consolidated, effective as of September 1, 2007, into our financial statements. This acquisition is in line with our strategic plan. The company is active in geographic areas where we have limited activity, and we expect it to contribute to our expansion in the integration field, particularly in countries with strong growth potential for our leading security solutions.

In December 2007 we sold our U.S. based video monitoring business that was operated by Smart, for \$8.5 million. We recorded a gain of approximately \$2.4 million on the sale in 2007. For a discussion of our capital expenditures and divestitures, see Item 5.B. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects - Liquidity and Capital Resources.

B. Business Overview.

General

We develop, manufacture, market and sell complex computerized security systems. Our systems are used in more than 75 countries to protect sensitive facilities, including national borders, military bases, power plant installations, airports, postal facilities, prisons, industrial locations and municipalities from terrorism, theft and other threats. Our revenues are principally derived from:

- installation of comprehensive security systems for which revenues are generated from long-term fixed price contracts;
- sales of security products; and
- services and maintenance, which are performed either on a fixed-price basis or as time-and-materials based contracts.

Business and Marketing Strategy

Our primary objective is to become a leading provider of security systems worldwide. To achieve this objective, we have implemented a business strategy incorporating the following key elements:

Refine and Broaden Product Line. We have identified the security needs of our customers and intend to enhance our current products and develop new products to meet those needs. We intend to continue to focus on developing new products, expanding the capabilities of existing products and making custom enhancements for specific projects.

Enter New Markets and Strengthen Presence in Existing Markets. In 2008 we intend to continue to penetrate new geographic markets by various means, including the establishment of alliances with local distributors and international integrators of security systems. In September 2007, we acquired a European company which is engaged in the installation and integration of security systems, and is active in geographical areas where we had limited activity so far. We believe that this newly acquired company will help us enter into new geographical markets. We also intend to increase our marketing efforts in our existing markets and to acquire or invest in complementary, including competitive, businesses, products and technologies.

Leverage Existing Customer Base; Cross-Market Products. We believe that we have the capability to offer certain of our customers a comprehensive security package. As part of our product development process, we seek to maintain close relationships with our customers to identify market needs and to define appropriate product specifications. We intend to expand the depth and breadth of our existing customer relationships while initiating similar new relationships

Offer Comprehensive Turnkey Solutions. By broadening our product range to include both indoor and outdoor security systems and by developing our security management and control systems and Dreambox all in one CCTV security solution, we now offer comprehensive turnkey security solutions that provide a comprehensive security implementation process. This process entails:

- in-depth threat analysis;
- determination of the appropriate hardware and software solutions;
- training sessions for systems operators; and
- upon customer approval, integration of the required systems into our security management and control systems.

We believe that the market for turnkey security solutions presents a significant opportunity. In addition, we believe that we will be able to expend our activities in the market for turnkey security solution through the European company we acquired in 2007. We are emphasizing our ability to offer turnkey solutions in keeping with our objective of becoming a leading provider of comprehensive security solutions.

Products and Services

Perimeter Security Systems

Perimeter security systems enable customers to monitor, limit and control access by unauthorized personnel to specific regions or areas. High-end perimeter systems are sophisticated in nature and are used by correctional facilities, military installations, power companies and other high-security installations. We believe that we are a leading provider of security systems and maintenance in this industry.

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Our line of perimeter security systems utilizes sophisticated sensor devices to detect and locate intruders and identify the nature of intrusions. Our perimeter security systems have been installed along thousands of kilometers of borders and facility boundaries throughout the world, including more than 600 correctional institutions in the U.S. and correctional institutions in several other countries. In addition, we have installed several hundred miles of high security electronic perimeter systems along Israel's borders.

Our line of perimeter security systems consists of the following:

- taut wire perimeter intrusion detection systems;
- vibration detection systems;
- field disturbance sensors;
- video analytics and video motion detection systems; and
- the *MTC-1500E* and the *MSS-1500*.

Taut Wire Perimeter Intrusion Detection Systems

Our taut wire systems consist of wire strung at high tension between anchor posts. Sensor posts are located at the middle between anchor posts. These sensor posts contain one or more devices that detect changes in the tension being exerted on and by the taut wires. Any force applied against these wires, or released from them, as by cutting, unless within the parameters designed into the sensors themselves or programmed into the central control units, automatically triggers an alarm. We use taut wire perimeter systems as both an integral component of intruder detection systems and as a physical barrier to infiltration.

Our sealed sensors are not affected by radio frequency interference, climatic or atmospheric conditions, or electrical transients from power lines or passing vehicles. The sensors self-adjust to, or remain unaffected by, extreme temperature variations, minor soil movements and other similar environmental changes that might trigger false alarms in less sophisticated systems. Our taut wire perimeter systems are designed to discriminate automatically between fence tension changes typically caused by small animals or violent weather and forces more typically exerted by a human intruder.

Our taut wire perimeter systems offer customers a wide range of installation options. Sensor posts can be as far as 200 feet apart, with relatively inexpensive ordinary fence anchor posts between them. These systems may stand alone, be mounted on a variety of fence posts or added to an existing wall or other structure, or mounted on short posts, with or without outriggers.

Taut wire perimeter systems have been approved by various Israeli and U.S. security and military authorities. We have installed several hundred kilometers of these perimeter systems along Israel's borders to assist in preventing unauthorized entry and infiltration. Our taut wire perimeter systems are sold for approximately \$50-\$150 per meter.

Vibration Detection Systems

We offer various types of vibration detection systems. While less sensitive than taut wire installations, the adaptability of these systems to a wide range of pre-existing barrier structures makes these products viable alternatives for cost-conscious customers. Our vibration detection devices are most effective when installed on common metal fabric perimeter systems, such as chain link or welded mesh. In our BARRICADE 500 system, pairs of electro-mechanical sensors are attached to fence panels three meters apart on any of several common types of fence structures. Once attached to the fence, each sensor detects vibrations in the underlying structures. The sensor system's built-in electro-mechanical filtering combines with system input from a weather sensor to minimize the rate of false alarms from wind, hail or other sources of nuisance vibrations.

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Intelli-FLEX, Intelli-FIBER and fence protection systems, or FPS, microprocessor-based triboelectric and electric cable fence sensors are vibration sensitive transducers. These systems detect any attempt to cut, climb or penetrate the fence and have microphonic properties. The microphonic feature permits audio to be used for low-cost alarm assessment, providing users with an additional tool for determining the nature of an attempted intrusion. Our vibration detection system is sold for between \$9-\$60 per meter.

Field Disturbance Sensors

We offer a number of types of field disturbance sensors that detect intrusions before the intruder touches the sensor. Our line of field disturbance sensors consists of the following:

- The Intelli-Field volumetric electronic field disturbance sensor can be installed outdoors on perimeter systems, buildings or as free-standing units. The Intelli-Field system is sold for approximately \$95-\$160 per meter. The Perimitrax buried volumetric field disturbance sensor can be buried in most types of soil and paved areas and uses leaky coax technology to detect attempted perimeter penetrations. The Perimitrax system is sold for approximately \$70-\$180 per meter.
- Omnitrax is a fifth generation, covert outdoor perimeter security intrusion detection sensor that generates an invisible radar detection field around buried sensor cables. An alarm is emitted and the exact location identified within one meter if an intruder disturbs the field. Targets are detected by their conductivity, size and movement and the digital processor is able to filter out common alarms caused by environmental conditions and small animals. The Omnitrax system is sold for approximately \$57-\$176 per meter.
- X-Field is a terrain following, volumetric sensor that creates an electrostatic field around a set of 4 or 8 parallel field and sense wires. These wires can be mounted on free-standing poles, existing fences, walls or rooftops and will sense changes, via the processor, in the electrostatic field when events such as intruders penetrating through the wires take place. The system's tall, narrow, well contained detection zone allows the sensor to be installed in almost any application and minimizes nuisance alarms caused by nearby moving objects. The X-Field system is sold for approximately \$114-\$190 per meter.

We have installed high-security taut wire electronic perimeter systems over several hundred kilometers of Israel's borders and have sold a number of our high-security perimeter systems to protect other locations in Israel, including Ben-Gurion International Airport, facilities of IAI and the Israel Electric Company, industrial plants, prisons, refineries, ports and military bases. Outside Israel, our high-security perimeter systems have been purchased to protect various sites, including military installations, airports, ports, refineries, conventional and nuclear power stations, oil tank farms, industrial facilities, storage areas and warehouses, royal palaces and presidential residences in various European countries, North America, South America, Africa and the Far East.

Currently, airport security activities concentrate almost exclusively on screening passengers and luggage within the airport terminal in connection with passenger check-in. We are aware of only a few airports in the world which currently have high-security perimeter protection systems to prevent infiltrators from reaching the airport's grounds from outside. Most of these airports utilize a system manufactured by us. In marketing our high-security perimeter systems, we target authorities responsible for airport security. To date, we have sold and installed perimeter systems at certain airports in Israel, Europe, the U.S. and the Far East. We are continuing to negotiate with authorities in several other countries to install our perimeter systems around airports. However, we cannot assure you that any revenues will result from these negotiations.

Our high-security perimeter systems offer prison authorities the opportunity to address an escape attempt in real-time, rather than at the next roll-call, which may be several hours after the escape. Our high-security perimeter systems have already been installed in prisons in Australia, Europe, Israel, North America, South America and the Far East.

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The IDF has tested our perimeter security products along with those of several of our competitors and our system and two competitor's systems were the only systems to be approved for participation in the MOD's bid for perimeter security systems.

Video analytics and video motion detection systems

The DreamBox is a state-of-the-art embedded hardware and software product which integrates a number of CCTV related applications into one box. The system is designed to be economical, as well as compact to save space, by avoiding the use of a complicated cable installation and integration. It contains twelve different applications, including a digital video and audio recording, video and audio matrix switcher, outdoor and indoor video motion detection system, or VMD, security management system, or SMS, and a transmission system.

The DreamBox, is sold at a substantially lower price than the cost of the other product applications if sold separately, a factor which positions DreamBox as the leading security solution for all strategic facilities. Its target markets include governmental, institutional and other sensitive facilities, such as airports, train stations, seaports, prisons, casinos and hospitals, all of which require the use of high quality CCTV applications.

We refer to the DreamBox's target market as an add-on market for us, and believe that this product is substantially broadening our target markets. As an example, we entered the field of digital video recording, which is only one of many DreamBox applications.

MTC-1500E

The MTC-1500E is an integrated thermal/daylight camera, specially designed for strategic sites and secured areas such as borders, airports, seaports, pipelines, refineries, communication centers, prisons, special operations and municipal surveillance. The all-weather sealed unit provides high resolution multi-sensor monitoring, utilizing an electro-optical video system which combines a micro bolometric thermal camera for night vision and a CCD camera for daylight use. This solution is able to detect human targets from more than 1500 meters under variable lighting, temperature and weather conditions- day or night, from sub-zero to very high temperatures- in rain, dust, sand or fog.

MSS-1500

The MSS-1500 is a rapidly-deployable, flexible, high-definition, surveillance system for use by surveillance and security forces. It monitors situations and detect intrusions and suspicious movements through high-quality optical and thermal cameras having a continuous operating capability of over 4 hours. The MSS-1500 is a stand-alone system consisting of a remote observation unit, self-sufficient power supply and command center. The system may be set up and be fully deployed in just 4 minutes. It is a vital resource in special surveillance situations, including criminal investigation, crowd and riot control and border patrol.

Security Management and Control Systems

The deployment of multiple security systems creates the need for a system that can manage and control these systems through a single database. In response to this need, we offer MagNet and Fortis, security management and control systems that integrate the management, control and display of various security systems, both outdoor, such as perimeter security systems, and indoor, such as fire detection, entry monitoring and alarm systems, into a single, real-time database, and support real-time decision making and wide area command and control. These systems were developed to improve the response to real-time security events by sharing video and geographical information between the control center and security personnel acting in the field. Since their introduction, we have sold our security management systems and provided turnkey projects to several customers, including large international companies and international airports.

MagNet Security Management System

MagNet, our security management system, integrates the management, control and display of various security systems into a single, real-time database. MagNet, which is based on computer communications and controlled by a unique server developed by us, converts real-time data received from field units, analyzes that data and transmits operational commands accordingly. It also generates alarms to indicate problems with any connected security system and provides explanations as to the causes of the alarms. MagNet displays video pictures of the alarm source, using an advanced video matrix with a user-friendly interface. The operational commands transmitted by MagNet are routed back to the field units or to operator workstations which then convert these commands to visual information and allow the system operator to respond and influence the system's operation.

MagNet integrates various detection technologies, including infrared and microwave, and enables multiple operators to simultaneously control the system. It can serve and manage multiple security systems, sensors, detectors and controllers, and is unaffected by the distance between the various system components under its control. MagNet can integrate and control both outdoor security systems and indoor security systems, and its open architecture enables operation with systems manufactured by other manufacturers as well as those manufactured by us. Data can be entered into the MagNet system from anywhere in the world through the Internet, provided appropriate authorization exists. In addition, MagNet's TCP/IP protocol and Ethernet boards, using the Windows NT operating system, allow the system to use a wide range of communications media, such as telephone lines, fiber optics and wireless communication. MagNet operates with, and can provide solutions for, various types of security configurations, as well as adaptations for additional and new security systems.

Fortis Integrated Command and Control System

Fortis, our fully integrated command and control system, supports real-time decision making and wide-area command and control. Fortis reduces the period of time from intruder detection to intruder engagement to a minimum. Fortis was developed to improve the response to real-time security events by sharing video and geographical information between the control center and security personnel acting in the field.

The system creates a unified and interactive intelligence picture - drawing data from all sensors, while displaying the movement of security personnel in the field and adding other relevant information, such as video from various sources, auxiliary services and weather conditions. This combined picture, which is continuously updated, is sent by the central command to all security personnel in the command chain, and serves as a unified basis for operational planning and allocation of tasks. Using advanced technology, Fortis provides the security officer with a graphical command tool, which updates the location details and video view of the alerting area, while simultaneously enabling a constant watch over security personnel movements, thus optimizing the operational response.

Fortis' target markets include governmental, institutional and large sensitive facilities, such as borders, airports, hospitals, power plants and water sources, as well as large manufacturing facilities requiring real-time control and protection.

Pipeline Security Systems

As of end of 2007, there were an estimated three million miles of unprotected oil and gas pipelines worldwide. Although the need for securing these pipelines has been strongly recognized by the oil and gas industry for years, and in spite of increasing threats since the events of 9/11 and current instability in Iraq and elsewhere in the Middle East, there was no effective solution for securing buried pipes against damage caused by terror, sabotage, theft or other third party threats. We have identified the demand and have implemented a technology aimed at meeting this challenge. PipeGuard, our pipeline security system, provides a solution for securing buried assets and infrastructure, including oil and gas pipelines and buried communication lines such as fiber optic cables.

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PipeGuard utilizes an innovative and unique technology to guard buried pipelines, regardless of pipeline length, with the ability to detect potential attack and alert authorities before potential harm or damage occurs. Its target market includes oil and gas companies, owners and operators of pipelines or communication cables and governmental agencies dealing with security and environment.

In addition, since 2006 we market and sell PipeGuard to banks, to protect them from underground intrusions. Following a long and thorough market study, we determined that one of the major physical threats that banks worldwide currently face, are robberies of valuables contained in safes located below ground by the digging of tunnels beneath the bank's building. PipeGuard has the ability to prevent underground intrusions into bank buildings and break-ins into bank's safes and other secure areas.

PipeGuard combines well proven sensors, geophones, with advanced edge of technology recognition algorithm capabilities based on the analysis of seismic signals, thus effectively filtering out false alarms. Using state of the art communications, only predefined signals are transmitted to the control station.

PipeGuard is suitable for all pipes or cables, from existing and operational pipelines, to new pipelines under construction. The system can easily be integrated into a full turnkey security solution, including perimeter protection, ground or air patrol and others. By answering the challenge of securing pipelines, we offer a total security solution for the oil and gas industry - from the oil field to the refineries.

Personal Emergency Location Systems

Our products deliver high reliability personal portable duress alarm systems to protect personnel in correctional facilities. These products identify individuals in distress and can pinpoint the location of the distress signal with an indoor-to-outdoor and floor-to-floor accuracy unmatched by any other product.

Flash Personal Emergency Alarm Systems, or Flash, and Flare Personal Emergency Locating Systems, or Flare, use radio frequency technology to provide a one touch emergency system that is so small it can be worn on a belt. The systems, sold mainly to correctional facilities, consist of transmitters that send distress signals to receivers mounted throughout the building. Receivers relay the signal to a central location indicating someone requires assistance and their location in the building. The systems employ automated testing procedures that help to reduce maintenance costs. The hardware and software was developed and researched in the U.S. and competes against infrared and ultrasonic technologies.

Our personal alarm system, or PAS, uses an ultrasonic based emergency notification and communication system. The system, sold mainly to correctional facilities, allows individuals moving throughout a facility to quickly indicate their exact location in a crisis situation through a transmitter that is carried by them.

Marketing, Sales and Distribution

We market products primarily to government agencies, government authorities and government-owned companies. However, the activities of certain of these government bodies are increasingly being privatized in jurisdictions throughout the world. We believe that our reputation as a vendor of high-security products in one of the world's most security-conscious countries often provides us and our sales representatives with direct access to senior government and corporate officials in charge of security matters elsewhere.

We also distribute perimeter intrusion detection systems to private corporations. We attempt to initiate contacts with potential customers at trade shows, where we demonstrate our products and distribute promotional materials. After initial discussions, we generally seek to provide potential customers with products on a trial basis or in a small-scale installation. We believe that this affords prospective purchasers an opportunity to assess our products over a sustained period of time under realistic conditions. We have sales offices in the United Kingdom, Germany, Mexico, the United States, China, Romania and Poland.

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In 2006, our U.S. subsidiary opened a new marketing and sales office in Herndon, VA, adjacent to Washington Dulles Airport. This office serves the growing needs of local, state and federal Homeland Security requirements. This office focuses exclusively on providing a comprehensive security architecture for perimeter applications, which is comprised of command and control, physical security sensors, and intelligent video. The office hosts a solution center demonstrating several of our advanced sensor solutions for intrusion detection, pipeline infiltration, intelligent video surveillance, multi-sensor command and control, as well as integration of our leading perimeter sensors, with advanced intelligent video for real time decision support on the response to possible intrusions.

Perimeter Intrusion Detection Systems

We generally sell our perimeter intrusion detection systems to distributors for various geographic territories or for specific projects. These distributors then resell these products at prices negotiated with their respective customers. In some cases, however, we pay commissions on these third-party sales either to the distributor or to the sales representatives responsible for facilitating the transaction. In addition to marketing activities, some of our distributors also provide installation and maintenance services for our products. We currently have over 50 distributors who resell these systems. We occasionally use agents to find suitable distributors and pay finders fees to these agents for their services.

Security Management and Control Systems, DreamBox and Turnkey Projects

Our marketing efforts for our Security Management and Control Systems, DreamBox and turnkey projects consists of direct contacts with potential customers. We offer the MagNet, Fortis and DreamBox products primarily as part of comprehensive turnkey project solutions or, at the customer's preference, as stand-alone products. We distribute our systems in the U.S. and Canada through our U.S. and Canadian subsidiaries.

Pipeline Security Systems

The target markets for our pipeline security systems include oil and gas companies, owners and operators of pipelines or communication cables and governmental agencies engaged with security and environment issues.

Personal Emergency Location Systems

We market our personal emergency location systems directly to potential customers, mainly correctional facilities in North America.

The following table shows the breakdown of our consolidated revenues for the calendar years 2005, 2006 and 2007 by operating segment:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2005	2006	2007
	(In thousands)		
Perimeter products	\$ 40,143	\$ 47,186	\$ 43,781
Turnkey projects	17,970	16,167	28,167
Other	272	247	427
Total	\$ 58,385	\$ 63,600	\$ 72,375

Customers

The following table shows the geographical breakdown of our consolidated revenues for the calendar years 2005, 2006 and 2007:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2005	2006	2007
	(In thousands)		
Israel	\$ 19,309	\$ 26,385	\$ 15,663
North America	19,047	14,176	14,869
Europe	9,935	9,793	18,342
South and Latin America	3,165	7,456	6,818
Africa	700	321	10,879
Others	6,229	5,469	5,804
Total	\$ 58,385	\$ 63,600	\$ 72,375

For the years ended December 31, 2005, 2006 and 2007, revenues generated from sales to the MOD and the IDF, accounted for 23.9%, 33.7% and 13%, respectively, of our revenues. We cannot assure you that the MOD, IDF, or any of our other major customers will maintain their volume of business with us or that, if such volume is reduced, other customers generating similar revenues will replace the lost business. The loss of one or more of these existing customers without replacement by a customer or customers of similar volume would have a material adverse effect on our financial results.

In January 2008 we received a series of orders totaling approximately \$45 million for a turnkey project to protect critical infrastructure facilities. The turnkey project incorporates fence perimeter protection systems, access control systems and CCTV products. We expect to recognize income from these orders over the next two years.

Support and Maintenance

Our systems are installed by us or by the customer after appropriate training, depending on the size of the specific project and the location of the customer's facilities, as well as on the customer's prior experience with our systems. We generally provide our customers with training on the use and maintenance of our systems. This training is conducted either on-site or at our facilities. In addition, some of our local perimeter security systems customers have signed maintenance contracts with us. For systems installed outside of Israel, maintenance is provided by an independent third party, by distributors or by the end user. We also provide services, maintenance and support on an as needed basis.

We require distributors of our high-security perimeter systems to purchase a demonstration kit that includes full-scale models of our perimeter products, and to send technical personnel to Israel to participate in courses given by us that focus on the marketing, installation and servicing of our products.

Similarly, with regard to our subsidiaries' products, customer personnel are trained in product installation and maintenance either at the subsidiaries' facilities or at the customer's facility. Installation supervision and assistance are sometimes purchased along with the equipment. The life expectancy of a high-security perimeter system is approximately ten years. Consequently, many miles of perimeter systems need to be replaced each year.

During 2007, we derived approximately 6% of our total revenues from maintenance and services. We generally provide a 12 to 24 months warranty on most of our products.

Research and Development; Royalties

We place considerable emphasis on research and development to improve our existing products and technology and to develop new products and technology. We believe that our future success will depend upon our ability to enhance our existing products and technology and to introduce on a timely basis new commercially viable products and technology addressing the needs of our customers. We intend to continue to devote a significant portion of our personnel and financial resources to research and development. As part of our product development process, we seek to maintain close relationships with our customers to identify market needs and to define appropriate product specifications. Our development activities are a direct result of the input and guidance we receive from our marketing personnel during our annual meetings with such personnel. In addition, the heads of research and development for each of our development centers discussed below meet annually to

identify market needs for new products.

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Our research and development expenses during 2005, 2006 and 2007 were approximately \$5.4 million, \$5.5 million and \$5.9 million respectively, which were offset by Canadian investment tax credits, of approximately \$154,000, \$162,000 and \$160,000 and a \$8,000 grant from the OCS in 2005. In addition to our own research and development activities, we also acquire know-how from external sources. We cannot assure you that any of our research and development projects will yield profitable results.

We have the following three development centers, each of which develops various products and technologies based on its area of expertise:

- Israel - we develop a wide range of products including our taut wire, mechanical vibration, video and high-end SMS systems and PipeGuard;
- in California - we develop our microphonic fence sensors as well as our microwave detection, personal alarm and small/medium and control systems; and
- Canada - we develop our leaky coax radar, triboelectric and fiber-optic fence sensors, electrostatic volumetric detection and medium to high-end control systems and personal emergency location systems.

Office of the Chief Scientist of the Israel Ministry of Industry, Trade and Labor

We have historically sought co-financing of our development projects from the office of the OCS. We are obligated to pay royalties to the OCS, amounting to 3% to 4.5% of revenues derived from sales of the products funded with these grants, up to an amount equal to 100% of the grants received, linked to the U.S. dollar. All grants received after January 1, 1999 also bear interest at the rate of LIBOR. The obligation to pay these royalties is contingent on actual sales of the products, and in the absence of such sales, no payment is required. We paid royalties amounting to \$83,000, \$79,000 and \$143,000 in the years ended December 31, 2005, 2006 and 2007, respectively. As of December 31, 2007, our aggregate contingent obligation to the OCS amounted to \$1.5 million.

The terms of these grants require that the manufacture of products developed with these grants be performed in Israel and prohibit transferring technology developed with grants without the prior consent of the Research Committee of the OCS. We cannot assure you that, if requested, the OCS will grant such consent. Each application to the OCS is reviewed separately, so we cannot assure you that the Israeli Government will continue to support our research and development.

Backlog

As of May 31, 2008, our backlog amounted to approximately \$64.9 million of which approximately \$45.6 million is expected to be delivered by the end of 2008, \$18.7 million is expected to be delivered by the end of 2009 and \$586,000 million is expected to be delivered thereafter.

Manufacturing and Supply

Our manufacturing operations consist of designing and developing our products, fabricating and assembling components and finished products, quality control and final testing. Substantially all of our manufacturing operations are currently performed at our plant in Yehud, Israel. See **Property, Plants and Equipment** below.

We acquire most of the components utilized in our products, including, but not limited to, our turnkey products, and certain services from a limited number of suppliers and subcontractors. We cannot assure you that we will continue to be able to obtain such items from these suppliers on satisfactory terms. Alternative sources of supply are available, and therefore, we are not dependent upon these suppliers and subcontractors. We also maintain an inventory of systems and spare parts in order to enable us to overcome potential temporary supply shortages until an alternate source of supply is available. Nevertheless, temporary disruptions of our manufacturing operations would result if we were required to obtain materials from alternative sources, which may have an adverse effect on our financial results.

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Our Canadian manufacturing operations are located at our facility in Carp, Ontario, Canada and consist of design and development, assembly, final testing and quality control. We use local subcontractors for producing and mounting our printed circuit board assemblies.

Our U.S. manufacturing operations are located at our facility in Fremont, California and consist of development and design, assembly, quality control and final testing. We use local subcontractors for producing and mounting our printed circuit board assemblies.

Competition

The principal factors affecting competition in the market for security systems are a system's high probability for detection and low probability of false and nuisance alarms. We believe that a manufacturer's reputation for reliable equipment is a major competitive advantage, and that such a reputation will usually be based on the performance of the manufacturer's installed systems. Additional competitive factors include quality of customer support, maintenance and price. We believe that we are competitive with respect to these factors and that we have a good reputation in the markets in which we compete.

Several companies, including Elbit Systems Ltd., Elfar Ltd. and RB-Tec Ltd. in Israel, and Detektion Security Systems Inc., Herras, Remsdaq, Del-Norte Security, Geoquip Ltd., Southwest Microwave Inc., and Siemens AG outside of Israel, produce high-security detection systems.

There are a number of companies that have developed video motion detection systems, including Geutebruck GmbH, Xtralis, Siemens AG, Ioimage Ltd., ObjectVideo Inc., Nice Systems Ltd. and Bosch.

We believe that our principal competitors for Dreambox systems are Nice Systems Ltd., Verint Systems Inc., Indigo and DVTel Inc.

We believe that our principal competitors for security management and control systems and turnkey project offerings include, among others, Honeywell Inc., Lockheed Martin Corporation, Raytheon Company, Siemens AG, Dornier, Elbit Systems Ltd., Thales, 4D, EADS N.V. and Rafael Advanced Defense Systems Ltd.

We believe that our principal competitor for the Pipeguard system is an Australian company, Future Fibre Technologies Pty. Ltd.

We believe that our principal competitors for personal emergency location systems are Actall Corp. and Visonic Networks.

Some of our competitors and potential competitors have greater research, development, financial and personnel resources, including governmental support, or more extensive business experience than we do. We cannot assure you that we will be able to maintain the quality of our products relative to those of our competitors or continue to develop and market new products effectively.

Intellectual Property Rights

We have approximately 46 patents issued and patent applications pending in the U.S. and in several other countries and have obtained licenses to use proprietary technologies developed by third parties. We cannot assure you:

- that patents will be issued from any pending applications, or that the claims allowed under any patents will be sufficiently broad to protect our technology;

- that any patents issued or licensed to us will not be challenged, invalidated or circumvented; or
- as to the degree or adequacy of protection any patents or patent applications may or will afford.

In addition, we claim proprietary rights in various technologies, know-how, trade secrets and trademarks relating to our principal products and operations. We cannot assure you as to the degree of protection these claims may or will afford. It is our policy to protect our proprietary rights in our products and operations through contractual obligations, including confidentiality and non-disclosure agreements with certain employees and distributors. We cannot assure you as to the degree of protection these contractual measures may or will afford. Although we are not aware that we are infringing upon the intellectual property rights of others, we cannot assure you that an infringement claim will not be asserted against us in the future. We believe that our success is less dependent on the legal protection that our patents and other proprietary rights may or will afford than on the knowledge, ability, experience and technological expertise of our employees. We cannot provide any assurance that we will be able to protect our proprietary technology. The unauthorized use of our proprietary technology by third parties may impair our ability to compete effectively. We could become subject to litigation regarding intellectual property rights, which could seriously harm our business.

We have trademark rights associated with our use of Flash and Intelli-FLEX, and rights obtained by trademark registration for Flare, Perimitrax, Panther, Intelli-FIELD, Senstar, Senstar-Stellar and the Senstar-Stellar logo, Sentrax, Omnitrax, Xfield, DTR, DreamBox and the Magal logo.

In September 2006, we signed a non exclusive agreement with a third party for the right to use certain intangible assets such as know-how and patents for the production, sale and marketing of a perimeter security system based on fiber-optics that is primarily used to protect marine sites. The contract period is two years and we have the right to extend the contract for additional five years. The consideration for the license is approximately \$548,000, payable in 24 monthly installments. In addition, we will pay royalties based on a formula as defined in the agreement.

Government Regulation of Certain Exports

Under Israeli law, the export of products that we manufacture in Israel and/or certain know-how is subject to approval by the MOD. We must obtain permits from the MOD to initiate sales proposals with regard to such exports, as well as for actual export transactions. We cannot assure you that we will receive all the required permits for which we may apply in the future.

C. Organizational Structure.

We, or one of our subsidiaries, own 100% of the outstanding capital stock of our subsidiaries in Canada, United States, Germany, the Netherlands, Mexico, United Kingdom, Switzerland, Cyprus, Romania and Poland.

D. Property, Plants and Equipment.

Our principal facility in Israel is a two-story 2,533 square meter facility located on a 4,352 square meter parcel in the Yehud Industrial Zone. Approximately 600 square meters are devoted to administrative, marketing and management functions and approximately 700 square meters are used for engineering, system integration and customer service. We use the remaining 1,233 square meters for production management, production operations, including manufacturing, assembly, testing, warehousing, shipping and receiving. In accordance with Israeli law, this parcel of land is still registered in the name of the Israel Land Authority. We will be entitled to have title to the property recorded in our name when Israeli authorities subdivide the property into parcels. This procedure is a statutory requirement for transferring land ownership in Israel. In 2007, we leased a one-story 810 square meter facility located on a 1,820 square meter parcel in the Yehud Industrial Zone for \$80,000 per year for use in production and operations. The products that we manufacture at our facilities in the Yehud Industrial Zone include our taut-wire intrusion detection systems, our vibration detection systems, our video-motion detection systems, MagNet, Fortis, DreamBox, PipeGuard, MTC- 1500, MSS-1500 and other perimeter systems.

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We own a 33,000 square foot facility in Carp, Ontario, Canada. Approximately 7,000 square feet are devoted to administrative, marketing and management functions and approximately 8,000 square feet are used for engineering, system integration and customer service. We use the remaining 18,000 square feet for production operations, including cable manufacturing, assembly, testing, warehousing, shipping and receiving. In December 2004, we purchased an additional 182,516 square feet of vacant land adjacent to this property for future expansion. We also lease 358,560 square feet of land near this facility, for \$2,500 per year for use as an outdoor sensor test and demonstration site for our products. The products manufactured at this facility include the Perimitrax/Panther 2000 and Omnitrex buried cable intrusion detection systems, the Intelli-Field electro static detection system, the X-Field volumetric system the Intelli-FLEX microphonic fence detection system, Flash and Flare, and various perimeter monitoring and control systems.

We own a 20,000 square foot facility in Fremont, California. The products manufactured at this facility include Intelli-Wave, various sensors, the PAS personal alarm system and the MX control and monitoring center.

We lease 2,793 square feet of office space in Herndon, Virginia at a cost of \$5,754 per month. The lease commenced on December 1, 2006 and will end on November 30, 2010. We utilize this space, which houses marketing demo rooms, as a sales office for our US subsidiary.

Smart leased 8,000 square feet of commercial space in College Point, New York at a cost of \$10,997 per month. The lease will terminate on September 30, 2008. On April 15, 2008, Smart subleased the upper floor of the buildings for \$5,000 per month. The sublease will end in September 30, 2008. During the sublease period, we are paying the landlord an additional \$1,000 per month in addition to the sublease amount.

We also lease small offices in Germany, the United Kingdom, Mexico, Romania and Poland for our sales and marketing entities.

We believe that our facilities are suitable and adequate for our current operations and the foreseeable future.

ITEM 4A. Unresolved Staff Comments

Not applicable.

ITEM 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects

The following discussion of our results of operations and financial condition should be read in conjunction with our consolidated financial statements and the related notes thereto included elsewhere in this annual report. This discussion contains forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties. Our actual results may differ materially from those anticipated in these forward-looking statements as a result of certain factors, including, but not limited to, those set forth in Item 3.D. Key Information Risk Factors.

Overview

We develop, manufacture, market and sell complex computerized security systems. Our systems are used in more than 75 countries to protect aircraft, national borders and sensitive facilities, including military bases, power plant installations, airports, postal facilities, prisons and industrial locations from terrorism, theft and other security threats. Our revenues are principally derived from:

- installation of comprehensive security systems for which revenues are generated from long-term fixed price contracts;

- sales of security products; and
- services and maintenance, which are performed either on a fixed-price basis or as time-and-materials based contracts.

Business Challenges/Areas of Focus

Our primary business challenges and areas of focus include:

- continuing the growth of revenues and profitability of our perimeter security system line of products;
- enhancing the introduction and recognition of our new products into the markets;
- penetrating into new markets and strengthening our presence in existing markets;
- succeeding in selling our comprehensive turnkey solutions; and

Seam -Line Perimeter System

The continued state of hostility between the State of Israel and the Palestinian Authority has caused the State of Israel to increase its efforts to protect its facilities and installations from unauthorized intrusions. In 2002, the Israeli Government announced the construction of a perimeter system to seal off parts of the West Bank to prevent Palestinian terrorists from entering Israel. In September 2002, we won 80% of the bids published by the MOD for the installation of intrusion detection systems along the seam-line between Israel and the West Bank. We received orders having a value of approximately \$19 million to install intrusion detection systems along approximately 150 kilometers. As of December 31, 2004, this project was completed. In 2003, the Israeli Government resolved to extend the perimeter system and to continue construction along most of the remaining parts of the seam-line. However, following the UN resolution to refer the question of the legality of the seam-line perimeter systems to the International Court of Justice in Hague, an international opposition to the route selected by the Israeli government arose, causing the Israeli Government to change and shorten the route of the seam-line perimeter system. This opposition, as well as certain decisions of the Israeli Supreme Court, caused a halt in the building of the seam-line fence during 2004. In 2005 the Israeli Government approved a new seam-line fence route and the MOD renewed the work on the southern portion of the seam line. According to recent reports in the Israeli press, the majority of the remaining segments of the fence will be completed during 2008. Although we believe that we will record revenues from the seam line project in 2008, we cannot assure you that Israel will follow through with its decision to build the perimeter system along the seam-line, or if such perimeter system is constructed or rebuilt, that our products will be utilized.

Key Performance Indicators and Sources of Revenues

Our management believes that our revenues, sources of revenues and operating income are among the key performance indicators for our business. Our revenues from our principal lines of business for the three years ended December 31, 2005, 2006 and 2007 were as follows:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2005	2006	2007
	(In thousands)		
Perimeter products	\$ 40,143	\$ 47,186	\$ 43,781
Turnkey projects	17,970	16,167	28,167
Other	272	247	427
Total	\$ 58,385	\$ 63,600	\$ 72,375

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Our operating income from our principal lines of business for the three years ended December 31, 2005, 2006 and 2007 were as follows:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2005	2006	2007
	(In thousands)		
Perimeter products	\$ 4,334	\$ 3,070	\$ 2,421
Turnkey projects	(5,290)	935	506
Other	53	(138)	(193)
Eliminations	15	(31)	(28)
Total	\$ (888)	\$ 3,836	\$ 2,706

Cost and Expenses

Cost of revenues. Our cost of revenues for perimeter products consists of component and material costs, direct labor costs, shipping expenses, overhead related to manufacturing and depreciation. Our cost of revenues for turnkey projects consists primarily of component and material costs, subcontractor costs, direct labor costs and overhead related to the turnkey projects. Our cost of revenues for other consists primarily of direct labor costs and material costs relating to our maintenance services.

Our gross margin is affected by the proportion of our revenues generated from perimeter products, turnkey projects and other. Our revenues from perimeter products, generally have higher gross margins than our other segments.

Research and development expenses, net. Research and development expenses, net consists primarily of expenses for on-going research and development activities and other related costs.

Selling and marketing expenses. Selling and marketing expenses consist primarily of commission payments, compensation and related expenses of our sales teams, attendance at trade shows and advertising expenses and related costs for facilities and equipment.

General and administrative expenses. Our general and administrative expenses consist primarily of salary and related costs associated with our executive and administrative functions, legal and accounting expenses, allowances for doubtful accounts and bad debts and other miscellaneous expenses. Staff costs include direct salary costs and related costs such as severance pay, social security and retirement fund contributions, vacation and other pay.

Depreciation and Amortization. The amount of depreciation and amortization attributable to our business segments for the years ended December 31, 2005, 2006 and 2007 are as follows:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2005	2006	2007
	(In thousands)		
Perimeter products	\$ 1,228	\$ 1,070	\$ 1,087
Turnkey projects	19	133	966
Other	4		2
Total	\$ 1,251	\$ 1,203	\$ 2,055

Financial Expenses, Net. Financial expenses, net include exchange rate differences arising from changes in the value of monetary assets and monetary liabilities stated in currencies other than the functional currency of each entity, interest charged on loans from banks as well as interest income on our cash and cash equivalents and short term investments.

Tax expense. Tax expense consists of federal, state and local taxes on the income of our business. On July 25, 2005, the Knesset, the Israeli parliament, passed the Law for the Amendment of the Income Tax Ordinance (No. 147 and Temporary Order) - 2005, or the 2005 Amendment, which provides for a gradual reduction in the company tax rate in the following manner: in 2007, the tax rate was 29%, in 2008, the tax rate will be 27%, in 2009, the tax rate will be 26% and from 2010 onward the tax rate will be 25%. Furthermore, from 2010, upon reduction of our tax rate to 25%, real capital gains will be subject to tax of 25%.

Discussion of Critical Accounting Policies

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with U.S. GAAP requires us to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates and the use of different assumptions would likely result in materially different results of operations. Critical accounting policies are those that are both most important to the portrayal of our financial position and results of operations, and require management's most difficult, subjective or complex judgments. Although not all of our significant accounting policies require management to make difficult, subjective or complex judgments or estimates, the following policies and estimates are those that we deem most critical:

Revenue Recognition

We generate our revenues mainly from (1) installation of comprehensive security systems for which revenues are generated from long-term fixed price contracts; (2) sales of security products; and (3) services and maintenance, which are performed either on a fixed-price basis or as time-and-materials based contracts.

Revenues from installation of comprehensive security systems are generated from fixed-price contracts according to which the time between the signing of the contract and the final customer acceptance is usually over one year. Such contracts require significant customization for each customer specific needs and, as such, revenues from these types of contracts are recognized using contract accounting on a percentage of completion method. Accounting for long-term contracts using the percentage-of-completion method stipulates that revenue and expense are recognized throughout the life of the contract, even though the project is not completed and the purchaser does not have possession of the project. Percentage of completion is calculated based on the Input Method.

Project costs include materials purchased to produce the system, related labor and overhead expenses and subcontractor's costs. The percentage to completion is measured by monitoring costs and efforts devoted using records of actual costs incurred to date in the project compared to the total estimated project requirement, which corresponds to the costs related to earned revenues. The amounts of revenues recognized are based on the total fees under the agreements and the percentage to completion achieved. Provisions for estimated losses on uncompleted contracts are made in the period in which such losses are first determined, in the amount of the estimated loss on the entire contract. Until 2006, we did not experience any material cancellations for any of our projects.

Estimated gross profit or loss from long-term contracts may change due to changes in estimates resulting from differences between actual performance and original forecasts. Such changes in estimated gross profit are recorded in results of operations when they are reasonably determinable by management, on a cumulative catch-up basis.

We believe that the use of the percentage of completion method is appropriate as we have the ability to make reasonably dependable estimates of the extent of progress towards completion, contract revenues and contract costs. In addition, contracts executed include provisions that clearly specify the enforceable rights regarding services to be provided and received by the parties to the contracts, the consideration to be exchanged and the manner and the terms of settlement, including in cases of terminations for convenience. In all cases we expect to perform our contractual obligations and our customers are expected to satisfy their obligations under the contract.

Fees are payable upon completion of agreed upon milestones and subject to customer acceptance. Amounts of revenues recognized in advance of contractual billing, are recorded as unbilled accounts receivable. The period between most instances of advanced recognition of revenues and the customers' billing generally ranges between one to six months. At December 31, 2007, we recorded \$4.1 million of such unbilled receivables.

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We sell security products to customers according to customers' orders without installation work. The customers are not entitled to return the products. Revenues from security product sales are recognized when delivery has occurred, persuasive evidence of an agreement exists, the vendor's fee is fixed or determinable, no further obligation exists and collectibility is probable.

Services and maintenance are performed under either fixed-price based or time-and-materials based contracts. Under fixed-price contracts, we agree to perform certain work for a fixed price. Under time-and-materials contracts, we are reimbursed for labor hours at negotiated hourly billing rates and for materials. Related revenues from such service contracts are recognized as those services are performed or over the term of the related agreements provided that, an evidence of an arrangement has been obtained, fees are fixed and determinable and collectibility is reasonably assured.

Deferred revenue includes unearned amounts under installation services, service contracts and maintenance agreements.

Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or market value. We periodically evaluate the quantities on hand relative to historical and projected sales volumes, current and historical selling prices and contractual obligations to maintain certain levels of parts. Based on these evaluations, inventory write-offs are provided to cover risks arising from slow-moving items, discontinued products, excess inventories, market prices lower than cost and adjusted revenue forecasts. Cost is determined as follows:

- Raw materials, parts and supplies - using the first-in, first-out method.
- Work-in-progress and finished products - on the basis of direct manufacturing costs with the addition of allocable indirect manufacturing costs.

During 2005, 2006 and 2007, we recorded inventory write-offs from continuing operations in the amounts of \$420,000, \$760,000 and \$646,000, respectively. Such write-offs were included in cost of revenues.

Income taxes

We account for income taxes in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standard No. 109 Accounting for Income Taxes. This statement prescribes the use of the liability method whereby deferred tax asset and liability account balances are determined based on differences between financial reporting and tax bases of assets and liabilities and are measured using the enacted tax rates and laws that will be in effect when the differences are expected to reverse. We provide a valuation allowance, if necessary, to reduce deferred tax assets to their estimated realizable value.

As part of the process of preparing our consolidated financial statements, we are required to estimate our income taxes in each of the jurisdictions in which we operate. This process involves estimating our actual current tax exposure together with assessing temporary differences resulting from differing treatment of items for tax and accounting purposes. These differences result in deferred tax assets and liabilities, which are included within our consolidated balance sheet. We must then assess the likelihood that our deferred tax assets will be recovered from future taxable income and we must establish a valuation allowance to reduce our deferred tax assets to the amount that is more likely than not to be realized. Increases in the valuation allowance result in additional expense to be reflected within the tax provision in the consolidated statement of income. At December 31, 2007, we had a deferred tax asset of \$602,000. We have total estimated available carry forward tax losses of \$7 million. As of December 31, 2007, we recorded a valuation allowance on carry forward tax losses of \$4.4 million due to the uncertainty of their future realization. Our subsidiaries in the United States and the United Kingdom have estimated total available carry-forward tax losses of \$5.3 million and \$930,000, respectively that may be used as an offset against future taxable profit for 16-20 years and an indefinite period, respectively. As of December 31, 2007, we recorded a full valuation allowance of our subsidiaries' tax assets due to the uncertainty of their future realization.

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Utilization of U.S. net operating losses may be subject to a substantial annual limitation due to the change in ownership provisions of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 and similar state provisions. The annual limitation may result in the expiration of net operating losses before utilization.

Goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the costs over the net fair value of the assets of the businesses acquired. Goodwill is tested for impairment at least annually or between annual tests in certain circumstances, and written down when impaired, rather than being amortized.

We test goodwill impairment on acquisition and at least annually thereafter or between annual tests in certain circumstances, we write down goodwill when impaired, Goodwill attributable to each of the reporting units is tested for impairment by comparing the fair value of each reporting unit with its carrying value. Fair value is determined using discounted cash flow.

Significant estimates used in these methodologies include estimates of future cash flows, future short-term and long-term growth rates and weighted average cost of capital for each of the reportable units. During 2005, 2006 and 2007, no impairment losses were identified. As of December 31, 2007, our goodwill amounted to \$5.6 million of which \$4.6 million and \$1.0 million relate to our perimeter security systems segment and project segment, respectively.

Impairment of long lived assets

Our Group's long-lived assets and certain identifiable intangibles are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of a group of assets may not be recoverable. Recoverability of a group of assets to be held and used is measured by a comparison of the carrying amount of the group of assets to the future undiscounted cash flows expected to be generated by the group of assets. If such group of assets is considered to be impaired, the impairment to be recognized is measured by the amount by which the carrying amount of the group of assets exceeds their fair value. During 2005, 2006 and 2007, no impairment losses were identified.

Functional Currency and Financial Statements in U.S. Dollars

We have determined that our reporting currency is the dollar. We determined that as of October 1, 2006 our functional currency changed from the U.S. dollar to NIS. Translation adjustments resulting from translating our financial statements from the NIS to the dollar are reported as a separate component in shareholders' equity. As of December 31, 2006 and 2007 our foreign currency translation totaled \$297,000 and \$2.6 million respectively.

Accordingly, we had accumulated foreign currency translation income of approximately \$2.4 million and \$5.8 million that was included as part of accumulated other comprehensive income within our balance sheets at December 31, 2006 and 2007, respectively. During 2005, 2006 and 2007, foreign currency translation adjustments, net of \$87,000, (\$72,000) and \$3.5 million, respectively, were included under accumulated other comprehensive income. Had we determined that the functional currency of our subsidiaries (not including our U.S. subsidiaries) was the U.S. dollar, these gains would have increased our income for each of the years presented.

The first step in the translation process is to identify the functional currency for each entity included in the financial statements. The accounts of each entity are then re-measured in its functional currency. All transaction gains and losses from the re-measurement of monetary balance sheet items are reflected in the statement of operations as financial income or expenses, as appropriate.

After the re-measurement process is complete the financial statements are translated into the reporting currency, which is the dollar, using the current rate method. Equity accounts are translated using historical exchange rates. All other balance sheet accounts are translated using the exchange rates in effect at the balance sheet date. Statement of operations amounts have been translated using the average exchange rate for the year. The resulting translation adjustments are reported as a component of shareholders' equity in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss).

Concentrations of credit risk

Financial instruments that are potentially subject to concentrations of credit risk consist principally of cash and cash equivalents, short and long-term bank deposits, marketable securities, unbilled accounts receivable, trade receivables, long-term trade receivables and long-term loans.

Of our cash and cash equivalents, marketable securities and short-term and long-term bank deposits at December 31, 2007, \$19.9 million is invested in major Israeli and U.S. banks, approximately \$16.3 million is invested in other banks, mainly with Deutsche Bank, RBC Royal Bank, Leutkircher Bank, Commerzbank and Natwest Bank. Cash and cash equivalents invested in the United States may be in excess of insured limits and are not insured in other jurisdictions. We believe that the financial institutions that hold our investments are financially sound and, accordingly, minimal credit risk exists with respect to these investments. Our marketable securities include investments in U.S. government debentures, foreign banks shares, mutual funds and money market funds. Our management believes that those securities are financially sound and that the portfolios are well-diversified, and accordingly, moderate credit risk exists with respect to these marketable securities. Moreover, our investment policy, limits the amount we may invest. During the recent turmoil in capital markets, we have tightened our control and monitoring over our marketable securities portfolio.

The short term and long term trade receivables and the unbilled accounts receivable of our company and our subsidiaries are derived from sales to large and solid organizations located mainly in Israel, the United States, Canada, Mexico and Europe. We perform ongoing credit evaluations of our customers and to date have not experienced any material losses. An allowance for doubtful accounts is determined with respect to those amounts that we have determined to be doubtful of collection and in accordance with an aging policy. In certain circumstances, we may require letters of credit, other collateral or additional guarantees. During the years ended December 31, 2005, 2006 and 2007, we recorded (\$54,000), \$138,000 and (\$68,000) of expenses (income) related to doubtful accounts, respectively. As of December 31, 2007, the allowance for doubtful accounts amounted to \$343,000. The loan granted to a third party is secured by a personal guarantee of the beneficial owner. We believe that the loan is well secured, and accordingly, minimal credit risk exists with respect to this loan.

We have no significant off-balance sheet concentration of credit risks, such as foreign exchange contracts or foreign hedging arrangements, except derivative instruments, which are detailed below.

Derivative instruments

We recognize our derivative instruments as either assets or liabilities in our statement of financial position at fair value. The accounting for changes in the fair value (i.e., gains or losses) of a derivative instrument depends on whether it has been designated and qualifies as part of a hedging relationship and further, on the type of hedging relationship. For those derivative instruments that are designated and qualify as hedging instruments, a company must designate the hedging instrument, based upon the exposure being hedged.

To protect against the change in the forecasted foreign currency cash flows of certain sale arrangements resulting from changes in the exchange rate during 2003, 2005 and 2006, we entered into forward contracts, to hedge portions of our forecasted revenue and unbilled accounts receivable denominated in Euros and Polish Zlotys. We have designated the forward instruments as cash flow hedges for accounting purposes.

For derivative instruments designated as cash flow hedges (i.e., hedging the exposure to variability in expected future cash flows that is attributable to a particular risk), the effective portion of the gain or loss on the derivative instrument is reported as a component of other comprehensive income and reclassified into earnings in the same line item associated with the forecasted transaction in the same period or periods during which the hedged transaction affects earnings.

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In 2005 a sales arrangement in Polish Zlotys that was to take place from 2005 to 2007 was canceled. Accordingly, changes in the fair value of the forward contracts were recorded as financial expenses in the years ended December 31, 2005, 2006 and 2007.

On October 1, 2006, we changed our functional currency from the dollar to NIS. From the date of change in functional currency, the hedge of the revenues in Euros is no longer effective. Changes in the fair value of the forward contracts from October 1, 2006 were charged to financial expenses. We recorded \$110,000, \$915,000 and \$666,000 as financial expenses related to forward contracts transactions, in 2005, 2006 and 2007, respectively.

Fair value of financial instruments

The following methods and assumptions were used by us and our subsidiaries in estimating the fair value of our financial instruments:

- the carrying amounts of cash and cash equivalents, marketable securities, short-term bank deposits, trade receivables, unbilled accounts receivable, short-term bank credit and trade payables approximate their fair value due to the short-term maturity of such instruments.
- the carrying amount of our long-term trade receivables and long-term bank deposits approximate their fair value. The fair value was estimated using discounted cash flows analyses, based on our investment rates for similar types of investment arrangements.
- the carrying amounts of our long-term bank debt are estimated by discounting the future cash flows using current interest rates for loans of similar terms and maturities. As of December 31, 2006, the fair value of our long-term borrowings was approximately \$8.2 million, compared to the carrying amount of approximately \$8.2 million. As of December 31, 2007, the fair value of our long-term borrowings was approximately \$7.5 million, compared to the carrying amount of \$7.4 million.

A. Operating Results.

Due to the nature of our customers and products, our revenues are often generated from a relatively small number of large orders. Consequently, individual orders from individual customers can represent a substantial portion of our revenues in any one period and significant orders by any customer during one period may not be followed by further orders from the same customer in subsequent periods. Our revenues and operating results may, therefore, vary substantially from period to period. Consequently, we do not believe that our revenues and operating results should necessarily be judged on a quarter-to-quarter comparative basis.

The following table presents, for the periods indicated, certain financial data expressed as a percentage of revenues:

	Year Ended December 31,				
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Revenues	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Cost of revenues	55	52	63	59	60
Gross profit	45	48	37	41	40
Operating expenses:					
Research and development, net	8	8	9	8	8
Selling and marketing, net	18	21	21	18	18
General and administrative	8	8	9	9	9
Special post employment benefit Award granted by principal shareholders		2			1
Operating income (loss)	11	9	(2)	6	4
Financial expenses, net	(2)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(3)
Income (loss) before income taxes	9	8	(3)	5	1
Income taxes (tax benefit)	2	3		2	1

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Income (loss) from continuing operations	7	5	(3)	3	0
Income (loss) from discontinued operations, net	(3)	(3)	(2)	(2)	3
Net income (loss)	4%	2%	(5)%	1%	3%

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Years ended December 31, 2006 and 2007

Revenues. Revenues increased by 13.8% from \$63.6 million in the year ended December 31, 2006 to \$72.4 million in the year ended December 31, 2007. Revenues from sales of perimeter systems decreased from \$47.2 million in 2006 to \$43.8 million in 2007, a decrease of 7.2% mainly as a result in decrease in orders from the Israeli MOD, which was partly offset by orders from clients outside of Israel. Revenues from security turnkey projects increased by 74.2% from \$16.2 million in 2006 to \$28.2 million in 2007, primarily due to a \$5.7 million project performed for the Israeli government and the acquisition of a European integration company. Other revenues, mainly from services for screening pallets and newly developed products, increased by 72.9% from \$247,000 in the year ended December 31, 2006 to \$427,000 in the year ended December 31, 2007.

Based on our backlog of approximately \$64.9 million as of May 30, 2008, our revenues in the first quarter of 2008 and our assessment of the market, we anticipate that our revenues will increase in 2008 compared to our revenues in 2007.

Cost of revenues. Cost of revenues increased from \$37.2 million in the year ended December 31, 2006 to \$43.5 million in the year ended December 31, 2007. Cost of revenues as a percentage of revenues increased from 58.5% in 2006 to 60.1% in 2007, primarily as a result of the increase in the turnkey projects segment of our business which has a lower profit margin. In addition, we recorded a loss provision for one of the projects performed for the Israeli government. In our perimeter segment, our cost of sales was adversely affected by an increase in production costs. We anticipate that our cost of revenues as a percentage of revenues will remain at the same level in 2008 as in 2007.

Gross profit. Gross profit increased from \$26.4 million in the year ended December 31, 2006 to \$28.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2007, primarily as a result of the **increase in revenues**.

Research and development expenses, net. Research and development expenses, net increased from \$5.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2006, to \$5.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2007, an increase of 7.2%. Research and development expenses, net amounted to 8.5% of revenues in 2006, compared to 8.0% in 2007. Investment tax credits with respect to our Canadian subsidiary totaled \$162,000 in 2006 and \$160,000 in 2007. We expect that our net research and development expenditures as a percentage of revenues will remain at the same level in 2008 as in 2007.

Selling and marketing expenses, net. Selling and marketing expenses, increased from \$11.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2006 to \$12.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2007, an increase of 11.4%. The increase in selling and marketing expenses in 2007 was primarily due to the amortization of customer related assets attributable to the acquisition of the European integration company. Selling and marketing expenses amounted to 18.2% and 17.9% of revenues in each of 2006 and 2007, respectively. We expect that our selling and marketing expenses as a percentage of revenues will remain at the same level in 2008 as in 2007.

General and administrative expenses. General and administrative expenses increased from \$5.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2006 to \$6.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2007, an increase of 18.3%. The increase in general and administrative expenses was due to expenses associated with our compliance with the requirements of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, increase in salaries and legal expenses. General and administrative expenses amounted to 8.7% of revenues in 2006 compared to 9.1% in 2007. We expect that our general and administrative expenses will remain at the same level in 2008 as in 2007.

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Special post employment benefit. In the year ended December 31, 2007 we recorded a special post employment expense of \$904,000, 1.2% of our total revenues, related to benefits payable to our retired chairman.

Operating income (loss). Our operating income declined from \$3.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2006 to \$2.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2007. The operating income of our three business segments for the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2007 are as follows:

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2006	2007
	(In thousands)	
Perimeter products	\$ 3,070	\$ 2,421
Turnkey projects	935	506
Other	(138)	(193)
Eliminations	(31)	(28)
	\$ 3,836	\$ 2,706

The operating income of our perimeter products segment decreased from \$3.1 million in the year ended December 31, 2006 to \$2.4 million in the year ended December 31, 2007, primarily as a result of the increase in production costs and the devaluation of the U.S. dollar against the NIS and the Canadian dollar. The operating results for our turnkey projects segment declined from an operating income of \$935,000 in the year ended December 31, 2006 to operating income of \$506,000 in the year ended December 31, 2007, primarily as a result of a loss incurred in one of our major projects and the amortization of the customer related assets attributable to the acquisition of the European integration company. The operating loss from our other operations increased from \$138,000 in the year ended December 31, 2006 to \$193,000 in the year ended December 31, 2007.

Financial expenses, net. Financial expenses, net increased from \$864,000 for the year ended December 31, 2006 to \$2.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2007, an increase of 147.3%. Our financial expenses increased by \$1.3 million, mainly due to the devaluation of the U.S. dollar against the NIS and the Canadian dollar, which caused an increase of foreign exchange losses, net of \$1.1 million. In addition, interest on short term bank credits increased by \$648,000 due to the higher level of short term loans incurred in 2007, which was offset in part by a decrease in forward contracts loss of \$249,000.

Income taxes. We recorded an income tax expenses of \$943,000 for the year ended December 31, 2006 compared to a \$373,000 for the year ended December 31, 2007, primarily as a result of the decrease in our income before taxes. The effective tax rate increased to 65.6% for 2007 compared to 31.7% in 2006 due to the fact that we recorded a valuation allowance on losses of \$765,000, due to the low likelihood that our deferred tax assets will be recovered from future taxable income.

Years ended December 31, 2005 and 2006

Revenues. Revenues increased by 8.9% from \$58.4 million in the year ended December 31, 2005 to \$63.6 million in the year ended December 31, 2006. Revenues from sales of perimeter systems increased from \$40.1 million in 2005 to \$47.2 million in 2006, an increase of 17.5%, mainly due to a \$10.1 million order from the Israeli MOD to protect the Northern border of Israel, which was partly offset by a \$2.2 million decrease in orders from the Israeli MOD to protect the seam-line. Revenues from security turnkey projects decreased by 10% from \$18.0 million in 2005 to \$16.2 million in 2006, primarily due to a \$4.7 million decrease in revenues from a project in Romania that for which we provided less services in 2006 and a \$3.3 million decrease in revenues from projects in Canada. These declines were offset by a \$5.0 million increase in revenues from projects in Mexico and by a \$1.2 million increase in revenues from an Eastern European customer. Other revenues, primarily from the maintenance of pallet screening machines decreased by 9.2% from \$272,000 in the year ended December 31, 2005 to \$247,000 in the year ended December 31, 2006.

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Cost of revenues. Cost of revenues increased from \$36.7 million in the year ended December 31, 2005 to \$37.2 million in the year ended December 31, 2006. Cost of revenues as a percentage of revenues declined from 62.8% in 2005 to 58.5% in 2006 primarily as a result of the expenses we incurred in 2005 in connection with a project in Eastern Europe that was cancelled. Due to the uncertainty in preventing the forfeiture of a performance bank guarantee, we included a provision of \$1.4 million in respect of this guarantee in our financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2005. On April 28, 2006, we commenced arbitration proceedings against the customer and on July 11, 2006, the customer made a demand for the payment of the full amount of a \$1.4 million performance. Under the terms of a settlement reached in the District Court in Haifa, we paid the customer approximately \$700,000 of the disputed amount and the balance will be paid only if we are found liable for damages exceeding the amount previously paid by us. Based on the opinion of our legal counsel, we believe that it is probable that the ongoing arbitration in this matter will result in a favorable decision for us, resulting in the dismissal of all claims raised by the customer. In view of the above and due to the uncertainty of our preventing the forfeiture of the bank performance guarantee, we included a \$1.4 million provision in respect of this guarantee in our financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2005. Based on the settlement, we cancelled the balance of the provision made in our financial statements in 2006.

Gross profit. Gross profit increased from \$21.7 million in the year ended December 31, 2005 to \$26.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2006, primarily as a result of the expenses we incurred in 2005 in connection with the cancellation of the project in Eastern Europe.

Research and development expenses, net. Research and development expenses, net for the year ended December 31, 2006 increased to \$5.4 million from \$5.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2005, an increase of 2.1%. Research and development expenses, net amounted to 9.0% of revenues in 2005, compared to 8.5% in 2006. Investment tax credits with respect to our Canadian subsidiary totaled \$154,000 in 2005 and \$162,000 in 2006.

Selling and marketing expenses, net. Selling and marketing expenses, decreased from \$12.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2005 to \$11.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2006, a decrease of 6.3%. The decrease in selling and marketing expenses in 2006 was primarily due to a decrease in commissions paid in connection with our turnkey projects. Selling and marketing expenses amounted to 21.2% and 18.2% of revenues in 2005 and 2006, respectively.

General and administrative expenses. General and administrative expenses increased from \$5.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2005 to \$5.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2006, an increase of 11.7%. The increase in general and administrative expenses was due to a \$138,000 increase in expenses related to doubtful accounts and due to expenses associated with our compliance with the requirements of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act. General and administrative expenses amounted to 8.5% of revenues in 2005 compared to 8.7% in 2006.

Operating income (loss). Our operating results improved from an operating loss of \$888,000 for the year ended December 31, 2005 to operating income of \$3.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2006. The operating income (loss) of our business segments for the years ended December 31, 2005 and 2006 are as follows:

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2005	2006
	(In thousands)	
Perimeter products	\$ 4,334	\$ 3,070
Projects	(5,290)	935
Other	53	(138)
Eliminations	15	(31)
Total	\$ (888)	\$ 3,836

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The operating income of our perimeter products segment declined from \$4.3 million in the year ended December 31, 2005 to \$3.1 million in the year ended December 31, 2006, principally as a result of a change in the product mix of perimeter products sold. The operating results for our projects segment rebounded from an operating loss of \$5.3 million in the year ended December 31, 2005 to operating income of \$935,000 in the year ended December 31, 2006, primarily as a result of the impact of expenses we incurred in 2005 in connection with the cancellation of an Eastern European project. The operating results of our other segment went from operating income of \$53,000 in the year ended December 31, 2005 to an operating loss of \$138,000 in the year ended December 31, 2006, primarily as a result of the decrease in revenues in 2006 and the higher cost of revenues, primarily materials.

Financial expenses, net. Financial expenses, net increased from \$813,000 for the year ended December 31, 2005 to \$864,000 for the year ended December 31, 2006, an increase of 6.3%. Our financial expenses increased by \$963,000 mainly due to a forward contract loss, which was offset by a \$912,000 increase in financial income, mainly due to increased interest income and foreign exchange gains. We determined that as of October 1, 2006 our functional currency changed from the U.S. dollar to NIS. The U.S. dollar remains our reporting currency. This change resulted in our incurring additional financial expenses in the fourth quarter of 2006.

Income taxes (tax benefit). We recorded a tax benefit of \$28,000 for the year ended December 31, 2005, primarily as a result of the loss incurred in 2005, compared to income tax expenses of \$943,000 for the year ended December 31, 2006.

Quarterly Results of Operations

The following tables set forth certain unaudited quarterly financial information for the two years ended December 31, 2007. The data has been prepared on a basis consistent with our audited consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this annual report and include all necessary adjustments, consisting only of normal recurring adjustments that we consider necessary for a fair presentation. The operating results for any quarter are not necessarily indicative of results for any future periods.

	Three months ended							
	2006				2007			
	Mar. 31,	Jun. 30,	Sept. 30,	Dec. 31,	Mar. 31,	Jun. 30,	Sept. 30,	Dec. 31,
	(In thousands)							
Consolidated Statement of Income Data:								
Revenues	\$ 12,712	\$ 13,965	\$ 15,288	\$ 21,635	\$ 14,113	\$ 14,091	\$ 21,016	\$ 23,155
Cost of revenues	7,064	7,931	8,593	13,648	7,732	7,650	13,291	14,837
Gross profit	5,648	6,034	6,695	7,987	6,381	6,441	7,725	8,318
Operating expenses:								
Research and development, net	1,200	1,450	1,152	1,576	1,454	1,148	1,283	1,879
Selling and marketing, net	2,383	2,608	2,751	3,861	2,709	3,028	3,794	3,399
General and administrative	1,147	1,253	1,474	1,673	1,316	1,407	1,505	2,333
Special post employment benefit							960	(56)
Total operating expenses	4,730	5,311	5,377	7,110	5,479	5,583	7,542	7,555
Operating income (loss)	918	723	1,318	877	902	858	183	763
Financial expenses, net	(157)	(229)	(262)	(216)	(303)	(141)	(983)	(710)
Income (loss) before income taxes	761	494	1,056	661	599	717	(800)	53
Income taxes (tax benefit)	153	118	345	327	148	280	749	(804)

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Income (loss) from continuing operations	608	376	711	334	451	437	(1,549)	857
Loss from discontinued operations, net	(459)	(107)	(88)	(565)	(153)	(95)	(88)	2,022
Net income (loss)	149	269	623	(231)	298	342	(1,637)	2,879

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Three months ended

	2006				2007			
	Mar. 31,	Jun. 30,	Sept. 30,	Dec. 31,	Mar. 31,	Jun. 30,	Sept. 30,	Dec. 31,
(As a percentage of total revenues)								
Consolidated Statement of Income Data, expressed as a percentage of revenues:								
Revenues	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Cost of revenues	55.6	56.8	56.2	63.1	54.8	54.3	63.2	64.1
Gross profit	44.4	43.2	43.8	36.9	45.2	45.7	36.8	35.9
Operating expenses:								
Research and development, net	9.4	10.4	7.5	7.3	10.3	8.1	6.1	8.1
Selling and marketing, net	18.7	18.7	18.0	17.9	19.2	21.5	18.0	14.7
General and administrative	9.0	9.0	9.7	7.7	9.3	10.0	7.2	10.0
Special post employment benefit							4.6	(0.2)
Total operating expenses	37.1	38.1	35.2	32.9	38.8	39.6	35.9	32.6
Operating income (loss)	7.3	5.1	8.6	4.0	6.4	6.1	0.9	3.3
Financial expenses, net	(1.2)	(1.6)	(1.7)	(1.0)	2.2	1	4.7	3.1
Income (loss) before income taxes	6.1	3.5	6.9	3.0	4.2	5.1	(3.8)	0.2
Income taxes (tax benefit)	1.2	0.8	2.3	1.5	1	2	3.6	(3.5)
Income (loss) from continuing operations	4.9	2.7	4.6	1.5	3.2	3.1	(7.4)	3.7
Loss from discontinued operations, net	(3.6)	(0.8)	(0.5)	(2.6)	(1.1)	(0.7)	(0.4)	8.7
Net income (loss)	1.3%	1.9%	4.1%	(1.1)%	2.1%	2.4%	(7.8)%	12.4%

Seasonality

Our operating results are characterized by a seasonal pattern, with a higher volume of revenues towards the end of the year and lower revenues in the first part of the year. This pattern, which is expected to continue, is mainly due to two factors:

- our customers are mainly budget-oriented organizations with lengthy decision processes which tend to mature late in the year; and
- due to weather and other conditions, payments are often postponed from the first quarter to subsequent quarters.

See also Item 3.D. Key Information Risk Factors. Our revenues are dependent on government procurement procedures and practices, and because we receive large product orders from a relatively small number of customers, our revenues and operating results are subject to substantial periodic variations.

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

Exchange rate fluctuations between the NIS and the dollar, particularly larger periodic devaluations, may have an impact on our profitability and period-to-period comparison of our results. In 2005, the rate of devaluation of the NIS against the dollar was 6.8%, while in 2003, 2004, 2006 and 2007 the NIS appreciated in value in relation to the dollar by 7.6%, 1.6%, 8.2% and 9% respectively. A portion of our expenses, primarily labor expenses, is incurred in NIS and a part of our revenues are quoted in NIS. Additionally, certain assets, as well as a portion of our liabilities, are denominated in NIS. Our results may be adversely affected by the devaluation of the NIS in relation to the dollar (or if such devaluation is on a lagging basis), if our revenues in NIS are higher than our expenses in NIS and/or the amount of our assets in NIS are higher than our liabilities in NIS. Alternatively, our results may be adversely affected by an appreciation of the NIS in relation to the dollar (or if such appreciation is on a lagging basis), if the amount of our expenses in NIS are higher than the amount of our revenues in NIS and/or the amount of our liabilities in NIS are higher than our assets in NIS.

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The following table presents information about the rate of devaluation of the NIS against the dollar:

Year ended December 31,	Israeli inflation rate %	NIS devaluation rate %	Israeli inflation adjusted for devaluation %
2003	(1.9)	(7.6)	5.7
2004	1.2	(1.6)	2.8
2005	2.4	6.8	(4.4)
2006	(0.1)	(8.2)	8.1
2007	3.4	(9.0)	12.4

Because exchange rates between the NIS and the dollar fluctuate continuously, exchange rate fluctuations, particularly larger periodic devaluations, may have an impact on our profitability and period-to-period comparisons of our results. We are also subject to exchange rate fluctuations related to our activities in Canada. During the year ended December 31, 2005, foreign currency fluctuations had an adverse impact on our results of operations, and our foreign exchange losses, net were \$145,000. During the year ended December 31, 2006, our foreign exchange gains, net were \$276,000. During the year ended December 31, 2007, our foreign exchange losses, net were \$792,000. We cannot assure you that in the future our results of operations may not be materially adversely affected by currency fluctuations.

To protect against the change in the forecasted foreign currency cash flows of certain sale arrangements resulting from changes in the exchange rate, during 2003, 2005 and 2006 we entered into forward contracts in order to hedge portions of our forecasted revenue and unbilled accounts receivable denominated in Euros and Polish Zlotys. We have designated the forward instruments as cash flow hedges for accounting purposes.

For derivative instruments designated as cash flow hedges (i.e., hedging the exposure to variability in expected future cash flows that is attributable to a particular risk), the effective portion of the gain or loss on the derivative instrument is reported as a component of other comprehensive income and reclassified into earnings in the same line item associated with the forecasted transaction in the same period or periods during which the hedged transaction affects earnings.

In 2005 a sales arrangement in Polish Zlotys that was to take place from 2005 to 2007 was canceled. Accordingly, changes in the fair value of the forward contracts were recorded as financial expenses in the years ended December 31, 2005, 2006 and 2007.

On October 1, 2006, we changed our functional currency from the dollar to NIS. From the date of change in functional currency, the hedge of the revenues in Euros is no longer effective. Changes in the fair value of the forward contracts from October 1, 2006 were charged to financial expenses.

We recorded \$110,000, \$915,000 and \$666,000 in financial expenses related to forward contracts transactions in 2005, 2006 and 2007, respectively.

Effective Corporate Tax Rate

Israeli companies are generally subject to income tax on their worldwide taxable income. The applicable rate for 2007 was 29%, which was reduced to 27% in 2008, and will be further reduced to 26% in 2009 and 25% in 2010 and thereafter. However, certain of our manufacturing facilities have been granted approved enterprise status under the Law for the Encouragement of Capital Investments, 1959, as amended, commonly referred to as the Investment Law, and, consequently, are eligible, subject to compliance with specified requirements, for tax benefits beginning when such facilities first generate taxable income. The tax benefits under the Investment Law are not available with respect to income derived from products manufactured outside of Israel. We have derived, and expect to continue to derive, a substantial portion of our income from our approved enterprise facilities. Subject to certain restrictions, we are entitled to a tax exemption in respect of income derived from our approved facilities for a period of two years, commencing in the first year in which such income is earned, and will be entitled to a reduced tax rate of 10% to 25% for an additional five to eight years if we qualify as a foreign investors' company. If we do not qualify as a foreign investors' company, we will instead be entitled to a reduced rate of 25% for an additional five years, rather than eight years. A foreign investors' company is defined in the Investment Law as a company in which more than 25% of its shareholders are non-Israeli residents. Pursuant to the Investment Law, a foreign investors' company may enjoy benefits for a period of up to ten years, (the actual length of the benefits period is graduated based on the percentage of foreign ownership).

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Our effective corporate tax rate may substantially exceed the Israeli tax rate. Our U.S. subsidiaries will generally be subject to applicable federal, state, local and foreign taxation, and we may also be subject to taxation in the other foreign jurisdictions in which we own assets, have employees or conduct activities. Because of the complexity of these local tax provisions, it is not possible to anticipate the actual combined effective corporate tax rate, which will apply to us.

As of December 31, 2007, we had a deferred tax asset of \$602,000. We have total estimated available carry forward tax losses of \$7 million. As of December 31, 2007, we recorded a valuation allowance on carry forward tax losses of \$4.4 million due to the uncertainty of their future realization.

As of December 31, 2007, our subsidiaries in the United States and the United Kingdom had estimated total available carry forward tax losses of \$5.3 million and \$0.9 million, respectively, to offset against future taxable income for 16 to 20 years and an indefinite period, respectively. A full valuation allowance was recorded due to the uncertainty of the tax assets' future realization. Utilization of U.S. net operating losses may be subject to a substantial annual limitation due to the change in ownership provisions of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 and similar state tax law provisions. The annual limitation may result in the expiration of net operating losses before utilization.

On December 2007 we entered into a tax assessment agreement with the Israeli Tax Authority, with respect to the years 2001 to 2004. According to the agreement we paid \$402,000. Since one of our approved enterprises has not received final approval as of yet, the tax assessment agreement determined that if we will not get such approval within two years we will pay an additional amount of \$467,000 to the tax authority.

Recently Issued Accounting Standards

In September 2006, the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 157, Fair Value Measurements (SFAS 157) which defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value, and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. SFAS 157 applies to other accounting pronouncements that require or permit fair value measurements and, accordingly, does not require any new fair value measurements. SFAS 157 is effective for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007 for financial assets and liabilities, as well as for any other assets and liabilities that are carried at fair value on a recurring basis, and should be applied prospectively. The adoption of the provisions of SFAS 157 related to financial assets and liabilities and other assets and liabilities that are carried at fair value on a recurring basis is not anticipated to materially impact our consolidated financial position and results of operations. Subsequently, the FASB provided for a one-year deferral of the provisions of SFAS 157 for non-financial assets and liabilities that are recognized or disclosed at fair value in the consolidated financial statements on a non-recurring basis. We are currently evaluating the impact of adopting the provisions of SFAS 157 for non-financial assets and liabilities that are recognized or disclosed on a non-recurring basis.

In February 2007, the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 159, The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities (SFAS 159). Under this Standard, we may elect to report financial instruments and certain other items at fair value on a contract-by-contract basis with changes in value reported in earnings. This election is irrevocable. SFAS 159 provides an opportunity to mitigate volatility in reported earnings that is caused by measuring hedged assets and liabilities that were previously required to use a different accounting method than the related hedging contracts when the complex provisions of SFAS 133 hedge accounting are not met. SFAS 159 is effective for years beginning after November 15, 2007. As we did not elect the fair value option in the date of adoption, we do not expect the adoption of SFAS 159 will have a material impact on our consolidated financial.

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In December 2007, the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 141 (Revised 2007) (SFAS 141R), Business Combinations. SFAS 141R will change the accounting for business combinations. Under SFAS 141R, an acquiring entity will be required to recognize all the assets acquired and liabilities assumed in a transaction at the acquisition-date fair value with limited exceptions. SFAS 141R will change the accounting treatment and disclosure for certain specific items in a business combination. SFAS 141R applies prospectively to business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period beginning on or after December 15, 2008. SFAS 141R will have an impact on our accounting for future business combinations once adopted and not on prior acquisitions.

In December 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 160, Noncontrolling Interests in Consolidated Financial Statements (SFAS 160). SFAS 160 establishes accounting and reporting standards for ownership interests in subsidiaries held by parties other than the parent, the amount of consolidated net income attributable to the parent and to the noncontrolling interest, changes in a parent's ownership interest and the valuation of retained noncontrolling equity investments when a subsidiary is deconsolidated. SFAS 160 also establishes reporting requirements that provide sufficient disclosures that clearly identify and distinguish between the interests of the parent and the interests of the noncontrolling owners. This standard is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2008 and should be applied prospectively. However, the presentation and disclosure requirements of the statement shall be applied retrospectively for all periods presented. The adoption of the provisions of Statement No. 160 is not anticipated to materially impact our consolidated financial position and results of operations.

In December 2007, the SEC staff issued Staff Accounting Bulletin (SAB) 110, Share-Based Payment, which amends SAB 107, Share-Based Payment, to permit public companies, under certain circumstances, to use the simplified method in SAB 107 for employee option grants after December 31, 2007. Use of the simplified method after December 2007 is permitted only for companies whose historical data about their employees' exercise behavior does not provide a reasonable basis for estimating the expected term of the options. Based on the significant restrictions on employee trading during the restatement periods, we have not experienced regular employee exercise behavior since the implementation of SFAS No. 123R on January 20, 2006. We do not expect to continue to use the simplified method as allowed under SAB 110.

B. Liquidity and Capital Resources **General**

Our ongoing liquidity requirements arise primarily from our need to service debt and provide working capital. From our inception until our initial public offering in March 1993, we financed our activities mainly through cash flow from operations and bank loans. In March 1993, we received proceeds of \$9.8 million from an initial public offering of 1,380,000 ordinary shares. In February 1997, we raised \$9.4 million from a follow-on offering of 2,085,000 ordinary shares and in April 2005, we raised an additional \$14.9 million from a follow-on offering of 1,700,000 ordinary shares. The proceeds from these offerings together with cash flow from operations and our credit facilities are our main sources of working capital.

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Our working capital increased from \$39.9 million at December 31, 2006 to \$41.5 million at December 31, 2007. Cash and cash equivalents amounted to \$4.9 million at December 31, 2006 compared to \$9.2 million at December 31, 2007. Short-term and long-term bank deposits, marketable securities and escrow deposits amounted to \$22.1 million at December 31, 2006 compared to \$26.9 million at December 31, 2007. Our cash and cash equivalents, short and long-term bank deposits and marketable securities are held mainly in U.S. dollars and Euros.

We expect to fund our short-term liquidity needs, including our obligations under our credit facilities, other contractual agreements and any other working capital requirements, from cash and cash equivalents, operating cash flow and our credit facilities. We believe that our current cash and cash equivalents, including bank deposits, marketable securities and our expected cash flow from operations in 2008 will be sufficient to meet our cash requirements through 2008.

Cash Flows

The following table summarizes our cash flows for the periods presented:

	Year ended December 31,		
	2005	2006	2007
	(in thousands)		
Net cash provided by (used in) continuing operations	\$ (2,915)	\$ (2,019)	10,420
Net cash provided by (used in) discontinued operations	(1,224)	643	(519)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	(4,139)	(1,376)	9,901
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	(15,248)	(5,248)	(464)
Net cash provided by financing activities	17,269	1,688	(5,477)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	253	(255)	337
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(1,865)	(5,191)	4,297
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	11,964	10,099	4,908
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	\$ 10,099	\$ 4,908	\$ 9,205

Net cash used in operating activities was approximately \$4.1 million and \$1.4 million in the years ended December 31, 2005 and 2006, respectively, compared to \$9.9 million in the year ended December 31, 2007.

Net cash used in operating activities in the year ended December 31, 2005, was primarily attributable to a net loss of \$3.2 million, an increase in trade receivables of \$8.7 million an increase in deferred income taxes of \$1 million, an increase in unbilled accounts receivable of \$2.8 million and an increase in other accounts receivable and prepaid expenses of \$580,000 which was offset in part by an increase in customer advances of \$4.0 million for turnkey projects, a \$3.2 million increase in trade payables, an increase in other accounts payable and accrued expenses of \$2 million, depreciation and amortization of \$1.3 million and a \$1.7 million decrease in inventories for our perimeter security systems segment.

Net cash used in operating activities in the year ended December 31, 2006, was primarily attributable to an increase in trade receivables of \$4.4 million, an increase in inventories of \$2.7 million, a return of \$2.8 million of customer advances and a decrease in trade payables of \$666,000, which was offset in part by net income of \$810,000, depreciation and amortization of \$1.2 million, a decrease in unbilled accounts receivable of \$3.5 million, an increase in other accounts payable and accrued expenses of \$717,000 and a \$437,000 decrease in other accounts receivable and prepaid expenses.

Net cash provided by operating activities in the year ended December 31, 2007, was primarily attributable to an increase in customer advances of \$10.4 million, an increase of \$4.3 million and \$1.8 million in trade receivables and unbilled accounts receivable, respectively, an increase of \$1.8 million in accrued interest on marketable securities and short and long term bank deposits and depreciation and amortization of \$2.1 million, which was offset in part by decrease in trade payables of \$6.3 million, a decrease in other accounts payable and accrued expenses of \$1.8 million, an increase in long term trade receivable of \$1.8 million and a gain from discontinued operation of \$1.7 million.

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Net cash used in investing activities was approximately \$15.2 million and \$5.2 million for the years ended December 31, 2005 and 2006, respectively, compared to \$464,000 in the year ended December 31, 2007. In the year ended December 31, 2005, we purchased \$16.7 million of short-term deposits and \$750,000 of property and equipment, which purchases were offset by proceeds of \$3.0 million from the redemption of structured notes and \$1.2 million from the sale of long-term deposits. In the year ended December 31, 2006, we purchased \$906,000 of property and equipment, \$8.2 million of marketable securities, invested \$622,000 in a long term loan and purchased know how and patents for \$148,000 with the proceeds from the sale of marketable securities of \$5.2 million. In the year ended December 31, 2007 we acquired a European integration company for \$4 million and purchased \$10.8 million of marketable securities, \$4.4 million of escrow deposit and \$890,000 of property and equipment purchases which were offset by proceeds of \$8.5 million from the sale of the assets and business of a subsidiary, proceeds of \$5.6 million from the sale of marketable securities and \$5.7 million from the sale of short term bank deposits.

In the year ended December 31, 2005, net cash provided by financing activities of \$17.3 million was primarily attributable to the receipt of net proceeds of \$14.9 million from the issuance of ordinary shares, \$2.4 million from short-term bank credit to finance the operations of our video monitoring segment and \$1.8 million from proceeds of long-term loans that we used to refinance the loan we incurred to finance the purchase of a building in Fremont CA, which was offset in part by the repayment of \$1.8 million of long-term bank loans. In the year ended December 31, 2006, net cash provided by financing activities of \$1.7 million was primarily attributable to \$3.2 million from proceeds of long-term loans that we incurred to finance the costs incurred in connection with the cancellation of a project in Eastern Europe and our receipt of \$163,000 from the exercise of employee stock options, which was offset in part by \$1.4 million from short-term bank credits to finance the operations of our video monitoring segment and the repayment of \$306,000 of long-term bank loans. In the year ended December 31, 2007, net cash used in financing activities of \$5.5 million was primarily due to the repayment of \$4.7 million of short term bank credits and repayment of \$796,000 of long term bank loans which was offset in part by receipt of \$43,000 from the exercise of employee stock options.

We had capital expenditures of approximately \$750,000, \$906,000 and \$890,000 in 2005, 2006 and 2007, respectively. These capital expenditures were principally for computers, other machinery and equipment and for expanding our facilities. We estimate that our capital expenditures for 2008 will total approximately \$1.6 million, substantially all of which will relate to our perimeter security and project segments. We expect to finance these expenditures primarily from our cash and cash equivalents, operating cash flow and our credit facilities. However, the actual amount of our capital expenditures will depend on a variety of factors, including general economic conditions, changes in the demand for our products.

Credit Lines and Other Debt

We currently have credit lines with Bank Leumi Le-Israel B.M., or BLL, Union Bank of Israel Ltd., or Union Bank, Mizrahi Tefahot Bank B.M., or MTB, and Bank Hapoalim B.M. totaling \$54.4 million in the aggregate. There are no restrictions as to our use of any of these credit lines. We agreed not to pledge any of our assets without the consent of these banks. In addition, in connection with two of these credit lines, a fixed charge was placed on our physical plant in Israel by each of BLL and Union Bank, each of which ranks pari-passu with the other.

As of December 31, 2007 we are not under any obligation to maintain financial ratios or other terms in respect of our credit lines. Our loans under these credit lines are denominated in dollars and NIS.

In addition, our subsidiaries currently have credit lines with Bank Leumi USA, Royal Bank of Canada and Deutsche Bank, totaling \$9.2 million in the aggregate.

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Our Canadian subsidiary, which is primarily engaged in sale of perimeter products and turnkey projects, has undertaken to maintain general covenants and the following financial ratios and terms in respect of its outstanding credit lines:

- A quick ratio of not less than 1.25;
- A ratio of total liabilities to tangible net worth of not greater than 0.75; and
- Tangible net worth of at least \$9.0 million.

As of December 31, 2007, our Canadian subsidiary was in compliance with these ratios and terms.

As of December 31, 2007, we had approximately \$26 million available under our credit lines. In addition, our subsidiaries had approximately \$2.8 million available under their credit lines.

As of December 31, 2007, our outstanding balances under our credit lines consisted of:

- Short-term NIS-denominated loans of approximately \$8.2 million, bearing an average interest at a rate of 5.58%;
- Short-term dollar-denominated loans of approximately \$8.1 million, bearing an average interest at a rate of 5.82%;
- Long-term dollar-denominated loans of approximately \$2.4 million, bearing an average interest at a rate of 5.50%; and
- Several bank performance and advance payment guarantees totaling approximately \$9.8 million, at an annual cost of 0.5%-1.0%.

As of December 31, 2007, our subsidiaries had an aggregate of \$145,000 in short term bank credit and \$5 million in long-term loans primarily relating to our perimeter security segment as follows:

- \$2.5 million, bearing interest at a fixed annual rate of 6.06%. This loan is due in July 2008;
- \$500,000, bearing interest at an annual rate of 6.19% and collateralized by the assets of our US subsidiary, Magal Senstar Inc., or MSI. This loan is due in July 2008;
- \$500,000, bearing interest at an annual rate of 5.8% and collateralized by MSI's assets. This loan is due in July 2008;
- \$518,000 bearing interest at a fixed rate of 5.45%. The loan is payable in 20 quarterly installments of \$47,200, commencing February 2006. We have guaranteed the full amount of this loan; and
- \$980,000, bearing interest at a fixed rate of 5.45%. The loan is due in one installment in November 2010. We have guaranteed the full amount of this loan.

In connection with the related loans listed immediately above, Bank Leumi USA placed a \$3 million fixed charge on our deposits with that bank.

The two \$500,000 promissory notes issued to Bank Leumi USA both contain covenants that require us to maintain \$1 million in deposits at all times, otherwise the interest rate on the notes become the bank's rate plus 0.25% until the minimum deposit is maintained.

C. Research and Development, Patents and Licenses.

Government Grants

We participate in programs sponsored by the Israeli Government for the support of research and development activities. In the year ended December 31, 2005, we obtained \$8,000, of royalty-bearing grants from the OCS for certain of our research and development projects for perimeter security products. We did not obtain any grants from the OCS for the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2007. We are obligated to pay royalties to the OCS amounting to 3%-4.5% of revenues derived from sales of the products funded with these grants, up to 100% of the grants received, linked to the U.S. dollar. All grants received after January 1, 1999 will also bear interest at the rate of LIBOR. The obligation to pay these royalties is contingent on actual sales of the products, and in the absence of such sales no payment is required.

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Royalties paid to the OCS amounted to \$83,000, \$79,000 and \$143,000 in the years ended December 31, 2005, 2006 and 2007, respectively. These royalties related to sales of perimeter security products and management security system.

As of December 31, 2007, we had a contingent obligation to pay royalties of approximately \$1.5, million to the OCS upon the successful sale of perimeter security products developed using research and development programs sponsored by the OCS.

The Israeli Government, through the Fund for the Encouragement of Marketing Activities, or the Fund, awarded us grants for overseas marketing expenses. We are obligated to pay royalties to this fund at the rate of 3% of the increase in export sales, up to the amount of the grants we received. To date, we have received \$253,000 in grants from the Fund and, during the years ended December 31, 2005, 2006 and 2007, we did not pay any royalties. As of December 31, 2007, we had a remaining contingent obligation to the Fund of \$82,000.

Investment Tax Credit

Our Canadian and U.S subsidiaries are eligible for investment tax credits on their research and development activities and on certain current and capital expenditures. During the years ended December 31, 2005, 2006 and 2007, our Canadian subsidiary recognized \$154,000, \$162,000 and \$160,000, respectively, of investment tax credits as a reduction of research and development expenses. In addition, our Canadian and U.S subsidiaries have available investment tax credits of approximately \$738,000 to reduce future federal income taxes payable. These credits will expire in 2014 through 2027. See also Item 4.B. Information on the Company Business Overview Research and Development; Royalties.

D. Trend Information.

We cannot assure you that the MOD, IDF or any of our other major customers will maintain their volume of business with us or that, if such volume is reduced, other customers of similar volume will replace the lost business. The loss of one or more of these existing customers without replacement by a customer or customers of similar volume would have a material adverse effect on our financial results.

For additional discussion of the information required by this item see Operating and Financial Review and Prospects Operating Results and Operating and Financial Review and Prospects Liquidity and Financial Resources above.

E. Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements.

At December 31, 2007, we have guaranteed the advance payments and the performance of our work to certain of our customers (usually government entities). Such guarantees are required by contract for our performance during the installation and operational period of projects throughout Israel and the rest of the world. The guarantees for installation typically expire soon after certain milestones are met and guarantees for operations typically expire proportionally over the contract period. The maximum potential amount of future payments we could be required to make under our guarantees at December 31, 2007 and March 31, 2008 were \$9.8 million and \$8.9 million, respectively. We have not recorded any liability for such amounts, as we expect that our performance will be acceptable and to date, no performance bank guarantees have been exercised against us except with respect to our dispute relating to the project in Eastern Europe. See Item 8.A - Consolidated Statements and Other Financial Information-Legal Proceedings.

F. Tabular Disclosure of Contractual Obligations.

The following table summarizes our minimum contractual obligations and commercial commitments as of December 31, 2007 and the effect we expect them to have on our liquidity and cash flow in future periods.

Contractual Obligations	Payments due by Period (in thousands)				
	Total	less than 1 year	1-2 years	3-5 years	more than 5 years
Long-term bank debt obligations	\$ 7,398	\$ 4,303	\$ 813	\$ 1,802	\$ 480
Operating lease obligations	1,619	693	562	301	63
Purchase obligations	184	184			
Other long-term liabilities reflected on our balance sheet under U.S. GAAP	3,873			3,873	
Total	\$ 13,074	\$ 5,180	\$ 1,375	\$ 5,976	\$ 543

ITEM 6. Directors, Senior Management and Employees**A. Directors and Senior Management.**

Set forth below are the name, age, principal position and a biographical description of each of our directors and executive officers:

Name	Age	Position
Jacob Perry	64	Chairman of the Board
Izhar Dekel	56	President, Chief Executive Officer and Director
Lian Goldstein	33	Vice President Finance, Chief Financial Officer and Secretary
Yehezkel Farber	67	Vice President Operations
Zvi Dank	58	Vice President Research and Development
Asaf Even-Ezra	42	Executive Vice President Sales & Marketing
Dany Pizen	56	Vice President East European and CIS Marketing
Raffi Netzer	45	Vice President Africa and Latin America Marketing
Yehonatan Ben- Hamozeg	49	Vice President Integrated Systems Development
Jacob Even-Ezra	77	Director
Nathan Kirsh	76	Director
Zeev Livne	63	Director
Jacob Nuss	60	Director
Shaul Kobrinsky	56	Outside Director
Anat Winner	49	Outside Director

Messrs. Perry, Even-Ezra, Dekel, Kirsh, Nuss, and Livne will serve as directors until our 2008 Annual General Meeting of Shareholders. Mr. Kobrinsky and Mrs. Winner will serve as outside directors pursuant to the provisions of the Israeli Companies Law for three-year terms until our 2010 annual general meeting of shareholders.

Jacob Even-Ezra and Asaf Even-Ezra are father and son. Izhar Dekel is Jacob Even-Ezra's son-in-law and Asaf Even-Ezra's brother-in-law. Other than these relationships, there are no other family relationships among our directors and senior executives.

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Jacob Perry has served as chairman of our board since January 2008, as deputy chairman of the board since 2006, and as a director since December 2002. From 1995 to December 2002, Mr. Perry was President and CEO of Cellcom Israel Ltd., Israel's largest cellular phone operator. Mr. Perry served 29 years with the Israeli General Security Service, and served as its chief from 1988 until 1995. Mr. Perry has also served as a coordinator to the Israeli Prime Minister on the subject of prisoners of war and missing persons. He was a board member of El-Al Israel Airlines and a member of the management of many public organizations. Mr. Perry is also a chairman of the board of directors of various companies, including Mizrahi Tefahot Bank, Pinpoint Advanced Corp., Inc., a blank check company traded in the U.S. and Keren Mor, a real estate fund. Mr. Perry serves as a director of Tamarind Technologies and New Kopel Israel's largest vehicle and car service group. Mr. Perry holds an A.M.P. from Harvard Business School and a B.A. in Oriental Studies and History of the Jewish People from Tel-Aviv University.

Izhar Dekel has served as our chief executive officer since 2006, as our president since 1990, and as a director since 1993. Mr. Dekel served as our finance manager from 1984 to 1990. Mr. Dekel holds an M.B.A. and a B.A. in Economics and International Relations from the Hebrew University of Jerusalem.

Lian Goldstein has served as our chief financial officer and secretary since January 2008. Before joining us, from 2002 to 2007, Ms. Goldstein served as chief financial officer of Johnson & Johnson Medical Israel Ltd. Prior to that, from 1999 to 2002, Ms. Goldstein served as a senior audit manager with Kost Forer Gabbay & Kasierer, a member of Ernst & Young Global. Ms. Goldstein holds an M.B.A. and a B.A. in Accounting and Business from the Israel College of Management, and has been a Certified Public Accountant (Israel) since 2000.

Yehezkel Farber has served as our vice president - operations since 1986. Mr. Farber previously served as the manager of the customer systems department of IAI.

Zvi Dank has served as our vice president - research and development since 1984. Before joining us, Mr. Dank worked as an electronic engineer in the electronics division of IAI. Mr. Dank holds a B.Sc. in Electrical Engineering from the Israel Institute of Technology, or the Technion.

Asaf Even-Ezra has served as our executive vice-president for sales and marketing since July 2007. Mr. Even-Ezra joined us in 1995 and served as our vice president - Israel and West European marketing since 1998. Mr. Even-Ezra also heads our video motion detection division and is in charge of Israel and West European marketing. Mr. Even-Ezra holds an M.B.A. and a B.A. in Business from the New York Institute of Technology.

Dany Pizen has served as our vice president - East European and CIS marketing since 1995. Before joining us, Mr. Pizen served as vice president of business development of Eldor Electronics Ltd., before which he served for 20 years in the IDF and retired as a Lieutenant Colonel. Mr. Pizen holds a B.A. in Social Science from Bar Ilan University.

Rafi Nezer has served as our vice president - Africa and Latin America marketing since 2004. Before joining us and since 1999, Mr. Nezer acted as director of marketing for Rada Electronic Industries Ltd. Mr. Nezer holds an M.B.A. in Business Administration from INSEAD and an L.L.B. from the Tel Aviv University.

Yehonatan Ben- Hamozeg has served as our vice president - Integrated Systems Development since 2002. Before joining us, Mr. Ben Hamozeg served in the IDF for 24 years and retired as a Colonel. Mr. Ben Hamozeg holds an M.B.A. in Business Management and a B.A. in Economics and Statistics from Haifa University.

Jacob Even-Ezra has served as a director since 1984. From 1984 until December 2007, Mr. Even-Ezra served as the chairman of our board. From 1984 until 2006, he also served as our chief executive officer, and from 1987 until 1990 he served as our president as well. He is currently a member of the Executive Council and the Management Committee of Tel-Aviv University. From 1985 to 1988, Mr. Even-Ezra was also chairman of the Israel Export Institute. Mr. Even-Ezra holds a B.Sc. in Electrical Engineering from the Technion.

Nathan Kirsh has served as a director since 1984. Mr. Kirsh is an independent investor. Mr. Kirsh serves as one of the trustees of the Eurona Foundation, the beneficial owner of 100% of the ordinary shares of our company that are held by Mira Mag Inc. Mr. Kirsh holds a B.S. in Commerce from the University of Witwatersrand, Johannesburg.

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Zeev Livne has served as a director since July 2004. Mr. Livne has served as the chairman of Livne Strategic Consultants LTD since 2001. Mr. Livne served 39 years with the IDF until 2001. During his long military career with the IDF, Mr. Livne served as the Defense Attaché to the U.S. and Canada from 1997 to 2001, Military Secretary to the Prime Minister of Israel from 1996 to 1997 and Ground Force Commander from 1994 to 1996. From 1992 to 1994 Mr. Livne established the IDF Home Front Command and served as its first Commander. Mr. Livne serves on the board of directors of PAZKAR, a private Israeli company. Mr. Livne holds a B.A. in History from the Tel Aviv University, and an M.A. in Geography from the University of Haifa.

Jacob Nuss has served as a director since 1993. Mr. Nuss currently serves as the vice president - internal auditing of IAI, and served as IAI's deputy vice president - internal auditing from 1999 to 2003. From 1993 to 1999, Mr. Nuss served as the director of finance of IAI's electronics group. From 1991 to 1993, Mr. Nuss served as assistant to the chairman of the board of IAI. Mr. Nuss has served in various financial management capacities at IAI since 1975. Mr. Nuss holds an M.B.A. in Business from the Tel Aviv University and a B.A. in Economics and Business Management from Bar Ilan University. Mr. Nuss holds a certificate in internal auditing.

Shaul Kobrinsky has served as an outside director since July 2004. Mr. Kobrinsky has served as the President and Chief Executive Officer of Urdan Industries Ltd., an investment and holding company since 1997. Since 2003, Mr. Kobrinsky has served as senior managing director of Alagem Capital Group a Beverly Hills based investment group. From 1989 to 1997, Mr. Kobrinsky served as chief executive officer of Cargal Ltd., an Israeli company that manufactures corrugates. Previously, and since 1984, Mr. Kobrinsky served as deputy managing director of Clal Industries Ltd., a holding and investment company. Mr. Kobrinsky serves as an outside director and a member of the audit committee of Scope Metal Trading Ltd. Mr. Kobrinsky holds a B.A. in Economics from Tel Aviv University. Mr. Kobrinsky is a member of the anti-trust court of the State of Israel.

Anat Winner has served as an outside director since July 2004. Mrs. Winner has been a business advisor since 2003. Mrs. Winner served from October 2001 to May 2003 as Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer of Israel News Ltd. From 1999 to October 2001, Mrs. Winner served as Chief Financial Officer of DBS Satellite Services (1998) Ltd. (YES), an Israeli company that is engaged in setting up and operating DBS television systems. From 1998 to 2000 Mrs. Winner served as an outside Director and chairman of the audit committee of Memisar Ltd. Previously, from 1995 to 1998, Mrs. Winner served as chief financial officer of Eurocom Cellular Communications Ltd., an Israeli company that is engaged in importing and marketing cellular phones. From 1989 to 1995, Mrs. Winner served in various finance positions, including Chief Financial Officer of the Seed company (1939) Ltd. From 1984 to 1989 Mrs. Winner served as a senior audit manager with Ronel Stetner & Co., Certified Public Accountants in Israel. Mrs. Winner also serves as a director of Internet Gold-Golden Lines Ltd and 012 Smile Communications Ltd. Mrs. Winner holds a B.A. degree in Accounting and Economics from Haifa University and has been a Certified Public Accountant (Israel) since 1987.

Ofer Katz, our vice president - aviation security, retired in April 2008.

B. Compensation.

During the fiscal year ended December 31, 2007, we paid aggregate compensation to all of our executive officers and directors as a group (consisting then of 16 persons) of approximately \$1.8 million. In addition, we have provided automobiles to our executive officers at our expense. We have two key-man life insurance policies for Izhar Dekel and are the beneficiary of one of these policies and certain of Mr. Dekel's family members are the beneficiaries of the other policy. We bear the cost of both of these insurance policies.

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During the year ended December 31, 2007 and until March 6, 2008, our outside directors and our independent directors (directors who are not employees of our company or officers or employees of any entity that beneficially owns 5% or more of our ordinary shares), received an annual fee of \$5,600 and an additional fee of \$300 for each board or committee meeting that they attend. Effective as of March 6, 2008 our audit committee and board of directors approved an increase of the annual fees payable to our outside and independent directors, to NIS 59,100 (approximately \$17,382) and an additional fee of NIS 2,000 (approximately \$588) for each board or committee meeting that they attend. The outside directors compensation was approved without shareholder approval in accordance with the Companies Regulations (Rules for Compensation and Expenses of Outside Director) 5760-2000, promulgated under the Israeli Companies Law. The independent directors compensation was approved without shareholder approval in accordance with the Companies Regulations (Relief from Related Party Transactions) 5760-2000, promulgated under the Israeli Companies Law. In the event that within 14 days from the date of the disclosure of the resolution of the audit committee and the board of directors to increase the independent directors compensation, shareholders holding at least 1% of our voting rights will so request, this resolution will be subject to the approval of the general meeting of the shareholders of our company.

We follow Israeli law and practice, instead of the NASDAQ Marketplace requirements, regarding the compensation of our chief executive office and other executive officers. Under the Israeli Companies Law, arrangements as to compensation of office holders who are not directors require approval by the board of directors, provided that they are not deemed extraordinary transactions. Any compensation arrangement with an office holder who is not a director that is deemed an extraordinary transaction, the exemption of such office holder from liability, the insurance of such office holder and the indemnification of such office holder, or an undertaking to indemnify such office holder, require both board of directors and audit committee approval. The compensation, exemption, indemnification and insurance of office holders who are directors must be approved by our audit committee, board of directors and shareholders, unless an exemption applies. If the office holder is a controlling shareholder or a relative of a controlling shareholder, any extraordinary transaction, compensation, exemption, indemnification and insurance of the office holder must be approved by our audit committee, board of directors and shareholders, supported by the vote of at least one-third of the shares of the non-controlling shareholders voting on the matter, or provided that the total number of shares held by non-controlling shareholders that voted against the proposal did not exceed one percent of all of the voting rights in the company. See below in this Item 6.C. Directors, Senior Management and Employees - Board Practices - NASDAQ Exemptions for Foreign Private Issuers.

As of December 31, 2007, our directors and executive officers as a group, consisting of 16 persons, held options to purchase an aggregate of 256,800 ordinary shares, having exercise prices ranging from \$7.66 to \$13.00. Generally, the options vest over a two years period. The options will expire between 2009 to 2012 or earlier upon termination of employment as an executive officer or service as a director of our company. All of such options were granted under our 2003 Stock Option Plan. See this Item 6E. Directors, Senior Management and Employees - Share Ownership - Stock Option Plans.

We entered into a retirement agreement with Mr. Jacob Even-Ezra who retired from his position as the chairman of our Board of Directors as of on January 1, 2008, based on the terms that were approved by our shareholders in August 2007. Pursuant to the retirement agreement, Mr. Even-Ezra has undertaken not to compete with our company for a period of three years following his retirement. In consideration we agreed to pay Mr. Even-Ezra \$360,000. In addition, and as gratitude for his long and outstanding efforts in furthering our business and interests, we agreed to provide him with certain benefits and services, the value thereof are presently estimated to be \$50,000 per year, for the rest of his life. As of December 31, 2007, the actuarial value of these perquisites is estimated by approximately \$544,000.

We entered into an employment agreement with Izhar Dekel, effective January 1993. This agreement contain certain non-competition and confidentiality provisions. In addition, this agreement establishes a base salary and a package of benefits with an aggregate value of approximately 20% of the base salary, as well as a car and a possible bonus. In December 2000, our board of directors extended the term of Mr. Dekel's employment until such time as it is terminated by us or by Mr. Dekel pursuant to the terms of the agreement. Under the Israeli Companies Law, the terms of employment of Mr. Dekel, who is also a member of our board of directors requires shareholders' approval. Our shareholders approved Mr. Dekel's terms in July 2004 and August 2007.

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Mr. Jacob Perry served as deputy chairman of our board of directors since September 6, 2006. Our audit committee, board of directors and shareholders approved the payment to Mr. Perry, in addition to the directors' fees, of an additional compensation for his services as deputy chairman, in the amount of NIS 25,000 per month (approximately \$7,500), payable as of the date of his appointment as deputy chairman. Since January 1, 2008, Mr. Perry has served as the chairman of our board of directors. Our audit committee and board of directors approved, subject to our shareholder approval, to enter into an agreement with Mr. Perry pursuant to which Mr. Perry will be entitled to receive a monthly payment of NIS 50,000, (approximately \$15,000), customary social benefits and an annual bonus based on our performance. In addition Mr. Perry will be entitled to receive, subject to our shareholders approval, options to purchase 300,000 ordinary shares of our company. Such options will vest over four year period.

C. Board Practices

Introduction

According to the Israeli Companies Law and our Articles of Association, the management of our business is vested in our board of directors. The board of directors may exercise all powers and may take all actions that are not specifically granted to our shareholders. Our executive officers are responsible for our day-to-day management. The executive officers have individual responsibilities established by our chief executive officer and board of directors. Executive officers are appointed by and serve at the discretion of the board of directors, subject to any applicable agreements.

Election of Directors

Our articles of association provide for a board of directors of not less than three and not more than eleven members as may be determined from time to time at our annual general meeting. Our board of directors is currently composed of eight directors.

Our directors (except the outside directors as detailed below), are elected by our shareholders at our annual general meeting and hold office until the next annual general meeting. 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. Our annual general meetings are held at least once every calendar year, but not more than fifteen months after the last preceding annual general meeting. In the intervals between our annual general meetings, the board of directors may appoint new directors to fill vacancies. All of our current directors, including the outside directors, were elected by our shareholders at our annual general meeting of shareholders of August 2007. Our outside directors will hold office until our 2010 annual general meeting of shareholders.

Under the Israeli Companies Law, our board of directors is required to determine the minimum number of directors who must have accounting and financial expertise, as such term is defined in regulations promulgated under the Israeli Companies Law. Our board of directors has determined that our board of directors will include at least one director who has accounting and financial expertise, within the meaning of the regulations promulgated under the Israeli Companies Law. Our board of directors has further determined that Ms. Anat Winner has the requisite accounting and financial expertise.

We do not follow the requirements of the NASDAQ Marketplace Rules with regard to the nomination process of directors, and instead, we follow Israeli law and practice, in accordance with which our directors are recommended by our board of directors for election by our shareholders. See below in this Item 6.C. Directors, Senior Management and Employees - Board Practices - NASDAQ Exemptions for Foreign Private Issuers.

Outside and Independent Directors

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. Outside directors must be Israeli residents who are qualified to be appointed as directors, unless the company's shares have been offered to the public outside of Israel or have been listed on a stock exchange outside of Israel. The Israeli Companies Law provides that a person may not be appointed as an outside director if the person, or the person's relative, partner, employer or an entity under that person's control, has or had during the two years preceding the date of appointment any affiliation with the company, or any entity controlling, controlled by or under common control with the company. The term *relative* means a spouse, sibling, parent, grandparent, child or child of spouse or spouse of any of the above. The term *affiliation* includes an employment relationship, a business or professional relationship maintained on a regular basis, control and service as an office holder, excluding service as an outside director of a company that is offering its shares to the public for the first time.

In addition, no person may serve as an outside director if the person's position or other activities create, or may create, a conflict of interest with the person's responsibilities as director or may otherwise interfere with the person's ability to serve as director. If, at the time an outside director is appointed, all current members of the board of directors are of the same gender, then that outside director must be of the other gender. A director of one company may not be appointed as an outside director of another company if a director of the other company is acting as an outside director of the first company at such time.

At least one of the elected outside directors must have accounting and financial expertise and any other outside director must have accounting and financial expertise or professional qualification, as such terms are defined by regulations promulgated under the Israeli Companies Law. However, Israeli companies listed on certain stock exchanges outside Israel, including The NASDAQ Global Market, are not required to appoint an outside director with accounting and financial expertise if a director with accounting and financial expertise who qualifies as an independent director for purposes of audit committee membership under the laws of the foreign country in which the stock exchange is located serves on its board of directors. All of the outside directors of such a company must have professional qualification.

The outside directors are elected by shareholders at a general meeting. 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 voted on the matter. 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.

In general, outside directors serve for a three-year term and may be reelected to one additional three-year term. However, Israeli companies listed on certain stock exchanges outside Israel, including The NASDAQ Global Market, may appoint an outside director for additional terms of not more than three years subject to certain conditions. Such conditions include the determination by the audit committee and board of directors, that in view of the director's professional expertise and special contribution to the company's board of directors and its committees, the appointment of the outside director for an additional term is in the best interest of the company. Outside directors can be removed from office only by the same special percentage of shareholders that 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.

Any committee of the board of directors that is authorized to exercise powers vested in the board of directors must include at least one outside director and the audit committee must include all the outside directors. All outside directors are members of the audit committee of our company. An outside director is entitled to compensation as provided in regulations adopted under the Israeli Companies Law and is otherwise prohibited from receiving any other compensation, directly or indirectly, in connection with such service.

Independent Directors. In general, NASDAQ Marketplace Rules require that the board of directors of a NASDAQ-listed company have a majority of independent directors and its audit committee must have at least three members and be comprised only of independent directors, each of whom satisfies the respective independence requirements of NASDAQ and the Securities and Exchange Commission. However, foreign private issuers, such as our company, may follow certain home country corporate governance practices instead of certain requirements of the NASDAQ Marketplace Rules. On June 27, 2006, we provided NASDAQ with a notice of non-compliance with respect to the requirement to maintain a majority of independent directors, as defined under NASDAQ Marketplace Rules. Instead, we follow Israeli law and practice which requires that we appoint at least two outside directors, within the meaning of the Israeli Companies Law, to our board of directors. (See below in this Item 6C. Directors, Senior Management and Employees - Board Practices - NASDAQ Marketplace Rules and Home Country Practices.) In addition, in accordance with the rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission and NASDAQ, we have the mandated three independent directors, as defined by the rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission and NASDAQ, on our audit committee.

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Our board of directors has determined that Ms. Winner and Mr. Kobrinsky qualify both as independent directors under the requirements of the Securities and Exchange Commission and NASDAQ and as outside directors under the requirements of the Israeli Companies Law. Our board of directors has further determined that Messrs. Nuss and Livne qualify as independent directors under the requirements of the Securities and Exchange Commission and NASDAQ.

Audit Committee

Our audit committee, which was 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, and such other duties as may be directed by our board of directors.

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.

Our audit committee consists of three board members who satisfy the respective independence requirements of the Securities and Exchange Commission, NASDAQ and Israeli Law for audit committee members. Our audit committee is currently composed of Ms. Anat Winner and Messrs. Shaul Kobrinsky and Jacob Nuss. Our board of directors has determined that Ms. Winner has financial expertise within the meaning of the Israeli Companies Law. The audit committee meets at least once each quarter. Our audit committee charter is available on our website at www.magal-ssl.com.

Our Board has appointed an investment committee composed of Mr. Jacob Even-Ezra, Mr. Kobrinsky, and Ms. Winner, and authorized it to receive resolutions in connection with the investment of our cash, including hedging transactions.

Internal Auditor

Under the Israeli Companies Law, the board of directors of a public company must appoint an internal auditor nominated by the audit committee. The role of the internal auditor is to examine whether the company's actions comply with the law, integrity and orderly business procedure. Under the Israeli Companies Law, the internal auditor may not be an interested party, an office holder, or an affiliate, or a relative of an interested party, office holder or affiliate, nor may the internal auditor be the company's independent accountant or its representative. Mr. Daniel Spira, CPA (Isr.) is our internal auditor.

Directors' Service Contracts

We have entered into employment agreements with Mr. Izhar Dekel, our president and chief executive officer and Mr. Jacob Perry, the chairman of our board of directors. In addition we have entered into a retirement agreement with Mr. Jacob Even- Ezra regarding his retirement from his position of the chairman of our board of directors. See Item 6B. Directors, Senior Management and Employees - Compensation.

Other than as described in Item 6B, there are no arrangements or understandings between us and any of our subsidiaries, on the one hand, and any of our directors, on the other hand, providing for benefits upon termination of their employment or service as directors of our company or any of our subsidiaries.

Approval of Related Party Transactions Under Israeli Law

The Israeli Companies Law regulates the approval procedures for transactions of a company with its controlling shareholders or transactions in which an office holder or the controlling shareholders or their relative have personal interest. For this purpose, a controlling shareholder is defined as a shareholder that holds either solely or with others at least 25% of the issued share capital of the company unless another shareholder holds more than 50% of the issued share capital. The holdings of two or more shareholders, each having personal interest in the approval of the same transaction will be aggregated for this purpose.

Fiduciary Duties of Office Holders

The Israeli Companies Law 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 director, general manager, chief business manager, deputy general manager, vice general manager, other manager directly subordinate to the general manager or any other person assuming the responsibilities of any of the foregoing positions without regard to such person's title. An office holder's fiduciary duties consist of a duty of care and a duty of loyalty. The duty of care requires an office holder to act at a level of care that a reasonable office holder in the same position would employ under the same circumstances. This includes the duty to utilize reasonable means to obtain (i) information regarding the appropriateness of a given action brought for his approval or performed by him by virtue of his position and (ii) all other information of importance pertaining to the foregoing actions. The duty of loyalty includes (i) avoiding any conflict of interest between the office holder's position in the company and any other position he holds or his personal affairs, (ii) avoiding any competition with the company's business, (iii) avoiding exploiting any business opportunity of the company in order to receive personal gain for the office holder or others, and (iv) disclosing to the company any information or documents relating to the company's affairs that the office holder has received due to his position as an office holder.

Disclosure of Personal Interests of an Office Holder

The Israeli Companies Law requires that an office holder promptly, and no later than the first board meeting at which such transaction is considered, disclose any personal interest that he or she may have and all related material information known to him or her and any documents in their position, in connection with any existing or proposed transaction by us. In addition, if the transaction is an extraordinary transaction, that is, a transaction other than in the ordinary course of business, other than on market terms, or likely to have a material impact on the company's profitability, assets or liabilities, 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 or a relative is a 5% or greater shareholder, director or general manager or in which he or she has the right to appoint at least one director or the general manager.

Approval of Transactions with Office Holders

Under the Israeli Companies Law, all arrangements as to compensation of office holders who are not directors require approval by the board of directors, and exculpation, insurance and indemnification of, or an undertaking to, indemnify an office holder who is not a director requires both board of directors and audit committee approval. The compensation of office holders who are directors must be approved by our audit committee, board of directors and shareholders.

Some transactions, actions and arrangements involving an office holder (or a third party in which an office holder has an interest) must be approved by the board of directors or as otherwise provided for in a company's articles of association, however, a transaction that is adverse to the company's interest may not be approved. In some cases, such a transaction must be approved by the audit committee and by the board of directors itself, and under certain circumstances shareholder approval may be required. A director who has a personal interest in a transaction that is considered at a meeting of the board of directors or the audit committee may not be present during the board of directors or audit committee discussions and may not vote on the transaction, unless the transaction is not an extraordinary transaction or the majority of the members of the board or the audit committee have a personal interest, as the case may be. In the event the majority of the members of the board of directors or the audit committee have a personal interest, then the approval of the general meeting of shareholders is also required.

Disclosure of Personal Interests of a Controlling Shareholder; Approval of Transactions with Controlling Shareholders

The disclosure requirements which apply to an office holder also apply to a controlling shareholder with respect to his or her personal interest in any existing or proposed transaction by us. The Israeli Companies Law provides that an extraordinary transaction with a controlling shareholder or an extraordinary transaction with another person in whom the controlling shareholder has a personal interest or a transaction with a controlling shareholder or his relative regarding terms of service and employment, must be approved by the audit committee, the board of directors and shareholders. The shareholder approval for such a transaction must include at least one-third of the shareholders who have no personal interest in the transaction who voted on the matter (not including abstentions). 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 of the voting rights in the company.

Under the Companies Regulations (Relief from Related Party Transactions), 5760-2000, promulgated under the Israeli Companies Law, as amended, certain extraordinary transactions between a public company and its controlling shareholder(s) do not require shareholder approval. In addition, under such regulations, directors' compensation and employment arrangements in a public company do not require the approval of the shareholders if both the audit committee and the board of directors agree that such arrangements are solely for the benefit of the company. Also, employment and compensation arrangements for an office holder that is a controlling shareholder of a public company do not require shareholder approval if certain criteria are met. The foregoing exemptions from shareholder approval will not apply if one or more shareholders holding at least 1% of the issued and outstanding share capital of the company or of the company's voting rights, objects to the use of these exemptions provided that such objection is submitted to the company in writing not later than fourteen 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, 5328-1968. If such objection is duly and timely submitted, then the transaction or compensation arrangement of the directors will require shareholders' approval as detailed above.

In addition, a private placement of securities that will (i) cause a person to become a controlling shareholder, as defined above, or (ii) increase the relative holdings of a shareholder that holds 5% or more of the company's outstanding share capital, or (iii) will cause any person to become, as a result of the issuance, a holder of more than 5% of the company's outstanding share capital in a private placement in which 20% or more of the company's outstanding share capital prior to the placement are offered, the payment for which (in whole or in part) is not in cash or not under market terms, requires approval by the board of directors and the shareholders of the company.

The Israeli 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 25% or greater shareholder of the company. This rule does not apply if there is already another 25% or greater shareholder of the company. Similarly, the Israeli 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 hold greater than a 45% interest in the company, unless there is another shareholder holding more than a 45% interest in the company. These requirements do not apply if, in general, (i) the acquisition was made in a private placement that received shareholder approval, (ii) was from a 25% or greater shareholder of the company which resulted in the acquirer becoming a 25% or greater shareholder of the company, if there is not already a 25% or greater shareholder of the company, or (iii) was from a shareholder holding a 45% interest in the company which resulted in the acquirer becoming a holder of a 45% interest in the company if there is not already a 45% or greater shareholder of the company.

If, as a result of an acquisition of shares, the acquirer will hold more than 90% of a public company's outstanding shares or a class of shares, the acquisition must be made by means of a tender offer for all of the outstanding shares or a class of shares. If less than 5% of the outstanding shares are not tendered in the tender offer, all the shares that the acquirer offered to purchase will be transferred to the acquirer. The Israeli Companies Law provides for appraisal rights if any shareholder files a request in court within three months following the consummation of a full tender offer. If more than 5% of the outstanding shares are not tendered in the tender offer, then the acquirer may not acquire shares in the tender offer that will cause his shareholding to exceed 90% of the outstanding shares.

Indemnification of Directors and Officers and Limitations of Liability

Exculpation of Office Holders. The Israeli Companies Law provides that an Israeli company cannot exculpate an office holder from liability with respect to a breach of his or her duty of loyalty. If permitted by its articles of association, a company may exculpate in advance an office holder from his or her liability to the company, in whole or in part, with respect to a breach of his or her duty of care. However, a company may not exculpate in advance a director from his or her liability to the company with respect to a breach of his duty of care in the event of distributions.

Office Holders Insurance. Israeli law provides that a company may, if permitted by its articles of association, enter into a contract to insure its office holders for liabilities incurred by the office holder with a respect to an act performed in his or her capacity as an office holder, as a result of: (i) a breach of the office holder's duty of care to the company or another person; (ii) a breach of the office holder's duty of loyalty to the company, provided that the office holder acted in good faith and had reasonable cause to assume that the act would not prejudice the company's interests; and (iii) a financial liability imposed upon the office holder in favor of another person.

Indemnification of Office Holders. Under Israeli law a company may, if permitted by its articles of association, indemnify an office holder for acts performed by the office holder in such capacity for (a) monetary liability imposed upon the office holder in favor of another person by any court judgment, including a settlement or an arbitration award approved by a court; (b) reasonable litigation expenses, including attorney's fees, actually incurred by the office holder as a result of an investigation or proceeding instituted against him by a competent authority, provided that such investigation or proceeding concluded without the filing of an indictment against the office holder or the imposition of any monetary liability in lieu of criminal proceedings, or concluded without the filing of an indictment against the office holder and a monetary liability was imposed on him or her in lieu of criminal proceedings with respect to a criminal offense that does not require proof of criminal intent; and (c) reasonable litigation expenses, including attorneys' fees, actually incurred by the office holder or imposed upon the office holder by a court: (i) in an action, suit or proceeding brought against the office holder by or on behalf of the company or another person, (ii) in connection with a criminal action in which the office holder was acquitted, or (iii) in connection with a criminal action in which the office holder was convicted of a criminal offense that does not require proof of criminal intent.

Israeli law provides that a company's articles of association may permit the company to (a) indemnify an office holder retroactively, following a determination to this effect made by the company after the occurrence of the event in respect of which the office holder will be indemnified; and (b) undertake in advance to indemnify an office holder, except that with respect to a monetary liability imposed on the office holder by any judgment, settlement or court-approved arbitration award, the undertaking must be limited to types of occurrences, which, in the opinion of the company's board of directors, are, at the time of the undertaking, foreseeable due to the company's activities and to an amount or standard that the board of directors has determined is reasonable under the circumstances.

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Limitations on Exculpation, Insurance and Indemnification. These provisions are specifically limited in their scope by Israeli law, which provides that neither a provision of the articles of association permitting the company to enter into a contract to insure the liability of an office holder, nor a provision in the articles of association or a resolution of the board of directors permitting the indemnification of an office holder, nor a provision in the articles of association exculpating an office holder from duty to the company shall be valid, where such insurance, indemnification or exculpation relates to any of the following: (1) a breach by the office holder of his duty of loyalty unless, with respect to insurance coverage or indemnification, the office holder acted in good faith and had a reasonable basis to believe that the act would not prejudice the company; (2) a breach by the office holder of his duty of care if such breach was committed intentionally or recklessly, unless the breach was committed only negligently; (3) any act or omission done with the intent to unlawfully yield a personal benefit; or (4) any fine or forfeiture imposed on the office holder. Pursuant to the Israeli Companies Law, exculpation of, procurement of insurance coverage for, and an undertaking to indemnify or indemnification of, our office holders must be approved by our audit committee and our board of directors and, if the office holder is a director, also by our shareholders.

Our Articles of Association allow us to insure, indemnify and exempt our office holders, subject to the provisions of the Israeli Companies Law. We maintain a directors' and officers' liability insurance policy with a per claim and aggregate coverage limit of \$5 million, including legal costs incurred in Israel. In addition, our audit committee, board of directors and shareholders resolved to indemnify our office holders, pursuant to a standard indemnification agreement that provides for indemnification of an office holder in an amount up to \$5 million. We have not to date provided letters of indemnification to our officers or directors.

NASDAQ Exemptions and Home Country Practices

Under NASDAQ Marketplace Rule 4350, or Rule 4350, foreign private issuers, such as our company, are permitted to follow certain home country corporate governance practices instead of certain provisions of Rule 4350. A foreign private issuer that elects to follow a home country practice instead of any of such provisions of Rule 4350, must submit to NASDAQ, in advance, a written statement from an independent counsel in such issuer's home country certifying that the issuer's practices are not prohibited by the home country's laws.

On July 7, 2005 and June 26, 2006, we provided NASDAQ with notices of non-compliance with Rule 4350. We informed NASDAQ that we do not comply with the following requirements of Rule 4350, and instead follow Israeli law and practice in respect of such requirements:

- the requirement regarding the process of nominating directors. Instead, we follow Israeli law and practice in accordance with which our directors are recommended by our board of directors for election by our shareholders. See above in this Item 6.C. Directors, Senior Management and Employees - Board Practices - Election of Directors.
- the requirement regarding the compensation of our chief executive officer and all other executive officers. Instead, we follow Israeli law and practice in accordance with which our board of directors must approve all compensation arrangements for our chief executive officer and all compensation arrangements for officers are subject to the chief executive officer's approval. See above in this Item 6.C. Directors, Senior Management and Employees - Compensation.
- the requirement that our independent directors have regularly scheduled meetings at which only independent directors are present. Under Israeli law independent directors are not required to hold executive sessions.
- the requirement that we distribute to shareholders, and file with NASDAQ, copies of an annual report containing audited financial statements of our company and its subsidiaries within a reasonable period of time prior to our annual meeting of shareholders. Under Israeli law, as a company that is publicly traded both in Israel and outside of Israel, we are not required to distribute such annual reports to our shareholders. Our annual report on Form 20-F and audited financial statements are available on our website (www.magal-ssl.com), and we will send it to shareholders upon written request.

- the requirement to maintain a majority of independent directors, as defined under the NASDAQ Marketplace Rules. Instead, we follow Israeli law and practice which requires that we appoint at least two outside directors, within the meaning of the Israeli Companies Law, to our Board of Directors. In addition, we have the mandated three independent directors that meet the independent standards contained in the rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission and NASDAQ on our audit committee. See above in this Item 6C. Directors, Senior Management and Employees - Board Practices - Independent and Outside Directors.

D. Employees

As of December 31, 2007, we employed 303 full-time employees, of whom 38 were employed in general management and administration, 42 in marketing, 22 in production management, 149 in production, installation and maintenance, and 52 in engineering and research and development. Of our 303 full-time employees, 143 were employed in Israel, 34 were employed in the U.S., 81 were employed in Canada and 45 were employed in various other countries.

As of December 31, 2006, we employed 294 full time employees, of whom 34 were employed in general management and administration, 43 in marketing, 23 in production management, 143 in production, installation and maintenance, and 51 in engineering and research and development. Of our 294 full time employees, 135 were employed in Israel, 49 were employed in the U.S., 78 were employed in Canada and 32 were employed in various other countries.

As of December 31, 2005, we employed 309 full time employees, of whom 34 were employed in general management and administration, 47 in marketing, 20 in production management, 155 in production, installation and maintenance, and 53 in engineering and research and development. Of our 309 full time employees, 129 were employed in Israel, 56 were employed in the U.S., 89 were employed in Canada and 35 were employed in various other countries.

We are subject to various Israeli labor laws, collective bargaining agreements entered into from time to time between the Manufacturers Association and the Histadrut, as well as collective bargaining arrangements. These laws, agreements and arrangements cover a wide range of areas, including minimum employment standards, such as working hours, minimum wages, vacation, severance pay and pension plans, and special issues, such as equal pay for equal work, equal opportunity in employment and employment of youth and army veterans. Certain of our employees are parties to individual employment agreements. We generally provide our employees with benefits and working conditions beyond the required minimums. Each of our subsidiaries provides a benefits package and working conditions which are competitive with other firms in their area of operations.

Israeli law generally requires severance pay upon the retirement or death of an employee or termination of employment without due cause. Furthermore, Israeli employees and employers are required to pay predetermined sums to the National Insurance Institute, which is similar to the U.S. Social Security Administration, which amounts also include payments for national health insurance.

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E. Share Ownership.

The following table sets forth certain information regarding the ownership of our ordinary shares by our directors and executive officers as of June 23, 2008.

Name	Number of Ordinary Shares Owned(1)	Percentage of Outstanding Ordinary Shares(2)
Jacob Perry		
Izhar Dekel (3)(4)	154,427	1.47%
Lian Goldstein		
Yehezkel Farber	*	*
Zvi Dank	*	*
Asaf Even-Ezra (5)(6)	124,926	1.19%
Dany Pizen	*	*
Raffi Netzer	*	*
Yehonatan Ben- Hamozeg	*	*
Nathan Kirsh (7)	2,277,728	21.91%
Jacob Even-Ezra (4)(5)(8)	432,242	4.03%
Jacob Nuss		
Zeev Livne		
Shaul Kobrinsky		
Anat Winner		
All directors and executive officers as a group (15 persons)	3,135,912	29.74%

*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 or convertible debenture notes 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, 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 10,396,548 ordinary shares issued and outstanding as of June 23, 2008.
- (3) Includes (i) 42,000 ordinary shares issuable upon the exercise of currently exercisable options, having an exercise price of \$7.66 per share and which expire in January 2009; and (ii) 112,427 ordinary shares held by Mr. Dekel's wife, Ormit Dekel.
- (4) Izhar Dekel is Jacob Even-Ezra's son-in-law and Asaf Even-Ezra's brother-in-law.
- (5) Asaf Even-Ezra is Jacob Even-Ezra's son and Izhar Dekel's brother-in-law.
- (6) Includes 9,000 ordinary shares issuable upon the exercise of currently exercisable options, having an exercise price of \$8.56 per share and expire in December 2010.
- (7) Includes Mr. Kirsh's beneficial ownership of 1,485,852 ordinary shares held by Mira Mag Inc. and 445,501 shares held by KI Corporation Limited. The Eurona Foundation holds 100% of Ki Corporation Limited. Ki Corporation Limited holds 100% of the shares of Mira Mag Inc. The Eurona Foundation is a Lichtenstein trust controlled by Nathan Kirsh, who is also the trustee of such entity.
- (8) Includes (i) 76,915 ordinary shares held by a trustee; and (ii) 52,500 ordinary shares issuable upon the exercise of currently exercisable options, having an exercise price of \$7.66 per share and expire in January 2009.

As of June 23, 2008, the 15 directors and executive officers listed above, as a group, held options to purchase 273,200 of our ordinary shares at a weighted average exercise price of \$ 7.94 per share. Out of such options 94,500 options expire in January 2009, 48,700 options expire in December 2010, 100,000 options expire in August 2012 and 30,000 options expire in January 2015.

Stock Option Plan

On October 27, 2003, our board of directors approved the 2003 Israeli Share Option Plan (the 2003 Plan) which was approved by our shareholders in July 2004. The Board has elected to allot the options under Israel's capital gain tax treatment.

Under the 2003 Plan, stock options will be periodically granted to our employees, directors, officers and consultants, in accordance with the decision of our board of directors. Our board of directors has the authority to determine the number of options, if any, which will be granted to each of the recipients, the dates of the grant of such options, the date of their exercise as well as their rate of conversion into shares in respect of each stock option, and the purchase price thereof. Subject to shareholder approval, the 2003 Plan will be effective for ten years and shall terminate in October 2013.

Under the 2003 Plan, no option may be exercised before the second anniversary of the date on which it was granted, and each option expires on or before the fifth anniversary of the date on which it was granted. Pursuant to the plan, any options that are cancelled or not exercised within the option period will become available for future grants.

Pursuant to the provisions of the 2003 Plan, if we issue a stock dividend, the number of shares purchasable by any grantee upon the exercise of options that were granted prior to the issuance of the stock dividend will be correspondingly increased.

As of December 31, 2007, options to purchase 403,500 shares were outstanding and additional options to purchase 215,075 shares were available for grant.

In May 2008, our board of directors approved, subject to shareholders approval, to increase the number of options available for grant by 1 million, and to extend the termination of the 2003 Plan to October 2018.

Grants of stock options under the 2003 Plan are accounted for by us over the exercise periods thereof as a compensation expense with a corresponding credit to our contributed capital. Ordinary shares subject to options under the 2003 Plan are to be valued for this purpose at their market value at the time the options are granted.

ITEM 7. Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions**A. Major Shareholders**

The following table sets forth certain information regarding the beneficial ownership of our ordinary shares as of June 23, 2008, by each person or entity known to own beneficially more than 5% of our outstanding ordinary shares based on the information provided to us by the holders or disclosed in public filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission. The voting rights of the shareholders listed below are not different from the voting rights of our other shareholders.

Name	Number of Ordinary Shares Beneficially Owned(1)	Percentage of Outstanding Ordinary Shares(2)
Nathan Kirsh (3)	2,277,728	21.91%
Diker Management LLC (4)	1,014,425	9.76%
Clough Capital Partners L.P. (5)	712,269	6.85%
Grace & White, Inc. (6)	574,254	5.52%
Prescot Group (7)	539,097	5.19%

- (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 or convertible debenture notes 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, 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 10,396,548 ordinary shares issued and outstanding as of June 23, 2008.
- (3) Includes Mr. Kirsh's beneficial ownership of 1,485,852 ordinary shares held by Mira Mag Inc. and 445,501 shares held by KI Corporation Limited. The Eurona Foundation holds 100% of Ki Corporation Limited. Ki Corporation Limited holds 100% of the shares of Mira Mag Inc. The Eurona Foundation is a Lichtenstein trust controlled by Nathan Kirsh, who is also the trustee of such entity.
- (4) Based solely upon, and qualified in its entirety with reference to, a Schedule 13G/A filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on February 12, 2008. The Schedule 13G indicates that as the sole general partner of certain Diker partnerships with respect to stock directly owned by certain Diker funds, or the Diker Funds, Diker GP, has the power to vote and dispose of the shares owned by the Diker Funds and, accordingly, may be deemed the beneficial owner of such shares. Pursuant to investment advisory agreements, Diker Management serves as the investment manager of the Diker Funds. Accordingly, Diker Management may be deemed the beneficial owner of shares held by the Diker Funds. Charles M. Diker and Mark N. Diker are the managing members of each of Diker GP and Diker Management, and in that capacity direct their operations. Therefore, Charles M. Diker and Mark N. Diker may be deemed the beneficial owners of shares beneficially owned by Diker GP and Diker Management. The foregoing reporting persons disclaim all beneficial ownership, however, as affiliates of a registered investment adviser, and in any case disclaim beneficial ownership except to the extent of their pecuniary interest in the shares.
- (5) Based solely upon, and qualified in its entirety with reference to, a Schedule 13G/A filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on February 11, 2008. The Schedule 13G/A indicates that the shares include shares beneficially owned by investment companies, pooled investment vehicles and other accounts for which Clough Capital Partners L.P. serves as investment adviser. Such shares may be deemed beneficially owned by (a) Clough Capital Partners L.P., (b) Clough Capital Partners LLC, the general partner of Clough Capital Partners L.P., and (c) Messrs. Clough, Canty and Brock, the managing members of Clough Capital Partners LLC. Each such reporting person disclaims beneficial ownership of such shares except to the extent of its respective pecuniary interest therein.
- (6) Based solely upon, and qualified in its entirety with reference to, a Schedule 13G filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on February 4, 2008.
- (7) Based solely upon, and qualified in its entirety with reference to, a Schedule 13G filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on February 14, 2008. The Prescott Group includes Prescott Group Capital Management, L.L.C. (Prescott Capital), Prescott Group Aggressive Small Cap, L.P. (Prescott Small Cap), Prescott Group Aggressive Small Cap II, L.P. (Prescott Small Cap II) and together with Prescott Small Cap, the Small Cap Funds), and Mr. Phil Frohlich.

Significant Changes in the Ownership of Major Shareholders

On April 19, 2005, Mr. Kirsh, a trustee of the Eurona Foundation, Mira Mag Inc.'s controlling shareholder, and Mr. Jacob Even-Ezra participated in the follow-on offering of our ordinary shares and purchased 346,375 and 78,625 ordinary shares, respectively, at a purchase price of \$9.92 per ordinary share, the closing price of our ordinary shares at the date of the offering.

On February 12, 2008, Diker GP, LLC, Diker Management LLC, or Diker Management, Messrs. Charles M. Diker and Mark N. Diker filed an amendment to its Schedule 13G with the Securities and Exchange Commission reflecting beneficial ownership of 1,014,425, or 9.76%, of our ordinary shares.

On February 11, 2008 Clough Capital Partners, L.P. filed an amendment to its Schedule 13G with the Securities and Exchange Commission reflecting beneficial ownership of 712,269 or 6.85% of our ordinary shares.

On February 4, 2008 Grace & White, Inc. filed a Schedule 13G with the Securities and Exchange Commission reflecting beneficial ownership of 574,254 or 5.52% of our ordinary shares.

On February 14, 2008 Prescott Capital, Prescott Small Cap, Prescott Group Aggressive Small Cap II, L.P., and Mr. Phil Frohlich filed a Schedule 13G with the Securities and Exchange Commission reflecting beneficial ownership of 539,097 or 5.19% of our ordinary shares.

Major Shareholders Voting Rights

The voting rights of our major shareholders do not differ from the voting rights of other holders of our ordinary shares.

Record Holders

Based on a review of the information provided to us by our transfer agent, as of June 23, 2008, there were 57 holders of record of our ordinary shares, of which 45 record holders holding approximately 78.00% of our ordinary shares had registered addresses in the United States and 10 record holders holding approximately 17.50% of our ordinary shares had registered addresses in Israel. These numbers are not representative of the number of beneficial holders of our shares nor is it representative of where such beneficial holders reside since many of these ordinary shares were held of record by brokers or other nominees, including CEDE & Co., the nominee for the Depository Trust Company (the central depository for the U.S. brokerage community), which held approximately 72.43% of our outstanding ordinary shares as of said date.

B. Related Party Transactions.

On April 19, 2005 Mr. Kirsh, a trustee of the Eurona Foundation, Mira Mag Inc.'s controlling shareholder, and Mr. Even-Ezra participated in the follow-on offering of our ordinary shares and purchased 346,375 and 78,625 ordinary shares, respectively, at a purchase price of \$9.92 per ordinary share, the closing price of our ordinary shares at the date of the offering.

We have entered into a retirement agreement with Mr. Jacob Even-Ezra in January 2008, based on the terms that were approved by our shareholders in August 2007. Pursuant to the retirement agreement, Mr. Even-Ezra has undertaken not to compete with our company for a period of three years following his retirement on January 1, 2008. In consideration we agreed to pay Mr. Even-Ezra \$360,000. In addition, in gratitude for his long and outstanding efforts to further our business and interests, we agreed to provide to Mr. Even-Ezra with certain benefits and services, the value thereof presently estimated to be \$50,000 per year, for the rest of his life. As of December 31, 2007, the actuarial value of these perquisites is estimated by approximately \$544,000.

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The chairman of our board of directors, Mr. Jacob Perry is also the chairman of the board of directors of Mizrahi Tefahot Bank B.M. We have a credit line with Mizrahi Tefahot Bank B.M., totaling approximately \$3 million since July 2006. Our board of directors determined that this a transaction in the ordinary cause of business, that was made on an arms -length basis and is in the best interest of our company.

Sales to a Principal Shareholder

Our former U.S. subsidiary, Smart, provided video monitoring services to companies controlled by Mr. Kirsh. The terms of the contracts under which we made sales to these companies were negotiated on an arms -length basis and the terms of such contracts were no more favorable to these companies than those it could have obtained from an unaffiliated third party. Our sales to these companies during the years ended December 31, 2005, 2006 and 2007 were \$671,000, \$765,000 and \$781,000 respectively. In December 2007, we disposed of our U.S. based video monitoring business.

Employment Agreements

We have entered into employment agreements with Mr. Izhar Dekel, our chief executive officer and Mr. Jacob Perry, the chairman of our board of directors, and to a retirement agreement with Mr. Jacob Even-Ezra, our director and our former chief executive officer and chairman of the board of directors. See Item 6B. Directors, Senior Management and Employees - Compensation.

C. Interests of Experts and Counsel.

Not applicable.

ITEM 8. Financial Information

A. Consolidated Statements and Other Financial Information.

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

In 2007, the total amount of our revenues from our facilities located outside of Israel to customers outside of Israel was approximately \$49.1 million, or 67.9% of our total revenues. The total amount of our export revenues from our Israeli facilities to countries outside of Israel was approximately \$7.6 million, or 10.5% of our total revenues.

Legal Proceedings

In May 2005 we entered into an agreement to supply comprehensive security solutions for a sensitive site in Eastern Europe. As part of the agreement, we received an advance payment, secured by a bank advanced payment guarantee that was to be reduced proportionally as execution of the project progressed. In addition, we issued the customer a performance bank guarantee. We commenced the project and delivered some of the equipment and other deliverables to the customer in 2005. In April 2006, the customer informed us that it was canceling the agreement due to errors in the design documents that we submitted. In addition, the customer did not make payments required under the agreement. Based on its cancellation of the agreement, the customer collected \$3.2 million under the advanced payment guarantee on June 20, 2006. Due to this uncertainty, we did not recognize any revenues from this project.

On July 11, 2006 the customer made a demand for additional \$1.4 million payment under a bank performance guarantee for. Upon our motion, the District Court in Haifa, Israel issued a temporary injunction against the payment of such guarantee pending a hearing in August 2006. At the hearing, we reached a settlement with the customer pursuant to which we paid the customer approximately \$700,000 of the disputed amount and the balance will be repaid only if we are found liable for damages exceeding the amount paid by us. In view of the above and due to the uncertainty of our preventing the forfeiture of the bank performance guarantee, we included a \$1.4 million provision in respect of this guarantee in our financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2005. Based on the settlement, we cancelled the balance of the provision made in our financial statements in 2006.

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On June 6, 2007 the Court of Arbitration gave its award in the arbitration and stated that the agreement concluded between us and the customer is void due to legal mistakes made by the customer in the tender process. As a result of this award and as agreed in the settlement agreement the performance guarantee was cancelled on February 2008. Based on the above we decided to institute a new legal action against the customer and seek compensation for the damages we incurred. We initiated the following motions: (1) on December 10, 2007 a motion for reconciliation was submitted with a Public Court; and (2) on December 11, 2007 a claim for compensation was submitted in the Court of Arbitration. In both actions the claim was in the amount of \$21,533,998. On February 2008, the customer denied our request for reconciliation and as a result this process has been concluded. The arbitration proceeding is still pending.

In addition, we are subject to legal proceedings arising in the normal course of business. Based on the advice of our legal counsel, management believes that these proceedings will not have a material adverse effect on our financial position or results of operations.

Dividend Distribution Policy

On January 27, 2004 we paid a cash dividend to our shareholders of \$0.05 per ordinary share, representing approximately 17.0% of our net income in 2003. In August 2004, we paid a 5.0% stock dividend to our shareholders as a final dividend for 2003.

B. Significant Changes.

In January 2008 we received a series of orders totaling approximately \$45 million for a turnkey project to protect critical infrastructure facilities. The turnkey project incorporates fence perimeter protection systems, access control systems and CCTV products. We expect to recognize income from these orders over the next two years.

ITEM 9. The Offer and Listing

A. Offer and Listing Details.

Annual Stock Information

Our shares have traded on the NASDAQ Global Market since our initial public offering in 1993 and on the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange since July 2001.

The following table sets forth, for each of the years indicated, the range of high ask and low bid prices of our ordinary shares on the NASDAQ Global Market and the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange:

	NASDAQ Global Market		Tel Aviv Stock Exchange	
	High	Low	High	Low
2003	9.97	4.74	42.68	22.69
2004	40.35	6.75	156.68	32.25
2005	12.22	7.87	53.45	35.74
2006	14.2	8.51	64.78	36.10
2007	12.00	6.26	51.00	23.50

Quarterly Stock Information

The following table sets forth, for each of the full financial quarters in the two most recent full financial years and any subsequent period, the range of high ask and low bid prices of our ordinary shares on the NASDAQ Global Market and the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange:

	NASDAQ Global Market		Tel Aviv Stock Exchange	
	High	Low	High	Low
2006				
First Quarter	\$ 14.20	\$ 8.75	NIS 64.78	NIS 40.61
Second Quarter	13.36	9.01	61.15	40.57
Third Quarter	11.70	8.96	51.50	39.40
Fourth Quarter	10.60	8.51	44.00	36.10
2007				
First Quarter	\$ 12.00	\$ 8.53	NIS 51.00	NIS 36.25
Second Quarter	11.18	9.91	46.06	40.20
Third Quarter	10.49	7.50	43.95	34.01
Fourth Quarter	9.15	6.26	36.99	23.50
2008				
First Quarter	7.70	5.09	28.20	19.00

Monthly Stock Information

The following table sets forth, for each of the most recent six months, the range of high ask and low bid prices of our ordinary shares on the NASDAQ Global Market and the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange:

	NASDAQ Global Market		Tel Aviv Stock Exchange	
	High	Low	High	Low
2007				
December	\$ 8.15	\$ 6.26	NIS 31.98	NIS 23.50
2008				
January	\$ 7.50	\$ 5.09	NIS 27.30	NIS 19.00
February	7.70	6.72	28.20	22.30
March	7.25	6.08	25.49	22.49
April	7.19	6.12	25.25	21.51
May	6.65	5.84	22.59	19.00

B. Plan of Distribution.

Not applicable.

C. Markets.

Our ordinary shares have traded on the NASDAQ Global Market under the symbol **MAGS** since our initial public offering in 1993. Our ordinary shares have also traded on the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange under the symbol **MAGS** since July 1, 2001.

D. Selling Shareholders.

Not applicable.

E. Dilution.

Not applicable.

F. Expenses of the Issue.

Not applicable.

ITEM 10. Additional Information

A. Share Capital.

Not applicable.

**B. Memorandum and Articles of Association.
Purposes and Objects of the Company**

We are registered with the Israeli Companies Registry and have been assigned company number 52-003892-8. Section 2 of our memorandum of association provides, among other things, that we were established for the purposes of acquiring from IAI a plant, known as the Magal Plant, engaged in the development, manufacture, sale and support of alarm devices and dealing in the development, manufacturing and support of security alarm devices and other similar products. In addition, the purpose of our company is to be eligible to perform and act in connection with any right or obligation of whatever kind or nature permissible under Israeli law.

Board of Directors

The strategic management of our business (as distinguished from the daily management of the our business affairs) is vested in our board of directors, which may exercise all such powers and do all such acts as our company is authorized to exercise and do, and which are not required to be exercised by a resolution of the general meeting of our shareholders. The board of directors may, subject to the provisions of the Israeli Companies Law, delegate some of its powers to committees, each consisting of one or more directors, provided that at least one member of such committee is an outside director.

According to the Israeli Companies Law, we may stipulate in our articles of association that the general meeting of shareholders is authorized to assume the responsibilities of the board of directors. In the event the board of directors is unable to act or exercise its powers, the general meeting of shareholders is authorized to exercise the powers of the board of directors, although the articles of association do not stipulate so. Our board of directors has the power to assume the responsibilities of our chief executive officer if he is unable to act or exercise his powers or if he fails to fulfill the instructions of the board of directors with respect to a specific matter.

Our articles of association do not impose any mandatory retirement or age-limit requirements on our directors and our directors are not required to own shares in our company in order to qualify to serve as directors.

For a discussion of the Israeli Companies Law regulations concerning a director's duty of care and duty of loyalty, see Item 6.C. Directors, Senior Management and Employees-Board Practices - Approval of Specific Related-Party Transactions. For a discussion of the Israeli Companies Law regulations regarding indemnification of directors, see Item 6.C. Directors, Senior Management and Employees-Board Practices - Indemnification of Directors and Officers and Limitations of Liability. For a discussion regarding approval of director and office compensation see Item 6.C. Directors, Senior Management and Employees-Board Practices - Approval of Related-Party Transactions under Israeli Law.

Rights Attached to Shares

Our authorized share capital consists of NIS 19,748,000 ordinary shares, par value NIS 1.00 each. All our ordinary shares have the same rights, preferences and restrictions, some of which are detailed below. At the general meeting of shareholders, our shareholders may, subject to certain provisions detailed below, create different classes of shares, each class bearing different rights, preferences and restrictions.

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The rights attached to the ordinary shares are as follows:

Dividends Rights

Holders of ordinary shares are entitled to participate in the payment of dividends in accordance with the amounts paid-up or credited as paid up on the nominal value of such ordinary shares at the time of payment (without taking into account any premium paid thereon). However, under article 13 of our articles of association no shareholder shall be entitled to receive any dividends until he shall have paid all calls then currently due and payable on each ordinary share held by such shareholder.

Declaration of a final dividend requires the approval by ordinary resolution of our shareholders at a general meeting of shareholders. Such resolution may reduce but not increase the dividend amount recommended by the board of directors. Dividends may be paid, in whole or in part, by way of distribution of dividends in kind.

Dividends may be paid only out of our distributable earnings, as defined in the Israeli Companies Law. Prior to any distribution of dividends, our board of directors has to determine that there is no reasonable concern that such distribution will prevent us from executing our existing and foreseeable obligations as they become due.

Voting Rights

Holders of ordinary shares are entitled to one vote for each share held of record on all matters submitted to a vote of shareholders. Voting is done by a show of hands, unless a poll is demanded prior to a vote by a show of hands. Generally, resolutions are adopted at the general meeting of shareholders by an ordinary resolution, unless the Israeli Companies Law or the articles of association require an extraordinary resolution.

An ordinary resolution, such as a resolution approving the declaration of dividends or the appointment of auditors, requires approval by the holders of a simple majority of the shares represented at the meeting, in person or by proxy, and voting thereon. An extraordinary resolution requires approval by the holders of at least 75% of the shares represented at the meeting, in person or by proxy, and voting thereon.

The primary resolutions required to be adopted by an extraordinary resolution of the general meeting of shareholders are resolutions to:

- amend the memorandum or the articles of association;
- change the share capital, for example, increasing or canceling the authorized share capital or modifying the rights attached to shares; and
- approve mergers, consolidations or winding up of our company.

Our articles of association do not contain any provisions regarding a classified board of directors or cumulative voting for the election of directors. Pursuant to our articles of association, our directors (except the 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 and hold office until the next annual general meeting of shareholders and until their successors have been elected. All the members of our board of directors (except the outside directors) may be reelected upon completion of their term of office. For information regarding the election of outside directors, see Item 6C. Directors, Senior Management and Employees Directors and Senior Management - Board Practices - Election of Directors.

Rights to Share in the Company's Profits

Our shareholders have the right to share in our profits distributed as a dividend or any other permitted distributions. See this Item 10B. Additional Information Memorandum and Articles of Association Rights Attached to Shares Dividend Rights.

Liquidation Rights

Article 111 of our articles of association provides that upon any liquidation, dissolution or winding-up of our company, our remaining assets shall be distributed pro-rata to our ordinary shareholders.

Redemption

Under Article 38 of our articles of association, we may issue redeemable stock and redeem the same.

Transfer of shares

The transfer of a fully paid-up ordinary share does not require the approval of our board of directors. However, according to Article 17 of our articles of association, any transfer of an ordinary share requires an instrument of transfer in the form designated by the board of directors together with any other evidence of title as the board of directors may reasonably request.

Substantial limitations on shareholders

See Item 6.C. Directors, Senior Management and Employees-Board Practices Approval of Related Party Transactions.

Capital Calls

Under our memorandum of association and the Israeli Companies Law, the liability of our shareholders is limited to the par value of the shares held by them.

Modifications of Share Rights

Shares which confer preferential or subordinate rights relating to, among other things, dividends, voting, and payment of capital may be created only by an extraordinary resolution of the general meeting of shareholders. The rights attached to a class of shares may be altered by an extraordinary resolution of the general meeting of shareholders, provided the holders of 75% of the issued shares of that class approve such change by the adoption of an extraordinary resolution at a separate meeting of such class, subject to the terms of such class. The provisions of the articles of association pertaining to general meetings of shareholders also apply to a separate meeting of a class of shareholders.

General Meetings of Shareholders

Under the Israeli Companies Law a company must convene an annual meeting of shareholders at least once every calendar year and within fifteen months of the last annual meeting. Depending on the matter to be voted upon, notice of at least 21 days or 35 days prior to the date of the meeting is required. Our board of directors may, in its discretion, convene additional meetings as special general meetings. In addition, the board must convene a special general meeting upon the demand of two of the directors, 25% of the nominated directors, one or more shareholders having at least 5% of the outstanding share capital and at least 1% of the voting power in the company, or one or more shareholders having at least 5% of the voting power in the company. See this Additional Information - Memorandum and Articles of Association- Rights Attached to Shares-Voting Rights.

A shareholder present, in person or by proxy, at the commencement of a general meeting of shareholders may not seek the cancellation of any proceedings or resolutions adopted at such general meeting of shareholders on account of any defect in the notice of such meeting relating to the time or the place thereof. Shareholders who are registered in our register of shareholders at the record date may vote at the general meeting of shareholders. The record date is set in the resolution to convene the general meeting of shareholders, provided, however, that such record date must be between fourteen to twenty-one days or, in the event of a vote by ballots, between twenty eight to forty days prior the date the general meeting of shareholders is held.

The quorum required for a general meeting of shareholders consists of at least two record shareholders, present in person or by proxy, who hold, in the aggregate, at least one third of the voting power of our outstanding shares. A general meeting of shareholders will be adjourned for lack of a quorum after half an hour from the time appointed for such meeting to the same day in the following week at the same time and place or any other time and place as the board of directors designates in a notice to the shareholders. At such reconvened meeting, if a quorum is not present within half an hour from the time appointed for such meeting, two or more shareholders, present in person or by proxy, will constitute a quorum. The only business that may be considered at an adjourned general meeting of shareholders is the business that might have been lawfully considered at the general meeting of shareholders originally convened and the only resolutions that may be adopted are the resolutions that could have been adopted at the general meeting of shareholders originally convened.

Limitations on the Right to Own Our Securities

Neither our memorandum or articles of association nor the laws of the State of Israel restrict in any way the ownership or voting of our ordinary shares by non-residents, except that the laws of the State of Israel may restrict the ownership of ordinary shares by residents of countries that are in a state of war with Israel.

Provisions Restricting a Change in Control of Our Company

The Israeli Companies Law requires that mergers between Israeli companies be approved by the board of directors and general meeting of shareholders of both parties to the transaction. The approval of the board of directors of both companies is subject to such boards' confirmation that there is no reasonable doubt that after the merger the surviving company will be able to fulfill its obligations towards its creditors. Each company must notify its creditors about the contemplated merger. Under our articles of association, such merger must be approved by a resolution of the shareholders, as explained above. The approval of the merger by the general meetings of shareholders of the companies is also subject to additional approval requirements as specified in the Israeli Companies Law and regulations promulgated thereunder. 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, 5728-1968 and regulations promulgated thereunder contain various provisions regarding the ownership threshold above which shareholders must disclose their share ownership. However, these provisions do not apply to companies, such as ours, whose shares are publicly traded in Israel as well as outside of Israel. As a result of the listing of our ordinary shares on the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange, we are required pursuant to the Israeli Securities Law and the regulations promulgated thereunder to deliver to the Israeli Share Registrar, the Israeli Securities Exchange Commission and the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange, all reports, documents, forms and information received by us from our shareholders regarding their shareholdings, provided that such information was published or required to be published under applicable foreign law.

C. Material Contracts.

None.

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, thereon, 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 discussion of Israeli and United States tax consequences material to us and to our shareholders. To the extent that the discussion is based on new tax legislation which has not been subject to judicial or administrative interpretation, the views expressed in the discussion might not 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 does not exhaust 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.

ISRAELI TAX CONSIDERATIONS

The following is a summary of the material Israeli tax laws applicable to us, and some Israeli Government programs benefiting us. This section also contains a discussion of material Israeli tax consequences concerning the ownership of and disposition of our ordinary shares. This summary does not discuss all the acts of Israeli tax law that may be relevant to a particular investor in light of his or her personal investment circumstances or to some types of investors subject to special treatment under Israeli law. Examples of this kind of investor include residents of Israel or traders in securities who are subject to special tax regimes not covered in this discussion. Since some parts of this discussion are based on new tax legislation that has not yet been subject to judicial or administrative interpretation, we cannot assure you that the appropriate tax authorities or the courts will accept the views expressed in this discussion.

The discussion below should not be construed as legal or professional tax advice and does not cover all possible tax considerations. Potential investors are urged to consult their own tax advisors as to the Israeli or other tax consequences of the purchase, ownership and disposition of our ordinary shares, including in particular, the effect of any foreign, state or local taxes.

General Corporate Tax Structure

Israeli companies are subject to income tax on their worldwide income regardless of the territorial source of such income. Pursuant to tax reform legislation that came into effect in 2003, the corporate tax rate is to undergo staged reductions to 25% by the year 2010. In order to implement these reductions, the corporate tax rate declined from 31% in 2006, to 29% in 2007 and scheduled to decline to 27% in 2008, and 26% in 2009. Capital gains derived after January 1, 2003 (other than gains derived from the sale of listed securities that are taxed at the prevailing corporate tax rates) are subject to tax at a rate of 25%.

However, the effective tax rate payable by a company that derives income from an approved enterprise, discussed further below, may be considerably less. See Tax Benefits under the Law for the Encouragement of Capital Investments, 1959.

Encouragement of Capital Investments Law, 5719-1959

General

The Encouragement of Capital Investments Law, 5719-1959, commonly referred to as the Investment Law, provides that a proposed capital investment in eligible facilities may, upon application to the Investment Center of the Ministry of Industry, Trade and Labor of the State of Israel, commonly 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 by its physical characteristics, for example, the equipment to be purchased and utilized under the program. The tax benefits derived from any certificate of approval relates only to taxable income attributable to the specific approved enterprise. If a company has more than one approval or only a portion of its capital investments is approved, its effective tax rate is the result of a weighted average of the applicable rates.

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The tax benefits under the Investment Law also apply to income generated by a company from the grant of a usage right with respect to know-how developed by the approved enterprise, income generated from royalties, and income derived from a service which is ancillary to such usage right or royalties, provided that such income is generated within the approved enterprise's ordinary course of business. Income derived during the benefit period from sources other than the approved enterprise, will be subject to tax at the regular corporate tax rate.

If a company has more than one approval or only a portion of its capital investments is approved, its effective tax rate is the result of a weighted average of the applicable rates. The tax benefits under the Investments Law are not, generally, available with respect to income derived from products manufactured outside of Israel.

Certain of our production facilities have been granted approved enterprise status pursuant to the Investment Law, which provides certain tax and financial benefits to investment programs that have been granted this status.

Tax Benefits

Taxable income of a company derived from an approved enterprise is generally subject to company tax at the maximum rate of 25%, rather than 29%, for the benefit period. This period is ordinarily seven years, or ten years if the company qualifies as a foreign investors company as described below, commencing with the year in which the approved enterprise first generates taxable income. However, this period is limited to the earlier of twelve years from commencement of production or fourteen years from the date of approval.

A company that owns an approved enterprise may elect to receive an alternative package of benefits. Under the alternative package of benefits, a company's undistributed income derived from an approved enterprise will be exempt from company 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 the company will be eligible for a reduced tax rate for the remainder of the benefits period.

A company that has an approved enterprise program is eligible for further tax benefits if it qualifies as a foreign investors company. A foreign investors company is a company more than 25% of whose share capital and combined share and loan capital is owned by non-Israeli residents. A company that qualifies as a foreign investors company and has an approved enterprise program is eligible for tax benefits for a ten year benefit period. Income derived from the approved enterprise program will be exempt from tax for a period of two years and will be subject to a reduced tax rate for an additional eight years, provided that the company qualifies as a foreign investors company. The tax rate for the additional eight-year period is 25%. However, if the level of foreign investment exceeds 49% but is less than 74%, then the tax rate for the additional eight-year period is 20%. If the level of foreign investment exceeds 74% but is less than 90%, then the tax rate for the additional eight-year period is 15%. If the level of foreign investment exceeds 90%, then the tax rate for the additional eight-year period is 10%. If the company does not qualify as a foreign investors company, the period of the reduced tax rate will be five years.

A company that has elected the alternative package of benefits and that subsequently pays a dividend out of income derived from the approved enterprise during the tax exemption period will be subject to tax on the amount distributed at the rates mentioned above. The tax rate will be the rate that would have been applicable had the company not elected the alternative package of benefits. This rate is generally 10%-25%, depending on the percentage of the company's shares held by foreign shareholders. The dividend recipient is taxed at the reduced rate applicable to dividends from approved enterprises, which is 15% if the dividend is distributed during the tax benefit period and within 12 years after the period. The company must withhold this tax at the source.

Subject to applicable provisions concerning income under the alternative package of benefits, all incomes are considered to be attributable to the entire enterprise and their effective tax rate is the result of a weighted average of the various applicable tax rates. Under the Investment Law, a company that has elected the alternative package of benefits is not obliged to distribute exempt retained profits, and may generally decide from which year's profits to declare dividends.

The benefits available to an approved enterprise program are dependent upon the fulfillment of conditions stipulated in applicable law and in the certificate of approval. If we fail to comply with these conditions with regard to our approved enterprises, the tax and other benefits we receive could be rescinded, in whole or in part, and we may be required to refund the amount of previously received benefits in addition to Israeli CPI linkage adjustments and interest costs. We believe that our approved enterprises currently substantially comply with all such conditions.

On April 1, 2005, comprehensive amendment to the Investments Law came into force. Pursuant to the amendment, a company's facility will be granted the status of approved enterprise only if it is proven to be an industrial facility (as defined in the Investments Law) that contributes to the economic independence of the Israeli economy and is a competitive facility that contributes to the Israeli gross domestic product. The amendment provides that the Israeli Tax Authority and not the Investment Center will be responsible for an approved enterprise under the alternative package of benefits, referred to as a benefiting facility. A company wishing to receive the tax benefits afforded to a benefiting facility is required to select the tax year from which the period of benefits under the Investment Law are to commence by simply notifying the Israeli Tax Authority within 12 months of the end of that year. In order to be recognized as owning a benefiting facility, a company is required to meet a number of conditions set forth in the amendment, including making a minimal investment in manufacturing assets for the benefiting facility and having completed a cooling-off period of no less than two to four years from the company's previous year of commencement of benefits under the Investments Law.

The amended Investment Law specifies certain conditions that a privileged enterprise, which is either an Approved Enterprise or a company with a benefiting facility, has to comply with in order to be entitled to benefits. These conditions include among others:

- That the privileged enterprise's revenues during the applicable tax year from any single market (i.e. country or a separate customs territory) do not exceed 75% of the privileged enterprise's aggregate revenues during such year; or
- That 25% or more of the privileged enterprise's revenues during the applicable tax year are generated from sales into a single market (i.e. country or a separate customs territory) with a population of at least 12 million residents.

Pursuant to the amendment, a company with a benefiting facility is entitled, in each tax year, to accelerated depreciation for the manufacturing assets used by the benefiting facility and to certain tax benefits, provided that no more than 12 years have passed since the beginning of the year of commencement of benefits under the Investments Law. The tax benefits granted to a Benefiting Facility are determined according one of the following new tax routes:

(a) Similar to the currently available alternative route, exemption from corporate tax on undistributed income for a period of two to ten years, depending on the geographic location of the Benefiting Facility within Israel, and a reduced corporate tax rate of 10% to 25% for the remainder of the benefits period, depending on the level of foreign investment in each year. Benefits may be granted for a term of from seven to ten years, depending on the level of foreign investment in the company. If the company pays a dividend out of income derived from the Benefiting Facility during the tax exemption period, such income will be subject to corporate tax at the applicable rate (10%-25%). The company is required to withhold tax at the source at a rate of 15% from any dividends distributed from income derived from the Benefiting Facility.

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(b) A special tax route enabling companies owning facilities in certain geographical locations in Israel to pay corporate tax at the rate of 11.5% on income of the Benefiting Facility. The benefits period is ten years. Upon payment of dividends, the company is required to withhold tax at source at a rate of 15% for Israeli residents and at a rate of 4% for foreign residents.

(c) A special tax route that provides a full exemption from corporate tax and from tax with respect to dividends for companies with an annual income of at least NIS 13-20 billion that have invested a total of between NIS 600-900 million in facilities in certain geographical locations in Israel.

Generally, a company that is Abundant in Foreign Investment (as defined in the Investments Law) is entitled to an extension of the benefits period by an additional five years, depending on the rate of its income that is derived in foreign currency.

The amendment changes the definition of "foreign investment" in the Investments Law so that instead of an investment of foreign currency in the company, the definition now requires a minimal investment of NIS 5 million by foreign investors. Furthermore, such definition now also includes the purchase of shares of a company from another shareholder; provided that the company's outstanding and paid-up share capital exceeds NIS 5 million. Such changes to the aforementioned definition will take effect retroactively from 2003.

As a result of the amendment, tax-exempt income generated under the provisions of the Investment Law, will subject us to taxes upon distribution of such income, purchase of shares from shareholder by the company or liquidation, and we may be required to record a deferred tax liability with respect to such tax-exempt income.

The amendment will apply to approved enterprise programs in which the year of commencement of benefits under the Investments Law is 2004 or later, unless such programs received approval from the Investment Center on or prior to December 31, 2004 in which case the provisions of the amendment will not apply.

Pursuant to the amendment to the Investment Law, only approved enterprises receiving cash grants require the approval of the Investment Center. The Investment Center is entitled, to approve such programs only until December 31, 2007. Approved enterprises which do not receive benefits in the form of governmental cash grants, such as benefits in the form of tax benefits, are no longer required to obtain this approval (such enterprises are referred to as privileged enterprises). However, a privileged enterprise is required to comply with certain requirements and make certain investments as specified in the amended Investment Law.

A privileged enterprise may, at its discretion, in order to provide greater certainty, elect to apply for a pre-ruling from the Israeli tax authorities confirming that it is in compliance with the provisions of the amended Investment Law and is therefore entitled to receive such benefits provided under the amended Investment Law. The amendment to the Investment Law addresses benefits that are being granted to privileged enterprises and the length of the benefits period.

On March 3, 2007, we received a pre-ruling from the Israeli Tax Authority for our request for a Benefiting Facility, regarding eligibility for benefits under the Amendment. Our income from this program is tax-exempt for a period of two years, and is subject to a reduced tax rate of 10%-25% for a period of five to eight years (depending upon the percentage of foreign ownership of the Company). We did not enjoy from tax benefits in this program yet.

Financial Benefits

An approved enterprise is also entitled to a grant from the Government of Israel for investments in certain production facilities located in designated areas within Israel, provided it did not elect the alternative benefits program. Grants are available for enterprises situated in development areas and for high-technology or skill-intensive enterprises in Jerusalem. The investment grant is computed as a percentage of the original cost of the fixed assets for which the approved enterprise has been granted.

From time to time, the Government of Israel has discussed reducing the benefits available to companies under the Investment Law. In 1996, the investment grant was decreased from 38% to 34% and in January 1997 the grant was reduced to 20%. Currently, grants generally range between 10% and 20%. If the benefits available under the Investment Law are terminated or substantially reduced, it could have a material adverse effect on our future investments in Israel.

For companies such as ours, whose foreign shareholders hold more than 25% of the company's outstanding ordinary shares, future approved enterprises would entitle such companies to receive reduced tax rates for up to ten tax years, rather than the maximum seven tax years applicable to companies with a smaller foreign investment.

As long as we are in compliance with the conditions set forth in the certificates of approval granted to us, our income derived from our approved enterprise expansion programs will be tax exempt for the prescribed period and thereafter will enjoy reduced tax rates as detailed above. If we violate these conditions, we may be required to refund the amount of tax benefits we previously received in addition to Israeli CPI linkage adjustments and interest costs.

We currently have two approved enterprise expansion programs which were approved in 1997 and 2001, and under which we are entitled to tax benefits. The periods of benefits for two of our approved enterprise programs will expire in 2007 and in 2012, respectively. The benefits we receive in connection with our approved enterprise programs are conditioned upon the fulfillment of a marketing plan filed by us with the Investment Center.

There can be no assurance that we will comply with the above conditions or any other conditions of the amended Investment Law in the future or that we will be entitled to any additional benefits under the amended Investment Law.

Encouragement of Industry (Taxes) Law, 5729-1969

Under the Encouragement of Industry (Taxes) Law, 5729-1969, or the Industry Encouragement Law, Industrial Companies are entitled to certain corporate tax benefits, including, among others:

- Amortization, under certain conditions, of purchases of know-how and patents and of rights to use a patent and know-how which are used for the development or advancement of the company, over an eight-year period for tax purposes;
- Right to elect, under specified conditions, to file a consolidated tax return with additional related Israeli industrial companies; and
- Accelerated depreciation rates on equipment and buildings; and
- Deductions over a three-year period of expenses in connection with the issuance and listing of shares on the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange, or TASE or, following January 1, 2003, on a recognized stock market outside of Israel.

Eligibility for benefits under the Industry Encouragement Law is not subject to the prior approval of any governmental authority. Under the Industry Encouragement Law, an Industrial Company is 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 an enterprise owned by an Industrial Company, whose major activity in a given tax year is industrial production activity.

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We believe that we currently qualify as an industrial company as defined by the Industry Encouragement Law. We cannot assure you that we will continue to qualify as an industrial company or that the benefits described above will be available to us in the future.

Encouragement of Industrial Research and Development Law, 5744-1984

Under the Encouragement of Industrial Research and Development Law, 5744-1984, or the Research Law, research and development programs that meet specified criteria and are approved by a governmental committee of the OCS are eligible for grants between 20%-50% of certain of the project's expenditures, as determined by the research committee.

In exchange, the recipient of such grants is required to pay the OCS royalties from the revenues derived from products incorporating technology developed within the framework of the approved research and development program or derived from such program (including ancillary services in connection with such program), usually up to 100% of the U.S. dollar-linked value of the total grants received in respect of such program, plus LIBOR interest.

The terms of the Israeli government participation also require that products developed with government grants be manufactured in Israel. However, under the regulations of the Research Law, upon the approval of the OCS, some of the manufacturing volume may be performed outside Israel, provided that the grant recipient pays royalties at an increased rate. The Research Law also allows for the approval of grants in cases in which the applicant declares that part or all of the manufacturing will be performed outside of Israel or by foreign residents and the research committee is convinced that this is essential for the execution of the program. The Research Law also provides that know-how developed under an approved research and development program may not be transferred to third parties in Israel without the prior approval of the research committee. The Research Law further provides that the know-how developed under an approved research and development program may not be transferred to any third parties outside Israel. No approval is required for the sale or export of any products resulting from such research and development.

However, In June 2005, an amendment to the Research Law became effective, which amendment was intended to make the Research Law more compatible with the global business environment by, among other things, relaxing restrictions on the transfer of manufacturing rights outside Israel and on the transfer of OCS-funded know-how outside of Israel. The amendment permits the OCS, among other things, to approve the transfer of manufacturing rights outside Israel in exchange for an import of different manufacturing into Israel as a substitute, in lieu of demanding the recipient to pay increased royalties as described above. The amendment further permits, under certain circumstances and subject to the OCS's prior approval, the transfer outside Israel of know-how that has been funded by OCS, generally in the following cases: (a) the grant recipient pays to the OCS a portion of the consideration paid for such funded know-how (according to certain formulas), (b) the grant recipient receives know-how from a third party in exchange for its funded know-how, or (c) such transfer of funded know-how arises in connection with certain types of cooperation in research and development activities.

The Research Law imposes reporting requirements with respect to certain changes in the ownership of a grant recipient. The law requires the grant recipient and its controlling shareholders and interested parties to notify the OCS and obtaining the approval of the OCS for, any change in control of the recipient or a change in the holdings of the means of control of the recipient that results in a foreign resident becoming an interested party directly in the recipient and requires the new interested party to undertake to the OCS to comply with the Research Law. In addition, the rules of the OCS may require prior approval of the OCS or additional information or representations in respect of certain of such events. For this purpose, "control" is defined as the ability to direct the activities of a company other than any ability arising solely from serving as an officer or director of the company. A person is presumed to have control if such person holds 50% or more of the means of control of a company. "Means of control" refers to voting rights or the right to appoint directors or the chief executive officer. An "interested party" of a company includes a holder of 5% or more of its outstanding share capital or voting rights, its chief executive officer and directors, someone who has the right to appoint its chief executive officer or at least one director, and a company with respect to which any of the foregoing interested parties owns 25% or more of the outstanding share capital or voting rights or has the right to appoint 25% or more of the directors. Accordingly, any foreign resident who acquires 5% or more of our ordinary shares will be required to notify the OCS that it has become an interested party and to sign an undertaking to comply with the Research Law.

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The funds generally available for grants by the OCS were reduced as of 2003, and the Israeli authorities have indicated that the government may further reduce or abolish grants from the OCS in the future. Even if these grants are maintained, we cannot assure you that we will receive OCS grants in the future. In addition, each application to the OCS is reviewed separately, and grants are based on the program approved by the research committee. Generally, expenditures supported under other incentive programs of the State of Israel are not eligible for grants from the OCS.

Taxation under Inflationary Conditions

The Income Tax (Inflationary Adjustments) Law, 5745- 1985, generally referred to as the Inflationary Adjustments Law, represents an attempt to overcome the problems presented to a traditional tax system by an economy undergoing rapid inflation. The Inflationary Adjustments Law is highly complex. Its features which are material to us can be described as follows:

- There is a special tax adjustment for the preservation of equity whereby some corporate assets are classified broadly into fixed assets and non-fixed assets.
- Where a company's equity, as defined in such law, exceeds the depreciated cost of fixed assets, a deduction from taxable income that takes into account the effect of the applicable annual rate of inflation 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 company's equity, then such excess multiplied by the applicable annual rate of inflation is added to taxable income.
- Subject to specified limitations, depreciation deductions on fixed assets and losses carried forward are adjusted for inflation based on the increase in the Israeli CPI.

The Minister of Finance may, with the approval of the Knesset Finance Committee, determine by decree, during a certain fiscal year (or until February 28th of the following year) in which the rate of increase of the Israeli consumer price index would not exceed or did not exceed, as applicable, 3%, that some or all of the provisions of the Inflationary Adjustments Law shall not apply with respect to such fiscal year, or, that the rate of increase of the Israeli consumer price index relating to such fiscal year shall be deemed to be 0%, and to make the adjustments required to be made as a result of such determination.

Inflationary Adjustments Law was abolished, effective as of January 1 2008, and subject to transitional provisions and special provisions to prevent a distortion in the tax calculations. In February 2008, the Knesset passed an amendment to the Income Tax (Inflationary Adjustments) Law, 1985, which limits the scope of the law with effect from 2008 and thereafter. From 2008, the results for tax purposes will be measured in nominal values, excluding certain adjustments for changes in the Israeli CPI carried out in the period up to December 31, 2007. The amended law includes, among other things, the elimination of the inflationary additions and deductions and the additional deduction for depreciation with effect from 2008.

Stamp Tax

Documents signed following January 1, 2006, are not subject to stamp tax.

Capital Gains Tax on Sales of Our Ordinary Shares

Under income tax regulations foreign residents, who sell shares of an Israeli company publicly traded on a recognized stock exchange outside of Israel, will be exempt from tax subject to the satisfaction of all following conditions:

- The capital gain is not attributable to a permanent establishment in Israel.
- The shares were purchased after the first initial public offering on the recognized stock exchange outside of Israel.
- The provisions of the Income Tax Law (inflationary adjustments), 1985 do not apply to such gain.

However, non-Israeli corporations will not be entitled to the foregoing exemptions if an Israeli resident (i) has a controlling interest of 25% or more in such non-Israeli corporation, or (ii) is the beneficiary of or is entitled to 25% or more of the revenues or profits of such non-Israeli corporation, whether directly or indirectly.

Under the U.S.-Israel Tax Treaty, the sale, exchange or disposition of our ordinary shares by a shareholder who is a U.S. resident (for purposes of the U.S.-Israel Tax Treaty) holding the ordinary shares as a capital asset is exempt from Israeli capital gains tax unless either (i) the shareholder holds, directly or indirectly, shares representing 10% or more of our voting capital during any part of the 12-month period preceding such sale, exchange or disposition or (ii) the capital gains arising from such sale are attributable to a permanent establishment of the shareholder located in Israel. However, under the U.S.-Israel Tax Treaty, such Treaty U.S. Resident would be permitted to claim a credit for such taxes against the U.S.federal income tax imposed with respect to such sale, exchange or disposition, subject to the limitations in U.S. laws applicable to foreign tax credits. The Treaty does not relate to U.S. state or local taxes.

Taxation of Foreign Holders of Shares

Foreign 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 after January 1, 2006 other than bonus shares or stock dividends, income tax at the rate of 20% will be withheld on dividends distributed to Israeli individual shareholders or to foreign residents, unless a different rate is provided in a treaty between Israel and the shareholder's country of residence. With respect to a person who is a substantial shareholder at the time receiving the dividend or on any date in the twelve months preceding it, the applicable tax rate is 25%. A substantial shareholder is generally a person who alone or together with such person's relative or another person who collaborates with such person on a permanent basis, holds, directly or indirectly, at least 10% of any of the means of control of the corporation. Means of control generally include the right to vote, receive profits, nominate a director or an officer, receive assets upon liquidation, or order someone who holds any of the aforesaid rights how to act, and all regardless of the source of such right. Under the U.S.-Israel Tax Treaty, the maximum rate of tax withheld in Israel on dividends paid to a holder of our ordinary shares who is a U.S. resident (for purposes of the U.S.-Israel Tax Treaty) is 25%. However, generally, the maximum rate of withholding tax on dividends, not generated by our approved enterprise, that are paid to a U.S. corporation holding 10% or more of our outstanding voting capital throughout the tax year in which the dividend is distributed as well as the previous tax year, is 12.5%. Furthermore, dividends paid from income derived from our approved enterprise are subject, under certain conditions, to withholding at the rate of 15%. We cannot assure you that we will designate the profits that are being distributed in a way that will reduce shareholders' tax liability.

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

Controlled Foreign Corporation

In general, and subject to the provisions of all relevant legislation, an Israeli resident who holds, directly or indirectly, 10% or more of the rights in a foreign corporation whose shares are not publicly traded, in which more than 50% of the rights are held directly or indirectly by Israeli residents, and a majority of whose income in a tax year is considered passive income (generally referred to as a Controlled Foreign Corporation, or CFC), is liable for tax on the portion of his income attributed to holdings in such corporation, as if such income was distributed to him as a dividend.

Share Allocation to Employees

In general, section 102 of the Tax Ordinance that deals with taxation of share allocations to employees and/or officers (excluding controlling members) provides that a company may choose one of three courses of taxation which course must be approved by the assessing officer: (i) work income course for shares held 12 months in trust; (ii) capital gains course for shares held 24 months in trust; and (iii) allocation not through a trustee. Each of these courses has different tax consequences.

As of January 1, 2006, the periods mentioned in the first two courses commence as of the date of grant and not as of the end of the tax year in which the shares were granted.

United States Federal Income Tax Consequences

The following is a summary of certain material U.S. federal income tax consequences that apply to U.S. Holders who hold ordinary shares as capital assets. This summary is based on the United States Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the Code), Treasury regulations promulgated thereunder, judicial and administrative interpretations thereof, and the U.S.-Israel Tax Treaty, all as in effect on the date hereof and all of which are subject to change either prospectively or retroactively. This summary does not address all tax considerations that may be relevant with respect to an investment in ordinary shares. This summary does not discuss all the tax consequences that may be relevant to a U.S. Holder in light of such holder's particular circumstances or U.S. Holders subject to special rules, including persons that are non-U.S. Holders, broker-dealers, financial institutions, certain insurance companies, investors liable for alternative minimum tax, tax-exempt organizations, regulated investment companies, taxpayers whose functional currency is not the U.S. dollar, persons who hold the ordinary shares through partnerships or other pass-through entities, persons who acquired their ordinary shares through the exercise or cancellation of employee stock options or otherwise as compensation for services, investors that actually or constructively own 10 percent or more of our voting shares, and investors holding ordinary shares as part of a straddle or appreciated financial position or as part of a hedging or conversion transaction.

If a partnership or an entity treated as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes owns ordinary shares, the U.S. federal income tax treatment of a partner in such a partnership will generally depend upon the status of the partner and the activities of the partnership. A partnership that owns ordinary shares and the partners in such partnership should consult their tax advisors about the U.S. federal income tax consequences of holding and disposing of common shares.

This summary does not address the effect of any U.S. federal taxation other than U.S. federal income taxation. In addition, this summary does not include any discussion of state, local or foreign taxation.

You are urged to consult your tax advisors regarding the foreign and United States federal, state and local tax considerations of an investment in ordinary shares.

For purposes of this summary, the term U.S. Holder means an individual who is a citizen or, for U.S. federal income tax purposes, a resident of the United States, a corporation or other entity taxable as a corporation created or organized in or under the laws of the United States or any political subdivision thereof, an estate whose income is subject to U.S. federal income tax regardless of its source, or a trust that (a) is subject to the primary supervision of a court within the United States and the control of one or more U.S. persons or (b) has a valid election in effect under applicable U.S. Treasury regulations to be treated as a U.S. person.

Taxation of Dividends

Subject to the discussion below under the heading *Passive Foreign Investment Companies*, the gross amount of any distributions received with respect to ordinary shares, including the amount of any Israeli taxes withheld therefrom, will constitute dividends for U.S. federal income tax purposes, to the extent of our current and accumulated earnings and profits as determined for U.S. federal income tax purposes. You will be required to include this amount of dividends in gross income as ordinary income. Distributions in excess of our current and accumulated earnings and profits will be treated as a non taxable return of capital to the extent of your tax basis in the ordinary shares and any amount in excess of your tax basis will be treated as gain from the sale of ordinary shares. See *Disposition of Ordinary Shares* below for the discussion on the taxation of capital gains. Dividends will not qualify for the dividends received deduction generally available to corporations under Section 243 of the Code.

Dividends that we pay in NIS, including the amount of any Israeli taxes withheld therefrom, will be included in your income in a U.S. dollar amount calculated by reference to the exchange rate in effect on the day such dividends are received. A U.S. Holder who receives payment in NIS and converts NIS into U.S. dollars at an exchange rate other than the rate in effect on such day may have a foreign currency exchange gain or loss that would be treated as ordinary income or loss. U.S. Holders should consult their own tax advisors concerning the U.S. tax consequences of acquiring, holding and disposing of NIS.

Subject to complex limitations, any Israeli withholding tax imposed on such dividends will be a foreign income tax eligible for credit against a U.S. Holder's U.S. federal income tax liability (or, alternatively, for deduction against income in determining such tax liability). The limitations set out in the Code include computational rules under which foreign tax credits allowable with respect to specific classes of income cannot exceed the U.S. federal income taxes otherwise payable with respect to each such class of income. Dividends generally will be treated as foreign source passive category income or, in the case of certain U.S. Holders, general category income for United States foreign tax credit purposes. Further, there are special rules for computing the foreign tax credit limitation of a taxpayer who receives dividends subject to a reduced rate of tax, see discussion below. A U.S. Holder will be denied a foreign tax credit with respect to Israeli income tax withheld from dividends received on the ordinary shares to the extent such U.S. Holder has not held the ordinary shares for at least 16 days of the 31-day period beginning on the date which is 15 days before the ex-dividend date or to the extent such U.S. Holder is under an obligation to make related payments with respect to substantially similar or related property. Any days during which a U.S. Holder has substantially diminished its risk of loss on the ordinary shares are not counted toward meeting the 16-day holding period required by the statute. The rules relating to the determination of the foreign tax credit are complex, and you should consult with your personal tax advisors to determine whether and to what extent you would be entitled to this credit.

Subject to certain limitations, qualified dividend income received by a noncorporate U.S. Holder in tax years beginning on or before December 31, 2010 will be subject to tax at a reduced maximum tax rate of 15 percent. Distributions taxable as dividends paid on the ordinary shares should qualify for the 15 percent rate provided that either: (i) we are entitled to benefits under the income tax treaty between the United States and Israel (the Treaty) or (ii) the ordinary shares are readily tradable on an established securities market in the United States and certain other requirements are met. We believe that we are entitled to benefits under the Treaty and that the ordinary shares currently are readily tradable on an established securities market in the United States. However, no assurance can be given that the ordinary shares will remain readily tradable. The rate reduction does not apply unless certain holding period requirements are satisfied. With respect to the ordinary shares, the U.S. Holder must have held such shares for at least 61 days during the 121-day period beginning 60 days before the ex-dividend date. The rate reduction also does not apply to dividends received from a passive foreign investment company see discussion below, or in respect of certain hedged positions or in certain other situations. The legislation enacting the reduced tax rate contains special rules for computing the foreign tax credit limitation of a taxpayer who receives dividends subject to the reduced tax rate. U.S. Holders of ordinary shares should consult their own tax advisors regarding the effect of these rules in their particular circumstances.

Disposition of Ordinary Shares

If you sell or otherwise dispose of ordinary shares, you will recognize gain or loss for U.S. federal income tax purposes in an amount equal to the difference between the amount realized on the sale or other disposition and your adjusted tax basis in the ordinary shares. Subject to the discussion below under the heading *Passive Foreign Investment Companies*, such gain or loss generally will be capital gain or loss and will be long-term capital gain or loss if you have held the ordinary shares for more than one year at the time of the sale or other disposition. In general, any gain that you recognize on the sale or other disposition of ordinary shares will be U.S.-source for purposes of the foreign tax credit limitation; losses will generally be allocated against U.S. source income. Deduction of capital losses is subject to certain limitations under the Code.

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In the case of a cash basis U.S. Holder who receives NIS in connection with the sale or disposition of ordinary shares, the amount realized will be based on the U.S. dollar value of the NIS received with respect to the ordinary shares as determined on the settlement date of such exchange. A U.S. Holder who receives payment in NIS and converts NIS into United States dollars at a conversion rate other than the rate in effect on the settlement date may have a foreign currency exchange gain or loss that would be treated as ordinary income or loss.

An accrual basis U.S. Holder may elect the same treatment required of cash basis taxpayers with respect to a sale or disposition of ordinary shares, provided that the election is applied consistently from year to year. Such election may not be changed without the consent of the Internal Revenue Service (the IRS). In the event that an accrual basis U.S. Holder does not elect to be treated as a cash basis taxpayer (pursuant to the Treasury regulations applicable to foreign currency transactions), such U.S. Holder may have a foreign currency gain or loss for U.S. federal income tax purposes because of differences between the U.S. dollar value of the currency received prevailing on the trade date and the settlement date. Any such currency gain or loss would be treated as ordinary income or loss and would be in addition to gain or loss, if any, recognized by such U.S. Holder on the sale or disposition of such ordinary shares.

Passive Foreign Investment Companies

For U.S. federal income tax purposes, we will be considered a passive foreign investment company (PFIC) for any taxable year in which either (i) 75% or more of our gross income is passive income, or (ii) at least 50% of the average value of all of our assets for the taxable year produce or are held for the production of passive income. For this purpose, passive income includes dividends, interest, royalties, rents, annuities and the excess of gains over losses from the disposition of assets which produce passive income. If we were determined to be a PFIC for U.S. federal income tax purposes, highly complex rules would apply to U.S. Holders owning ordinary shares. Accordingly, you are urged to consult your tax advisors regarding the application of such rules.

Based on our current and projected income, assets and activities, we believe that we are not currently a PFIC nor do we expect to become a PFIC in the foreseeable future. However, because the determination of whether we are a PFIC is based upon the composition of our income and assets from time to time, there can be no assurances that we will not become a PFIC in this or any future taxable year.

If we are treated as a PFIC for any taxable year, dividends would not qualify for the reduced maximum tax rate, discussed above, and, unless you elect either to treat your investment in ordinary shares as an investment in a qualified electing fund (a QEF election) or to mark to market your ordinary shares, as described below:

- you would be required to allocate income recognized upon receiving certain dividends or gain recognized upon the disposition of ordinary shares ratably over the holding period for such ordinary shares,
- the amount allocated to each year during which we are considered a PFIC other than the year of the dividend payment or disposition would be subject to tax at the highest individual or corporate tax rate, as the case may be, in effect for that year and an interest charge would be imposed with respect to the resulting tax liability allocated to each such year,
- the amount allocated to the current taxable year and any taxable year before we became a PFIC would be taxable as ordinary income in the current year, and
- you would be required to file an annual return on IRS Form 8621 regarding distributions received with respect to ordinary shares and any gain realized on your ordinary shares.

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If you make either a timely QEF election or a timely mark-to-market election in respect of your ordinary shares, you would not be subject to the rules described above. If you make a timely QEF election, you would be required to include in your income for each taxable year your pro rata share of our ordinary earnings as ordinary income and your pro rata share of our net capital gain as long-term capital gain, whether or not such amounts are actually distributed to you. You would not be eligible to make a QEF election unless we comply with certain applicable information reporting requirements.

Alternatively, if the ordinary shares are considered marketable stock and if you elect to mark-to-market your ordinary shares, you will generally include in income any excess of the fair market value of the ordinary shares at the close of each tax year over your adjusted basis in the ordinary shares. If the fair market value of the ordinary shares had depreciated below your adjusted basis at the close of the tax year, you may generally deduct the excess of the adjusted basis of the ordinary shares over its fair market value at that time. However, such deductions generally would be limited to the net mark-to-market gains, if any, that you included in income with respect to such ordinary shares in prior years. Income recognized and deductions allowed under the mark-to-market provisions, as well as any gain or loss on the disposition of ordinary shares with respect to which the mark-to-market election is made, is treated as ordinary income or loss (except that loss on a disposition of ordinary shares is treated as capital loss to the extent the loss exceeds the net mark-to-market gains, if any, that you included in income with respect to such ordinary shares in prior years). Gain or loss from the disposition of ordinary shares (as to which a mark-to-market election was made) in a year in which we are no longer a PFIC, will be capital gain or loss.

Backup Withholding and Information Reporting

Payments in respect of ordinary shares may be subject to information reporting to the U.S. Internal Revenue Service and to U.S. backup withholding tax at a rate equal to the third highest income tax rate applicable to individuals (which, under current law, is 28%). Backup withholding will not apply, however, if you (i) are a corporation or come within certain exempt categories, and demonstrate the fact when so required, or (ii) furnish a correct taxpayer identification number and make any other required certification.

Backup withholding is not an additional tax. Amounts withheld under the backup withholding rules may be credited against a U.S. Holder's U.S. tax liability, and a U.S. Holder may obtain a refund of any excess amounts withheld under the backup withholding rules by filing the appropriate claim for refund with the IRS.

Any U.S. holder who holds 10% or more in vote or value of our ordinary shares will be subject to certain additional United States information reporting requirements.

U.S. Gift and Estate Tax

An individual U.S. Holder of ordinary shares will be subject to U.S. gift and estate taxes with respect to ordinary shares in the same manner and to the same extent as with respect to other types of personal property.

F. Dividends and Paying Agents.

Not applicable.

G. Statements by Experts.

Not applicable.

H. Documents on Display.

We are subject to the informational requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, applicable to foreign private issuers and fulfill the obligations with respect to such requirements by filing reports with the Securities and Exchange Commission. You may read and copy any document we file with the Securities and Exchange Commission without charge at the Securities and Exchange Commission's public reference room at 100 F Street, N.E., Room 1580, Washington, D.C. 20549, and on the Securities and Exchange Commission Internet site (<http://www.sec.gov>) and on our website www.magal-ssl.com. Copies of such material may be obtained by mail from the Public Reference Branch of the Securities and Exchange Commission at such address, at prescribed rates. Please call the Securities and Exchange Commission at 1-800-SEC-0330 for further information on the public reference room.

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As a foreign private issuer, we are exempt from the rules under the Exchange Act prescribing the furnishing and content of proxy statements, and our officers, directors and principal shareholders are exempt from the reporting and short-swing profit recovery provisions contained in Section 16 of the Exchange Act. In addition, we are not required under the Exchange Act to file periodic reports and financial statements with the Securities and Exchange Commission as frequently or as promptly as U.S. companies whose securities are registered under the Exchange Act. A copy of each report submitted in accordance with applicable U.S. law is available for public review at our principal executive offices.

In addition, since we are also listed on the TASE, we submit copies of all our filings with the SEC to the Israeli Securities Authority and TASE. Such copies can be retrieved electronically through the TASE internet messaging system (www.maya.tase.co.il) and, in addition, with respect to filings made as of November 2003, through the MAGNA distribution site of the Israeli Securities Authority (www.magna.isa.gov.il).

I. *Subsidiary Information.*

Not applicable.

ITEM 11. **Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk**

We are exposed to a variety of risks, including changes in interest rates and foreign currency fluctuations.

Interest Rate Risk

Our exposure to market risk for changes in interest rates is related to our long-term and short-term loans.

Our financial expenses are sensitive to the LIBOR and the Prime, since our short-term loans bear a LIBOR and Prime -based interest rate.

The table below presents principal amounts and related weighted average interest rates by date of maturity for our loans:

**Interest Rate Sensitivity
Principal Amount by Expected Maturity
Weighted Average Interest Rate
(U.S. dollars in thousands)**

Liabilities:	2008	2009	2010	2011- 2012	Total	Fair Value at December 31, 2007
Short Term Loans	\$ 16,434				\$ 16,434	\$ 16,434
Weighted Average Interest Rate	5.72%				5.72%	
Long Term Loans	\$ 4,303	\$ 813	\$ 1,802	\$ 480	\$ 7,398	\$ 7,439
Weighted Average Interest Rate	5.94%	5.49%	5.47%	5.5%	6.04%	

Foreign Currency Exchange Risk

We sell most of our products in North America, Europe and Israel. A portion of our revenues in Israel are made in NIS, and we expect to make NIS denominated revenues in 2008 as well. Our foreign currency exposure with respect to our revenues is mitigated, and we expect it will continue to be mitigated, through salaries, materials and support operations, in which part of these costs are denominated in NIS. Since the beginning of 2008, the NIS has appreciated by approximately 12.8% against the dollar. We are also subject to exchange rate fluctuations related to our activities in Canada.

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Because exchange rates between the NIS and the dollar fluctuate continuously, exchange rate fluctuations, particularly larger periodic devaluations, may have an impact on our profitability and period-to-period comparisons of our results. In 2005, the rate of devaluation of the NIS against the dollar was 6.8%, while in 2003, 2004, 2006 and 2007 the NIS was revaluated in relation to the dollar by 7.6%, 1.6%, 8.2% and 9.0%, respectively. A portion of our expenses, primarily labor expenses, is incurred in NIS and a part of our revenues are quoted in NIS. Additionally, certain assets especially trade receivables, as well as part of our liabilities are denominated in NIS. Our results may be adversely affected by devaluation of the NIS in relation to the dollar (or if such devaluation is on a lagging basis), if our revenues in NIS are higher than our expenses in NIS and/or the amount of our assets in NIS are higher than our liabilities in NIS. On the contrary, our results may be adversely affected by the revaluation of the NIS in relation to the dollar (or if such revaluation is on a lagging basis), if the amount of our expenses in NIS are higher than the amount of our revenues in NIS and/or the amount of our liabilities in NIS are higher than our assets in NIS.

We are also subject to exchange rate fluctuations related to our activities in Canada.

During the years ended December 31, 2005 and 2007, foreign currency fluctuations had an adverse impact on our results of operations, and our foreign exchange losses, net were \$145,000 and \$792,000 respectively. During the year ended December 31, 2006, our foreign exchange gains, net were \$276,000. We cannot assure you that in the future our results of operations may not be materially adversely affected by currency fluctuations.

To protect against the change in the forecasted foreign currency cash flows of certain sale arrangements resulting from changes in the exchange rate during 2003, 2005 and 2006 we entered into forward contracts in order to hedge portions of our forecasted revenue and unbilled accounts receivable denominated in Euros and Polish Zlotys. We designated the forward instruments as cash flow hedges for accounting purposes.

For derivative instruments designated as cash flow hedges (i.e., hedging the exposure to variability in expected future cash flows that is attributable to a particular risk), the effective portion of the gain or loss on the derivative instrument is reported as a component of other comprehensive income and reclassified into earnings in the same line item associated with the forecasted transaction in the same period or periods during which the hedged transaction affects earnings.

In 2005 a sales arrangement in Polish Zlotys that was to take place from 2005 to 2007 was canceled. Accordingly, changes in the fair value of the forward contracts were recorded as financial expenses in the years ended December 31, 2005, 2006 and 2007.

On October 1, 2006, we changed our functional currency from the dollar to the NIS. From the date of change in functional currency, the hedge of the revenues in Euros is no longer effective. Changes in the fair value of the forward contracts from October 1, 2006 were charged to financial expenses.

We recorded \$110,000, \$915,000 and \$666,000 as financial expenses related to forward contracts transactions, in 2005, 2006 and 2007, respectively.

ITEM 12. Description of Securities Other Than Equity Securities

Not applicable.

PART II

ITEM 13. Defaults, Dividend Arrearages and Delinquencies

Not applicable.

ITEM 14. Material Modifications to the Rights of Security Holders and Use of Proceeds

Not applicable.

ITEM 15. Controls and Procedures

Not applicable.

ITEM 15T. Controls and Procedures

Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Our principal executive officer and chief financial officer, after evaluating the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rule 13a-15(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended) as of December 31, 2007, have concluded that, as of such date, our disclosure controls and procedures were effective and ensured that information required to be disclosed by us in reports that we file or submit under the Securities Exchange Act is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our principal executive officer and chief financial officer, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure and is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified by the rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Management's Annual Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over our financial reporting. Internal control over financial reporting is defined in Rule 13a-15(f) or 15d-15(f) promulgated under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 as a process designed by, or under the supervision of, the company's principal executive and principal financial officers and effected by the company's board of directors, management and other personnel, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles and includes those policies and procedures that:

- Pertain to the maintenance of records that in reasonable detail accurately and fairly reflect the transaction and dispositions of the assets of the company;
- Provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and
- Provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

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

Our management assessed the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting, as of December 31, 2007. In making this assessment, our management used the criteria set forth by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO) in Internal Control-Integrated Framework.

Based on that assessment, our management concluded that as of December 31, 2007, our internal control over financial reporting is effective.

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Our independent auditors, Kost Forer Gabbay & Kasierer, a member of Ernst & Young Global, have issued an audit report on the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting. The report is included in page F-3 of this Annual Report on Form 20-F.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

During the period covered by this Annual Report on Form 20-F, no changes in our internal control over financial reporting have occurred that materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

ITEM 16A. Audit Committee Financial Expert

Our board of directors has determined that Mrs. Anat Winner, an independent director, meets the definition of an audit committee financial expert, as defined by rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission. For a brief description of Mrs. Winner's relevant experience, see Item 6.A. Directors, Senior Management and Employees - Directors and Senior Management.

ITEM 16B. Code of Ethics

We have adopted a code of ethics that applies to our chief executive officer and all senior financial officers of our company, including our chief financial officer, chief accounting officer or controller, or persons performing similar functions. The code of ethics is publicly available on our website at www.magal-ssl.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 Accountant 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 principal independent registered public accounting firm, Kost Forer Gabbay & Kasierer. All of such fees were pre-approved by our Audit Committee.

Services Rendered	Year Ended December 31,	
	2006	2007
Audit (1)	\$ 359,013	\$ 405,201
Audit-related		
Tax (2)	25,169	125,908
Other (3)	19,393	6,845
Total	\$ 403,575	\$ 537,954

- (1) Audit fees are for audit services for each of the years shown in the table, including fees associated with the annual audit (including audit of our internal control over financial reporting) and reviews of our quarterly financial results submitted to the Securities and Exchange Commission on Form 6-K, consultations on various accounting issues and audit services provided in connection with other statutory or regulatory filings.
- (2) Tax fees are for professional services rendered by our auditors for tax compliance, tax planning and tax advice on actual or contemplated transactions, tax consulting associated to international taxation and employee benefits
- (3) Other fees in 2007 relate to consultation in connection with a tax return for a subsidiary based in Germany.

Pre-Approval Policies and Procedures

Our audit committee has adopted a policy and procedures for the pre-approval of audit and non-audit services rendered by our independent public accounting firm, Kost Forer Gabbay & Kasierer and their affiliates. Pre-approval of an audit or non-audit service may be given as a general pre-approval, as part of the audit committee's approval of the scope of the engagement of our independent auditor, or on an individual basis. Any proposed services exceeding general pre-approved levels also requires specific pre-approval by our audit committee. The policy prohibits retention of the independent public accountants to perform the prohibited non-audit functions defined in Section 201 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act or the rules of the SEC, and also requires the audit committee to consider whether proposed services are compatible with the independence of the public accountants.

ITEM 16D. Exemptions from the Listing Standards for Audit Committee

Not applicable.

ITEM 16E. Purchase of Equity Securities by the Issuer and Affiliated Purchasers

Issuer Purchase of Equity Securities

Neither we nor any affiliated purchaser has purchased any of our securities during 2007.

PART III

ITEM 17. Financial Statements

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

ITEM 18. Financial Statements

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

Consolidated Financial Statements

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ITEM 19. Exhibits

The exhibits filed with or incorporated into this annual report are listed on the index of exhibits below:

Exhibit No.	Description
1.1*	Memorandum of Association of the Registrant
1.2**	Articles of Association of the Registrant
2.1***	Specimen Share Certificate for Ordinary Share
2.2****	The Registrant's Stock Option Plan (1993), as amended
12.1	Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) and Rule 15d-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act, as amended
12.2	Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) and Rule 15d-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act, as amended
13.1	Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
13.2	Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
15.1	Schedule of Valuation and Qualifying Accounts
15.2	Consent of Kost Forer Gabbay & Kasierer
15.3	Consent of Salles, Sáinz - Grant Thornton, S. C.

* Previously filed as an exhibit to our Registration Statement on Form F-1 (No. 33-57438), filed with the Commission on January 26, 1993, as amended, and incorporated herein by reference.

** Previously filed as an exhibit to our Registration Statement on Form F-1 (No. 33-57438), filed with the Commission on January 26, 1993, as amended, and incorporated herein by reference and an amendment thereto previously filed as an exhibit to our Registration Statement on Form S-8 (No. 333-6246), filed with the Commission on January 7, 1997 and incorporated herein by reference and further amendments thereto previously filed as an exhibit to our Annual Report on Form 20-F for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2000, filed with the Commission on June 29, 2001 and incorporated herein by reference.

*** Previously filed as an exhibit to our Registration Statement on Form 8-A, filed with the Commission on March 18, 1993, as amended, and incorporated herein by reference.

**** Previously filed as an exhibit to our Registration Statement on Form S-8 (No. 333-6246), filed with the Commission on January 7, 1997 and incorporated herein by reference and further amendments thereto previously filed as an exhibit to our Annual Report on Form 20-F for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2000, filed with the Commission on June 29, 2001 and incorporated herein by reference.

MAGAL SECURITY SYSTEMS LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2007

IN U.S. DOLLARS

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Shareholders of

MAGAL SECURITY SYSTEMS LTD.

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Magal Security Systems Ltd. (the Company) and its subsidiaries as of December 31, 2006 and 2007, and the related consolidated statements of operations, changes in shareholders' equity and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2007. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

We did not audit the financial statements of a certain subsidiary, whose assets constitute approximately 4.1% and 4% of total consolidated assets as of December 31, 2006 and 2007, respectively, and whose revenues constitute approximately 5.2%, 11.1% and 9.4% of total consolidated revenues for the years ended December 31, 2005, 2006, and 2007, respectively. The financial statements of this company were audited by other auditors, whose report has been furnished to us, and our opinion, insofar as it relates to amounts included for this subsidiary, is based solely on the report of the other auditors.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. The audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, and evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits and the report of the other auditors provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

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In our opinion, based on our audits and the report of the other auditors, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Company and its subsidiaries as of December 31, 2006 and 2007, and the consolidated results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2007, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States.

As discussed in Note 2n to the consolidated financial statements, in 2006 the Company adopted Statement of Financial Accounting Standard Board No. 123 (revised 2004) Share Based Payment .

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2007, based on criteria established in Internal Control- Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission and our report dated June 29, 2008 expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

Tel-Aviv, Israel
June 29, 2008

/s/ Kost Forer Gabbay & Kasierer
KOST FORER GABBAY & KASIERER
A Member of Ernst & Young Global

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of

MAGAL SECURITY SYSTEMS LTD.

We have audited Magal Security Systems Ltd. (the Company) internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2007, based on criteria established in Internal Control-Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (the COSO criteria). The Company's management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting included in the accompanying Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audit included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk, and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

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

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In our opinion, the Company maintained in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2007, based on the COSO criteria.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the consolidated balance sheets of the Company and its subsidiaries as of December 31, 2006 and 2007, and the related consolidated statements of operations, changes in shareholders' equity and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2007 and our report dated June 29, 2008 expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

Tel-Aviv, Israel
June 29, 2008

/s/ Kost Forer Gabbay & Kasierer
KOST FORER GABBAY & KASIERER
A Member of Ernst & Young Global

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MAGAL SECURITY SYSTEMS LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

U.S. dollars in thousands

	December 31,	
	2006	2007
ASSETS		
CURRENT ASSETS:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 4,908	\$ 9,205
Marketable securities (Note 3)	3,067	9,464
Short-term bank deposits	14,186	11,220
Trade receivables (net of allowance for doubtful accounts of \$ 384 and \$ 343 at December 31, 2006 and 2007, respectively)	27,754	26,775
Unbilled accounts receivable	5,389	4,053
Other accounts receivable and prepaid expenses (Note 4)	3,821	5,753
Deferred income taxes	1,604	1,936
Inventories (Note 5)	13,971	23,785
	74,700	92,191
Total current assets	74,700	92,191
LONG-TERM INVESTMENTS AND RECEIVABLES:		
Long-term trade receivables	40	2,019
Long-term loan (Note 11i)	622	808
Long-term bank deposits	4,800	1,846
Escrow deposit (Note 1b)	2,401	4,442
Severance pay fund	2,401	2,765
	7,863	11,880
Total long-term investments and receivables	7,863	11,880
PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT, NET (Note 6)	7,707	8,429

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DEFERRED INCOME TAXES	686	763
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
OTHER INTANGIBLE ASSETS, NET (Note 7)	1,031	7,040
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
GOODWILL	4,285	5,610
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
ASSETS ATTRIBUTED TO DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS	7,409	244
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
<u>Total</u> assets	\$ 103,681	\$ 126,157
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

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

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**MAGAL SECURITY SYSTEMS LTD.
AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES**

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

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

	December 31,	
	2006	2007
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY		
CURRENT LIABILITIES:		
Short-term bank credit (Note 8)	\$ 17,026	\$ 16,434
Current maturities of long-term bank debt (Note 10)	795	4,303
Trade payables	5,954	7,344
Customer advances	1,230	11,703
Other accounts payable and accrued expenses (Note 9)	9,215	10,881
Forward contracts	596	
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
<u>Total</u> current liabilities	34,816	50,665
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
LONG-TERM LIABILITIES:		
Long-term bank debt (Note 10)	7,399	3,095
Long-term accounts payable	178	
Deferred income taxes		2,097
Accrued severance pay	2,524	3,873
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
<u>Total</u> long-term liabilities	10,101	9,065
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

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LIABILITIES ATTRIBUTED TO DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS	614	849
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES (Note 11)		
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY (Note 12):		
Share capital -		
Ordinary shares of NIS 1 par value -		
Authorized: 19,748,000 shares at December 31, 2006 and 2007; Issued and outstanding: 10,391,548 and 10,396,548 shares at December 31, 2006 and 2007, respectively	3,224	3,225
Additional paid-in capital	47,681	47,806
Accumulated other comprehensive income	2,314	5,671
Foreign currency translation (Company's stand alone financial statements)	297	2,589
Retained earnings	4,634	6,287
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Total shareholders' equity	58,150	65,578
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$ 103,681	\$ 126,157
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

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

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**MAGAL SECURITY SYSTEMS LTD.
AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES**

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

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

	Year ended December 31,		
	2005	2006	2007
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Revenues	\$ 58,385	\$ 63,600	\$ 72,375
Cost of revenues	36,658	37,236	43,510
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Gross profit	21,727	26,364	28,865
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Operating expenses:			
Research and development, net (Note 17a)	5,265	5,378	5,764
Selling and marketing, net	12,385	11,603	12,930
General and administrative	4,965	5,547	6,561
Special post employment benefit (Note 15c)			904
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Total operating expenses	22,615	22,528	26,159
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Operating income (loss)	(888)	3,836	2,706

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Financial expenses, net (Note 17b)	813	864	2,137
Income (loss) before income taxes	(1,701)	2,972	569
Income taxes (tax benefit) (Note 14)	(28)	943	373
Income (loss) from continuing operations	(1,673)	2,029	196
Income (loss) from discontinued operations, net (Note 18)	(1,538)	(1,219)	1,686
Net income (loss)	\$ (3,211)	\$ 810	\$ 1,882
Basic net earnings (loss) per share from continuing operations	\$ (0.17)	\$ 0.20	\$ 0.02
Basic net earnings (loss) per share from discontinued operations	(0.15)	(0.12)	0.16
Basic net earnings (loss) per share (Note 13)	\$ (0.32)	\$ 0.08	\$ 0.18
Diluted net earnings (loss) per share from continuing operations	\$ (0.17)	\$ 0.20	\$ 0.02
Diluted net earnings (loss) per share from discontinued operations	(0.15)	(0.12)	0.16
Diluted net earnings (loss) per share (Note 13)	\$ (0.32)	\$ 0.08	\$ 0.18

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

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MAGAL SECURITY SYSTEMS LTD.
AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY

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

	Number of shares	Ordinary shares	Additional paid-in capital	Deferred stock compensation	Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	Foreign currency translation - the Company	Retained earnings	Total comprehensive income (loss)	Total shareholders equity
Balance as of January 1, 2005	8,672,448	\$ 2,825	\$ 32,526	\$ (477)	\$ 1,639	\$	\$ 7,035		\$ 43,548
Issuance of share capital, net	1,700,000	395	14,793						15,188
Amortization of deferred stock-based compensation				439					439
Deferred taxes on stock options			190						190
Comprehensive income (loss):									
Net loss							(3,211)	\$ (3,211)	(3,211)
					709			709	709

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Unrealized gains on forward contracts, net									
Foreign currency translation adjustments					87			87	87
Total comprehensive loss								\$ (2,415)	
Balance as of December 31, 2005	10,372,448	3,220	47,509	(38)	2,435		3,824		56,950
Reclassification of deferred stock compensation into additional paid-in capital upon adoption of SFAS 123(R)			(38)	38					
Amortization of deferred stock-based compensation			51						51
Exercise of stock options	19,100	4	159						163
Comprehensive income (loss):									
Net income							810	\$ 810	810
Unrealized losses on forward contracts, net					(36)			(36)	(36)
Unrealized loss from available-for-sale securities, net					(13)			(13)	(13)
Foreign currency translation adjustments from change of functional currency, net							(355)		(355)
Foreign currency translation adjustments					(72)	652		(72)	580
Total comprehensive income								\$ 689	
Balance as of December 31, 2006	10,391,548	3,224	47,681		2,314	297	4,634		58,150
Cumulative impact of change in accounting for uncertainty in income taxes (Fin 48)							(229)	(229)	(229)
Amortization of deferred stock-based compensation			83						83
Exercise of stock options	5,000	1	42						43
Comprehensive income (loss):									
Net income							1,882	\$ 1,882	1,882
Unrealized gain on forward contracts, net					31			31	31
Unrealized gain from available-for-sale securities, net					(134)			(134)	(134)
Foreign currency translation adjustments					3,460	2,292		3,460	5,752
Total comprehensive income								\$ 5,010	
Balance as of December 31, 2007	10,396,548	\$ 3,225	\$ 47,806	\$	\$ 5,671	\$ 2,589	\$ 6,287		\$ 65,578

Accumulated unrealized losses from available for sale securities, net	(151)
Accumulated foreign currency translation adjustments	5,822

Accumulated other comprehensive income as of December 31, 2006	\$ 5,671
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The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

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**MAGAL SECURITY SYSTEMS LTD.
AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES**

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

U.S. dollars in thousands

	Year ended December 31,		
	2005	2006	2007
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net income (loss)	\$ (3,211)	\$ 810	\$ 1,882
Adjustments required to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:			
Loss (income) from discontinued operations	1,538	1,219	(1,686)
Depreciation and amortization	1,251	1,203	2,055
Gain on sale of property and equipment	(10)	(40)	(2)
Decrease (increase) in accrued interest and exchange differences on marketable securities, short-term and long-term bank deposits and long term loans	(322)	293	1,811
Accrued interest and exchange rate changes of long-term loans		(58)	(300)
Amortization of deferred stock compensation	439	51	83
Decrease (increase) in trade receivables, net	(8,672)	(4,402)	4,273
Decrease (increase) in unbilled accounts receivable	(2,819)	3,482	1,805
Decrease (increase) in other accounts receivable and prepaid expenses	(580)	437	(210)
Decrease (increase) in deferred income taxes	(1,020)	(134)	1,081
Decrease (increase) in inventories	1,676	(2,728)	(874)
Decrease (increase) in long-term trade receivables	54	66	(1,848)
Increase (decrease) in trade payables	3,190	(666)	(6,332)
Increase in other accounts payable and accrued expenses	1,991	717	(1,807)
Increase (decrease) in customer advances	3,990	(2,760)	10,473
Accrued severance pay, net	31	60	581
Losses (gains) on hedging forward contract, net	(441)	431	(565)
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Net cash provided by (used in) continuing operations	(2,915)	(2,019)	10,420
Net cash provided by (used in) discontinued operations	(1,224)	643	(519)
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	(4,139)	(1,376)	9,901

Cash flows from investing activities:

Purchase of short-term deposits	(16,731)	(13,726)	
Proceeds from sale of short-term bank deposits		13,645	5,714
Escrow deposit			(4,442)
Purchase of long-term bank deposits		(3,000)	
Proceeds from sale of long-term deposits	1,194	3,000	
Purchase of marketable securities		(8,219)	(10,771)
Proceeds from sale of marketable securities		5,202	5,570
Redemption of structured notes	3,000		
Investment in long-term loan		(622)	(97)
Proceeds from sale of property and equipment	71	215	86
Purchase of property and equipment	(750)	(906)	(890)
Purchase of know-how and patents	(46)	(148)	(28)
Acquisition of subsidiary (a)			(4,081)
Net cash used in continuing activities	(13,262)	(4,559)	(8,939)
Net cash provided by (used in) discontinued operations	(1,986)	(689)	8,475
Net cash used in investing activities	(15,248)	(5,248)	(464)

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

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**MAGAL SECURITY SYSTEMS LTD.
AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES**

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

U.S. dollars in thousands

	Year ended December 31,		
	2005	2006	2007
<u>Cash flows from financing activities:</u>			
Short-term bank credit, net	2,402	(1,369)	(4,724)
Proceeds from long-term bank loans	1,800	3,200	
Principal payment of long-term bank loans	(1,849)	(306)	(796)
Proceeds from exercise of employee stock options		163	43
Proceeds from issuance of shares, net	14,916		
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	17,269	1,688	(5,477)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	253	(255)	337
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(1,865)	(5,191)	4,297
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	11,964	10,099	4,908

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Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	\$ 10,099	\$ 4,908	\$ 9,205
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Supplemental disclosures of cash flows activities:

Cash paid during the year for:

Interest	\$ 828	\$ 1,518	\$ 1,736
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Income taxes	\$ 887	\$ 1,486	\$ 1,189
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Non-cash activities:

Purchase of know-how	\$	\$ 430	\$
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a. Acquisition of Subsidiary

Fair value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed at date of acquisition;

Working capital, net			\$ (119)
Property and equipment			(254)
Customer related intangible assets			(6,423)
Deferred taxes			2,387
Accrued severance pay			328
			\$ 4,081

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

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**MAGAL SECURITY SYSTEMS LTD.
AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES**

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

NOTE 1:- GENERAL

- a. Magal Security Systems Ltd. (the Company) and its subsidiaries (together - the Group) are engaged in the development, manufacture, marketing and sale of complex computerized security systems used to automatically detect and deter human intrusion for both civilian and military markets. The Group s systems are used in more than 75 countries around the world.

As for major customer data, see Note 16b.

- b. On August 31, 2007, the Company entered into an agreement to purchase all of the shares of a European company engaged in the installation and integration of security systems (Hereinafter - the European subsidiary), in consideration for 6.8 million Euros (approximately \$9.3 million). Of such amount 3 million Euros are payable subject to the fulfillment of certain conditions. The unpaid portion is held in an Escrow deposit. Additional consideration is payable over the next five years, based on the European subsidiary s pre-tax income.

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The financial statements of the European subsidiary have been consolidated with the Company's financial statements effective September 1, 2007.

The acquisition was accounted for using the purchase method of accounting as determined in Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 141, Business Combinations (SFAS No. 141) and, accordingly, the purchase price was allocated to the assets acquired and liabilities assumed based on their estimated fair values at the date of acquisition.

Based upon a valuation of tangible and intangible assets acquired and liabilities assumed, the Company allocated the total cost of the acquisition, as follows:

	U.S. dollars in thousands
Working capital, net	\$ 119
Property and equipment	254
Customers related intangible assets	6,423
Deferred taxes	(2,387)
Accrued severance pay, net	(328)
	<hr/>
	4,081
	<hr/>

Additional amounts paid upon the fulfillment of the abovementioned conditions will be allocated to goodwill. As of December 31, 2007, the Company accrued an amount of \$1,065 in respect of the earn out provision.

In accordance with SFAS No. 142, Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets (SFAS No. 142), goodwill will not be amortized. In lieu of amortization, the Company is required to perform an annual impairment review. If the Company will determine, through the impairment review process, that goodwill has been impaired, it will record the impairment charge in its statement of operations. The Company will also assess the impairment of goodwill whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable. As of December 31, 2007, the Company has determined that no impairment with respect to goodwill exists.

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**MAGAL SECURITY SYSTEMS LTD.
AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES**

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

NOTE 2:- SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

a. Use of estimates:

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

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b. Financial statements in U.S. dollars:

Statement of the Financial Accounting Standards Board (SFAS) No. 52, Foreign Currency Translation sets the standards for translating foreign currency financial statements of consolidated subsidiaries. The first step in the translation process is to identify the functional currency for each entity included in the financial statements. The accounts of each entity are then remeasured in its functional currency. All transaction gains and losses from the remeasurement of monetary balance sheet items are reflected in the statement of operations as financial income or expenses, as appropriate.

After the remeasurement process is complete the financial statements are translated into the reporting currency, which is the U.S. dollar (dollar), using the current rate method. Equity accounts are translated using historical exchange rates. All other balance sheet accounts are translated using the exchange rates in effect at the balance sheet date. Statement of operations amounts have been translated using the average exchange rate for the year. The resulting translation adjustments are reported as a component of shareholders equity in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss).

In accordance with U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission Regulation S-X 3-20 (SX 3-20), the Company has determined its reporting currency to be the dollar. The measurement process of SX 3-20 is conceptually consistent with that of SFAS 52.

The Company has determined that as of October 1, 2006 its functional currency changed from the dollar to the New Israeli Shekel (NIS). Translation adjustments resulting from translating the Company s financial statements from the NIS to the dollar are reported as a separate component in shareholders equity.

c. Principles of consolidation:

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

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**MAGAL SECURITY SYSTEMS LTD.
AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES**

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

NOTE 2:- SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont.)

d. Cash equivalents:

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

e. Marketable securities:

The Company accounts for investments in debt securities in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standard 115, Accounting for Certain Investments in Debt and Equity Securities (FAS 115). Management determines the appropriate classification of its investments in debt and equity securities at the time of purchase and reevaluates such determinations at each balance sheet date. The debt securities are classified as available-for-sale since the Company does not have the intent to hold the securities to maturity, and are stated at fair value. Available-for-sale securities are carried at fair value with unrealized gains, and losses as reported in accumulated other comprehensive income as a separate component of shareholders equity.

FASB Staff Position (FSP) No. 115-1, The Meaning of Other-Than-Temporary Impairment and Its Application to Certain Investment (FSP 115-1) and SAB Topic 5M Other Than Temporary Impairment Of Certain Investments In Debt And Equity Securities provides guidance for determining when an investment is considered impaired, whether impairment is other-than temporary, and measurement of an impairment loss. An investment is considered impaired if the fair value of the investment decreased below its cost in an other-than temporary manner. If, after consideration of all available evidence to evaluate the realizable value of its investment, impairment is determined to be other than - temporary, then an impairment loss should be

recognized equal to the difference between the investment's cost and its fair value.

f. Short-term and long-term bank deposits:

Short-term bank deposits are deposits with maturities of more than three months and less than one year, and presented at their cost.

A bank deposit with maturities of more than one year is included in long-term bank deposits, and presented at cost.

g. Inventories:

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or market value. The Group periodically evaluates the quantities on hand relative to historical and projected sales volumes, current and historical selling prices and contractual obligations to maintain certain levels of parts. Based on these evaluations, inventory write-offs are provided to cover risks arising from slow-moving items, discontinued products, excess inventories, market prices lower than cost and adjusted revenue forecasts.

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**MAGAL SECURITY SYSTEMS LTD.
AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES**

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

NOTE 2:- SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont.)

Cost is determined as follows:

Raw materials, parts and supplies - using the first-in, first-out method.

Work in progress and finished products - on the basis of direct manufacturing costs with the addition of allocable indirect manufacturing costs.

During 2005, 2006 and 2007, the Group recorded inventory write-offs from continued operations in the amount of \$420, \$760 and \$646, respectively. Such write-offs were included in cost of revenues.

h. Long-term trade receivables:

Long-term trade receivables derive from long-term payment arrangements.

i. Property and equipment:

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

	%
Buildings	3 - 4
Machinery and equipment	10 - 33 (mainly 10%)
Motor vehicles	15
Promotional displays	25 - 50
Office furniture and equipment	6 - 33
Leasehold improvements	By the shorter of the term of the lease or the useful life of the assets

j. Intangible assets:

Intangible assets are amortized over their useful lives using a method of amortization that reflects the pattern in which the economic benefits of the intangible assets are consumed or otherwise used up, in accordance with SFAS No. 142, Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets (SFAS No. 142).

Know-how is amortized over 5 to 10 years, patents are amortized over a period of 10 years and technology is amortized over 8 years. Customer related assets is amortized based on the related revenues.

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MAGAL SECURITY SYSTEMS LTD.
AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

NOTE 2:- SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont.)

k. Impairment of long-lived assets:

The Group's long-lived assets and certain identifiable intangibles are reviewed for impairment in accordance with SFAS No. 144, Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of a group of assets may not be recoverable. Recoverability of a group of assets to be held and used is measured by a comparison of the carrying amount of the group to the future undiscounted cash flows expected to be generated by the group. If such group of assets is considered to be impaired, the impairment to be recognized is measured by the amount by which the carrying amount of the assets exceeds their fair value. During 2005, 2006 and 2007, no impairment losses have been identified.

l. Goodwill:

Goodwill represents excess of the costs over the net fair value of the assets of the businesses acquired. SFAS No. 142 requires goodwill to be tested for impairment at least annually or between annual tests in certain circumstances, and written down when impaired, rather than being amortized. FAS 142 prescribes a two phase process for impairment testing of goodwill. The first phase screens for impairment, while the second phase (if necessary) measures impairment. In the first phase of impairment testing, goodwill attributable to each of the reporting units is tested for impairment by comparing the fair value of each reporting unit with its carrying value. If the carrying value of the reporting unit exceeds its fair value, the second phase is then performed. The second phase of the goodwill impairment test compares the implied fair value of the reporting unit's goodwill with the carrying amount of that goodwill. If the carrying amount of the reporting unit's goodwill exceeds the implied fair value of that goodwill, an impairment loss is recognized in an amount equal to that excess. Fair value is determined using discounted cash flows. Significant estimates used in the methodologies include estimates of future cash flows, future short-term and long-term growth rates and weighted average cost of capital for each of the reportable units. During 2005, 2006 and 2007, no impairment losses have been identified.

m. Revenue recognition:

The Group generates its revenues mainly from (1) installation of comprehensive security systems for which revenues are generated from long-term fixed price contracts; (2) sales of security products; and (3) services and maintenance, which are performed either on a fixed-price basis or as time-and-materials based contracts.

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

NOTE 2:- SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont.)

Revenues from installation of comprehensive security systems are generated from fixed-price contracts according to which the time between the signing of the contract and the final customer acceptance is usually over one year. Such contracts require significant customization for each customer specific needs and, as such, revenues from these type of contracts are recognized in accordance with Statement of Position (SOP) No. 81-1, Accounting for Performance of Construction-Type and Certain Production-Type Contracts, using contract accounting on a percentage of completion method. Accounting for long-term contracts using the percentage-of-completion method stipulates that revenue and expense are recognized throughout the life of the contract, even though the project is not completed and the purchaser does not have possession of the project. Percentage of completion is calculated based on the Input Method .

Project costs include materials purchased to produce the system, related labor and overhead expenses and subcontractor s costs. The percentage to completion is measured by monitoring costs and efforts devoted using records of actual costs incurred to date in the project compared to the total estimated project requirement, which corresponds to the costs related to earned revenues. The amounts of revenues recognized are based on the total fees under the agreements and the percentage to completion achieved. Provisions for estimated losses on uncompleted contracts are made in the period in which such losses are first determined, in the amount of the estimated loss on the entire contract.

Estimated gross profit or loss from long-term contracts may change due to changes in estimates resulting from differences between actual performance and original forecasts. Such changes in estimated gross profit are recorded in results of operations when they are reasonably determinable by management, on a cumulative catch-up basis.

The Group believes that the use of the percentage of completion method is appropriate as the Group has the ability to make reasonably dependable estimates of the extent of progress towards completion, contract revenues and contract costs. In addition, contracts executed include provisions that clearly specify the enforceable rights regarding services to be provided and received by the parties to the contracts, the consideration to be exchanged and the manner and the terms of settlement, including in cases of terminations for convenience. In all cases the Group expects to perform its contractual obligations and its customers are expected to satisfy their obligations under the contract.

Fees are payable upon completion of agreed upon milestones and subject to customer acceptance. Amounts of revenues recognized in advance of contractual billing, are recorded as unbilled accounts receivable. The period between most instances of advanced recognition of revenues and the customers billing generally ranges between one to six months.

The Group sells security products to customers according to customer orders without installation work. The customers are not entitled to return the products. Revenues from security product sales are recognized in accordance with Staff Accounting Bulletin (SAB) No. 104, Revenue Recognition in Financial Statements , when delivery has occurred, persuasive evidence of an agreement exists, the vendor s fee is fixed or determinable, no further obligation exists and collectibility is probable.

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

NOTE 2:- SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont.)

Services and maintenance are performed under either fixed-price based or time-and-materials based contracts. Under fixed-price contracts, the Group agrees to perform certain work for a fixed price. Under time-and-materials contracts, the Group is reimbursed for labor hours at negotiated hourly billing rates and for materials. Such service contracts are not in the scope of SOP No. 81-1, and accordingly, related revenues are recognized in accordance with SAB No. 104, as those services are performed or over the term of the related agreements provided that, an evidence of an arrangement has been obtained, fees are fixed and determinable and collectibility is reasonably assured.

Deferred revenue includes unearned amounts under installation services, service contracts and maintenance agreements.

n. Accounting for stock-based compensation:

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

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

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

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

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MAGAL SECURITY SYSTEMS LTD.
AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

NOTE 2:- SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont.)

As a result of adopting SFAS 123(R) on January 1, 2006, the Company's net income for the year ended December 31, 2006, was approximately \$15 lower than if it had continued to account for stock-based compensation under APB 25. The influence on the basic and diluted net earnings per share for the year ended December 31, 2006 was immaterial.

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

During the years ended December 31, 2005, 2006 and 2007, the Company recognized stock-based compensation expenses related to employee stock options in the amounts of \$439, \$51 and \$83, respectively.

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The Company estimates the fair value of stock options granted using the Black-Scholes-Merton option-pricing model. The option-pricing model requires a number of assumptions, of which the most significant are expected stock price volatility and the expected option term. Expected volatility was calculated based upon actual historical stock price movements.

The expected option term represents the period that the Company's stock options are expected to be outstanding and was determined based on the simplified method permitted by SAB 107 and SAB 110 as the average of the vesting period and the contractual term. The risk-free interest rate is based on the yield from U.S. Treasury zero-coupon bonds with an equivalent term. The Company has historically not paid dividends and has no foreseeable plans to pay dividends.

Fair values were estimated using the following weighted average assumptions:

	2005	2006	2007
Dividend yield	0%		0%
Expected volatility	83.4%		62.4%
Risk-free interest	4%		4.15%
Expected life of up to	2.5 years		3.5 years

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**MAGAL SECURITY SYSTEMS LTD.
AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES**

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

NOTE 2:- SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont.)

A summary of employee option activity under the Company's stock option plans as of December 31, 2007 and changes during the year ended December 31, 2007 are as follows:

	<u>Number of options</u>	<u>Weighted-average exercise price</u>	<u>Weighted-average remaining contractual life (in months)</u>	<u>Aggregate intrinsic value (in thousands)</u>
Outstanding at January 1, 2007	322,100	\$ 8.34	40.3	\$ 218
Granted	100,000			
Exercised	(5,000)			
Forfeited	(13,600)			
	<hr/>			
Outstanding at December 31, 2007	403,500	\$ 8.32	35.3	
	<hr/>			
Exercisable at December 31, 2007	303,500	\$ 8.35	28.6	
	<hr/>			
Vested and expected to vest at December 31, 2007	403,500	\$ 8.32	35.3	

The weighted-average grant-date fair value of options granted during the years ended December 31, 2005 and 2007 was \$4.39 and \$3.94 respectively. The aggregate intrinsic value in the table above represents the total intrinsic value (the difference between the Company's closing stock price on the last trading day of the fourth quarter of fiscal 2007 and the exercise price, multiplied by the number of in-the-money options). This amount changes based on the fair market value of the Company's stock. Total intrinsic value of options exercised for the year ended December 31, 2007 was approximately \$7. As of December 31, 2007, there was approximately \$320 of total unrecognized compensation costs related to non-vested share-based compensation arrangements granted under the Company's stock option plans. That cost is expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of 1.62 years. Total grant-date fair value of options that vested during the year ended December 31, 2007 was approximately \$18.

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**MAGAL SECURITY SYSTEMS LTD.
AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES**

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

NOTE 2:- SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont.)

The following table illustrates the effect on the net loss and net earnings loss per share, assuming that the Company had applied the fair value recognition provision of SFAS 123 on its stock-based employee compensation for all prior periods:

	Year ended December 31, 2005
	<u> </u>
Net loss as reported:	\$ (3,211)
Add: stock-based compensation expenses determined under the intrinsic value based method included in the reported net income	439
Deduct: stock-based compensation expenses determined under fair value based method for all awards	<u>(1,493)</u>
Pro forma net loss	<u>\$ (4,265)</u>
Basic net loss per share, as reported	<u>\$ (0.32)</u>
Diluted net loss per share, as reported	<u>\$ (0.32)</u>
Pro forma basic net loss per share	<u>\$ (0.43)</u>
Pro forma diluted net loss per share	<u>\$ (0.43)</u>

o. Research and development costs:

Research and development costs incurred in the process of developing product improvements or new products, are charged to expenses as incurred, net of grants received and investment tax credit.

p. Warranty costs:

The Group provides a warranty for up to 24 months, at no extra charge. The Group estimates the costs that may be incurred under its warranty and records a liability in the amount of such costs at the time product revenue is recognized in accordance with FASB interpretation (FIN) No. 45, Guarantor s Accounting and Disclosure Requirements for Guarantees, Including Indirect Guarantees of Indebtedness of Others and SFAS No. 5, Accounting for Contingencies . Factors that affect the Group s warranty liability include the number of units, historical and anticipated rates of warranty claims and cost per claim. The Group periodically assesses the adequacy of its recorded warranty liabilities and adjusts the amounts as necessary. A tabular reconciliation of the changes in the Group s aggregate product warranty liability is not provided due to immateriality.

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MAGAL SECURITY SYSTEMS LTD.
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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

NOTE 2:- SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont.)

q. Net earnings (loss) per share:

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

r. Concentrations of credit risk:

Financial instruments that potentially subject the Group to concentrations of credit risk consist principally of cash and cash equivalents, marketable securities, short-term and long-term bank deposits, trade receivables, unbilled accounts receivable, long-term trade receivables and long-term loan.

The Company s cash and cash equivalents, marketable securities and short-term and long-term bank deposits at December 31, 2007, \$19.9 million is invested in major Israeli and U.S. banks, approximately \$16.3 million is invested in other banks, mainly with Deutsche Bank, RBC Royal Bank, Leutkircher Bank, Commerzbank and Natwest Bank. Deposits, cash and cash equivalents in the United States may be in excess of insured limits and are not insured in other jurisdictions. The Company believes that the financial institutions that hold its investments are financially sound and, accordingly, minimal credit risk exists with respect to these investments.

The Company s marketable securities include investments in U.S. government debentures; foreign banks shares, shares, mutual funds and money market funds. Management believes that those securities are financially sound and that the portfolios are well-diversified, and accordingly, minimal credit risk exists with respect to these marketable securities. Moreover, the Company s investment policy, limits the amount the Company may invest.

During the recent turmoil in capital markets, the Company tightened its control and monitoring over its marketable securities portfolio. The Company has taken several measures in order to minimize potential risks stemming from the current capital markets environment.

The short-term and long-term trade receivables of the Group, as well as the unbilled accounts receivable, are primarily derived from sales to large and solid organizations and governmental authorities located mainly in Israel, the United States, Canada, Mexico, Africa and Europe. The Group performs ongoing credit evaluations of its customers and to date has not experienced

any material losses. An allowance for doubtful accounts is determined with respect to those amounts that the Group has determined to be doubtful of collection and in accordance with an aging policy. During the years ended December 31, 2005, 2006 and 2007, the Group recorded \$(54), \$138 and \$(68) of expenses (income) related to doubtful accounts, respectively. In certain circumstances, the Group may require letters of credit, other collateral or additional guarantees.

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MAGAL SECURITY SYSTEMS LTD.
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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

NOTE 2:- SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont.)

The loan granted to a third party is secured by personal guarantee of the beneficial owner (see Note 11i). The management believes that the loan is well secured, and accordingly, minimal credit risk exists with respect to this loan.

The Group has no significant off-balance sheet concentration of credit risks, such as foreign exchange contracts or foreign hedging arrangements, except derivative instruments, which are detailed in w. below.

s. Income taxes:

The Group accounts for income taxes in accordance with SFAS No. 109, Accounting for Income Taxes. This Statement prescribes the use of the liability method whereby deferred tax assets and liability account balances are determined based on differences between financial reporting and tax bases of assets and liabilities and are measured using the enacted tax rates and laws that will be in effect when the differences are expected to reverse. The Group provides a valuation allowance, if necessary, to reduce deferred tax assets to their estimated realizable value.

t. Severance pay:

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

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

On December 31, 2007, the Chairman of the Company's Board of Directors, retired from his position. Pursuant to his retirement agreement, the retired Chairman will be entitled to receive certain perquisites from the Company for the rest of his life. As of December 31, 2007, the actuarial value of these perquisites is estimated be approximately \$544. This provision was included as part of accrued severance pay

Severance expenses for the years ended December 31, 2005, 2006 and 2007, amounted to approximately \$362, \$476 and \$1,020, respectively.

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MAGAL SECURITY SYSTEMS LTD.
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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

NOTE 2:- SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont.)

u. Fair value of financial instruments:

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

- (i) The carrying amounts of cash and cash equivalents, marketable securities, short-term bank deposits, trade receivables, unbilled accounts receivable, short-term bank credit and trade payables approximate their fair value due to the short-term maturity of such instruments.
- (ii) The carrying amount of the Group's long-term trade receivables and long-term bank deposits approximate their fair value. The fair value was estimated using discounted cash flows analyses, based on the Group's investment rates for similar type of investment arrangements.
- (iii) The carrying amounts of the Group's long-term debt are estimated by discounting the future cash flows using current interest rates for loans of similar terms and maturities. As of December 31, 2006, the fair value of the Company's long-term borrowing was \$ 8,158, compared to the carrying amount of \$ 8,194. As of December 31, 2007, the fair value of the Company's long-term borrowing was \$ 7,439, compared to the carrying amount of \$ 7,398.

v. Advertising expenses:

Advertising costs are expensed as incurred. Advertising expenses for the years ended December 31, 2005, 2006 and 2007, were \$ 420, \$ 447 and \$ 250, respectively.

w. Derivative instruments:

SFAS No. 133, *Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities*, requires a company to recognize all of its derivative instruments as either assets or liabilities in the statement of financial position at fair value. The accounting for changes in the fair value (i.e., gains or losses) of a derivative instrument depends on whether it has been designated and qualifies as part of a hedging relationship and further, on the type of hedging relationship. For those derivative instruments that are designated and qualify as hedging instruments, a company must designate the hedging instrument, based upon the exposure being hedged.

To protect against the change in the forecasted foreign currency cash flows of certain sale arrangements resulting from changes in the exchange rate, the Company has entered during 2005 and 2006 entered into forward contracts in order to hedge portions of its forecasted revenue and unbilled accounts receivable denominated in Euros and Polish Zlotys. The Company designated the forward instruments as cash flow hedges for accounting purposes.

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**MAGAL SECURITY SYSTEMS LTD.
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U.S. dollars in thousands (except share and per share data)

NOTE 2:- SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont.)

For derivative instruments designated as cash flow hedges (i.e., hedging the exposure to variability in expected future cash flows that is attributable to a particular risk), the effective portion of the gain or loss on the derivative instrument is reported as

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a component of other comprehensive income and reclassified into earnings in the same line item associated with the forecasted transaction in the same period or periods during which the hedged transaction affects earnings.

The Company determined that the sales arrangement in Polish Zlotys and the related forecasted revenues and accounts receivable will not occur by the end of the specified time period. Accordingly, changes in the fair value of the forward contracts were recorded in financial expenses in the years ended December 31, 2005, 2006 and 2007.

On October 1, 2006, the Company changed its functional currency from dollars to NIS (see also Note 2b). From the date of change in functional currency, the hedge against the dollar of the revenues in Euros is no longer effective. Changes in the fair value of the forward contracts from October 1, 2006 were charged to financial expenses.

The Company recorded \$110, \$915 and \$666 as financial expenses related to forward contracts transactions, in 2005, 2006 and 2007, respectively.

x. **Reclassification:**

Certain financial statement data for prior years have been reclassified to conform to current year financial statement presentation. The reclassification did not impact net income, working capital or cash flows from operations as previously reported.

y. **Impact of recently issued Accounting Standards:**

In September 2006, the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 157, Fair Value Measurements (SFAS 157) which defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value, and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. SFAS 157 applies to other accounting pronouncements that require or permit fair value measurements and, accordingly, does not require any new fair value measurements. SFAS 157 is effective for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007 for financial assets and liabilities, as well as for any other assets and liabilities that are carried at fair value on a recurring basis, and should be applied prospectively. The adoption of the provisions of SFAS 157 related to financial assets and liabilities and other assets and liabilities that are carried at fair value on a recurring basis is not anticipated to materially impact the Company's consolidated financial position and results of operations. Subsequently, the FASB provided for a one-year deferral of the provisions of SFAS 157 for non-financial assets and liabilities that are recognized or disclosed at fair value in the consolidated financial statements on a non-recurring basis. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of adopting the provisions of SFAS 157 for non-financial assets and liabilities that are recognized or disclosed on a non-recurring basis.

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**MAGAL SECURITY SYSTEMS LTD.
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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

NOTE 2:- SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont.)

In February 2007, the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 159, The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities (SFAS 159). Under this Standard, the Company may elect to report financial instruments and certain other items at fair value on a contract-by-contract basis with changes in value reported in earnings. This election is irrevocable. SFAS 159 provides an opportunity to mitigate volatility in reported earnings that is caused by measuring hedged assets and liabilities that were previously required to use a different accounting method than the related hedging contracts when the complex provisions of SFAS 133 hedge accounting are not met. SFAS 159 is effective for years beginning after November 15, 2007. As the Company did not elect the fair value option in the date of adoption, the Company does not expect the adoption of SFAS 159 will have a material impact on its consolidated financial statements.

In December 2007, the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 141 (Revised 2007) (SFAS 141R), Business Combinations. SFAS 141R will change the accounting for business combinations. Under SFAS 141R, an acquiring entity will be required to recognize all the assets acquired and liabilities assumed in a transaction at the acquisition-date fair

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value with limited exceptions. SFAS 141R will change the accounting treatment and disclosure for certain specific items in a business combination. SFAS 141R applies prospectively to business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period beginning on or after December 15, 2008. SFAS 141R will have an impact on accounting for future business combinations once adopted and not on prior acquisitions.

In December 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 160, Noncontrolling Interests in Consolidated Financial Statements (SFAS 160). SFAS 160 establishes accounting and reporting standards for ownership interests in subsidiaries held by parties other than the parent, the amount of consolidated net income attributable to the parent and to the noncontrolling interest, changes in a parent's ownership interest and the valuation of retained noncontrolling equity investments when a subsidiary is deconsolidated. SFAS 160 also establishes reporting requirements that provide sufficient disclosures that clearly identify and distinguish between the interests of the parent and the interests of the noncontrolling owners. This standard is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2008 and should be applied prospectively. However, the presentation and disclosure requirements of the statement shall be applied retrospectively for all periods presented. The adoption of the provisions of Statement No. 160 is not anticipated to materially impact the Company's consolidated financial position and results of operations.

In December 2007, the SEC staff issued Staff Accounting Bulletin (SAB) 110, Share-Based Payment, which amends SAB 107, Share-Based Payment, to permit public companies, under certain circumstances, to use the simplified method in SAB 107 for employee option grants after December 31, 2007. Use of the simplified method after December 2007 is permitted only for companies whose historical data about their employees' exercise behavior does not provide a reasonable basis for estimating the expected term of the options. Based on the significant restrictions on employee trading during the restatement periods, the Company has not experienced regular employee exercise behavior since the implementation of SFAS No. 123R on January 20, 2006. The Company expects to continue to use the simplified method as allowed under SAB 110.

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

NOTE 2:- SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont.)

In June 2007, the Emerging Issues Task Force of the FASB issued EITF Issue No. 07-3 Accounting for Nonrefundable Advance Payments for Goods or Services to be Used in Future Research and Development Activities (EITF Issue No. 07-3) which is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2007. EITF Issue No. 07-3 requires that nonrefundable advance payments for future research and development activities be deferred and capitalized. Such amounts will be recognized as an expense as the goods are delivered or the related services are performed. The Company does not expect the adoption of EITF Issue No. 07-3 to have a material impact on the financial results of the Company.

NOTE 3:- MARKETABLE SECURITIES

The Group invests in marketable debt securities, which are classified as available-for-sale investments. The following is a summary of marketable debt securities:

December 31,					
2006			2007		
Amortized cost	Unrealized losses	Market value	Amortized cost	Unrealized Losses, net	Market value

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Available-for-sale:

U.S. Government debentures	\$ 3,080	\$ 13	\$ 3,067	\$ 1,260	\$	\$ 1,260
Share, Mutual funds and money market funds				8,355	151	8,204
Total available-for-sale marketable securities	\$ 3,080	\$ 13	\$ 3,067	\$ 9,615	\$ 151	\$ 9,464

The unrealized losses on available-for-sale securities included in other comprehensive income, as a separate component of shareholders' equity, totaled \$ 134 as of December 31, 2007.

The unrealized losses on the Company's investments in available-for-sale securities are a result of interest rate changes. Since the Company has the ability and intent to hold these investments until a recovery of fair value, which may be until maturity, the Company does not consider these investments to be other-than-temporarily impaired as of December 31, 2007.

The amortized cost and estimated fair value of available-for-sale investments as of December 31, 2006 and 2007, by contractual maturity, are as follows:

	December 31,			
	2006		2007	
	Amortized cost	Market value	Amortized cost	Market value
Available-for-sale:				
Matures in one year	\$	\$	\$ 6,483	\$ 6,326
Matures in one to three years	3,080	3,067	3,132	3,138
	\$ 3,080	\$ 3,067	\$ 9,615	\$ 9,464

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**MAGAL SECURITY SYSTEMS LTD.
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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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NOTE 4:- OTHER ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE AND PREPAID EXPENSES

December 31,	
2006	2007

Government authorities	\$ 1,756	\$ 2,823
Employees	207	86
Prepaid expenses	450	648
Advances to suppliers	1,159	1,473
Others	249	723
	<u>3,821</u>	<u>5,753</u>

NOTE 5:- INVENTORIES

	December 31,	
	2006	2007
Raw materials	\$ 7,650	\$ 7,919
Work in progress	2,213	4,064
Finished products	4,108	11,802
	<u>13,971</u>	<u>23,785</u>

NOTE 6:- PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

a. Composition:

	December 31,	
	2006	2007
Cost:		
Land and buildings	\$ 8,982	\$ 9,913
Machinery and equipment	6,775	7,958
Motor vehicles	1,133	1,480
Promotional displays	1,083	1,321
Office furniture and equipment	2,746	3,375
Leasehold improvements	42	46
	<u>20,761</u>	<u>24,093</u>
Accumulated depreciation:		
Buildings	3,144	3,734
Machinery and equipment	5,662	6,807
Motor vehicles	896	1,053
Promotional displays	991	1,197
Office furniture and equipment	2,349	2,857
Leasehold improvements	12	16

	13,054	15,664
Depreciated cost	\$ 7,707	\$ 8,429

- b. Depreciation expenses amounted to \$ 1,110, \$ 1,053 and \$ 1,027 for the years ended December 31, 2005, 2006 and 2007, respectively.
- c. As for charges, see Note 11g.

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**MAGAL SECURITY SYSTEMS LTD.
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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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NOTE 7:- OTHER INTANGIBLE ASSETS, NET

- a. Composition:

	December 31,	
	2006	2007
Cost:		
Know-how	\$ 982	\$ 1,050
Patents	2,859	3,412
Customer related assets		6,920
Technology	436	451
	4,277	11,833
Accumulated amortization:		
Know-how	429	560
Patents	2,626	3,152
Customer related assets		825
Technology	191	256
	3,246	4,793
Amortized cost	\$ 1,031	\$ 7,040

- b. Amortization expenses related to intangible assets amounted to \$ 141, \$ 150 and \$ 1,028 for the years ended December 31, 2005, 2006 and 2007, respectively.
- c. Estimated amortization of intangible assets for the years ended:

December 31,

2008	\$ 4,448
2009	954
2010	1,117
2011	204
2012 and thereafter	317
	<u>7,040</u>

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**MAGAL SECURITY SYSTEMS LTD.
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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

NOTE 8:- SHORT-TERM BANK CREDIT

- a. Classified by currency, linkage terms and interest rates:

	Interest rate		December 31,	
	2006	2007	2006	2007
	%			
In or linked to U.S. dollars (1)	5.71	5.82	\$ 13,600	\$ 8,100
In or linked to NIS (1)	5.85	5.58	3,426	8,189
In or linked to EURO		7.5		145
			<u>\$ 17,026</u>	<u>\$ 16,434</u>
Weighted average interest rates at the end of the year	5.74	5.72		

- b. Credit lines

Short-term bank credit	17,026	16,434
Long-term bank credit	8,194	7,398
Performance guarantees	6,488	9,753
Letters of credit and forward contracts	1,696	1,202
	<u>33,404</u>	<u>34,787</u>
Unutilized credit lines approximate	\$ 21,437	\$ 28,802
Total authorized credit lines approximate	<u>\$ 54,841</u>	<u>\$ 63,588</u>

c. As for charges, see Note 11g.

NOTE 9:- OTHER ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND ACCRUED EXPENSES

	<u>December 31,</u>	
	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>
Employees and payroll accruals	\$ 1,759	\$ 2,519
Accrued expenses	5,462	5,812
Deferred revenues	309	587
Government authorities	528	341
Income tax payable	635	989
Others	522	633
	<u>\$ 9,215</u>	<u>\$ 10,881</u>

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**MAGAL SECURITY SYSTEMS LTD.
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NOTE 10:- LONG-TERM BANK DEBT

a. Classified by currency, linkage terms and interest rates:

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	Linkage terms	Interest rate		December 31,	
		2006	2007	2006	2007
		%			
Bank loans	U.S. \$	5.96	5.79	\$ 5,540	\$ 4,900
Bank promissory notes(1)	U.S. \$	6.215	5.99	1,000	1,000
Mortgage payable	U.S. \$	5.45	5.45	1,654	1,498
				8,194	7,398
Less - current maturities				795	4,303
				\$ 7,399	\$ 3,095
Weighted average interest rates at the end of the year		5.89	6.04		

(1) The promissory notes contain covenants that require the Group to maintain \$ 1,000 in deposits at all times otherwise the interest rate on the notes becomes the bank's rate plus 0.25% until the minimum deposit is maintained. As of December 31, 2007, management believes that the Group was in compliance with these ratios and terms.

b. As of December 31, 2007, the aggregate annual maturities of the long-term loans are as follows:

2008	\$ 4,303
2009	813
2010	1,802
2011	480
	\$ 7,398

c. As for charges, see Note 11g.

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MAGAL SECURITY SYSTEMS LTD.
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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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NOTE 11:- COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

a. Royalty commitments to the Office of the Chief Scientist of the Israeli Ministry of Industry and Trade (OCS):

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Under the research and development agreements between the Company and the OCS and pursuant to applicable laws, the Company is required to pay royalties at the rate of 3%-4.5% of sales of products developed with funds provided by the OCS, up to an amount equal to 100% of the OCS research and development grants received, linked to the U.S. dollars plus interest on the unpaid amount received based on the 12-month LIBOR rate applicable to dollar deposits. The Company is obligated to repay the Israeli Government for the grants received only to the extent that there are sales of the funded products.

Royalties paid amounted to \$ 83, \$ 79 and \$ 143 for the years ended December 31, 2005, 2006 and 2007, respectively. As of December 31, 2007, the Company had remaining contingent obligations to pay royalties in the amount of approximately \$ 1,509.

b. Royalty commitments to a third party:

During 2002, the Company entered into a development agreement for planning, developing and manufacturing a security system with a third party. Under the agreement, the Company agreed to pay the third party royalty fees, based on a defined formula. Under this agreement, the Company also committed to purchase a certain volume of products at a minimum amount of approximately \$ 300 over 2.5 years after achievement of certain milestones. As of December 31, 2007, royalty commitments under the agreement amounted to \$ 31.

c. In September 2006, the Company signed a non exclusive agreement with a third party for the rights to use certain intangible assets such as know-how and patents for the production, sale and marketing of perimeter security system based on fiber-optic lines that is used mainly to protect marine sites. The contract period is 2 years and the Company has the right to extend the contract for an additional 5 years. The consideration for the license is \$ 548, payable in 24 monthly installments. In addition, the Company agreed to pay royalties based on a defined formula.

In addition, the parties have signed an unlimited agreement that grants the Company the rights to provide maintenance and support for the systems previously sold by the third party. The Company agreed to pay royalties based on a defined formula. No royalties were paid or accrued as of December 31, 2007.

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

NOTE 11:- COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES (Cont.)

d. Lease commitments:

The Group rents certain of its facilities and some of its motor vehicles under various operating lease agreements, which expire on various dates, the latest of which is in 2011.

Future minimum lease payments under non-cancelable operating lease agreements are as follows:

2008	\$	693
2009		562
2010		301
2011		63
		<hr/>
	\$	1,619
		<hr/>

Total rent expenses for the years ended December 31, 2005, 2006 and 2007, were approximately \$ 593, \$ 700 and \$ 664, respectively.

e. Guarantees:

As of December 31, 2007, the Group obtained bank performance guarantees and advance payment guarantees and bid bond guarantees from several banks mainly in Israel in the amount of \$ 10,955.

f. Legal proceedings:

In May 2005, the Company entered into an agreement to supply comprehensive security solutions for a sensitive site in Eastern Europe. As part of the agreement, the Company received an advance payment, secured by a bank advanced payment guarantee that was to be reduced proportionally as execution of the project progressed. In addition, the Company issued the customer a performance bank guarantee. The Company commenced the project and delivered some of the equipment and other deliverables to the customer in 2005. In April 2006, the customer informed the Company that it was canceling the agreement due to errors in the design documents that the Company submitted. In addition, the customer did not make payments required under the agreement. Based on its cancellation of the agreement, the customer collected \$3.2 million under an advanced payment guarantee on June 20, 2006. Due to this uncertainty, the Company did not recognize any revenues from this project.

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MAGAL SECURITY SYSTEMS LTD.
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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

NOTE 11:- COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES (Cont.)

On July 11, 2006 the customer made a demand for an additional \$1.4 million payment under a bank performance guarantee. Upon the Company's motion, the District Court in Haifa, Israel issued a temporary injunction against the payment of such guarantee pending a hearing in August 2006. At the hearing, the Company reached a settlement with the customer pursuant to which the Company paid the customer approximately \$700,000 of the disputed amount and agreed that the balance would be repaid only if the Company is found liable for damages exceeding the amount paid by it. In view of the above and due to the uncertainty of the Company being able to prevent the forfeiture of the bank performance guarantee, the Company included a \$1.4 million provision in respect of this guarantee in its financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2005. Based on the August 2006 settlement, the Company in 2006 cancelled the balance of the provision it made in its financial statements.

On June 6, 2007, the Court of Arbitration issued its decision in the arbitration and stated that the agreement between the Company and the customer was void due to legal mistakes made by the customer in the tender process. As a result of such award and as agreed in the settlement agreement the performance guarantee was cancelled on February 2008.

In addition, the Group is subject to legal proceedings arising in the normal course of business. Based on the advice of legal counsel, management believes that these proceedings will not have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial position or results of operations.

g. Charges:

As collateral for all of the Group liabilities to banks:

1. A fixed charge has been placed on the Company's property.
2. The Company agreed not to pledge any of its assets without the consent of several banks.
3. A fixed charge in the amount of \$ 3,000 has been placed on the Company's bank deposits.

4. A subsidiary of the Company has two bank promissory notes in the aggregate amount of \$ 1,000 due on July 17, 2008, collateralized by substantially all of the subsidiary's assets.

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**MAGAL SECURITY SYSTEMS LTD.
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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

NOTE 11:- COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES (Cont.)

- h. In October 2006, the Company signed an agreement with a third party, which consults, markets and implements projects in the security field. According to the agreement, during the first 12 months (the agreement period), the parties agreed to cooperate in the development of the business of the third party.

The Company has granted a loan to the third party in the amount of \$600. The Company will also provide the third party with additional monthly amounts to fund its activities during the agreement period, that will not exceed \$ 23 per month. The loan and the monthly amounts will bear an annual interest rate of 5%, and shall be paid in October 2011.

The Company received an option to purchase all of the assets of the third party's business, exercisable during the agreement period (the option). The Company is obligated to exercise the option if the third party will meet certain milestones. The exercise price of the option is comprised of the outstanding loan and the monthly amounts mentioned above and an additional \$ 400 in cash. In the event that the Company will exercise the option, the beneficial owner of the third party will be entitled to receive 50% of the operating profit of certain projects, as defined in the agreement.

NOTE 12:- SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY

- a. Pertinent rights and privileges conferred by Ordinary shares:

The Ordinary shares of the Company are listed for trade on the NASDAQ Global Market and in Israel, on the Tel-Aviv Stock Exchange. The Ordinary shares confer upon their holders the right to receive notice to participate and vote in the general meetings of the Company and the right to receive dividends, if declared.

- b. Issued and outstanding share capital:

On April 19, 2005, the Company completed a public offering of \$ 16.3 thousand in consideration of the sale of 1,700,000 of the Company's Ordinary shares at a price per share of \$ 9.5 and at a price of \$ 9.92 (the closing price of the Ordinary shares on the date of the transaction) with respect to shares sold to two principal shareholders of the Company.

- c. Stock Option Plan:

On October 27, 2003, the Company's Board of Directors approved the 2003 Israeli Share Option Plan (the 2003 Plan). Under the 2003 Plan, stock options will be periodically granted to employees, directors, officers and consultants of the Company or its subsidiaries, in accordance with the decision of the Board of Directors of the Company (or a committee appointed by it). The Board of Directors has the authority to determine the number of options, if any, which will be granted to each of the aforementioned, the dates of the grant of such options, the date of their exercise as well as their rate of conversion into shares in respect of each stock option, and the purchase price thereof.

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

NOTE 12:- SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY (Cont.)

The 2003 Plan is effective for ten years and shall terminate in October 2013. Any options that are cancelled or forfeited before expiration become available for future grant.

As of December 31, 2007, there were 215,075 options available for future grant.

A summary of the Company's stock options activities in 2005, 2006 and 2007, is as follows:

	Year ended December 31,					
	2005		2006		2007	
	Number of options	Weighted average exercise price	Number of options	Weighted average exercise price	Number of options	Weighted average exercise price
Outstanding at beginning of year	105,000	\$ 7.66	343,000	\$ 8.35	322,100	\$ 8.34
Granted	238,000	\$ 8.65			100,000	\$ 8.22
Exercised			(19,100)	\$ 8.56	(5,000)	\$ 8.56
Forfeited			(1,800)	\$ 8.56	(13,600)	\$ 7.87
Outstanding at end of year	343,000	\$ 8.35	322,100	\$ 8.34	403,500	\$ 8.32
Exercisable options at end of year	231,200	\$ 8.56	317,100	\$ 8.26	303,500	\$ 8.35

The options outstanding as of December 31, 2007 are follows:

Options outstanding as of December 31, 2007	Exercise price	Weighted average remaining contractual life (in months)	Options exercisable as of December 31, 2007
94,500	\$ 7.66	12.9	94,500
204,000	\$ 8.56	35.7	204,000
5,000	\$ 13.00	35.7	5,000
100,000	\$ 8.22	55.5	

403,500	\$ 8.32	303,500
---------	---------	---------

d. Dividends:

Dividends, if any, will be declared and paid in U.S. dollars. Dividends paid to shareholders in Israel will be converted into NIS on the basis of the exchange rate prevailing at the date of payment. The Company has determined that it will not distribute dividends out of tax-exempt profits.

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**MAGAL SECURITY SYSTEMS LTD.
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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

NOTE 13:- BASIC AND DILUTED NET EARNINGS PER SHARE

	Year ended December 31,		
	2005	2006	2007
Numerator:			
Income (loss) from continuing operations	\$ (1,673)	\$ 2,029	\$ 196
Income (loss) on discontinued operations	(1,538)	(1,219)	1,686
	\$ (3,211)	\$ 810	\$ 1,882
Denominator:			
Denominator for basic net earnings per share - weighted-average number of shares outstanding	9,883,407	10,384,047	10,394,989
Effect of diluting securities:			
Employee stock options	16,926	57,777	36,114
	9,900,333	10,441,824	10,431,103
Basic net earnings (loss) per share from continuing operations	\$ (0.17)	\$ 0.20	\$ 0.02
Basic net earnings (loss) per share from discontinued operations	(0.15)	(0.12)	0.16
	\$ (0.32)	\$ 0.08	\$ 0.18

Diluted net earnings (loss) per share from continuing operations	\$ (0.17)	\$ 0.20	\$ 0.02
Diluted net earnings (loss) per share from discontinued operations	(0.15)	(0.12)	0.16
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Diluted net earnings (loss) per share	\$ (0.32)	\$ 0.08	\$ 0.18
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

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**MAGAL SECURITY SYSTEMS LTD.
AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES**

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

NOTE 14:- TAXES ON INCOME

- a. Tax benefits in Israel under the Law for the Encouragement of Capital Investments, 1959 (the Law):

The Company has been granted the status of an Approved Enterprise under the Law. Currently, there are two expansion programs under which the Company is entitled to tax benefits:

1. On March 18, 1997, a program of the Company was granted the status of an Approved Enterprise . The Company elected to enjoy the alternative benefits track - waiver of grants in return for tax exemption and accordingly, the Company s income from this program was tax-exempt for a period of four years, and is subject to a reduced tax rate of 10%-25% for a period ranging between three to six years (depending on the percentage of foreign ownership of the Company). The period of benefits under this program began in 1998 and will terminate in 2007.
2. On August 13, 2002, a program of the Company was granted the status of an Approved Enterprise . The Company elected to enjoy the alternative benefits track - waiver of grants in return for tax exemption - and, accordingly, the Company s income from this program is tax-exempt for a period of two years, and is subject to a reduced tax rate of 10%-25% for a period of five to eight years (depending upon the percentage of foreign ownership of the Company). The benefit period for this program began in 2003 and will terminate in 2012.

The entitlement to the above benefits is conditional upon the Company fulfilling the conditions stipulated by the Law, regulations published there under and the letters of approval for the specific investments in Approved Enterprises . In the event of failure to comply with these conditions, the benefits may be canceled and the Company may be required to refund the amount of the benefits, in whole or in part, including interest. As of December 31, 2007, management believes that the Company is in compliance with all of the aforementioned conditions.

The period of tax benefits detailed above is subject to limits of the earlier of 12 years from the commencement of production or 14 years from receiving the approval.

An amendment to the Law, which has been officially published effective as of April 1, 2005 (the Amendment), has changed certain provisions of the Law. As a result of the Amendment, a company is no longer obliged to implement an Approved Enterprise status in order to receive the tax benefits previously available under the Alternative Benefits provisions, and therefore there is no need to apply to the Investment Center for this purpose (Approved Enterprise status remains mandatory for companies seeking grants). Rather, 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 out by the Amendment. A company is also granted a right to approach the Israeli Tax Authority for a pre-ruling regarding their eligibility for benefits under the Amendment.

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

NOTE 14:- TAXES ON INCOME (Cont.)

Tax benefits are available under the Amendment to production facilities (or 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 a company must make an investment in the Beneficiary Enterprise exceeding a minimum amount specified in the Law. Such investment may be made over a period of no more than three years ending at the end of the year in which a company requested to have the tax benefits apply to the Beneficiary Enterprise (the Year of Election). Where a company requests to have the tax benefits apply to an expansion of existing facilities, then only the expansion will be considered a Beneficiary Enterprise and the company's effective tax rate will be the result of a weighted combination of the applicable rates. In this case, the minimum investment required in order to qualify as a Beneficiary Enterprise is required to exceed a certain percentage of the company's production assets before the expansion. The duration of tax benefits is subject to a limitation of the earlier of 7 years from the Commencement Year, or 12 years from the first day of the Year of Election.

On March 3, 2007, the Company received a pre-ruling from the Israeli Tax Authority for its request for a Benefiting Facility, regarding eligibility for benefits under the Amendment. The Company's income from this program is tax-exempt for a period of two years, and is subject to a reduced tax rate of 10%-25% for a period of five to eight years (depending upon the percentage of foreign ownership of the Company). The Company has not yet obtained any tax benefits from this program.

Income from sources other than Approved Enterprise, during the benefit period was subject to tax at regular rate of 29% in 2007 (see e. below).

By virtue of the Law, the Company is entitled to claim accelerated depreciation on equipment used by the Approved Enterprise during five tax years.

Since the Company is operating under more than one approval and since part of its taxable income is not entitled to tax benefits under the aforementioned law and is taxed at regular rates (29% in 2007), its effective tax rate is the result of a weighted combination of the various applicable rates and tax-exemptions. The computation is made for income derived from each program on the basis of formulas determined in the law and in the approvals.

The tax-exempt income attributable to the Approved Enterprises can be distributed to shareholders without subjecting the Company to taxes only upon the complete liquidation of the Company. If the retained tax-exempt income is distributed in a manner other than in the complete liquidation of the Company, it would be taxed at the corporate tax rate applicable to such profits as if the Company had not chosen the alternative tax benefits (currently - 15%).

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

NOTE 14:- TAXES ON INCOME (Cont.)

- b. Measurement of taxable income under the Income Tax (Inflationary Adjustments) Law, 1985:

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Under the Income Tax (Inflationary Adjustments) Law, 1985, results for tax purposes are measured in real terms, in accordance with the changes in the Israeli Consumer Price Index (Israeli CPI). Accordingly, until 2002, results for tax purposes were measured in terms of earnings in NIS after certain adjustments for increases in the Israeli CPI. Commencing in taxable year 2003 through 2006, the Company elected to measure its taxable income and file its tax returns under the Israeli Income Tax Regulations (Principles Regarding the Management of Books of Account of Foreign Invested Companies and Certain Partnerships and the Determination of Their Taxable Income), 1986. Such an election obligated the Company for three years. Accordingly, commencing in the 2003 taxable year, results for tax purposes are measured in terms of earnings in dollar.

Changes in the tax laws applicable to the Group:

In February 2008, the Knesset (Israeli Parliament) passed an amendment to the Income Tax (Inflationary Adjustments) Law, 1985, which limits the scope of the law with effect from 2008 and thereafter. From 2008, the results for tax purposes will be measured in nominal values, excluding certain adjustments for changes in the Israeli CPI carried out in the period up to December 31, 2007. The amended law includes, inter alia, the elimination of the inflationary additions and deductions and the additional deduction for depreciation with effect from 2008.

- c. Tax benefits (in Israel) under the Law for the Encouragement of Industry (Taxes), 1969:

The Company is an industrial company as defined by this law and, as such, is entitled to certain tax benefits including accelerated depreciation, deduction of the purchase price of patents and know-how and deduction of public offering expenses.

- d. Tax rates:

1. On July 25, 2005, the Knesset (Israeli Parliament) passed the Law for the Amendment of the Income Tax Ordinance (No. 147), 2005, which prescribes, among others, a gradual decrease in the corporate tax rate in Israel to the following tax rates: in 2006 - 31%, in 2007 - 29%, in 2008 - 27%, in 2009 - 26% and in 2010 and thereafter - 25%.
2. The tax rates of the Company's subsidiaries range between 25%-40%. In December 2007, the tax rate in Germany was reduced to 30% from 38%. The tax reduction is effective beginning January 1, 2008. Deferred taxes had been adjustment according.

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**MAGAL SECURITY SYSTEMS LTD.
AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES**

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

NOTE 14:- TAXES ON INCOME (Cont.)

- e. Investment tax credit:

Two of the Company's subsidiaries is eligible for investment tax credits on its research and development activities and on certain current and capital expenditures. During the year ended December 31, 2007, the subsidiaries recognized \$ 160 of investment tax credits as a reduction of research and development expenses.

In total, the subsidiaries have investment tax credits available to reduce future federal income taxes payable, amounting to \$ 738, which will expire in 2014-2027.

- f. Reconciliation between the theoretical tax expense, assuming all income is taxed at the Israeli statutory rate, and the actual tax expense, is as follows:

Year ended December 31,

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	2005	2006	2007
Income (loss) before taxes as reported in the statements of operations	\$ (1,701)	\$ 2,972	\$ 569
Tax rate	34%	31%	29%
Theoretical tax expense (tax benefit)	\$ (578)	\$ 921	\$ 165
Increase (decrease) in taxes:			
Non-deductible items, net	25	45	113
Difference between the basis of measurement of income reported for tax			(449)
Deferred taxes on losses for which valuation allowance was provided	43	51	765
Tax exemption applicable to Approved Enterprises and exempted income	347	(75)	
Reduction of tax rate in subsidiary			(472)
Taxes in respect of prior years	52	1	357
Tax benefit due to discontinued operation			(134)
Other	83		28
Taxes on income (tax benefit) in the statements of operations	\$ (28)	\$ 943	\$ 373

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**MAGAL SECURITY SYSTEMS LTD.
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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

NOTE 14:- TAXES ON INCOME (Cont.)

g. Taxes on income (tax benefit) included in the statements of operations:

	Year ended December 31,		
	2005	2006	2007
Current:			
Foreign	\$ 615	\$ 1,036	1,097
Deferred:			
Domestic	(642)	248	(594)
Foreign	(53)	(342)	(487)
Taxes in respect of prior years:			
Domestic		1	402
Foreign	52		(45)

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Taxes on income (tax benefit) from continuing operations	(28)	943	373
Tax benefit from discontinued operations	(31)	(29)	134
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Total taxes on income (tax benefit)	\$ (59)	\$ 914	\$ 507
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

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MAGAL SECURITY SYSTEMS LTD.
AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

NOTE 14:- TAXES ON INCOME (Cont.)

h. Deferred income taxes:

Deferred income taxes reflect the net tax effects of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for income tax purposes. Significant components of the Group's deferred tax assets are as follows:

	December 31,	
	2006	2007
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Operating loss carryforward	\$ 4,549	\$ 4,212
Reserves and tax allowances	2,372	(127)
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Total deferred taxes before valuation allowance	6,921	4,085
Valuation allowance	(4,631)	(3,483)
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Net deferred tax assets	\$ 2,290	\$ 602
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Domestic	\$ 1,442	\$ 2,197
Foreign	848	(1,595)
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	\$ 2,290	\$ 602
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

i. The domestic and foreign components of income (loss) before taxes are as follows:

Year ended December 31,

	2005	2006	2007
Domestic	\$ (2,998)	\$ 564	\$ (3,980)
Foreign	1,297	2,408	4,549
	<u>\$ (1,701)</u>	<u>\$ 2,972</u>	<u>\$ 569</u>

j. Net operating carryforward tax losses:

The Company has estimated total available carryforward tax losses of \$ 7,047 to offset against future taxable income.

The Company's subsidiaries in the U.S. and the U.K. have estimated total available carryforward tax losses of \$ 5,332 and \$ 930, respectively, to offset against future taxable income for 16 to 20 years, and an indefinite period, respectively. As of December 31, 2007, the Company recorded a full valuation allowance of the subsidiaries' aforementioned tax assets due to the uncertainty of their future realization.

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**MAGAL SECURITY SYSTEMS LTD.
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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

NOTE 14:- TAXES ON INCOME (Cont.)

Utilization of U.S. net operating losses may be subject to a substantial annual limitation due to the change in ownership provisions of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 and similar state provisions. The annual limitation may result in the expiration of net operating losses before utilization.

- k. In December 2007 the Company signed on tax assessment agreement for the years 2001-2004. According to the agreement, the Company paid \$402. An additional amount of \$467 will be paid to the tax authority if the Company will not receive Approved enterprise status under the law for encouragement of capital investments 1959.
- l. Effective January 1, 2007, the Company adopted the provisions of FASB Interpretation No. 48, Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes - an interpretation of FASB Statement No. 109 (FIN 48). FIN 48 clarifies the accounting for uncertainties in income taxes by establishing minimum standards for the recognition and measurement of tax positions taken or expected to be taken in a tax return. Under the requirements of FIN 48, the Company must review all of its tax positions and make a determination as to whether its position is more-likely-than-not to be sustained upon examination by regulatory authorities. If a tax position meets the more-likely than-not standard, then the related tax benefit is measured based on a cumulative probability analysis of the amount that is more-likely-than-not to be realized upon ultimate settlement or disposition of the underlying issue. The impact on the Company's consolidated financial position and results of operations as a result of the adoption of the provisions of FIN 48 was \$ 229, which was recognized as an adjustment to retained earnings.

NOTE 15:- BALANCES AND TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

- a. Balances with related parties:

	December 31,	
	2006	2007
Balances with related parties	\$ 59	\$ (167)

b. Sales to related parties:

	Year ended December 31,		
	2005	2006	2007
Sales to related parties (1)	\$ 671	\$ 765	\$ 781

(1) Sales and balances to related parties represent services provided by discontinued operation, see note 18a below.
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**MAGAL SECURITY SYSTEMS LTD.
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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

NOTE 15:- BALANCES AND TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES (Cont.)

c. On December 31, 2007, the Chairman of the Company's Board of Directors (Hereinafter the retired Chairman), retired from his position. Pursuant to his retirement agreement, the retired Chairman agreed not to compete with the Company for a period of three years following his retirement in consideration of a one time payment of \$ 360 payable within three months. In addition the Chairman is entitled to receive certain perquisites from the Company for the rest of his life. The liability as for December 31, 2007 and the special post benefit expense related to the retirement agreement amounted to \$904.

NOTE 16:- SEGMENT INFORMATION

The Group adopted SFAS No. 131, Disclosures about Segments of an Enterprise and Related Information. The Group operates in three major reportable segments, which represent the Group's operating segments as follows:

1. Perimeter security systems - The Group's line of perimeter security systems consists of the following: Microprocessor-based central control units, taut wire perimeter intrusion detection systems, INNO fences, vibration detection systems, field disturbance sensors, and other.

2. Security turnkey projects - The Group executes turnkey projects based on the Company's security management system and acts as an integrator.
3. Video monitoring services - The Group supplied video monitoring services through Smart Interactive Systems, Inc., a U.S. subsidiary whose assets and business was sold on December 24, 2007. Therefore all balances and operations attributed to the video monitoring services segment were classified and presented as discontinued operation, see note 18a.

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**MAGAL SECURITY SYSTEMS LTD.
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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

NOTE 16:- SEGMENT INFORMATION (Cont.)

- a. The following data present the revenues, expenditures, assets and other operating data of the Group's operating segments:

Year ended December 31,

	2005				2006				2007						
	Perimeter	Projects	Other	Elimination	Total	Perimeter	Projects	Other	Elimination	Total	Perimeter	Projects	Other	Elimination	Total
Revenues	\$ 40,143	\$ 17,970	\$ 272		\$ 58,385	\$ 47,186	\$ 16,167	\$ 247		\$ 63,600	43,781	28,167	427		72,375
Depreciation and amortization	\$ 1,228	\$ 19	\$ 4		\$ 1,251	\$ 1,070	\$ 133			\$ 1,203	1,087	966	2		2,055
Operating income (loss), before financial expenses and taxes on income	\$ 4,334	\$ (5,290)	\$ 53	\$ 15	\$ (888)	\$ 3,070	\$ 935	\$ (138)	\$ (31)	\$ 3,836	2,421	506	(193)	(28)	2,706
Financial expenses, net					813					864					2,137
Taxes on income (tax)					(28)					943					373

benefit)			
Income			
(loss) from			
discontinued			
operations,			
net	(1,538)	(1,219)	1,686
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Net income			
(loss)	\$ (3,211)	\$ 810	\$ 1,882
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

December 31,

	2005				2006				2007			
	Perimeter	Projects	Other	Total	Perimeter	Projects	Other	Total	Perimeter	Projects	Other	Total
Total long-lived assets	\$ 13,042	\$ 194	\$ 19	\$ 13,255	\$ 12,451	\$ 552	\$ 20	\$ 13,023	12,518	8,560	1	21,079
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

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MAGAL SECURITY SYSTEMS LTD.
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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

NOTE 16:- SEGMENT INFORMATION (Cont.)

- b. Major customer data (percentage of total revenues):

	Year ended December 31,		
	2005	2006	2007
Customer A	23.9%	33.7%	*) 13%
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Customer B	10.2%	*)	*)
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Customer C			13.4%
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

*) Less than 10% of total revenues.

c. Geographical information:

The following is a summary of revenues within geographic areas based on end customer's location and long-lived assets:

	Year ended December 31,		
	2005	2006	2007
1. Revenues:			
Israel	\$ 19,309	\$ 26,385	\$ 15,663
Europe	9,935	9,793	18,342
North America	19,047	14,176	14,869
South and Latin America	3,165	7,456	6,818
Africa	700	321	10,879
Others	6,229	5,469	5,804
	<u>58,385</u>	<u>63,600</u>	<u>72,375</u>
	\$	\$	\$
2. Long-lived assets:			
Israel	\$ 2,930	\$ 2,763	\$ 2,955
Europe	921	1,001	8,472
USA	5,627	5,469	5,244
Canada	3,656	3,648	4,189
Others	121	142	219
	<u>13,255</u>	<u>13,023</u>	<u>21,079</u>
	\$	\$	\$

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MAGAL SECURITY SYSTEMS LTD.
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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

NOTE 17:- SELECTED STATEMENTS OF INCOME DATA

a. Research and development expenses, net:

Year ended December 31,

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	2005	2006	2007
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Expenses	\$ 5,427	\$ 5,540	\$ 5,924
Less - investment tax credits and a royalty bearing grant (\$8K in 2005)	162	162	160
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	\$ 5,265	\$ 5,378	\$ 5,764
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

b. Financial expenses:

	Year ended December 31,		
	2005	2006	2007
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Financial expenses:			
Interest on long-term debt	\$ (622)	\$ (698)	\$ (563)
Interest on short-term bank credit	(630)	(689)	(1,337)
Forward contracts loss	(110)	(915)	(666)
Foreign exchange losses	(314)	(337)	(792)
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	(1,676)	(2,639)	(3,358)
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Financial income:			
Interest on short-term and long-term bank deposits, structured notes and marketable securities	694	1,162	1,221
Foreign exchange gains	169	613	
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	863	1,775	1,221
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	\$ (813)	\$ (864)	\$ (2,137)
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

NOTE 18:- DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS

a. General:

On July 28, 2005, the Company decided to dispose of the indoor security sensors operations.

On December 24, 2007 the Company decided to sell its U.S. based video monitoring business that was operated by Smart Interactive Systems Inc. for \$ 8.5 million. The video monitoring business was previously reported as a separate segment in the Group's financial statements.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

NOTE 18:- DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS (Cont.)

In view of the above, the operating results and cash flows attributed to the indoor security sensors operations and video monitoring business were presented in the Company's statements of operations and cash flows as discontinued operations. Accordingly, the comparative figures were reclassified for all periods presented.

- b. The following are the results of the discontinued operations for the years ended December 31, 2005, 2006 and 2007:

Indoor security sensors operations

	Year ended December 31,		
	2005	2006	2007
Revenues	\$ 427	\$ 48	\$
Cost of revenues	470	198	
Gross loss	43	150	
Operating expenses:			
Sales and marketing, net	149	12	
Operating loss	192	162	
Tax benefit	(36)	(34)	
Net loss	\$ 156	\$ 128	\$

Video monitoring

	Year ended December 31,		
	2005	2006	2007
Revenues	\$ 2,897	\$ 3,358	\$ 3,435
Cost of revenues	2,496	2,995	2,937
Gross profit	401	363	498

Operating expenses:			
Sales and marketing	795	476	267
General and administrative	996	986	885
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Operating loss	1,390	1,099	654
Capital gain from sale of video monitoring activity			2,427
Financial income, net	13	13	55
Tax expense	5	5	142
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Net Income (loss)	\$ (1,382)	\$ (1,091)	\$ 1,686
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Shareholders of

Senstar Stellar Latin America, S. A. de C.V.:

We have audited the accompanying balances sheets of SENSTAR STELLAR LATIN AMERICA, S.A. DE C.V. (incorporated in Mexico), as of December 31, 2007 and 2006, and the related statements of operations, changes in shareholders' equity, and cash flows for each of the years then ended. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. The Company is not required to have, nor were we engaged to perform an audit of its internal control over financial reporting. Our audit included consideration of internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the translated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Senstar Stellar Latin America, S.A. de C.V. as of December 31, 2007 and 2006, and the related statements of operations, changes in shareholders' equity and cash flows for each of the years then ended in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

SALLES, SAINZ GRANT THORNTON, S.C.

/S/ Hector Bautista

By: Hector Bautista CPA

Mexico City, Mexico
January 31, 2008

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SIGNATURE

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The registrant hereby certifies that it meets all of the requirements for filing on Form 20-F and that it has duly caused and authorized the undersigned to sign this amendment to annual report on its behalf.

MAGAL SECURITY SYSTEMS LTD.

By: /s/ Izhar Dekel

Name: Izhar Dekel
Title: Chief Executive Officer
Date: June 30, 2008