



ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 2017

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CORPORATE INFORMATION

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CHAIRMAN STATEMENT

CAUTIONARY STATEMENT

This Chairman's Statement and the Business Review have been prepared solely to provide additional information to shareholders to assess B.S.D Crown Ltd's (the "Company" or "BSD") strategies and the potential for those strategies to succeed. These reports should not be relied on by any other party or for any other purpose. The Chairman's Statement and Business Review may contain certain forward-looking statements. These statements are made by the directors in good faith based on the information available to them up to the time of their approval of this report and such statements should be treated with caution due to the inherent uncertainties, including both economic and business risk factors, underlying any such forward-looking information.

HIGHLIGHTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDING 31 DECEMBER 2017

The following sections reflect the position of the Company as at 31 December 2017 as well as several updates relating to the period from 1 January 2018 until the date of this report:

Financial Highlights

1. The Company's consolidated financial statements have been prepared, in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union ("**IFRS**");
2. The Company's consolidated financial statements provide comparative information in respect of the previous period. In addition, the Company presents an additional statement of financial position at the beginning of the earliest period presented when there is a retrospective application of an accounting policy, a retrospective restatement, or a reclassification of items in financial statements.
3. Primary assets as at 31 December 2017 and to the date of this report :
 - approximately a 62 per cent interest in Willi-Food Investments Ltd ("**WFI**"), which operates in the import, marketing and distribution of several hundred food products (mainly in Israel) and is listed on the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange (the "**Food Activity**" and "**TASE**", respectively) and an approximately 44 per cent direct and indirect (held through WFI) interest in G. Willi-Food International Ltd ("**WFINT**", and, together with WFI, "**Willi-Food**"), an Israeli company listed on NASDAQ.
4. The Company through Willi-Food continued to generate a positive cash flow from operating activities, and as of the end of the reporting period has short term deposits and financial assets of NIS 277 million, which include:
 - NIS 135 million in cash, short term bank deposits and financial assets with an original maturity of three months from 31 December 2017; and
 - NIS 142 million in financial assets as shares, bonds and mutual funds with high liquidity.
5. Revenues for the year ending 31 December 2017 totalled NIS 312.3 million (2016: NIS 296.1 million) and income from continued operations totalled NIS 6.4 million (2016: a loss of NIS 9.1 million). The income in 2017 was, mainly, attributed to operating gain of NIS 2.3 million and from finance net gain

of NIS 8.5 million which mainly due to gain from financial assets in the net amount of NIS 8.8 million and interest and dividend from financial assets held in trading in the amount of NIS 4.7 million deducting loss from foreign exchange rate in the amount of NIS 4 million.

Shareholding Highlights

6. The total number of issued shares of the Company as at 31 December 2017 was 140,578,154 of which 129,340,252 ordinary shares were outstanding, and 11,237,902 shares were held in treasury. For further information with respect to the sale of treasury share in August 2017 see Note 20(A)(3) to the consolidated financial statements.
7. The trading of Company's shares was temporarily suspended from 29 April 2016 until 13 December 2017 due to delay in publishing the financial statements reports as a result of events made in the past with respect to foreign bank deposits as described in Note 21(E)(1) to the consolidated financial statement.
8. Since 5 May 2017 the Company is controlled by Mr. Joseph Williger after all its previous directors (excluding the external director) were replaced by directors who nominated by Mr. Joseph Williger. For further information see Note 26(A) to the consolidated financial statements.

Other Highlights

9. Following the Company's Extraordinary General Meeting held 19 January 2015, the Company appointed Brightman Almagor Zohar & Co (a member firm of Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu Limited) as its independent auditor. On 25 September 2017 the Company's Extraordinary General Meeting reappoint their nomination as the Company's independent auditors.
10. On October 19, 2017 WFINT announced it received a notice from Arla Foods amba ("Arla"), one of the main supplier of WFI in the dairy and dairy substitute products, to end their exclusive distribution agreement effective as of December 31, 2017.

The termination of the Exclusive Distribution Agreement with Arla may have a significant negative impact on WFI Group operating results although the WFI Group believes that it will be able to enter into agreements with alternative suppliers for a portion of the products currently purchased from Arla.

Meetings between WFI's subsidiary and Arla were held and the parties agreed that WFI's subsidiary will continue to purchase Arla's products for the first half of 2018.

11. On February 17 2016, as a result of suspicions of certain breaches of Israeli securities laws and criminal offenses, the Israel Securities Authority ("ISA") initiated an investigation. The ISA conducted a search on February 17, 2016 at the offices of the Company, and the offices of the former controlling shareholder, BGI Investments (1961) Ltd ("BGI") , and its subsidiaries Willi-Food Investments Ltd. and G. Willi-Food International Ltd. (the "**Group**") during which certain computers and other materials were seized by the ISA. Similarly, a number of officers and directors within the Group were being questioned by the ISA and the former chairman of board of directors and the indirect controlling shareholder of the Group at the time, Mr. Gregory Gurtovoy, has been detained.
12. On 15 January 2018 an indictment was filed at the economic department of the Tel Aviv District Court, against the former ultimate controlling shareholders of the Company, Mr. Alexander

Granovsky and Mr. Gregory Gurtovoy and against the former Chief Executive Officer of the Company, Mr. Israel Jossef Schneorson (together herein, the "**Accused**").

According to the indictment the Accused used the deposits of the Company's and its parent company, BGI Investments (1961) Ltd., that were deposited in foreign banks, as collateral for loans taken by private companies related to the Accused, without having received applicable approvals by law. According to the indictment, the total amount of the misappropriated funds by the Accused, is USD 60 million.

The indictment attributes to the Accused to the following infringements: theft by officer, fraudulent conversion, fraud and breach of trust, falsification of corporate documents, breaches of reporting obligations under the Israeli Securities Authority Law, non-compliance with the provisions of the Israel Securities Authority with respect to misleading reasonable investors and offenses under section 4 of the Israeli Money Laundering Law.

The Company wishes to clarify that the Accused no longer hold any positions in the Company and / or any of its subsidiaries.

13. To WFI management's knowledge, the investigation by the ISA with regards to WFI, relates to an investment of approximately USD 3 million (the "**Investment**") made during January 2016 in the form of bonds of a European company, which allegedly served as a collateral to a loan obtained by the former controlling shareholder or another individual, and which was unrelated to WFI's operations. The Investment was carried out by B.H.W.F.I Ltd., a wholly owned subsidiary of the WFI ("**BHWFI**"), pursuant to subscription forms to purchase 300 bonds with a nominal value of USD 10,000 each (the "**Subscription Forms**"). The Bonds bear an annual interest rate of 6%, payable semi-annually on June 30 and December 31 of each year as of the issue date until the final maturity date of 31 December 2018. The issuer has the right to repay the Bonds with prior notice of 30 days without penalty. On December 30, 2016, BHWFI and the issuer signed an agreement (the "**Agreement**") for an early redemption of the bonds for a total of USD 1.8 million to be paid by February 15, 2017. As part of the Agreement, the issuer waived all its claims against BHWFI, including an alleged obligation to make an additional investment in bonds up to an aggregate amount of USD 5 million (as stated above, an amount of USD 3 million was invested in the past). On March 21, 2017, a first payment in the amount of USD 200 thousand was received and on July 6, 2017, a second payment in the amount of USD 400 thousand was received. In light of the uncertainty of the collection of the balance of the debt in the sum of USD 1.6 million, WFINT recognised, in its financial statements for 31 December 2017, a loss in the amount of the debt balance that had not yet been paid.

BUSINESS REVIEW

This Business Review is designed to provide a fair review of the business of the Company during the financial period ended 31 December 2017 as well as several updates relating to the period from 1 January 2018 until the date of this report. It has been prepared for the Company as a whole and therefore gives greater emphasis to those matters which are significant to the Company and to its subsidiary undertakings when viewed as a whole. A description of the principal risks and uncertainties facing the Company can be found at the end of this section.

The Company was incorporated in Israel on 19 January 1994. We maintain our principal executive offices at 7 Menachem Begin Road, Gibor Sport Tower (8th floor), Ramat Gan 5268102, Israel and our telephone number is +972 (3) 740 1770. BSD completed the initial public offering of its ordinary shares on the

alternative investment market of the London Stock Exchange in October 1996 and thereafter completed a listing on the Official List of the London Stock Exchange in 1998.

CORPORATE

On 20 September 2016, Yossi Willi Management and Investments Ltd ("**YWMI**") made a cash offer to holders of ordinary shares in the capital of the Company and after several modification to the offer he request to acquire up to fifteen (15) per cent. of the voting rights of the Company and the acceptance period ended on 18 January 2017. The offer valued each share of the Company at GBP 27.5 pence. On 24 January 2017 YWMI announced the results of the offer: a total of 8,729,488 shares representing 7.94% of the Company's share capital (excluding treasury shares), as at 18 January 2017, were validly tendered under the offer. The settlement of the cash consideration was effected by 8 February 2017.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

The Company's management team is determined to change the Company's past business trajectory and to continue to actively seek to utilise the Company's resources in order to maximise value for its shareholders.

The Company intends to be continue it's actively involvement in the management of Willi-Food and to improve the results and profitability of Willi-Food, which should create a value for the Company and its shareholders.

PREVAILING LITIGATION

- A. On July 19, 2016, an action, together with a motion to certify it as a derivative action, was filed with the Tel Aviv District Court (the Economic Department), by Dan Iram (hereinafter: the "**Applicant**"), a shareholder in BGI Investments (1961) Ltd. (hereinafter: "**BGI**"), against BGI; the Company; the Company's auditors; and the former officers of the companies (hereinafter: "**Respondent**"). In light of the fact that the judges of the Economic Department were precluded from hearing the action, the case was transferred to the Central District Court.

In the motion to certify it was claimed that an amount of approximately USD 46 million, which was deposited by the Company with foreign banks, had been unlawfully pledged in favor of private companies that are related to the former controlling shareholders of the Company. According to the Applicant, the former controlling shareholders, and the Company's officers and auditors at the time, violated their obligations towards the companies in a manner that establishes a cause of action for the Company.

On January 15, 2018, the State of Israel, through the Tel Aviv District Attorney's Office (Taxation and Economics), filed an indictment in connection with the alleged events mentioned in the motion to certify, against Alexander Granovsky, Gregory Gurtovoy and Yosef Schneorson – former officers of the Company who are also respondents to the motion to certify.

On February 20, 2018, a pre-trial hearing was held with respect to the motion to certify, whereby it was determined that the Respondents to the motion to certify would prepare for the submission of their responses to the motion, such that they would be filed by April 29, 2018, subject to the Court's discretion regarding the petitions for the stay of proceedings filed by some of the Respondents due to the existence of a parallel criminal proceeding. It was also decided during the hearing that the Company will update the Court by March 20, 2018, whether it wishes to make independent use of its causes of

action against the respondents in the motion to certify. On 22 March 2018 the court dismissed the application for stay of proceedings submitted by part of the Respondents. On 26 March 2018 the Company update the Court its intent to file a claim on its behalf within 60 days.

According to the Company's legal advisers, and due to the preliminary stage of the proceeding, the Company is unable to assess the chances of the motion to certify.

- B. The Company and some of its past directors and officers were named as defendants in three separate claims (two of which was settled in 2013), all in the context with the bankruptcy of Mr Eli Reifman, one of the founders and a former director of the Company. As part of his fiduciary and regulatory obligations, Mr Reifman was required to timely report to the Company of changes in his shareholding. All reports of Mr Reifman were duly reflected in the Company's reports, respectively. Mr Reifman's creditors assert reliance on information provided by the Company with respect to his shareholdings as reported by him to the Company. Some of the claims were directed at the Company, and also named some of its past directors and officers as defendants. For further information see Note 18(A)(1) to the consolidated financial statement.
- C. Following the sale of 19,350,000 of Company's Ordinary Shares as described in the Shareholder Highlight section, on 3 September 2017 a motion for interim injections and an Originated Motion was served to the Economic Department of the Tel-Aviv District Court against the Company and its directors with respect to the sale of the shares and the appointment of an external director. For further information see Note 18(A)(4) to the consolidated financial statements.

WFI Group Legal proceedings

- D. In July 2017 two claims were requested to be approved as class actions under the Class Actions Law, 2006 against WFI whose issue and cause, as argued, are unlawful labeling of products imported and sold by WFI in a way that allegedly misleads the public of consumers. The plaintiffs seek to represent every resident of the State of Israel who purchased products of WFI. The total amount of claims, if approved as class actions, was estimated by the plaintiff at approximately NIS 7 million (approximately USD 1.8 million). WFI and the plaintiffs have reached settlements in which the plaintiffs will withdraw the claims and such claims will be dismissed with immaterial amounts for WFI. On 23 and 24 November 2017 the court approve the settlement of the claim and its dismissal.
- E. On November 14, 2016, Green Cola Hellas SA (the "**Plaintiff**") filed a suit against WFINT in the Magistrate's Court in Kfar Saba, in the cause that WFINT breach the agreement in a way that WFINT, allegedly, didn't pay the consideration for the products which were provided to it by the Plaintiff. The amount of the claim was NIS 201,025. On 12 June 2017, the court granted his approval to the settlement reached by the Plaintiff and WFINT as part of a mediation process in which WFINT paid the Plaintiff an immaterial amount for the purpose of the dismissal of the claim.
- F. On 27 July 2017 a labor claim was filed by Mr. Iram Graiver, former CEO of WFINT and president of WFINT, against WFINT to the Regional Labor Court in Tel-Aviv in the amount of approximately NIS 2.4 million with respect to the termination of his employment. On 27 July 2017 WFINT filed a counterclaim against the employee, with respect to disbursement of funds without having received the requisite approvals in accordance with applicable law, in the amount of approximately NIS 1.7 million. for further information see Note 18(B)(3) to the consolidated financial statement.

- G. On February 24, 2016, a motion to certify a class action claim (the "**Motion**") was received at the WFI's offices. The motion was submitted to the Economic Division of the District Court in Tel Aviv by the Yaad Pe'er Management Services Ltd. (the "**Petitioner**") company, which claims it holds shares in WFI. The lawsuit is against all of WFINT's directors as well as officers in WFINT (the "**Defendants**"). The Company and WFINT were joined as respondents to the motion.

The certification motion deals with the Petitioner's claim of damages incurred by WFI, which are assessed by the Petitioner at the filing of the motion, at approximately USD 3 million because of claimed breaches of the duties of faith, care, and skill, by the directors and officers toward WFI in connection with an investment in the sum of USD 3 million in a company registered in the Czech Republic, and that holds a hotel in the Czech Republic that is inactive. The Petitioner claims that the investment has no connection to WFI's activities, and it apparently serves in assisting the former controlling shareholder in the Company in other matters or to cover other obligations that he has.

Taking note of the investigation being conducted by the Securities Authority (the "**Authority**"), inter alia, regarding matters that have arisen in the framework of this litigation, and the restrictions that were imposed to prevent the WFI's officers who are respondents to the certification motion from conversing with the WFI's attorneys in the framework of the certification motion – the deadline for submission of the WFI's response to the motion to certify a derivative lawsuit has been extended. On September 27, 2016, the Authority filed a notice updating the court, in which it requested that the restrictions that it imposed remain in effect for an additional 6 months. On October 5, 2016, WFI submitted a response to the Authority's update notice, in which it requested an extension of the deadline for submission of the WFI's response to the certification motion to 60 days after the restrictions imposed by the Authority are removed. On January 22, 2017, the court held that in light of the Authority's restrictions, at this stage, the deadline for submission of the Company's response must be postponed. On May 10, after the court re-examined the Petitioner's claim, the court decided that the deadline for submission of its response will be at least 60 days from the date on which the restrictions imposed by the Authority are removed. On 3 July 2017 the court decided that the Authority must file an update to its notice by 15 September 2017. On 14 September 2017, the Authority submitted an update notice to the Court, stating that the restrictions had not yet been removed. On September 14, 2017, the Court decided that the Authority must submit an additional update to the Court by 7 December 2017.

In the beginning of January 2018 the Authority submitted an update notice to the Court, stating that the restrictions had been removed although Defendants that have been restricted by the Authority will not be allowed to meet in groups in order to prepare the response. The court decided on the 11 January 2018 that the Defendants will file their response within 60 days. On 18 February 2018 several Defendants filed a request for stay in proceeding until the completion of the criminal proceeding or until all the restriction will remove. On 26 February the court approved the Defendants request.

- H. In January 2015, a lawsuit was lodged in the court of first instance in Valencia against and against G. Willi-Food International Ltd. and its subsidiary, Gold Frost Ltd. (hereafter – “Gold Frost”), (hereafter – “the Companies”) by a Spanish food manufacturer (hereafter – “the Plaintiff”), with whom Gold Frost entered into an agreement for the production of Kosher food products in Spain and for the sale of these products by Gold Frost. The lawsuit was lodged in connection with a financial dispute in respect of a debt which was allegedly not paid to the Plaintiff; the Plaintiff also demands that the Companies compensate it for products it had produced and which, according to the statement of claim, were not collected by the Companies, and as a result the Plaintiff had to destroy them.

On July 7, 2015 the Companies were served by post with judicial documents in the Spanish language. These judicial documents pertained to service of a legal procedure in the court of first instance in Valencia. A further service of process was carried out in December 2015. In this case as well the judicial documents were in the Spanish language.

On March 3, 2016, the court of first instance in Valencia, Spain, allowed the lawsuit against the Companies in an ex parte proceeding and ruled payment by the Companies of app. € 530 thousand (NIS 2.2 million) (hereafter – “Spanish Ruling”). In April 2016, the Companies received the Spanish Ruling in the Spanish language and also a translation of the Spanish Ruling into English.

In December 2017, an enforcement order in the Spanish language was received at the Company’s offices. In the order, which was issued on November 22, 2017, the Companies are asked to provide details of assets and/or bank accounts for the purpose of enforcing the ruling in Spain.

WFINT and its legal advisors are of the opinion that the Companies have grounds to demand the cancellation of the Spanish Ruling due to the fact that the judicial documents were served in the Spanish language, and due to the fact that the Plaintiff did not pursue the procedure set in the agreement between the parties, whereby disputes will be resolved in accordance with international law by an arbitrator that will be agreed upon by both parties.

As of the date of these financial statements, the Companies hired the services of a Spanish attorney in order to file a demand for the cancellation of the Spanish Ruling based on the aforesaid claims. If the claim of unlawful service of process and the claim regarding the Plaintiff’s ignoring the arbitration procedure are rejected by the court in Spain, and if the Plaintiff will file an application to enforce the ruling in Israel, WFINT may object to enforcement of the Spanish Ruling in Israel based on those claims. WFINT also believes that it has good defenses against the claims made in the lawsuit, should the Plaintiff lodge a lawsuit in Israel, or if the parties ask an agreed-upon arbitrator to resolve the dispute as set out in the agreement that was signed between the parties in 2011.

In view of the above, WFINT’s management is of the opinion that the record and disclosure provided in the financial statements and in the notes to the financial statements in respect of the Spanish Ruling is sufficient.

RISK MANAGEMENT

The primary focus areas of the board of directors of the Company (the “**Board**”) include reviewing key risks and uncertainties that it considers to be strategic, operational and financial risks and identifying actions to manage and mitigate those risks. Set out below are the main features of the internal control and risk management system related to Company's financial reporting process.

Having carried out a robust assessment of the principle risk facing the Company, it provides the following information on its principal risks and uncertainties:

RISKS RELATING TO THE GROUP

1. External risks

BSD and its subsidiaries (the “**Group**”) are subject to a number of external risks. The Group defines external risks as those arising from factors that are mainly outside of its control. These risks often result from the nature of the Group’s businesses and the industries in which they operate.

1.1 *Risks associated with changes in customer and health protection, legal and regulatory frameworks*

The Group is subject to extensive regulation, both secular and religious, in Israel and in other countries, in which it and its suppliers are operating, as well as in the countries where its customers are located. These regulations include, inter alia, regulations related to stock exchange requirements, customer and health protection, licensing, tariffs, kosher certification and import/export (quota) policies.

Therefore, changes in any customer and health protection regulations, legal (from both religious and secular perspectives) and regulatory frameworks may affect various areas of the Group's activities, including importation and transportation of products, storage, distribution and sale of products to customers, marketing, labelling and packaging of food products and the eligibility of the products for kosher certification. Accordingly, such changes may increase the Group’s administrative or regulatory compliance costs and in the event that the Group should breach any such regulations, it may incur financial penalties and sanctions such as the withdrawal or recall of products, which may have material and adverse effects on the Group's brands, its reputation, performance and financial situation.

The Ministry of Trade and Industry or the Ministry of Finance of the State of Israel may increase the tariff levels for importing goods, which would have a direct impact on the Company and its financial performance.

1.2 *Risks associated with changes in the global economy and consumer demand*

The Group’s businesses are at risk from changes in the global economy and consumer demand for its products.

Negative prospects for the global economy may affect demand for the Group’s products. Deterioration in the economic situation in Israel may erode the purchasing power of potential consumers and, consequently, the Group may sell fewer products which will have an impact on the Group’s financial results.

The cost of food commodities and other food products is cyclical and subject to market factors which may fluctuate significantly. As a result, the cost to the Group in securing these products is subject to

substantial increases over which the Group has no control. In addition, fuel costs, which represent the most significant factor affecting both utility costs at the Group's facilities and its transportation costs, are subject to significant fluctuations. The Group may not be able to pass on to customers the increased costs associated with the procurement of these products and fuel. Moreover, there has in the past been, and there may in the future be, a delay between incurring such increased costs and passing on such increases to customers. To the extent that increases in the prices of the Group's products cannot be passed on to customers, or there is a delay in doing so, the Group is likely to experience an increase in its costs which may materially reduce the Group's profitability.

Further, there is a delay between the time the Group purchases (or commits to purchase) products from its suppliers until the time the Group sells such products to its customers. Consequently, to the extent that the selling price for goods already purchased (or committed to purchase) decreases during that time, the Group's profitability may be materially reduced.

The Group's success depends on its ability to anticipate the tastes and eating habits of consumers and to offer products suiting their preferences. Consumer preferences change from time to time and the Group's failure to anticipate, identify or react to these changes, the failure to anticipate the tastes and eating habits of consumers generally or the cost of innovation in relation to new products which do not prove popular may result in a reduction of the attraction and potential selling price of the Group's products and/or affect the results and profitability of the Group. Moreover, the Group has to cope with the unpredictability of consumer demand.

1.3 *Credit and market risks*

The Group is exposed to credit risk concentrations since its cash is held in various financial institutions and each of these institutions bears its own credit risk. The Group's cash preservation methods include utilising cash and cash equivalents, short-term deposits, securities and marketable securities (debentures) held in several Israeli and international financial institutions.

With regard to investing cash reserves, the Group holds a portfolio of marketable securities traded on the TASE and international stock exchanges. This portfolio of marketable securities is subject to various market risks resulting from fluctuations in interest rates and foreign currency, exchange rates, price fluctuations and other market risks in Israel and abroad.

A further credit risk to the Group is the risk that customers may default on their payment obligations, which would result in a financial loss to the Group. Such loss may have an adverse effect of the Group's financial position.

1.4 *Foreign exchange risks*

The Group is exposed to fluctuations in the rates of the US Dollar, the Euro and the New Israeli Shekel as against each other. A significant movement in one of these currencies against another could have a material adverse effect on Willi-Food's results of operations and financial condition.

1.5 *Competition risks*

The food distribution business in Israel is highly competitive. The food market in Israel is very price sensitive, barriers to entry in the food market are low and new potential competitors are constantly joining the market.

The Group's major competitors, which include international global brands, are more established than Willi-Food, benefit from greater market and brand recognition and have greater financial and marketing resources and a larger workforce. Competition to obtain shelf space for the Group's branded products with retailers is primarily based on the performance of the Group's product sales relative to its competitors.

The Group faces direct competition from both local manufacturers and wholesalers, as well as from a number of existing importers of food products. Local manufacturers are not subject to the financial risks of importing food products or to governmental policies regarding taxation of imported food products to which the Group is subject.

Competitive pressures could cause the Group to lose market share, which may require it to lower prices, increase marketing expenditures, and/or increase the use of discounting or promotional programmes, each of which would adversely affect profit margins and could result in a decrease in the Group's operating results and profitability.

In addition, in the event the Group further expands its activity in the international food markets, the Group will also face similar competitive issues to those set out above from manufacturers and/or distributors in those locations.

1.6 *Risks associated with the protection of intellectual property rights*

The Group seeks to maintain the efficient protection of its intellectual property rights so as to maintain the respective competitive position of its members. Although the Group has registered trademarks for a number of its brands, including "Willi-Food" and "Gold Frost", there can be no assurance as to the degree of protection that the registration of the Group's trademarks will afford or that the Group's competitors will not infringe the Group's rights.

1.7 *Political risks*

The Group's businesses are at risk from political and military conditions.

The principal companies of the Group are incorporated under the laws of Israel, its principal offices are located in Israel and for the date of this report all of the Group's officers, employees and directors are residents of Israel. Accordingly, political, economic and military conditions in Israel have a direct influence on the Group. Since the establishment of the State of Israel in 1948, a number of armed conflicts have taken place between Israel and its Arab neighbours. Any hostilities involving Israel or the interruption or curtailment of trade between Israel and its present trading partners could materially and adversely affect the Group's operations. During the summer of 2014, Israel was engaged in an armed conflict with Hamas, a militia group and political party operating in the Gaza Strip. This conflict involved missile strikes by Hamas against civilian targets in various parts of Israel which negatively affected business conditions in Israel. Ongoing or revived hostilities related to Israel may have a material adverse effect on the Group's business. The recent revolutions and political uncertainty in surrounding

countries, including Egypt and Syria, are affecting the political stability of those countries. This instability may lead to deterioration of the political relationships that exist between Israel and these countries, and have raised concerns regarding security in the wider region and the potential for armed conflict.

Many of the Group's executive officers and employees in Israel are obliged to perform annual military reserve duty in the Israeli Defence Forces and, in addition, may be called to active duty under emergency circumstances at any time. If the current military conflict continues, or a war arises, these individuals could be required to serve in the military for extended periods of time. The Group's operations could be disrupted by the absence for a significant period of one or more of its executive officers or key employees or a significant number of the Group's other employees due to reserve duty. Any disruption in the Group's operations may have a material adverse effect on the Group's business.

The Group's commercial insurance does not cover losses that may occur as a result of events associated with the security situation in the Middle East. Any losses or damages incurred by the Group could have a material adverse effect on its business.

From time to time, pro-Arab organisations in various locations around the world promote local boycotts of products from Israel. Prompted by political, religious or other factors, these and other restrictive laws or policies directed towards Israel and Israeli businesses may affect the Group's financial condition and results of operations.

2. Internal risks

Internal risks are those arising from factors primarily within the control of the Group or its businesses, including those that result from the corporate structure of the Group and its businesses and the way each carries on its business.

2.1 *Risks associated with legal proceedings*

The Group is exposed to legal and financial risks from existing legal disputes and proceedings brought by, amongst others, former employees, directors and customers of the Group to which members of the Group are parties. The Group is, and may in the future be, subject to litigation in the ordinary course of its operations. If such litigation results in fines, payments or damages, or causes reputational damage to the Group or its brand, the Group's business could be materially adversely affected. Significant claims or a substantial number of small claims may also be expensive to defend and may divert time and money away from the Group's operations, which could disrupt the Group's operations and have a material adverse effect on the Group's results and/or financial condition.

2.2 *Risk associated with the availability of key people*

The activities of key people may affect the Group's business. The Group benefits from the activities of certain key people such as Mr. Zvi Williger and Mr. Joseph Williger. There is no key-man insurance policy in place for any Group member. The loss of any such person could harm or delay the plans of the Group either whilst management time is directed to finding suitable replacements (who, in any event, may not be available to the Group) or, if not, covering such vacancy until suitable replacements can be found. In either case, this may have a material adverse effect on the future of the Group's business.

2.3 Risks associated with business continuity

Willi-Food stores most of its products in one main logistics centre warehouse situated in Yavne, Israel. Any interruption to this storage facility, whether by power failure, flooding (including in connection with any hostilities referred to above) or such other event, may have a material adverse impact on the Group's business.

Willi-Food imports the majority of its food products. Consequently, any disruption to the Israeli transport network through industrial action or otherwise may have a material impact on the Willi-Food's ability to source its food products which in turn may affect the Group's financial position and prospects.

The Group holds inventory of basic foodstuffs and other food products based on its expectations of the consumption of these products by its customers. If actual consumption does not meet predictions and the shelf-life of such products expires or the Group cannot otherwise sell such products, there may be material and adverse effects on the Group's reputation. On the other hand, to the extent that the Group does not have adequate inventory of these critical products (due, for example, to an emergency situation or a failure to anticipate the rate of consumption of such products), the Group may not be able to meet the needs of its customers which may adversely affect the Group's potential revenues and its reputation.

2.4 Risks associated with product liability claims for misbranded, adulterated, contaminated or spoiled food products

The Group sells food products for human consumption, which involves risks such as product contamination or spoilage, misbranding, product tampering and mishandling and other adulteration of food products. Consumption of a contaminated, spoiled, misbranded, tampered with, mishandled or adulterated product may result in personal illness or injury. The Group could be subject to claims or litigation relating to an actual or alleged illness or injury, and the Group could incur liabilities that are not insured or that exceed its insurance coverage.

A product that has been actually or allegedly misbranded or becomes adulterated could result in product withdrawals, product recalls, destruction of product inventory, negative publicity and damage to the Group's brands and substantial costs of compliance or remediation. Any of these events, including a significant product liability judgment against the Group, could result in a loss of confidence in its food products, which could have an adverse effect on the Group's brands, its financial performance, reputation and future prospects.

2.5 Risks associated with the Group's dependence on a limited number of suppliers

Although, in general, the Group works with a broad range of suppliers, in the dairy and dairy substitute sector the Group is dependent on a limited number of suppliers and termination of the engagement with its main supplier, as described below, or a material change in the engagement terms for purchasing products from such supplier may have a material adverse effect on the Group's results or operations.

Dependency on a limited number of major suppliers also increases the risk for the Company. Should any force majeure event affect any of the limited number of major suppliers on which the Group is dependent, this would have a direct impact on the Company's trading or financial results.

For further information with respect to Arla Exclusive Distribution Agreement and its termination see Note 10 to Other Highlights chapter

2.6 Risks associated with the Group's dependence on key customers

The Group's main customer, Shufersal Ltd represented 16 per cent of Willi-Food's income for the year ended 31 December 2017. The Group does not have any long-term and/or minimum purchase agreements in place with any of its customers. Accordingly, there is no guarantee that these customers will continue to purchase goods and products from the Group. Therefore, any significant reduction in sales to, or the loss of any significant customers, would have an adverse impact on the Group's financial performance and prospects.

Dependency on a limited number of major customers also increases the risk for the Company. Should any force majeure event affect any of the limited number of major customers on which the Group is dependent, this would have a direct impact on the Company's trading or financial results.

3 Risks relating to the Ordinary Shares

3.1 Trading in Ordinary Shares

Investors should be aware that the value of the Company's shares may go down as well as up and that they may not be able to realise their investment. Sales of a substantial number of the Company's shares in the public market could depress the market price of the Company's shares.

On 29 April 2016, the Company announced that it will not be able to publish its annual financial statement for the year ended 31 December 2015 (the "**Annual Financial Statements**") by 30 April 2016, as required by the Listing Rules and the Disclosure and Transparency Rules. Given the delay in publishing the Annual Financial Statements, the Company requested that trading in its shares be temporarily suspended with effect from 29 April 2016 pending the publication of the Annual Financial Statements. The Company published its Annual Financial Statements for the years ended 31 December 2015 and 2016 on 30 November 2017 and for the six months ended 30 June 2017 on 4 December 2017. As a result the Company shares were restored for trading on 13 December 2017.

3.2 If the Company is wound up, distributions to holders of the Company's shares will be subordinated to the claims of creditors

On a return of capital on a winding-up, holders of the Company's shares shall be entitled to be paid out of the assets of the Company available for distribution to members only after the claims of creditors of the Company have been settled.

3.3 Dividends

The ability of the Company to pay a dividend on the Company's shares will depend on, inter alia, the solvency of the Company. The Company may make a distribution of its profits (the "**profit criterion**") provided that the Directors have no reasonable grounds to believe that such distribution might deprive the Company of its ability to pay its existing and anticipated debts when the time comes for so paying (the "**ability to pay criterion**"). This test requires the Board to make a future assessment by making reference to the profit criterion and the ability to pay criterion being satisfied immediately after a distribution or dividend payment is made. If at the time any dividend payment is to be authorised, or at any time before any dividend payment is to be made, the Directors believe that the profit criterion and/or the ability to pay criterion cannot be met, then no payment may be made to holders of the Company's shares.

3.4 *Net asset value*

There is no guarantee that the market price of the Company's shares will fully reflect the underlying value of the assets held by the Company. As well as being affected by the underlying value of the assets held, the market value of the Company's shares will, amongst other factors, be influenced by the market price of the Company's shares and the supply and demand for the Company's shares in the market. As such, the market value of the Company's shares may vary considerably from the underlying value of the Group's assets.

3.5 *Volatility*

The market price of the Company's shares could be subject to significant fluctuations due to a change in sentiment in the market regarding the Company's shares or in response to various factors and events, including legal or regulatory changes affecting the Group's operations and variations in the Group's operating results.

3.6 *Holders of Depositary Interests must rely on the Custodian to exercise rights attaching to the underlying Company's shares for the benefit of the holders of Depositary Interests*

The rights of holders of Depositary Interests will be governed by, among other things, the relevant provisions of the CREST Manual and the CREST Rules (as defined in the CREST Terms and Conditions issued by CRESTCo). The Custodian will hold the voting and other rights conferred by Israeli law and the Articles for the benefit of the relevant holder. Consequently, the holders of Depositary Interests must rely on the Custodian to exercise such rights for the benefit of the holders of Depositary Interests. Although the Company will enter into arrangements whereby CRESTCo will make a copy of the register of the names and addresses of holders of Depositary Interests available to the Company to enable the Company to send out notices of shareholder meetings and proxy forms to its holders of Depositary Interests and pursuant to CRESTCo's omnibus proxy arrangements, subject to certain requirements, the Custodian will be able to give each beneficial owner of a Depositary Interest the right to vote directly in respect of such owner's underlying Shares, there can be no assurance that such information, and consequently, all such rights and entitlements, will at all times be duly and timely passed on or that such proxy arrangements will be effective.

INTERNAL CONTROL AND RISK MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS

The Board is responsible for establishing and maintaining the Company's system of internal control and for reviewing its effectiveness. Such a system is designed to manage rather than eliminate the risk of failure to achieve business objectives, and can only provide reasonable but not absolute assurance against material misstatement or loss. The Company will ensure that its system of internal controls will apply to the whole Group.

In order to create an ongoing process to fulfil this responsibility, the Board has established a number of measures in order to identify, evaluate and manage the key financial, operating and compliance risks faced by the Company throughout the year and up to the date of the signing of the accounts.

The Board considers that the internal controls in place are appropriate for the size, complexity and the risk profile of the Group. The key elements of the Group's control system include:

- the Board generally meets at least four times a year and is responsible for the major business risks faced by the Company and for determining the appropriate course of action to manage those risks;

- the Company's non-executive directors meet together from time to time in the absence of management;
- the Board has a budgetary process in which the key risks faced by the Company are identified. Performance is monitored and relevant action taken through the monthly reporting to the Board of variances from the budget, updated forecasts for the period together with information on the key risk areas;
- capital expenditure is regulated by the budgetary process and authorisation levels. For expenditure beyond certain levels, detailed written reports have to be submitted to the Board;
- responsibility levels are communicated throughout the Company, including delegation of authority and authorisation levels, segregation of duties and other control procedures.
- the Financial Balance Committee, reviews the consolidated financial statements to ensure appropriate financial reporting. In this scope the Financial Balance Committee reviews the main assumptions and estimate made by the management, appropriateness of accounting policies applied and adequacy of the overall presentation and discloser maid in the financial statements. The findings of the Financial Balance Committee are communicated to the Board;
- the Financial Balance Committee, through the internal audit, monitors controls which are in force and any perceived gaps in the control environment and also considers and determines relevant action in respect of any control issues raised by the external auditors.; and
- the Board ensures that the Company sets the appropriate policies on internal control and maintains a sound and effective internal control system to safeguard the shareholders' investments and the Company's assets. In this respect, the Board takes ultimate responsibility for the internal controls of the Company.

The City Code on Takeovers and Mergers

The Company is incorporated in Israel and its head office and place of central management is in Israel. Accordingly, transactions in shares of the Company are not subject to the provisions of the UK City Code on Takeovers and Mergers (the "**City Code**") and the Company's shareholders are therefore not afforded the protections of the City Code.

Israeli Law

Shareholders' rights and responsibilities will be governed by Israeli law and these differ from the rights and responsibilities of shareholders under English law or the law of other non-Israeli jurisdictions. The Company is incorporated under Israeli law. The rights and responsibilities of holders of the Company's shares are governed by the Company's articles of association and by the Israeli Companies Law. In particular, a shareholder of an Israeli company has a duty to act in good faith towards the company and other shareholders and to refrain from abusing his power in the company, including, amongst other things, in voting at the general meeting of shareholders on certain matters.

The directors continue to monitor all of the key risks and uncertainties and the directors will take appropriate actions to mitigate these risks and their potential outcomes. These actions include careful management of costs across all areas of the business with increased expenditure only in those areas that the directors decide are appropriate to drive growth and deliver long term strategic benefits.

FINANCIAL POSITION

The Company's management and directors have reviewed the performance and forecasts of the Company. The management and directors have concluded that the Company has adequate resources to continue its operations in the foreseeable future. Following a review of the Company's risks and uncertainties and management's current expectations, the Board believes that the Company will continue to meet all of its financial commitments as they fall due and will be able to continue as a going concern. The financial statements have therefore been prepared on a going concern basis.

OUTLOOK

The Company is acting to preserve its investment in WFI and is continuing with its efforts to increase its value by being actively involved in WFI management through its nominee board members to WFI and its subsidiary board. Additionally the current active chairman and several of the Company's board members have years of experience in the Food industry.

RESPONSIBILITY STATEMENT

The Board are responsible for preparing the consolidated financial statements of BSD. The directors confirm that to the best of their knowledge:

- The consolidated financial statements of BSD have been prepared in accordance with IFRS. The accounting policies set in the financial statement have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these consolidated financial statements. The Financial Statements, prepared in accordance with IFRS give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the Company and the undertakings included in the consolidation taken as a whole; and
- The Business Review includes a fair review of the development and performance of the business, the position of the Company and the undertakings included in the consolidation taken as a whole, together with a description of the principal risks and uncertainties that they face.
- The consolidated financial statements of BSD, taken as a whole, are fair, balanced and understandable, and provide the information necessary for shareholders to assess the Company's position and performance, business model and strategy.

By order of the Board,

Joseph Williger, Executive Chairman

27 March 2018

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

ACTING BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Mr. Joseph Williger *Active Chairman, as from 5 May 2017.* Mr. Williger is a member of the board of Y.M Dekel Holdings and Investments Ltd and Yossi Willi Management and Investments Ltd, both private companies. Mr. Williger is also a member of the Presidium of the Chamber of Commerce Israel and serves as the chairman of the Committee of import and customs Israel Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Williger attended Business Administration studies in California State University, Los Angeles for two years, and Business Administration studies in Bar-Ilan University, Israel, for one year. Mr. Williger has held positions as a chairman at Willi-Food Investments Ltd, and as Chief Executive Officer, president and director at G. Willi-food International Ltd.

Mr. Zwi Williger *Non-Executive Director, as from 29 May 2017.* Mr. Zwi Williger also serves as a director in Zvi. V & Co. Ltd. and Titanic Ltd., both private companies. Mr. Williger is one of the founders of Willi Food group and has held positions as a CEO and director in Willi-Food Investments Ltd. and as an active chairman in G. Willi-Food International Ltd. and its subsidiaries. Mr. Williger attended Business Administration studies in Fresno California University, for two years and advance management program in Harvard University, for two months.

Mrs. Iris Even-Tov *Non-Executive and External Director, as from 20 July 2016 (A/FBC/R).* Mrs. Even-Tov also serves as an external director in accordance with the Israeli Companies Law. Mrs. Even-Tov was appointed as a board member of the Company in July 2016. Mrs. Even-Tov is a certified public accountant in Israel and the Chief Executive Officer and Founder of Business Growth, a company providing financial services and CFO solutions to start-up companies in the gaming, medical devices and other industries. Mrs. Even-Tov served as Financial Controller at Pilat Technologies International Ltd and PMS Group Ltd (2006-2008). She was also the financial controller at Star Night Technologies Ltd. (2010-2011). Mrs. Even-Tov has previously served as a board member of PMS Group Ltd, Alonei Meitar Ltd. and ABE Trans Ltd. She is currently a director at RSL Electronics Ltd, an Israeli public company traded on the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange. Mrs. Even-Tov holds a Bachelor's degree in Business Management majoring in accounting from The College of Management and Academic Studies.

Mr. Shmuel Messenberg *Non-Executive Director, as from 5 May 2017.* Mr. Messenberg is a member of the board of Nafta-Israel Petroleum Company Ltd., I.E.S Holdings Ltd., Mimun Yashir Ltd, ,Africa Megurim Israel Ltd., Norstar Holdings Ltd and Iintoo GP Public Llc. He is a managing partner at Sigma City Fund, and consulted in mergers and acquisitions and investment banking. Mr. Messenberg was a member of the board of Norstar Holdings Ltd., Mercantile Discount Bank Ltd., Keren Midas Investments Ltd., Arad Investment and Industry Ltd., Psagot Securities Ltd and Willi-Food Investments Ltd. Mr. Messenberg holds a bachelor of arts in economics and an MBA, both from Tel-Aviv University.

Mr. Gil Hochboim *Non-Executive Director, as from 7 May 2017.* Mr. Hochboim is the CFO of S.R. Accord Ltd., a public Israeli company traded in TASE which active in the finance market. Mr. Hochboim served more than 15 years as the CEO and CFO in Willi Food Investments Ltd. and G. Willi Food International Ltd. Mr. Hochboim is a certified public accountant (Israel) and holds a Bachelor's degree in Business Management and Accounting from The Academic College of Management, Israel.

Mrs. Keren Marcus *non-executive director, as from 5 May 2017.* Mrs. Marcus has 16 years of experience at corporate and commercial law. She served as Vice President Legal Counsel and Business Development at Carnie Capital Ltd., a private company, focusing on private equity investments in Israel, UK and Africa. Mrs. Marcus was a director at various private companies, such as Carnie Capital, Xfone 018 Ltd., Shapira

Marcus Greenberg Engineers Ltd. Mrs. Marcus holds a law bachelor degree from College of Management, Israel, a law master degree in commercial law from Tel-Aviv University and has successfully graduated the Tal Aviv University program for directors and senior management.

Mr. Avi Zigelman *independent, non-executive director, as from 5 May 2017 (A/FBC/R)*, CPA. Mr. Zigelman is a member of the board of Exalenz Bioscience Ltd., and was a board member of Mizrahi Tefahot Bank Ltd., Ultra Equity Investments, Clal Biotechnology Industries Ltd., Tefron Ltd., Ormat Industries Ltd., Gindi Investments Ltd etc., and has many years' experience serving as Chairman of Audit Committees, Chairman of Financial Statement Review Committees and additional non-executive positions. Mr. Zigelman, holds a B.A. in Accounting and Economics (Economics with honors), and a M.A. in Business Economics, (with honors), both from Tel-Aviv University.

Mr. Shlomo Wertheim *non-executive and External Director, as from 5 May 2017 (A/FBC/R)*. Mr. Wertheim serves as an external director in accordance with the Israeli Companies Law. Mr. Wertheim, has almost 40 years of experience in the practice of law, has served as a director in public companies for 10 years and is an arbitrator registered with the Israeli Bar Association. Mr. Wertheim received his law degree from Tel Aviv University in 1977 has handled corporate and debt transactions for private companies and public companies as well as gaining experience in handling corporate recovery matters and creditor arrangements.

The Active Chairman of the Board is not the Company's Chief Executive Officer. The Company currently does not have Deputy Chairman and Chief Executive Officer.

The aforesaid board members approved the consolidated financial statements as of 31 December 2016

A - Member of the Audit Committee

FBC – Member of the Financial Balance Committee

R - Member of the Remuneration Committee

INTERNAL CONTROLLER

The Company's internal controller is responsible for the conduct of all internal auditing at the Company, and have a key role in the management of risks of the Company and contribute to safeguarding the shareholders' investment and rights in the Company and the Company's assets. The internal controller report to the Audit Committee of the Board which approve its work plan and review report and it supervise the financial statements preparation statements. In addition, the internal controller enable the Company to ensure performance efficiency, mitigate actual or potential risks, duly and timely complete the Company's reporting obligations, ensure compliance with applicable laws and preserve the Company's assets.

On 18 February 2018, the Board (after the approval of the audit committee) appointed Mr Doron Yonisi as the Company's internal controller.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Incorporated in Israel, BSD is listed on the Standard List of the Official List of the London Stock Exchange. A standard listing requires the Company to comply with the harmonised regulatory requirements imposed by the EU that apply to all securities that are admitted to trading on EU regulated markets. As a company with a Standard Listing, the Company is not required to comply with the super-equivalent provisions of the Listing Rules which apply only to companies with a premium listing, including, without limitation, complying with or explaining against the UK Corporate Governance Code published by the Financial Reporting Council in April 2016 (the "**UK Corporate Governance Code**"). A copy of the UK Corporate Governance Code can be found at the following website address: <http://www.frc.org.uk>. However, the Board will apply certain provisions of the UK Corporate Governance Code on a voluntary basis and will comply with the requirements set out in rule 7.2 of the Disclosure and Transparency Rules.

This statement describes how the principles of corporate governance are applied to the Company and the Company's compliance with the provisions set out in the UK Corporate Governance Code.

The Company has not complied with the requirement under the UK Corporate Governance Code to have a Nomination Committee. Instead, the Company complies with Israeli law with respect to the nomination of members of the Board of Directors.

THE GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS

The general meeting of shareholders is the supreme body of BSD. Shareholders are required to approve a certain number of resolutions such as, *inter alia*, appointing the external auditors of the Company, approving allotment of shares, approving distribution of dividends, approving the directors' remuneration and the Remuneration Committee Policy, approving any change to the articles of association of the Company. Shareholders exercise their rights by attending and voting at general meetings. For each resolution, proxy appointment forms are provided to shareholders with the option to direct their proxy to vote either for or against the resolution or to withhold their vote. The Company holds its annual general meeting once a year. The last annual general meeting was held 5 July, 2016.

THE BOARD

The Board is responsible for the Company's corporate governance policy. It recognises the importance of high standards of integrity and consistently seeks to apply the provisions set out in the UK Corporate Governance Code. The Board is responsible for the overall conduct of the Company's business and has the powers, authorities and duties vested in it by and pursuant to the relevant laws of Israel and its articles of association.

The Company is controlled through the Board whose main role is to:

- create value for shareholders;
- provide leadership of the Company;
- approve the Company's strategic and operating objectives;
- review management performance;
- consider, and if thought fit, to approve major acquisitions and disposals;

- provide treasury policies;
- provide the Company's governance policies;
- ensure that the necessary financial and other resources are made available to the management to enable them to meet those objectives; and
- operate within a framework of effective controls which enables the assessment and management of principal business risks.

The Board is responsible for approving, *inter-alia*, the Company's overall strategy and financial policy, acquisition and investment policy and major capital expenditure projects. It also appoints and removes members of the Board (including the independent non-executive directors but excluding External Directors) and Board committees, reviews recommendations of the Audit Committee and the Financial Balance Committee and Remuneration Committee and is responsible for the appointment of the independent auditor. The Board also reviews the financial performance and operation of each of the Company's businesses, approves financial statements after discussions with the Financial Balance Committee, changes in capital structure, appointment, removal and compensation of senior management, engagement of professional advisors, internal control arrangements, risk management and corporate governance. The Board sets the standards and values of the Company and much of this has been embodied in the Company's Code of Conduct and Ethics and Human Rights Policy which can be found on the Company's website, www.bsd-c.com. These are matters specifically reserved to the Board for its decision. Other matters are delegated to management.

The Company's Code of Conduct and Ethics applies to all directors, officers and employees of the Company. The Company's Code of Conduct and Ethics contains provisions under which employees can report violations of company policy or any applicable law, rule or regulation. The current procedure provides for information to be given anonymously or by named employees under conditions of confidentiality. Those employees who come forward and give their name are assured that they will receive the full protection and no retaliation will take place.

The Chairman is responsible for setting the Board's agenda in particular to discuss strategic issues. The Chairman also promotes culture of openness and debates, involves non-executive directors in the strategic decisions of the Company in particular and ensures constructive relations between executive and non-executive directors.

The Chairman is also responsible for ensuring that the directors receive accurate, timely and clear information and ensuring effective communication with shareholders. In addition the Chairman is also responsible for the induction and training of each member of the directors whether executive or non-executive, and regularly reviews and agrees with each director their training and development needs.

The Board, which is responsible for the Company's overall leadership, believes that it holds an appropriate balance of skills, experience, and knowledge of the Company to enable it to discharge its respective duties and responsibilities effectively. To the date hereof, the Company's subsidiary WFI, is managed, by the current Executive Chairman, Mr. Joseph Williger together with professional management teams, three board members of the Company are acting as board members in WFI, thus allowing the Company to control its main asset in a way that should raise the Company's value.

Directors are subject to re-election at every annual general meeting (with the exception of the External directors, as further described below). The Board has the power at any time, and from time to time, to appoint additional directors (either to fill any vacancy or as additional directors) provided that the number of directors does not exceed the maximum permitted in accordance with the Company's articles of association. In such cases, the newly appointed director holds office until the next annual general meeting of shareholders immediately following such appointment. By an ordinary resolution of shareholders any member of the Board can be removed.

Under the Israeli Companies Law a person who lacks the necessary qualifications and the ability to devote an appropriate amount of time to the performance of his or her duties as a director shall not be appointed director of a publicly traded company. While determining a person's compliance with such provisions, the company's special requirements and its scope of business shall be taken into consideration. Where the agenda of a shareholders meeting of a publicly traded company includes the appointment of directors, each director nominee should submit a declaration to the company confirming that he or she has the necessary qualifications and that he or she is able to devote an appropriate amount of time to performance of his or her duties as a director. In the declaration, the director nominee should specify his or her qualifications and confirm that the restrictions set out in the Israeli Companies Law do not apply.

Under the Israeli Companies Law, if a director ceases to comply with any of the requirements provided in the Israeli Companies Law, such director must immediately notify the company, and his or her term of service shall terminate on the date of the notice.

On appointment, non-executive directors receive a range of information about the Company which aims to provide an understanding of the Company as a whole, including its strategy, structure, financial position, technologies and people, as well as their legal responsibilities as directors. There is in place a procedure whereby the directors may, in furtherance of their duties, take independent legal and financial advice at the Company's expense, and also have access to the advice and services of the financial controller who is responsible to the Board for ensuring that Board procedures are complied with. As of 31 December 2017, the Executive Chairman of the Board, Mr. Joseph Williger holds, through its private companies, in Y.M Dekel Holding and Investments Ltd. together with Yossi Willi Management and Investment Ltd., 27.2 per cent of the voting rights of the Company's shares and Zwi Williger, a member of the Board of Directors, holds 12.02 per cent of the voting rights of the Company's shares. To the Company's best knowledge, all other directors and their respective immediate families had no direct or indirect interests, both beneficial and non-beneficial, in the ordinary shares of the Company at the day of this report.

Under Israeli law, the Board of Directors of an Israeli company has the power to cause the company to either issue or repurchase securities of such company, subject to the conditions set forth in the Israeli Companies Law and the company's articles of association as well as any agreement to which such company is party.

The Company does not comply with the requirement under the UK Corporate Governance Code that its Board's Committees' and individual Directors' evaluate their performance on an ongoing basis since the Company follows in this respect the Israeli Companies Law.

SHARE CAPITAL

Total number of issued shares of the Company as at 31 December 2017: 140,578,154

Total number of issued and outstanding shares of the Company as at 31 December 2017: 129,340,252.

For further information with respect to the issue of treasury shares of the Company see Note 20(A)(3) to the consolidated financial statement.

DIRECTOR'S REMUNERATION

Members of the Board are paid for the performance of their duties and reimbursed for expenses arising from the exercise of their functions. The remuneration of independent and non-independent members of the Board is determined according to the laws and approved by the shareholders during the annual general meeting.

The Company's Remuneration Policy is further detailed in the Office Holders' Remuneration section below.

BOARD MEETINGS

The Board meets on a regular basis to discuss the overall direction and strategic plan of the Company. Ad hoc meetings may also be convened at any time to deal with matters between scheduled meetings as appropriate. Prior to each Board meeting, each director receives background materials related to the matters for discussion at the meeting. A budget is discussed and approved by the Board for the following year in each board meeting which approves the financial statement. All directors are properly briefed on progress with respect to matters discussed at Board meetings and further information requested by a director is made available.

It is expected that all directors attend physically or by teleconference the Board and relevant committee meetings, unless they are prevented from doing so by prior commitments. Directors leave the meeting where matters relating to them, or which may constitute a conflict of interest to them, are being discussed.

The Board votes on decisions by simple majority. Each member of the Board has one vote. The quorum for meeting is the majority of its members.

Board members have the opportunity to ask any questions and request any additional information on agenda items

The table below shows the current acting board of director's attendance rate at scheduled Board meetings and at meetings of the Audit, Financial Balance and Remuneration Committees from the date they were nominated and until 31 December 2017:

Meetings held in 2017	Board	FBC	Remuneration	Audit
<u>Meetings attended:</u>				
Mr. Joseph Williger	100%	n/a	n/a	n/a
Mr. Zwi Williger	58%	n/a	n/a	n/a
Mrs. Iris Even-Tov	71%	100%	100%	100%
Mr. Shmuel Messenberg	93%	n/a	n/a	n/a
Mr. Gil Hochboim	93%	n/a	n/a	n/a
Mrs. Keren Marcus	100%	n/a	n/a	n/a
Mr. Avi Zigelman	100%	100%	100%	100%
Mr. Shlomo Wertheim	92%	100%	100%	100%

n/a = not applicable (where a director is not a member of a committee).

During 2017, other directors have attended meetings of the Financial Balance Committees, Remuneration Committee and Audit Committee by invitation. These details are not included in the table above.

INDEPENDENCE & QUALIFICATION

The UK Corporate Governance Code sets out standards of good practice in relation to board leadership and effectiveness, remuneration, accountability and relations with shareholders. The UK Corporate Governance Code recommends that at least half the board of directors of a UK listed company (excluding the chairman) should comprise ‘independent’ non-executive directors being individuals determined by the Board to be independent in character and judgement and free from relationships or circumstances which may affect, or could appear to affect, the director’s judgement.

In particular, the UK Corporate Governance Code provides that smaller companies (i.e. companies which are below the FTSE 350 throughout the year immediately prior to the reporting year) should have at least two independent non-executive directors. The UK Corporate Governance Code states that the board of directors should determine whether a director is independent in character and judgment and whether there are relationships or circumstances which are likely to affect, or could appear to affect, the director’s judgment. The Board has considered the independence of its non-executive directors in line with the principles of the UK Corporate Governance Code (section B.1.1) and, following careful consideration, assessed the independence of the non-executive directors as set out herein.

Pursuant to the Israeli Companies Law, companies incorporated under the laws of Israel whose shares have been offered to the public in or outside of Israel are required to appoint at least two statutory independent directors (“**External Directors**”) who meet certain statutory criteria of independence. The Israeli Companies Law provides that a person may not be appointed as an External Director if the person is a relative of the controlling shareholder of the company or if that person or his or her relative, partner, employer, another person to whom he or she was directly or indirectly subject, or any entity under the person’s control, has, as of the date of the person’s appointment to serve as External Director, or had, during the two years preceding that date, any affiliation or one of certain other prohibited relationships with the company or any person or entity controlling (or relative of such controlling person), controlled by or under common control with the company (or, in the case of a company with no controlling shareholder, any affiliation or one of certain other prohibited relationships with a person serving as Chairman of the board of directors, Chief Executive Officer, a substantial shareholder or the most senior office holder in the company’s finance department). The term “affiliation” and the similar types of prohibited relationships include:

- an employment relationship;
- a business or professional relationship, even if not maintained on a regular basis (but excluding a de minimise level relationship);
- control; and
- service as an office holder.

No person may serve as an External Director if the person’s position or other business activities create, or may create, a conflict of interest with the person’s responsibilities as an External Director or may otherwise interfere with the person’s ability to serve as an External Director or if the person is an employee of the Israel Securities Authority or of an Israeli stock exchange. Furthermore, a person may not continue to serve as an External Director if he or she accepts, during his or her tenure as an External Director, direct or indirect

compensation from the company for his or her role as a director, other than amounts prescribed under the Israeli Companies Law regulations (as described below) or indemnification, the company's undertaking to indemnify such person, exemption and insurance coverage. If, at the time of election of an External Director, all other directors who are not the company's controlling persons or their relatives are of the same gender, the External Director to be elected must be of the other gender.

Pursuant to the Israeli Companies Law, all External Directors must have accounting and financial expertise or professional qualifications, and at least one External Director must have accounting and financial expertise. A director with "accounting and financial expertise" is a director that due to his or her education, experience and skills has a high expertise and understanding in financial and accounting matters and financial statements, in such a manner which allows him to understand deeply the financial statements of the company and initiate a discussion about the presentation of financial data. A director is deemed to have "professional qualifications" if he or she either (i) has an academic degree in economics, business management, accounting, law or public service, (ii) has an academic or other degree or has completed other higher education, all in the field of business of the company or relevant for his/her position, or (iii) has at least five years' experience as either a senior managing officer in the company's line of business with a significant volume of business, a public office, or a senior position in the company's main line of business.

An External Director may be removed from office only: (i) by a court, upon determination that the External Director to be so removed ceased to meet the statutory qualifications for his or her appointment or if he or she violated his or her duty of loyalty to the company; (ii) by the same percentage of shareholders, acting through a shareholders' meeting, as is required for his or her election, if the board of directors has determined that the External Director to be so removed has ceased to meet the statutory qualifications for his or her appointment or violated his or her duty of loyalty to the company and has proposed the removal to the shareholders. Such determination by the board of directors is to be made in the first meeting of the board of directors to be convened following learning of the said cessation or violation.

An External Director who ceases to meet the conditions for his or her service as such must notify the company immediately and such service shall cease immediately upon such notification.

As of the day hereof, Mrs. Iris Even-Tov and Mr. Shlomo Wertheim serves as external directors within the meaning of "external" as defined in the Israeli Companies Law and as independent non-executive directors in accordance with the UK Corporate Governance Code. The senior external director is Mrs. Iris Even-Tov. The initial term of an External Director is three years and may be extended by a general meeting of shareholders for up to two additional three year terms.

The directors of the Company support high standards of corporate governance. As of the day hereof, the Company complies with certain of the provisions of the UK Corporate Governance Code. The Company's Board include an Executive Chairman, two independent non-executive directors which serves as external directors, one independent director and four non-executive directors, within the meaning of the UK Corporate Governance Code.

On appointment, non-executive directors receive a range of information about the Company which aims to provide an understanding of the Company as a whole, including its strategy, structure, geographic spread of operations, financial position, markets, products, technologies and people, as well as their legal responsibilities as directors. There is in place a procedure whereby the directors may, in furtherance of their duties, take independent legal and financial advice, at the Company's expense.

Finally, under the Israeli Companies Law, the board of directors of a publicly traded company is required to make a determination as to the minimum number of directors (not merely External Directors) who must have accounting and financial expertise (according to the same criteria described above with respect to External Directors). In accordance with the Israeli Companies Law, the determination of the board of directors should be based on, among other things, the type of the company, its size, the volume and complexity of its activities and the number of directors. Based on the foregoing considerations, the Board determined that the number of directors with financial and accounting expertise in the Company shall not be less than two. As of today Mr. Shlomo Wertheim, and Mrs. Iris Even-Tov is possess such accounting and financial expertise

Pursuant to section B.1.2 of the UK Corporate Governance Code, a smaller company (below the FTSE 350 throughout the year immediately prior to the reporting year) should have at least two independent non-executive directors. As of the day hereof, the Company has three independent directors- Mrs. Iris Even-Tov and Mr. Shlomo Wertheim (who were elected as External Directors under the Israeli Companies Law) and Mr. Avi Zigelman.

The Board has determined that Mrs. Iris Even-Tov and Mr. Shlomo Wertheim have the requisite accounting, financial and professional expertise as required of External Directors under the Israeli Companies Law. Iris Even-Tov was appointed as External Director of the Company at the annual general meeting on 5 July 2016 for a period of three years and Mr. Shlomo Wertheim was appointed as External Director of the Company at the extraordinary general meeting on 5 May 2017 for a period of three years.

Each committee of a Company's Board is required to include at least one External Director and the Audit Committee must include all of the External Directors.

An External Director is entitled to compensation as provided in regulations promulgated under the Israeli Companies Law and is otherwise prohibited from receiving any compensation, directly or indirectly, in connection with services provided as an External Director or otherwise to the company.

As of the day hereof, the Board has determined that Mrs. Iris Even-Tov, Mr. Shlomo Wertheim and Mr. Avi Zigelman meet the UK Corporate Governance Code's independence requirements, as they are independent of the Company's executive management and free from any material business or other relationship with the Company (either directly or as a partner, shareholder or officer of an organization that has a relationship with the Company). Accordingly, the Board believes that there are no such relationships that could materially interfere with the exercise of its independent judgment.

As of 7 May 2017 the Company's Executive Charmain of the Board is Mr. Joseph Williger who holds as of the date of these financial statements, 27.2% of the outstanding share capital of the Company.

The Company complies with certain requirements under Israeli law with respect to the appointment of non-executive directors (including external directors, who must comply with certain requirements under Israeli law in order to be eligible for appointment as such) and their conduct after being appointed.

Minutes of meetings of a board of directors of an Israeli company are expected to reflect the matters discussed by the board members.

Under Israeli law, external directors of Israeli companies whose securities are listed on the London Stock Exchange may be appointed for up to three three-year terms.

Where Directors have concerns which cannot be resolved about the management of the Company or a particular matter they should ensure that their concerns are recorded in the Board Minutes.

The Company will institute and provide a sounding Board for the Chairman and serves as an intermediary with the other Directors when necessary and is also available to Shareholders if they have concerns where contact through the normal channels of Chairman, Chief Executive or other Executive Directors has failed to resolve the matter or where such contact is appropriate.

Each director prior to his appointment presented the shareholders with a director declaration pursuant to the Israeli Companies Law. The Company does not appoint directors via appointment letters, and hence no such letters have been made available for inspection at the Company's annual general meeting in accordance with the UK corporate governance code.

BOARD COMMITTEES

The Board has established Audit, Financial Balance, and Remuneration Committees. The duties of these committees are set out in formal terms of reference and the Board is satisfied that these terms conform to best corporate governance practice. The terms of reference for all Board committees can be found on the Company's website at www.bsd-c.com. In addition, the Board may appoint from time to time other committees and delegate to them certain responsibilities, subject to applicable law. For example, during 2017 the Board appointed a committee for the renewal of the trading in the Company's shares on the London Stock Exchange.

AUDIT COMMITTEE

In accordance with the requirements of the UK Corporate Governance Code and the Israeli Companies Law, the Audit Committee is made up of at least three members who are all independent non-executive directors and includes one member with recent and relevant financial experience. As of the day of the report the Audit Committee chaired by Shlomo Wertheim, Non-Executive, External director. The Audit Committee has primary responsibility for monitoring the quality of internal controls and ensuring that the financial performance of the Company is properly measured and reported on. It receives and reviews reports from the Company's internal auditor relating to the internal control systems in use throughout the Company. The Audit Committee will generally meet at least three times a year at the appropriate times in the reporting and audit cycle and has unrestricted access to the Company's auditors. The committee is required to oversee the relationship with the Company's external auditors.

Under the Israeli Companies Law, the Audit Committee must have at least three members, including all External Directors, and neither the Chairman of the Board, nor any person who is employed by or provides services to the Company nor any person having control over the Company (or any relative of such control person) may be a member of the Audit Committee.

Pursuant to the Israeli Companies Law, the Audit Committee of a publicly traded company must consist of a majority of independent directors. An "independent director" is defined as an External Director and as a director who meets the following criteria:

- he or she meets the qualifications for being appointed as an External Director, except for (i) the requirement that the director be an Israeli resident (which does not apply to companies whose securities have been offered outside of Israel or are listed outside of Israel) and (ii) the requirement for accounting and financial expertise or professional qualifications; and

- he or she has not served as a director of the company for a period exceeding nine consecutive years. For this purpose, a break of less than two years in the service shall not be deemed to interrupt the continuation of the service.

The Israeli Companies Law further provides that a company may also elect to impose, via the adoption of a proposed set of corporate governance rules, certain independence requirements with respect to the composition of the board of directors as a whole. Those requirements, if undertaken by a company, mandate that (i) if the company has no controlling shareholder or no shareholder that holds at least 25 per cent of the company's voting rights, most of the members of the board of directors must be independent directors, whereas (ii) if the company has a controlling shareholder or a shareholder that holds at least 25 per cent of the voting rights, then at least one-third of the directors need to be independent directors.

As of the date of this report, the Company has not elected to adopt these corporate governance rules and the Audit Committee comprises three members which includes two independent members non-executive directors: Mrs. Iris Even-Tov (External Director) and Mr. Shlomo Wertheim (External Director) and also one independent member, Mr. Avi Zigelman (non-executive director).

The Board has determined that the three members of the Audit Committee are independent for the purposes of the Israeli Companies Law as well as for the purposes of the UK Corporate Governance Code. The members bring wide-ranging financial, commercial and management experience to the work of the Audit Committee. Hence, as previously described, the Board has determined that Iris Even Tov and Shlomo Wertheim are 'financial expert' as that term is defined under the Israeli Companies Law, having recent and relevant financial and accounting knowledge and experience.

The Audit Committee meets at least three times a year and on other occasions when circumstances require. The quorum for a meeting of the committee is two members. The Company's financial team and representatives from the independent auditor and the internal auditor attend meetings under a standing invitation.

In accordance with its terms of reference, the Audit Committee is required to oversee the relationship with the Company's external auditors and to monitor compliance with statutory and listing requirements for any exchange on which the Company's shares are quoted. It reviews the Company's internal control and risk management. The Audit Committee also reviews the arrangements by which the Company's employees may, in confidence, raise concerns about improprieties in matters of financial reporting and other matters (commonly referred to as "whistle-blowing" procedures).

The UK Corporate Governance Code and the Israeli Companies Law require the Company to ensure a sound system of internal control to safeguard shareholders' investments and the Company's assets. Such system should cover all material controls – financial, operational, compliance and risk management. To comply with this provision, the Board appointed an internal auditor, who is responsible for examination of the Company's internal controls and reviewing their effectiveness. All the recommendations provided by the internal auditor are presented to the Audit Committee for review and evaluation. The Audit Committee then recommends the required measures, if any, to the Board final decision and execution.

Part of the role of the Audit Committee is to review and monitor the independence and objectivity of the Company's external auditor as well as the effectiveness of the audit process and following the acquisition of WFI, the Company is required to produce consolidated accounts for all members of its Group, including the Company, its 61.65 per cent subsidiary WFI and its subsidiaries.

As of 19 January 2015, and following the recommendation of the Company's Audit Committee and the Board, the Company's independent auditors are Brightman Almagor Zohar & Co., a registered accounting firm and a part of Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu Limited ("**Deloitte Israel**") who are also the independent auditors of Willi-Food before its acquisition by the Company. The Board and the Company's Audit Committee consider that it presents greater efficiency and value for the Company to engage the same firm of independent auditors for the entire Group, so as to minimize costs to the Company and prevent duplication of the work. The general meeting held on 25 September 2017 approved the re-appointment of Deloitte Israel as the Company's independent auditors, and to serve as the Company's auditors for the year ending December 31, 2017 and until the appointment of independent auditors at the next annual general meeting of the Company.

The Audit Committee has recommended the re-appointing of Deloitte Israel as the Company's external auditors, inter alia, after considering the following considerations:

1. Deloitte Israel also serves as WFI external auditors;
2. Deloitte Israel is a leading firm and one of the largest 'big 4' firms in Israel;

Deloitte Israel is part of Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu Limited which has significant knowledge and understanding of publicly traded companies. For the year ended 31 December 2017, the Board of the Company, upon the recommendation of the Audit Committee, has determined the audit remuneration of its external auditors at the rate of USD 80 per hour.

The Company complies with the Israeli Companies Law with respect to the appointment of its external auditors, and the discharge of the Audit Committees' responsibility regarding the external audit process.

FINANCIAL BALANCE COMMITTEE

Pursuant to the Israeli Companies Law, Israeli companies must appoint a Financial Balance Committee to monitor compliance with statutory and listing requirements for any exchange on which the Company's shares are quoted. The Financial Balance Committee reviews the Company's internal control and risk management.

The UK Corporate Governance Code and the Israeli Companies Law require the Company to ensure a sound system of internal control to safeguard shareholders' investments and the Company's assets. Such system should cover all material controls – financial, operational, compliance and risk management. To comply with this provision, the Board appointed an internal auditor, who is responsible for examination of the Company's internal controls and reviewing their effectiveness. All the recommendations provided by the internal auditor are presented to the Financial Balance Committee for review and evaluation. The Financial Balance Committee then recommends the required measures, if any, to the Board for final decision and execution.

The Financial Balance Committee must have at least three members and the Chairman of the Financial Balance Committee shall be an External Director. To the date of the report, the Financial Balance Committee is chaired by Mr. Shlomo Wertheim, an External Director. In addition, all of the Company's External Directors shall be the members of the Financial Balance Committee and the majority of the members of the Financial Balance Committee shall be independent directors. The members of the Financial Balance Committee shall have the skills necessary to read and understand financial statements and at least one the independent directors shall have accounting and financial expertise and shall make a declaration before their appointment in this respect. In addition, members of the Financial Balance Committee can be those members

that comprise the Audit Committee as set out above. The Financial Balance Committee meets at least two times a year and on other occasions when circumstances require.

As of the date of the report the Financial Balance Committee of the Company includes two independent non-executive directors: Mrs. Iris Even-Tov (External Director) and Mr. Shlomo Wertheim (External Director) and also one independent director, Mr. Avi Zeligman (non-executive director). The members bring wide-ranging financial, commercial and management experience to the work of the Financial Balance Committee.

The quorum required for discussions and the Financial Balance Committee's decision-making process is the majority of its members provided that the majority of the attending directors are independent directors and includes at least one External Director.

According to the Israeli Companies Law, prior to the approval of the financial accounts by the Board, the Financial Balance Committee shall discuss the financial statements of the Company and formulate recommendations to the Board in respect of, inter alia, data and underlying assumptions, internal controls over financial reporting, the completeness and adequacy of disclosure in the financial statements.

The internal auditor is invited to meetings of the Financial Balance Committee to examine the financial statements.

No significant issues considered in relation to financial statements.

REMUNERATION COMMITTEE

In accordance with the requirements of the UK Corporate Governance Code and the Israeli Companies Law, the Remuneration Committee is made up of at least three members who are all independent non-executive directors.

As of the date of this report, the Remuneration Committee is made up of three members which includes: Mrs. Iris Even-Tov (External Director) Mr. Shlomo Wertheim (External Director) and Mr. Avi Zeligman (non-executive director). In accordance with its terms of reference, the Remuneration Committee reviews the remuneration of all of the Company's senior executives and is responsible for making recommendations to the Board on the Company's framework of executive remuneration to the Board and for determining on behalf of the Board the remuneration package for each executive director and chairman. In accordance with the Israeli Companies Law, the remuneration of executive directors requires the approval of the Company's Audit Committee, the Board and its shareholders, in this order. The Remuneration Committee meets at least twice a year. No director participates in Board discussions on, or votes on matters relating to, their own remuneration unless the discussions are relating to general matters affecting the majority of the directors.

The primary responsibilities of the committee are:

- to recommend to the Board, a remuneration policy for directors (which should be re-approved every three years) and any updates that are recommended from time to time as well as how such policy should be implemented;
- to recommend the approval or rejection of conditions of service and employment of directors, where such approval is required pursuant to Israeli law;

- to ensure that individual pay levels for executive directors should generally be in line with levels of pay for executives in similar companies with similar performance achievement and responsibilities;
- to ensure that share option and bonus schemes, if any, should be set at a level that provides sufficient incentive to the executive to produce results that will reflect the Board's expectations;
- to ensure that total pay and long term remuneration will be sufficient to retain executives; and
- to ensure that aggregate pay for all executive directors is reasonable in light of the Company's size and performance;

The Company does not have a Nomination Committee as matters normally reserved for this Committee are dealt with by the full Board.

The general meeting of the Company's shareholders approved on 8 September 2014 the Company's Remuneration Policy, following a prior approval by the Board and the evaluation and recommendation of the Remuneration Committee. For more details on the Company's Remuneration Policy please see the Office Holders' Remuneration section below. The level of remuneration for the non-executive directors reflects their commitment and responsibilities.

EMPLOYEES

The Company's employees are all located in Israel. The Group carefully monitors its overhead and employment expenditure to insure streamlined and efficient operation, both on the cost side and from a professional aspect. The Group is subject to various Israeli labour laws and labour practices, and to administrative orders extending certain provisions of collective bargaining agreements between the Israeli General Federation of Labour ("**Histadrut**") and the Coordinating Bureau of Economic Organizations (the Israeli federation of employers' organizations) to all private sector employees. For example, mandatory cost of living adjustments, which compensate Israeli employees for a portion of the increase in the Israeli consumer price index, are determined on a nationwide basis.

Israeli law also requires the payment of severance benefits upon the termination, retirement or death of an employee. The Company meets this requirement by (i) contributing on an ongoing basis towards funds that combine pension, insurance and, if applicable, severance pay benefits and (ii) payment of differences, if applicable. In addition, Israeli employers and employees are required to pay specified percentages of wages to the National Insurance Institute. Other provisions of Israeli law or regulation govern matters such as the length of the workday, minimum wages as well as terms of employment and discrimination restrictions.

As of 31 December 2017, the Group has 140 employees.

The table below shows the geographical breakdown of employees by their main activity.

<i>Company</i>	<i>Total No. of Employees</i>	<i>Management</i>	<i>Accounting and Import</i>	<i>Sales</i>	<i>Administration & Logistics</i>
BSD Group	140	5	31	30	74

RELATIONS WITH SHAREHOLDERS

The Company places a high degree of importance on maintaining good relationships and communications with both institutional and private investors and ensures that shareholders are kept informed of significant Company developments.

The Company's website (www.bsd-c.com) contains up to date information on the Company's activities and published financial results.

The Company welcomes dialogue with its shareholders and communicates with them through timely announcements, its interim and annual reports and through the Company's website, which is regularly updated. Regular meetings are held with institutional investors and the Company encourages the direct approach of its senior management by shareholders for questions and clarifications on the Company's business activities.

The Company's annual general meeting is also used as an opportunity to communicate with shareholders. All shareholders are encouraged to attend the Company's annual general meetings in order to take advantage of the opportunity to ask questions to the Company's representative attending the meeting. Separate resolutions are proposed on each substantially different issue so that each receives proper consideration, including the approval of the annual report and accounts. Proxy votes are announced after each proposed resolution is voted on by a show of hands.

Notice of general meetings and related documentation are sent to shareholders generally at least 14 (but up to 35) days in advance of such meeting (as permitted by Israeli Companies Law).

The Board have not considered it necessary to take steps to ensure they understand the views of the Company's major shareholders as those shareholders have had representation on the Board during the accounting period.

SHARES IN PUBLIC HANDS

To the date of the publication of the reports, and to the best of the knowledge of the Company pursuant to public information available to the Company, the Company has maintained a free float as required by the Listing Rules, namely at least 25% of the Company's issued share capital was held by EEA persons. As of the date of issuing these financial statements and following the sale of the Purchased Shares, as fully described in Share Capital chapter, the Company's issued share capital consists of 129,340,252 Ordinary Shares and 11,237,902 Ordinary Shares held in treasury.

SHAREHOLDERS' RIGHTS

The Company has one class of ordinary shares in issue of NIS0.01 each, which carry no right to fixed income. Each share carries the right to one vote at general meetings of the Company. The total issued share capital of the Company as of the date of the report is 140,578,154 of which, 129,340,252 ordinary shares are outstanding.

SHAREHOLDERS' DUTIES

Under the Israeli Companies Law, a shareholder has a duty to act in good faith towards a company in which he holds shares and towards other shareholders and to refrain from abusing his power in the respective company. The Company's articles of association represent the rules of contract between the Company and its shareholders and among shareholders themselves.

MAJOR SHAREHOLDINGS

As at 29 November 2017, being the most recent practicable date prior to the publication of this report, the major shareholders and number of shares held (beneficially or otherwise) as notified to the Company in writing by the respective shareholders under the Disclosure and Transparency Rules:

	Number of Shares	Percentage Held (**)
Y.M Dekel holdings and Investments and Yossi Willi Management and Investment Ltd.	35,177,969	27.2
Zvi Williger and Zvi and Partners	15,548,590	12.02
BGI Group (*)	27,100,000	20.95
Israel 18 (*)	6,092,233	4.71
Power Gate (*)	4,541,524	3.51
Adv. Kobi Amster as Trustee (*)	10,278,451	7.95

(*)To the best knowledge of the Company as of the day hereof, BGI Investments (1961) Ltd. along with its direct and indirect subsidiaries (the "**BGI Group**") owns 20.95% of the Company's shares and Israel 18 B.V. ("**Israel 18**") has a contractual right to 16.17% of the Company's shares, which right is subject to a pledge.

OFFICE HOLDERS' REMUNERATION

In accordance with Section 267A of the Israeli Companies Law (under Amendment 20), the Company is required to approve a remuneration policy, which prescribes the principles pursuant to which the Company's directors and officers are compensated (the "**Remuneration Policy**"). The Remuneration Policy was approved by the general meeting of the Company's shareholders held 8 September 2014, with a prior approval by the Board and following the evaluation and recommendation of the Company's Remuneration Committee.

The Remuneration Policy shall be effective for three years as of the date of its approval by the Company's shareholders and then, once every three years, will be presented for the renewed approval by the competent committees of the Company (being, in this case, the Company's Remuneration Committee, the Board and its shareholders), in accordance with Section 267A(d) of the Israeli Companies Law.

As part of the process of formulating the Remuneration Policy, the Company's management and consultants, having expertise and experience in the field of compensation, appeared before the Company's Remuneration Committee and the Board, and comparative data was reviewed with respect to officers and directors in similar companies.

Summary of the key terms of the Remuneration Policy

Office holders' remuneration plans are designed to reflect their duties and responsibilities within the Company and to contain targets that are set for them in the context of promoting the Company's goals, its business plan and its policies in the short and long-term.

The Remuneration Policy's goals are:

- (a) the promotion of the Company's goals, its business plans and its policy in the short- and long-term;
- (b) the creation of appropriate incentives for the office holders, considering, inter alia, the Company's risk management policy; and
- (c) the recruitment and retention of high-quality managers who form the foundation of the Company's management, its continued development and success.

In setting the terms of employment for office holders, the Remuneration Policy takes into account:

- (a) the skills, expertise, professional experience, education and achievements of the candidate or incumbent office holder;
- (b) the duties, responsibilities, term of employment of and previous agreements with the office holder (in the case of an existing office holder);
- (c) the Company's size and the nature of its business;
- (d) the recommendations of the office holder's supervisor;
- (e) the office holder's contribution to achieving the Company's targets and maximising its profits (with reference to variable remuneration components);

- (f) a comparison with: (i) the remuneration of office holders at a similar level in the Company (insofar as relevant); (ii) the salary of the previous office holder in the same position (insofar as relevant); (iii) the average salary and the median salary of the Company's employees and contract workers engaged by the Company. In this context, the effect of any disparity between the terms of employment of the office holders and those of the Company's other employees at the Company will be examined;
- (g) a periodic review of the remuneration of office holders in similar positions at similar companies. Similar companies for this purpose will be public companies similar to the Company in terms of the size and nature of its business. Key financial data, such as the market capitalisation, total assets and revenue will also be considered. The Company shall aim to have no less than eight companies in its comparison group at any one time; and
- (h) the Company's financial position.

The Remuneration Policy contemplates a fixed salary component and related benefits, as well as variable remuneration, with bonuses determined in relation to certain Company and individual targets, weighted in accordance with the office-holder's respective position within the Company.

The terms of office and employment of the Company's chief executive officer and the Company's chief financial officer and corporate secretary, having complied with all material aspects of the Remuneration Policy, have been approved by the general meeting of the Company's shareholders held on 8 September 2014.

As the date of this report there is Executive Chairman and Financial Controller

REMUNERATION OF NON-EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS

The remuneration of the non-executive directors is set by the Remuneration Committee and approved by the Audit Committee and the Board (subject to the approval at the annual general meeting) and in accordance with the Company's Remuneration Policy.

Non-executive directors are entitled to fees of £20,000 per annum, paid quarterly. These fees have been determined with reference to available information on the fees paid to non-executive directors in other companies of broadly similar size, market cap and complexity. Remuneration of non-executive directors did not include share options or other performance-related elements. Non-executive directors were also entitled to reimbursement of reasonable out-of-pocket expenses.

Each director (excluding the External Directors) is subject to re-election at each annual general meeting. The two External Directors are appointed, as required by Israeli law, for a term of three years and may be appointed for two additional three-year term.

None of the directors is involved in any discussion with the Board or any committee of the Board relating to their own remuneration, nor do they participate in any vote on their remuneration by the Board or any committee of the Board unless the discussions are relating to general matters affecting the majority of the directors.

No share options were granted to the non-executive directors who held office during 2017 and of the date of this report.

B.S.D CROWN LTD.

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2017

B.S.D CROWN LTD.

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2017

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT To the shareholders of B.S.D. Crown Ltd.

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of B.S.D. Crown Ltd (the "Company") and its subsidiaries (the: "Group"), which comprise the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position as at December 31, 2017, and the Consolidated Statements of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income, Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity and Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Group as at December 31, 2017, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs).

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants* (IESBA Code), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Emphasis of Matter

Without qualifying our opinion, we draw attention to:

1. Note 26(B) of the financial statements describing that on 15 January 2018 an indictment was filed at the economic department of the Tel Aviv District Court, against the former ultimate controlling shareholders of the Company, Mr. Alexander Granovsky and Mr. Gregory Gurtovoy and against the former Chief Executive Officer of the Company, Mr. Israel Jossef Schneorson (together herein, the "Accused").
2. Notes 18(B)(4) and 26(C)(7) of the financial statements describing an investigation of the Israeli Securities Authority against the former Company's controlling shareholder with regards to the investment made by Company's subsidiary in foreign bonds and which according to the suspicion, served as a sort of collateral for a loan made for the needs of the former Company's controlling shareholder

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Emphasis of Matter (Cont.)

3. Note 18(A)(3) of the financial statements describing a motion to certify a derivative action which was filed in July 2016 against the Company's directors, officers and auditors.
4. Note 18(B)(4) of the financial statements describing a motion to certify a derivative action which was filed in February 2016 against the Company's Subsidiary directors and officers.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Key Audit Matters	How the scope of our audit responded to the key audit matters
<p>Inventory:</p> <p>Company's subsidiary holds inventory in the amount of 39.9 million NIS.</p> <p>Provision for slow moving inventory involve a high degree of management judgement.</p> <p>Due to the significance of the inventory balance to the Group as a whole, combined with the judgement and estimation required to determine the amount of provision for slow moving inventory, the evaluation of provision for slow moving inventory is considered to be a key audit matter.</p>	<p>We evaluated the design and implementation of controls around management assessment of provision for slow moving inventory.</p> <p>We gained an understanding of policies applied for calculation of the provision and evaluated the consistency of the methodology applied on calculation of the provision for slow moving inventory with prior periods.</p> <p>We performed an observation of inventory during the stocktaking to identify goods which seem to be unsalable.</p> <p>We made inquiries of sales and operations personnel about items which were identified by management as salable.</p> <p>We have reviewed sale transactions, after the end of the reporting period, of items which management has identified as salable.</p> <p>We have assessed the adequacy of the provision by testing management's calculation and checking whether it was made consistently with the above policies.</p> <p>We have conducted substantive procedures to assess the completeness and accuracy of the calculation of the provision and the related underlying data.</p> <p>Based on the procedures performed we concurred with management's assessment of the provision for slow moving inventory and managements measuring of the net realizable value of inventory.</p>

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Key Audit Matters	How the scope of our audit responded to the key audit matters
<p>Revenue recognition and account receivables:</p> <p>As described in note 2 F of the consolidated financial statements, revenues from the sale of goods are recognized when all the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer and the seller no longer retains continuing managerial involvement. The delivery date is usually the date on which ownership passes. Approximately 99.9% of the revenues in the financial statements derive from sale of goods by a subsidiary of the Company.</p> <p>The risk in relation to recognition of revenue from sale of goods in the incorrect period is considered to be a key audit matter.</p> <p>Additionally, the Company's sales may be subject to chargebacks by the Company's customers. The provision for such chargebacks involves estimation and judgment.</p> <p>The risk in relation to the chargebacks provision being misstated is considered to be a key audit matter.</p>	<p>We evaluated the design and implementation of controls in Company's subsidiary around revenue recognition and revenue cut off.</p> <p>We reviewed the revenue recognition policy applied by the Company's subsidiary for compliance with the IFRS requirements.</p> <p>We performed analysis of returns of goods after the end of the reporting period, in comparison to months before the end of the reporting period and to prior year.</p> <p>We conducted procedures and observations at the subsidiary of the Company warehouse at the cut off period.</p> <p>We performed test of details and substantive analytical procedure to conclude on the appropriateness of the provision for chargebacks from customers.</p> <p>Based on the procedures performed, we obtained sufficient audit evidence to corroborate appropriateness of revenue cutoff.</p>
<p>Materiality</p>	
<p>We define materiality as the magnitude of misstatement in the consolidated financial statements that makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable person would be changed or influenced. We use materiality both in planning the scope of our audit and in evaluating the results of our audit.</p> <p>Based on our professional judgement, we determined materiality of the Group as a whole to be 2.7 million NIS, based on equity. We selected equity as the basis for determining materiality because, in our view, this measure represents the performance of the Group and is one of the indicators against which the Group is commonly assessed, given that the Company is a holding company and given the volatility of profit before tax. We agreed with the audit committee that we will report to the Committee all audit differences in excess of 0.12 million NIS, as well as differences below that threshold, that, in our view, warranted reporting on qualitative grounds. We also report to the Audit Committee on disclosure matters that we identified when assessing the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements.</p>	

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Scoping

We designed our audit by obtaining an understanding of the Group and its environment, including Group wide controls, determining materiality and assessing the risks of material misstatement in the consolidated financial statements. Based on the above, we have also identified significant components of the Group, which in total represent 100% of the consolidated revenues and 100% of the consolidated total assets.

All other consolidated components, were subject to analytical review procedures among other for the purpose of Group audit.

At the parent entity level, we tested the consolidation process and carried out analytical procedures to corroborate our conclusion that there were no significant risks of material misstatement in the aggregated financial information of the remaining components not subject to a full scope audit.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Annual Report, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Consolidated Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRSs and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Group's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Group's financial reporting process.

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Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these consolidated financial statements.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Marina Kaplun.

Brightman Almagor Zohar & Co.
Marina Kaplun
A Member firm of Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu Limited
Haifa, Israel

27 March, 2018

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B.S.D CROWN LTD.**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION**

	Note	31 December	
		2017	2016
		NIS in thousands	
ASSETS			
CURRENT ASSETS:			
Cash and cash equivalents	6	134,888	147,659
Short-term deposits	7	40	833
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	8	141,720	104,154
Trade receivables	9	85,942	80,246
Other receivables and prepaid expenses	10	12,078	11,757
Inventories	11	39,899	41,913
Total current assets		<u>414,567</u>	<u>386,562</u>
NON-CURRENT ASSETS:			
Long term deposits	7	766	-
Property, plant and equipment, net	12	48,179	49,523
Intangible assets:	5		
Customer relationships		13,212	15,692
Supplier relationships		3,534	6,190
Brands		2,909	3,781
Non-competition agreements		-	194
Total non-current assets		<u>68,600</u>	<u>75,380</u>
Total assets		<u>483,167</u>	<u>461,942</u>

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

B.S.D CROWN LTD.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION

	<u>Note</u>	31 December	
		2017	2016
		NIS in thousands	
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY			
CURRENT LIABILITIES:			
Trade payables	14	13,330	15,551
Other accounts payable	15	11,978	9,920
Employee benefit liabilities, net	16	2,322	2,380
Total current liabilities		27,630	27,851
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES:			
Employee benefit liabilities, net	16	1,122	838
Deferred taxes	22	5,544	5,595
Total non-current liabilities		6,666	6,433
EQUITY:			
	20		
Share capital		1,349	1,349
Share premium		1,692,120	1,890,454
Treasury shares		(126,747)	(344,989)
Reserve from transactions with non- controlling interests		(3,307)	(3,307)
Reserve from translation of financial statements of foreign operation		655	682
Reserve from benefit employee		(397)	-
Adjustments arising from initial translation of the Company financial statements		85,279	85,279
Accumulated deficit		(1,427,537)	(1,425,671)
Equity attributable to Company's equity holders		221,415	203,797
Non- controlling interests		227,456	223,861
Total equity and non-controlling interests		448,871	427,658
Total liabilities and equity		483,167	461,942

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

27 March, 2018

Date of approval of the financial statements	Joseph Williger Chairman of the board	Shlomo Wertheim Chairman of the Audit Committee	Moran Attar Financial controller
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B.S.D CROWN LTD.**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME**

	Note	31 December	
		2017	2016
<u>NIS in thousands (except loss per share)</u>			
Revenues		312,354	296,082
Cost of sales	21A	(240,597)	(220,638)
Gross profit		<u>71,757</u>	<u>75,444</u>
Research and development		-	2,711
Selling expenses	21B	45,591	42,989
General and administrative expenses	21C	24,026	25,853
Other (income) loss	21D	(167)	5,971
Total operating expenses		<u>69,450</u>	<u>77,524</u>
Operating income (loss)		2,307	(2,080)
Financial income	21E	13,505	6,136
Financial expense	21E	(5,097)	(11,054)
Income (loss) before taxes on income		10,715	(6,998)
Taxes on income	22B	(4,217)	(2,113)
Income (loss)		<u>6,498</u>	<u>(9,111)</u>
<u>Other comprehensive income (loss) may be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods, net of tax :</u>			
Exchange differences on translating of foreign operation		(27)	682
<u>Other comprehensive income (loss) will not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods, net of tax :</u>			
Remeasurement loss from defined benefit plans		(647)	(179)
Total other comprehensive (loss) income, net of tax		<u>(674)</u>	<u>503</u>
Total comprehensive (loss) income for the year		<u>5,824</u>	<u>(8,608)</u>
Net (loss) income attributable to:			
Equity holders of the Company		(1,866)	(10,516)
Non- controlling interests		8,364	1,405
Net income (loss)		<u>6,498</u>	<u>(9,111)</u>
Total comprehensive (loss) income attributable to:			
Equity holders of the Company		(2,290)	(9,834)
Non- controlling interests		8,114	1,226
Total comprehensive (loss) income for the year		<u>5,824</u>	<u>(8,608)</u>
Basic and diluted losses per share (in NIS):	23	<u>(0.02)</u>	<u>(0.1)</u>

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

B.S.D CROWN LTD.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

Attributable to equity holders of the Company

	Share capital	Share premium	Treasury shares	Reserve from transactions with non-controlling interest	Equity-settled employee benefits reserve	Reserve from translation of financial statements of foreign operation	Initial translation financial reserve	Accumulated deficit	Total	Non-controlling interests	Total equity
	NIS in thousands										
Balance as of 1 January 2017	<u>1,349</u>	<u>1,890,454</u>	<u>(344,989)</u>	<u>(3,307)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>682</u>	<u>85,279</u>	<u>(1,425,671)</u>	<u>203,797</u>	<u>223,861</u>	<u>427,658</u>
Net (loss) income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,866)	(1,866)	8,364	6,498
Other comprehensive (loss) income:											
Exchange differences on translating foreign operation	-	-	-	-	-	(27)	-	-	(27)	-	(27)
Remeasurement loss from defined benefit plans	-	-	-	-	(397)	-	-	-	(397)	(250)	(647)
Total comprehensive (loss) income	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(397)</u>	<u>(27)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(1,866)</u>	<u>(2,290)</u>	<u>8,114</u>	<u>5,824</u>
Subsidiary's dividends declaration and payment to non-controlling interests	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(4,519)	(4,519)
Treasury shares (see Note 20(A)(3))	-	(198,334)	218,242	-	-	-	-	-	19,908	-	19,908
Balance as of 31 December 2017	<u>1,349</u>	<u>1,692,120</u>	<u>(126,747)</u>	<u>(3,307)</u>	<u>(397)</u>	<u>655</u>	<u>85,279</u>	<u>(1,427,537)</u>	<u>221,415</u>	<u>227,456</u>	<u>448,871</u>

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

B.S.D CROWN LTD.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

Attributable to equity holders of the Company										
Share capital	Share premium	Treasury shares	Reserve from transactions with non-controlling interest	Reserve from translation of financial statements of foreign operation	Initial translation financial statements reserve	Accumulated deficit	Total	Non-controlling interests	Total equity	
NIS in thousands										
Balance as of 1 January 2016	1,349	1,890,454	(344,989)	(3,384)	-	85,279	(1,415,155)	213,554	229,078	442,632
Net (loss) income	-	-	-	-	-	-	(10,516)	(10,516)	1,405	(9,111)
Other comprehensive (loss) income:										
Exchange differences on translating foreign operation	-	-	-	-	682	-	-	682	-	682
Remeasurement loss from defined benefit plans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(179)	(179)
Total comprehensive (loss) income	-	-	-	-	682	-	(10,516)	(9,834)	1,226	(8,608)
Subsidiary's dividends declaration and payment to non-controlling interests	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(8,081)	(8,081)
Non-controlling interest related to disposal of subsidiary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,123	2,123
Transactions with non-controlling interest -purchase shares of subsidiary	-	-	-	77	-	-	-	77	(485)	(408)
Balance as of 31 December 2016	1,349	1,890,454	(344,989)	(3,307)	682	85,279	(1,425,671)	203,797	223,861	427,658

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

B.S.D CROWN LTD.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

	Year ended 31 December	
	2017	2016
	NIS in thousands	
<u>Cash flows from operating activities:</u>		
Income (loss) for the period	6,498	(9,111)
Adjustments to reconcile income from continuing operations to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Reversal of impairment loss (Note 21(E)(1))	-	(1,904)
Loss from deconsolidation of subsidiary (Note 21(D)(2))	-	1,666
Loss (gain) from investment in foreign bonds (Note 26(C)(7))	(1,398)	7,734
Depreciation and amortization (Note 5, Note 12)	10,199	14,595
Gain on disposal of fixed assets	(361)	(46)
Decrease employee benefit liabilities, net	(163)	(223)
Change in financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	(7,402)	(1,709)
Change in investment fund designated at fair value through profit or loss	-	(172)
Decrease in deferred tax	(51)	(1,955)
Current tax expenses	4,268	4,068
	5,092	22,054
Movement in working capital:		
Decrease (increase) in inventories	2,014	(7,365)
Decrease (increase) in trade receivables	(5,696)	1,173
Decrease in receivables and prepaid expenses	1,951	7,979
Increase (decrease) in trade payables, other payables and accrued expenses	(253)	529
	(1,984)	2,316
Cash (paid) received during the year:		
Interest received	-	770
Income taxes paid	(5,926)	(8,126)
	(5,926)	(7,356)
Net cash provided by operating activities	3,680	7,903

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

B.S.D CROWN LTD.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

Year ended 31 December
2017 **2016**
NIS in thousands

Cash flows from investing activities:

Recover from foreign bank deposits (Note 21(E)(1))	-	1,904
Proceeds from sale of property and equipment	361	340
Purchase of property and equipment	(2,653)	(1,979)
Maturity of short-term and long term deposits	-	20,425
Investment in short-term and long term deposits	(20)	-
Proceeds from sale of (investment in) financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	(30,165)	42,436
Proceeds from sale of investment in funds designated at fair value through profit or loss	-	10,206
Proceeds from (investment in) foreign bonds (Note 26(C)(7))	2,168	(8,504)
	<u>(30,309)</u>	<u>64,828</u>

Cash flows from financing activities:

Repurchase of shares from non – controlling interest by subsidiary	-	(485)
Repurchase of shares from non – controlling interest of subsidiary by Company	-	(6,219)
Bank overdraft, net	-	(16)
Short term loan from previous controlling shareholder	-	244
Dividend paid by subsidiary	(4,519)	(8,081)
Issue of treasury share (Note 20(A)(3))	18,377	-
	<u>13,858</u>	<u>(14,557)</u>
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities from continuing operations		
Exchange differences on balances of cash and cash equivalents	-	(34)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(12,771)	58,140
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	<u>147,659</u>	<u>89,519</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	<u>134,888</u>	<u>147,659</u>

(b) Non-cash transactions:

Redemption of short term loan from previous controlling shareholder	<u>-</u>	<u>192</u>
Issue of treasury shares (Note 20(A)(3))	<u>1,531</u>	<u>-</u>

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

B.S.D CROWN LTD.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 1 - GENERAL

A. B.S.D Crown Ltd. ("BSD" or "the Company") is a corporation registered in Israel. The address of its registered office is 7 Menachem Begin Road, Ramat Gan 5268102, Israel. The Company's shares are listed on the Official List of the London Stock Exchange on the Standard List ("LSE") under the symbol BSD. The trading of Company's shares was temporarily suspended from 29 April 2016 until 13 December 2017 due to delay in publishing the financial statements reports.

The Company is engaged in managing its investments that comprise mainly an investment in a subsidiary which imports markets and distributes food products (see sub-section (B) below).

Since 5 May 2017 the Companies are controlled by Mr. Joseph Williger. For further information see Note 26(A).

Financial position

The Company's management and directors have reviewed the performance and forecasts of the Company. The management and directors have concluded that the Company has adequate resources to continue its operations in the foreseeable future. Following a review of the Company's risks and uncertainties and management's current expectations, the Board believes that the Company will continue to meet all of its financial commitments as they fall due and will be able to continue as a going concern. The financial statements have therefore been prepared on a going concern basis.

B. In May 2014 the Company completed an acquisition of shares (approximately 62%) of Willi-Food Investments Ltd. ("WFI") for an aggregate cash consideration of NIS 287 million (the "Acquisition"). WFI and its subsidiaries are engaged in the import, marketing and distribution of food products, mainly in Israel. The financial statements of WFI and its subsidiaries (the "WFI Group") have been consolidated in these consolidated financial statements.

NOTE 2 - SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

A. Basis of presentation of the consolidated financial statements:

1) Measurement basis:

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, except of certain financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss which are measured at fair value.

2) Basis of preparation of the consolidated financial statements:

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as adopted by the European Union ("EU").

3) Basis of consolidation:

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the financial statements of the Company and entities controlled by the Company and its subsidiaries. Control is achieved when the Company:

- has power over the investee;
- is exposed, or has right, to variable returns from its involvement with the

B.S.D CROWN LTD.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 2 - SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont.)

A. Basis of presentation of the consolidated financial statements (Cont.):

B.

3) Cont.

investee; and

- has the ability to use its power to effect its returns.

The Company reassesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control listed above.

Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Company obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Company loses control of the subsidiary. Specifically, income and expenses of a subsidiary acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income from the date the Company gains control until the date when the Company ceases to control the subsidiary.

Profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income are attributed to the owners of the Company and to the non-controlling interest. Total comprehensive income of subsidiaries is attributed to the owners of the Company and to the non-controlling interest even if this results in the non-controlling interest having a deficit balance.

All intragroup assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transaction between members of the Group are eliminated in full on consolidation.

4) Functional currency and presentation currency:

a. Change in functional and presentation currency

Until December 31, 2015, the USD constituted the main economic environment in which the Company was active and therefore this currency constituted the Company's functional currency. Starting January 1, 2016, the NIS constitutes its functional currency, for the following reasons: a significant portion of the Company's expenses from this point onward is expected to be in NIS as no expenses in connection with the patents infringement expected to be accrued. Furthermore, starting 2016 the Company's budget is in NIS and the currency in which receipts from operating activities are usually held is the NIS.

In light of the above, starting January 1, 2016, the NIS constitutes its functional currency, with this change made on a prospective basis. Furthermore, starting from that date the Company changed the presentation currency of the Financial Statements to the NIS, with this change made retrospectively. The accounts of the Company were translated into the NIS functional and presentation currency as follows: all assets and liabilities were translated at the exchange rate prevailing at the statement of financial position date; equity balances were translated at the rates of exchange at the transaction dates, and all items included in the statement of operations were translated using the annual average exchange rates unless there were significant fluctuations in the exchange rate, in which case the rate at the date of transaction is used.

B.S.D CROWN LTD.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 2 - SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont.)

A. Basis of presentation of the consolidated financial statements (Cont.):

4) Functional currency and presentation currency (Cont.):

a. Change in functional and presentation currency (Cont.)

All differences arising upon the translation to the functional and presentation currency were recorded in the foreign currency translation reserve within accumulated other comprehensive loss; there was no tax impact of this translation.

b. Exchange rates and the linkage basis:

- 1) Balances in foreign currencies or which are linked thereto are included in the financial statements according to the exchange rates published by the Bank of Israel and which were in effect at the end of the reporting period.
- 2) Balances linked to the Consumer Price Index are presented in accordance with the last known index at the end of the reporting period (the monthly index preceding the month of the financial statement) or according to the index with respect to the last months of the reporting period (the monthly index for the month in which the date of the financial statement falls), in accordance with the terms of the transaction.
- 3) Below are the data on the exchange rate of the dollar and the index:

	Exchange rate For the dollar	Exchange rate For the Euro	Israeli CPI (*) Known index
	(NIS per \$1 US)	(NIS per \$1 Euro)	Points
Date of the financial statements:			
For December 31, 2017	3.46	4.15	112.93
For December 31, 2016	3.84	4.04	112.59
Percent change:			
For year ending	%	%	%
December 31, 2017	(9.9)	2.7	0.3
December 31, 2016	(1.5)	(4.9)	(0.3)

(*) 2010 basis

c. Foreign currencies

For the purposes of presenting these consolidated financial statements, the assets and liabilities of the Company's foreign operations are translated into the Company's currency using exchange rates prevailing at the end of each reporting period. Income and expense items are translated at the average exchange rates for the period, unless exchange rates fluctuate significantly during the period, in which case the exchange rate at the dates of the transactions are used. Exchange differences arising, if any, are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity.

B.S.D CROWN LTD.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 2 - SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont.)

A. Basis of presentation of the consolidated financial statements (Cont.):

5) Business combinations and goodwill:

Business combinations are accounted for by applying the acquisition method. The cost of the acquisition is measured at the fair value of the consideration transferred on the acquisition date with the addition of non-controlling interests in the acquiree. In each business combination, the Company chooses whether to measure the non-controlling interests in the acquiree based on their fair value on the acquisition date or at their proportionate share in the fair value of the acquiree's net identifiable assets.

Direct acquisition costs are carried to the statement of profit or loss as incurred.

In a business combination achieved in stages, equity interests in the acquiree that had been held by the acquirer prior to obtaining control are measured at the acquisition date fair value while recognising a gain or loss resulting from the revaluation of the prior investment on the date of achieving control.

Contingent consideration is recognised at fair value on the acquisition date and classified as a financial asset or liability in accordance with IAS 39, "Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement". Subsequent changes in the fair value of the contingent consideration are recognised in profit or loss.

If the contingent consideration is classified as an equity instrument, it is measured at fair value on the acquisition date without subsequent remeasurement.

Goodwill is initially measured at cost which represents the excess of the acquisition consideration and the amount of non-controlling interests over the net identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed. If the resulting amount is negative, the acquirer recognises the resulting gain on the acquisition date.

6) Allowance for doubtful accounts:

The allowance for doubtful accounts is determined in respect of specific debts whose collection, in the opinion of the Company's management, is doubtful.

7) Inventories:

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value. The cost of inventories comprises costs of purchase and costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less estimated costs of completion and estimated selling costs. The Company periodically evaluates the condition and age of inventories and makes provisions for slow moving inventories accordingly.

Cost of inventories is determined as follows:

Purchased merchandise and products - using the weighted average cost method.

8) Leases:

The criteria for classifying leases as finance or operating leases depend on the substance of the agreements and are made at the inception of the lease in accordance with the following principles as set out in IAS 17, "Leases".

B.S.D CROWN LTD.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 2 - SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont.)

A. Basis of presentation of the consolidated financial statements (Cont.):

8) Leases (Cont.):

The Group as lessee:

1. Finance leases:

Finance leases transfer to the Group substantially all the risks and benefits incidental to ownership of the leased asset. At the commencement of the lease term, the leased assets are measured at the lower of the fair value of the leased asset or the present value of the minimum lease payments.

The leased asset is amortised over the shorter of its useful life or the lease term.

2. Operating leases:

Lease agreements are classified as an operating lease if they do not transfer substantially all the risks and benefits incidental to ownership of the leased asset. Lease payments are recognised as an expense in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

9) Property, plant and equipment:

Property, plant and equipment are measured at cost, including direct attributable costs, less accumulated depreciation, accumulated impairment losses and excluding day-to-day servicing expenses. Cost includes spare parts and auxiliary equipment that are used in connection with plant and equipment.

A part of an item of property, plant and equipment with a cost that is significant in relation to the total cost of the item is depreciated separately using the component method.

The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment comprises the initial estimate of the costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which the item is located.

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the useful life of the assets at annual rates as follows:

	<u>%</u>	<u>Mainly %</u>
Land(*)	2	
Buildings	4	
Motor vehicles	15-20	20
Office furniture and equipment	6-15	15
Computers	20-33	33
Mechanical equipment	10	

(*) the land is leased for 50 years from the Israeli land authority.

The useful life, depreciation method and residual value of an asset are reviewed at least each year-end and any changes are accounted for prospectively as a change in accounting estimate. Depreciation of an asset ceases at the earlier of the date that the asset is classified as held for sale and the date that the asset is derecognised.

B.S.D CROWN LTD.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 2 - SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont.)

A. Basis of presentation of the consolidated financial statements (Cont.):

10) Intangible assets:

Separately acquired intangible assets are measured on initial recognition at cost including directly attributable costs. Intangible assets acquired in a business combination are measured at fair value at the acquisition date.

Expenditures relating to internally generated intangible assets, excluding capitalised development costs, are recognised in profit or loss when incurred.

Intangible assets with a finite useful life are amortised over their useful life and reviewed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset are reviewed at least at each year end.

If the events and circumstances do not continue to support the assessment, the change in the useful life assessment from indefinite to finite is accounted for prospectively as a change in accounting estimate and on that date the asset is tested for impairment. Commencing from that date, the asset is amortised systematically over its useful life.

The intangible assets are amortised over their estimated useful life as follows:

Customer relationships	9 years
Supplier relationships	5 years
Brands	7 years
Non-competition agreements	1 year (starting 2016)

11) Impairment of non-financial assets:

The Company evaluates the need to record an impairment of non-financial assets whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount is not recoverable.

If the carrying amount of non-financial assets exceeds their recoverable amount, the assets are reduced to their recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs of sale and value in use. In measuring value in use, the expected future cash flows are discounted using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects the risks specific to the asset. The recoverable amount of an asset that does not generate independent cash flows is determined for the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss.

An impairment loss of an asset, other than goodwill, is reversed only if there have been changes in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. Reversal of an impairment loss, as above, shall not be increased above the lower of the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of depreciation or amortisation) had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years and its recoverable amount. The reversal of impairment loss of an asset presented at cost is recognised in profit or loss.

B.S.D CROWN LTD.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 2 - SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont.)

A. Basis of presentation of the consolidated financial statements (Cont.):

12) Share-based payment transactions:

The Company accounts for share-based compensation in accordance with IFRS 2, "Share-Based Payment". The main impact of IFRS 2 on the Company is the expensing of employees' and directors' share options (equity-settled transactions).

The cost of equity-settled transactions with employees is measured at the fair value of the equity instruments granted at grant date. The fair value is determined by using the binomial method option-pricing model taking into account the terms and conditions upon which the instruments were granted.

The cost of equity-settled transactions is recognised, together with a corresponding increase in equity, over the period in which the performance and/or service conditions are fulfilled, ending on the date on which the relevant employees become fully entitled to the award (the "vesting date"). The cumulative expense recognised for equity-settled transactions at each reporting date until the vesting date reflects the extent to which the vesting period has expired and the Company's best estimate of the number of equity instruments that will ultimately vest. The expense or income recognised in profit or loss represents the change between the cumulative expense recognised at the end of the reporting period and the cumulative expense recognised at the end of the previous reporting period.

Cash-settled transactions:

The cost of cash-settled transactions is measured at fair value on the grant date using an acceptable option pricing model. The fair value is recognised as an expense over the vesting period and a corresponding liability is recognised. The liability is remeasured at each reporting date until settled at fair value with any changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss.

B.S.D CROWN LTD.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 2 - SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont.)

B. Cash and cash equivalents:

Cash equivalents are considered as highly liquid investments, including unrestricted short-term bank deposits with an original maturity of three months or less from the date of investment or with a maturity of more than three months, but which are redeemable on demand without penalty and which form part of the Group's cash management.

C. Short-term deposits:

Short-term bank deposits are deposits with an original maturity of more than three months from the date of investment and which do not meet the definition of cash equivalents. The deposits are presented according to their terms of deposit.

D. Financial assets:

Financial assets within the scope of IAS 39 are initially recognised at fair value plus directly attributable transaction costs, except for financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss in respect of which transaction costs are recorded in profit or loss.

After initial recognition, the subsequent accounting and measurement of financial assets depends on their classification as follows:

1. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.
2. Loans and receivable.

1) The Group has classified all of its financial assets as follows:

a) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss:

This category includes financial assets designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss. Financial assets are designated at fair value through profit or loss if the Group manages such investments and makes purchase and sale decisions based on their fair value in accordance with the Group's documented risk management or investment strategy.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value, and changes therein are recognised in profit or loss.

b) Loans and receivables:

Loans and receivables are investments with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. After initial recognition, loans are measured based on their terms at amortised cost less directly attributable transaction costs using the effective interest method and less any impairment losses.

B.S.D CROWN LTD.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 2 - SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont.)

D. Financial assets (Cont.):

2) Fair value:

The fair value of financial instruments that are traded in an active market is determined by reference to market prices at the end of the reporting period. For financial instruments where there is no active market, fair value is determined using valuation techniques. Such techniques include using recent arm's length market transactions; reference to the current market value of another instrument which is substantially the same; discounted cash flow or other valuation models.

3) Derecognition of financial assets:

A financial asset is derecognised when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or the Group has transferred its contractual rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset or assumes an obligation to pay the cash flows in full without material delay to a third party and has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

4) Impairment of financial assets:

The Group assesses at the end of each reporting period whether there is any objective evidence of impairment of available-for-sale financial assets as follows: For equity instruments classified as available-for-sale financial assets, the objective evidence includes a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of the asset below its cost and evaluation of changes in the technological, market, economic or legal environment in which the issuer of the instrument operates.

The determination of a significant or prolonged impairment depends on the circumstances at the end of each reporting period.

Where there is evidence of impairment, the cumulative loss - measured as the difference between the acquisition cost (less any previous impairment losses) and the fair value - is reclassified from other comprehensive income and recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. In subsequent periods, any reversal of the impairment loss is not recognised in profit or loss but recognised in other comprehensive income.

Financial assets, other than those at available-for-sale financial assets, are assessed for indicators of impairment at the end of each reporting period. Financial assets considered to be impaired when there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial assets, the estimated future cash flow of the investments have been affected.

B.S.D CROWN LTD.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 2 - SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont.)

E. Financial liabilities issued by the Group:

Classification as debt or equity

Debt and equity instruments are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangement.

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the Group are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

Financial liabilities are classified as either financial liabilities 'at FVTPL' or 'other financial liabilities. Other financial liabilities (including trade payables and other accounts payable are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

F. Revenue recognition:

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Revenue is reduced for estimated customer returns, rebates and other similar allowances.

Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognized when all the following conditions are satisfied:

- The Group has transferred to the buyer the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods;
- The Group retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- The amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- It is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity; and
- The costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably

Customer returns and rebates

The customer returns, rebates and other credits are being deducted from revenues. Although, in general, the Group does not grant rights of return and rebates, its enable for certain customers from time to time to return products. The Group assesses the expected customer returns and rebates according to specific information in its possession and its past experience in similar cases. According to IAS 18, these provisions are reduced from the Company's revenues

Interest income:

Interest income resulting from cash deposits and financial assets is accounted for in accordance with the effective interest method used for recognizing interest income for the respective period.

B.S.D CROWN LTD.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 2 - SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont.)

F. Revenue recognition (Cont.):

Dividends:

Revenue is recognized when the Group's right to receive the payment is established, which is generally when shareholders approve the dividend.

G. Taxes on income:

The tax results of current or deferred taxes are recognized in profit or loss, except to the extent that they refer to items which are recognized in other comprehensive income or equity.

1) Current taxes:

The current tax liability is measured using the tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of reporting period as well as adjustments required in connection with the tax liability payable in respect of previous years.

2) Deferred taxes:

Deferred taxes are computed in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts in the financial statements and the amounts attributed for tax purposes.

Deferred tax balances are measured at the tax rate that is expected to apply when the taxes are reversed in profit or loss or equity, based on tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax assets are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is not probable that they will be utilised. Temporary differences for which deferred tax assets had not been recognised are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and a respective deferred tax asset is recognised to the extent that their utilisation is probable.

Taxes that would apply in the event of the disposal of investments in investees have not been taken into account in computing deferred taxes, as long as the disposal of the investments in investees is not probable in the foreseeable future. Also, deferred taxes that would apply in the event of distribution of earnings by investees as dividends have not been taken into account in computing deferred taxes, since the distribution of dividends does not involve an additional tax liability or since it is the Company's policy not to initiate distribution of dividends that would trigger an additional tax liability.

Deferred taxes are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset a current tax asset against a current tax liability and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxpayer and the same taxation authority and the Company intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

B.S.D CROWN LTD.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 2 - SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont.)

H. Treasury shares:

Company shares held by the Company and/or subsidiaries are recognised at cost and deducted from equity. Any gain or loss arising from a purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of treasury shares is recognised directly in equity.

I. Employee benefits liabilities:

The Group has several employee benefit plans:

1) Short-term employee benefits:

Short-term employee benefits are benefits that are expected to be settled wholly before 12 months after the end of the annual reporting period in which the employees render the related services. These benefits include salaries, paid annual leave, paid sick leave, recreation and social security contributions and are recognised as expenses as the services are rendered. A liability in respect of a cash bonus or a profit-sharing plan is recognised when the Group has a legal or constructive obligation to make such payment as a result of past service rendered by an employee and a reliable estimate of the amount can be made.

2) Post-employment benefits:

The Company operates a defined benefit plan in respect of severance pay pursuant to the Severance Pay Law. According to the Law, employees are entitled to severance pay upon dismissal or retirement. The liability for termination of employment is measured using the projected unit credit method. The actuarial assumptions include rates of employee turnover and future salary increases based on the estimated timing of payment. The amounts are presented based on discounted expected future cash flows using a discount rate determined by reference to yields on Government bonds with a term that matches the estimated term of the benefit obligation.

In respect of its severance pay obligation to certain of its employees, the Company makes current deposits in pension funds and insurance companies ("the plan assets"). Plan assets comprise assets held by a long-term employee benefit fund or qualifying insurance policies. Plan assets are not available to the Company's own creditors and cannot be returned directly to the Company.

Remeasurements, comprising of actuarial gains and losses are recognized in full in the period in which they occur in other comprehensive income. Such actuarial gains and losses are also immediately recognized in accumulated deficit and are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods. Whenever the liability is remeasured, any change in fair value is recognized in profit or loss with a corresponding adjustment to the equity settled employee benefit reserve.

B.S.D CROWN LTD.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 2 - SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont.)

J. Earnings per share (EPS):

Basic EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit or loss for the year attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to Ordinary equity holders of the parent (after adjusting for interest on the convertible preference shares) by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year plus the weighted average number of ordinary shares that would be issued on conversion of all the dilutive potential ordinary shares into ordinary shares.

K. Provisions:

A provision in accordance with IAS 37, "Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets", is recognized when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. If the Company expects part or all of the expense to be reimbursed to the Company, such as in an insurance

contract, the reimbursement is recognized as a separate asset only when it is virtually certain that it will be received by the Company. The expense is recognized in profit or loss net of the reimbursed amount.

L. Research and development expenditures:

Development and research expenditures are recognized in profit or loss when incurred.

M. Discontinued operations:

Under the provisions of IFRS 5, "Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations" when a component of an entity, as defined in IFRS 5, has been disposed of or is classified as held-for-sale, the results of its operations, including the gain or loss on its disposal are classified as discontinued operations. Comparative data are restated as if the operation had been discontinued from the start of the earliest comparative period.

B.S.D CROWN LTD.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 3 - SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUPMTIONS USED IN THE PREPARATION OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

A. In the process of applying the significant accounting policies, the Company has made the following judgments which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements:

1) Revenue recognition:

The Group recognized revenues from food product sales of NIS 312,214 thousand in 2017 (2016- NIS 294,669 thousand). As part of the sale the Group gave certain customers a right to return the product. As a result, the Group recognized revenues from these sales with corresponding provisions for returns. Any 1% upward or downward change in the Group's estimation will increase/decrease the Group's revenues in the amount of NIS 3,122 thousand (2016- NIS 2,947 thousand).

2) Estimates and assumptions:

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that have an effect on the application of the accounting policies and on the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses. Changes in accounting estimates are reported in the period of the change in estimate.

B. The key assumptions made in the financial statements concerning uncertainties at the end of the reporting period and the critical estimates computed by the Company that may result in a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below.

1) Legal claims:

In estimating the likelihood of outcome of legal claims filed against the Group, the Group relies on the opinion of its legal counsels. These estimates are based on the best professional judgment of the legal counsels' and management, taking into account the stage of proceedings and legal precedents in respect of the different issues. Since the outcome of the claims will be determined in courts, the results could differ from these estimates. See Note 18 for additional information.

2) Impairment of intangible assets:

At the end of each reporting period, the Group reviews the carrying amounts of its intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the Group estimates the projected future cash flows from the continuing use of the cash generating unit (or group of cash-generating units) to which the intangible asset is allocated.

3) Useful life of property, plant and equipment:

The Group's management reviews the estimated useful life of terms of property, plant and equipment at the end of each reporting period. During the year to which these accounts relate, there were no changes in the estimates of the useful life of items of property, plant and equipment.

B.S.D CROWN LTD.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 3 - SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS USED IN THE PREPARATION OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Cont.)

4) Employee benefits:

The current value of the Company's liability for payment of severance compensation and for pension plans for its employees is based on a large number of data, which are determined on the basis of actuarial valuation, while utilizing a large number of assumptions, including the discount rate. Changes in the actuarial assumptions may impact the carrying amount of the Company's liabilities for payment of severance compensation and pension payments. The Company estimates is the discount rate once per year, based on the discount rate of high rated corporate bonds. Other key assumptions are determined based on the prevailing market conditions and on the basis of the Company's accrued experience. For additional details about the assumptions utilized by the Group, see Note 16.

NOTE 4 - DISCLOSURE OF NEW STANDARDS

A. Amendments to IFRSs that are mandatorily effective for the current year:

1) Amendments to IAS 7 "Disclosure Initiative"

The Group has applied these amendments for the first time in the current year. The amendments require entity to provide disclosures that enable users of financial statements to evaluate changes in liabilities arising from financial activities, including both cash and non-cash changes.

The application of these amendments had no effect on the Group's consolidated financial statements as the Group has no liabilities arising from financial activities.

2) Amendments to IAS 12 recognition of "Deferred Tax Assets for Unrealised Losses":

The Group has applied these amendments for the first time in the current year. The amendments clarify how an entity should evaluate whether there will be sufficient future taxable profits against which it can utilise a deductible temporary difference.

The application of these amendments had no impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements as the Group already assesses the sufficiency of future taxable profits in a way that is consistent with these amendments.

3) Amendments to IFRS 12 "Disclosure of Interest in Other Entities":

The Group has applied these amendments for the first time in the current year. IFRS 12 states that an entity need not provide summarized financial information for interest in subsidiaries associates or joint ventures that are classified (or included in a disposal group that is classified) as held for sale. The amendments clarify that this is the only concession from the disclosure requirements of IFRS 12 for such interest.

The application of these amendments had no effect on the Group's consolidated financial statements as none of the Group's interests in these entities are classified, or included in a disposal group that is classified, as held for sale.

B.S.D CROWN LTD.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 4 - DISCLOSURE OF NEW STANDARDS (Cont.)

B. New and revised IFRSs in issue but not yet effective

1) IFRS 9, "Financial Instruments":

In July 2014, the IASB issued the final and complete version of IFRS 9, "Financial Instruments" ("IFRS 9"), which replaces IAS 39. IFRS 9 mainly focuses on the classification and measurement of financial assets and it applies to all assets in the scope of IAS 39.

According to IFRS 9, all financial assets are measured at fair value upon initial recognition. In subsequent periods, debt instruments are measured at amortized cost only if both of the following conditions are met:

- the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect the contractual cash flows.
- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Subsequent measurement of all other debt instruments and financial assets should be at fair value. IFRS 9 establishes a distinction between debt instruments to be measured at fair value through profit or loss and debt instruments to be measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.

Financial assets that are equity instruments should be measured in subsequent periods at fair value and the changes recognised in profit or loss or in other comprehensive (loss) income, in accordance with the election by the Company on an instrument-by-instrument basis. If equity instruments are held for trading, they should be measured at fair value through profit or loss.

According to IFRS 9, the provisions of IAS 39 will continue to apply to derecognition and to financial liabilities for which the fair value option has not been elected.

According to IFRS 9, changes in fair values of financial liabilities which are attributable to the change in credit risk should be presented in other comprehensive income. All other changes in fair value should be presented in profit or loss.

IFRS 9 also prescribes new hedge accounting requirements.

IFRS 9 is to be applied for annual periods beginning on January 1, 2018. Early adoption is permitted.

The Group completed the evaluation of the impact of IFRS 9 on its financial statements and concluded that it will be no material effect on the financial statements.

2) IFRS 15, "Revenue from Contracts with Customers":

In May 2014, the IASB issued IFRS 15 ("IFRS 15"). IFRS 15 replaces IAS 18, "Revenue", IAS 11, "Construction Contracts".

The IFRS 15 introduces a five-step model that will apply to revenue earned from contracts with customers:

Step 1: *Identify the contract with a customer*, including reference to contract combination and accounting for contract modifications.

Step 2: *Identify the separate performance obligations in the contract*

Step 3: *Determine the transaction price*, including reference to variable consideration, financing components that are significant to the contract, non-cash consideration and any consideration payable to the customer.

B.S.D CROWN LTD.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 4 - DISCLOSURE OF NEW STANDARDS (Cont.)

B. New and revised IFRSs in issue but not yet effective (Cont.)

2) IFRS 15, "Revenue from Contracts with Customers": (Cont.)

Step 4: *Allocate the transaction price to the separate performance obligations on a relative stand-alone selling price basis using observable information, if it is available, or using estimates and assessments.*

Step 5: *Recognise revenue when the entity satisfies a performance obligation over time or at a point in time.*

IFRS 15 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018. Early adoption is permitted. IFRS 15 allows an entity to choose to apply a modified retrospective approach, according to which IFRS 15 will only be applied in the current period presented to existing contracts at the date of initial application. No restatement of the comparative periods will be required as long as the disclosures regarding prior periods required by IFRS 15 are included.

The Company completed the evaluation of the adoption of IFRS 15 on its financial statements and concluded that the impact of on the financial statements is immaterial.

3) IFRS 16, "Leases"

IFRS 16 introduce comprehensive model for the identification of lease arrangements and accounting treatments for both lessors and lessees. IFRS 16 will supersede the current lease guidance including IAS 17 and the related interpretations when it becomes effective.

IFRS 16 distinguished leases and service contracts on the basis of whether an identified asset is controlled by a customer. Distinctions of operating leases (off balance sheet) and finance leases (on balance sheet) are removed for lessee accounting, and is replaced by a model where a right-of-use asset and a corresponding liability have to be recognized for all leases by lessees (all on balance sheet) except for short-term leases and leases of low value assets IFRS 16 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019.

The Group leases several cars for its employees that recognised as operating lease. The Group believes that the current accounting policy will be change according to IFRS 16 for the first time it will be adopted.

B.S.D CROWN LTD.**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****NOTE 5 - INTANGIBLE ASSETS**

	Remaining useful life as of 31 December	
	2017	2016
Customer relationship	5.33	6.33
Supplier relationship	1.33	2.33
Brands	3.33	4.33
Non- competition agreements	-	0.08

	Customer relationship	Supplier relationship	Brands	Non- competition agreements	Total
	NIS in thousands				
Cost:					
Balance at 1 January 2016 and 2017	22,743	13,533	6,225	4,754	47,255
Accumulated amortization and impairment:					
Balance at 1 January 2017	7,051	7,343	2,444	4,560	21,398
Amortization expense	2,480	2,656	872	194	6,202
Balance at 31 December 2017	9,531	9,999	3,316	4,754	27,600
Balance at 1 January 2016	4,571	4,687	1,572	92	10,922
Amortization expense	2,480	2,656	872	4,468	10,476
Balance at 31 December 2016	7,051	7,343	2,444	4,560	21,398
Amortization cost:					
At December 31, 2017	13,212	3,534	2,909	-	19,655
At December 31, 2016	15,692	6,190	3,781	194	25,857

NOTE 6 - CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	31 December	
	2017	2016
NIS in thousands		
Cash	21,358	107,170
Cash equivalents – deposits	113,530	40,489
Cash and cash equivalents	134,888	147,659

B.S.D CROWN LTD.**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****NOTE 7 - SHORT-TERM AND LONG TERM DEPOSITS**

	31 December	
	2017	2016
	NIS in thousands	
Short term deposits	40	833
Long term deposits(*)	766	-
	<u>806</u>	<u>833</u>

(*) Includes deposit held as security for bank guarantee, see Note 17(A)

NOTE 8 - FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS

	31 December	
	2017	2016
	NIS in thousands	
Non-derivative financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss:		
Shares	44,323	34,432
Government loan and other bonds	83,354	57,871
Certificate of participation in mutual funds	14,043	11,851
	<u>141,720</u>	<u>104,154</u>

For further information regarding the valuation of financial instruments see Note 19

NOTE 9 - TRADE RECEIVABLES

	31 December	
	2017	2016
	NIS in thousands	
Open accounts (1)	70,437	65,855
Credit card companies	70	72
Checks receivable	17,816	16,474
	88,323	82,401
Less - allowance for doubtful accounts (2)	<u>2,381</u>	<u>2,155</u>
	<u>85,942</u>	<u>80,246</u>

(1) Net from provision for returns of approximately NIS 1.8 million for 2017 (2016- NIS 1.5 million)

(2) Movement in the allowance for doubtful debts

	31 December	
	2017	2016
	NIS in thousands	
Balance at the beginning of the year	2,155	3,448
Increase (decrease) in doubtful debts	<u>226</u>	<u>(1,293)</u>
Balance at the end of the year	<u>2,381</u>	<u>2,155</u>

B.S.D CROWN LTD.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 9 - TRADE RECEIVABLES (Cont.)

(2) Cont.

Allowance as of 31 December 2017 and 2016 includes a reserve of NIS 1.8 million reflecting the WFINT's estimate of the expected losses due to the stay of proceedings of Mega Retail Ltd. and its subsidiary, Eden Briut Teva Market Ltd. During 2017 WFINT received from Mega trustee the total amount of NIS 726 thousands. As of 31 December 2017 Mega's net debt to WFINT is NIS 1.2 million (2016- NIS 1.6 million).

- (3) Before accepting any new customer, the Group assesses the customer's credit quality and defines credit limits. Limits attributed to the Group's customers are reviewed annually or more frequently based on new information received and compliance with payment of past debts.
- (4) The trade receivables balance as of 31 December, 2017, NIS 7,932 thousand a (2016-NIS 9,209 thousand) are due from major customers. The Group does not have other customers, who represent more than 10% of the total balance of trade receivables as of 31 December, 2017.
- (5) The average credit period on sales of goods is 82 days

NOTE 10 - OTHER RECEIVABLES AND PREPAID EXPENSES

	31 December	
	2017	2016
	NIS in thousands	
Treasury shares purchases (1)	1,492	-
Prepaid expenses	1,519	993
Government authorities	1,064	368
Income tax receivables	6,806	5,696
Advances to suppliers	339	1,984
Accrued receivable and interest receivable	-	280
Receivables from related parties (2)	858	1,372
Receivable from foreign bonds (3)	-	770
Other	-	294
	<u>12,078</u>	<u>11,757</u>

(1) See Note 20(A)(3)

(2) See Note 24

(3) See Note 26(C)(7)

NOTE 11 - INVENTORIES

	31 December	
	2017	2016
	NIS in thousands	
Finished products (*)	32,690	36,855
Merchandise - products in transit and prepayments	7,209	5,058
	<u>39,899</u>	<u>41,913</u>

(*) Including provision of NIS 1,834 thousands for slow inventories (2016- NIS 369 thousands)

B.S.D CROWN LTD.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 12 - PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT, NET

	Building and land	Motor vehicles	Office furniture and equipment	Computers	Mechanical equipment	Leasehold improvements	Total
	NIS in thousands						
Cost:							
Cost at January 1, 2017	61,720	11,975	1,672	5,403	4,441	432	85,643
Acquisition	10	1,489	323	196	635	-	2,653
Disposals	-	(1,256)	-	-	-	-	(1,256)
Cost at December 31, 2017	61,730	12,208	1,995	5,599	5,076	432	87,040
Cost at January 1, 2016	61,654	11,486	1,671	5,796	4,332	432	85,371
Acquisition	66	1,353	54	266	240	-	1,979
Disposals	-	(864)	-	-	(131)	-	(995)
Disposal of subsidiary	-	-	(53)	(659)	-	-	(712)
Cost at December 31, 2016	61,720	11,975	1,672	5,403	4,441	432	85,643
Accumulated depreciation:							
Accumulated depreciation at January 1, 2017	17,592	10,205	940	4,431	2,899	53	36,120
Depreciation expense	1,849	1,100	91	326	631	-	3,997
Depreciation expenses on disposals	-	(1,256)	-	-	-	-	(1,256)
Accumulated depreciation at December 31, 2017	19,441	10,049	1,031	4,757	3,530	53	38,861
Accumulated depreciation at January 1, 2016	15,749	9,964	909	4,659	2,013	52	33,346
Depreciation expense	1,843	891	64	382	937	1	4,118
Depreciation expenses on disposals	-	(650)	-	-	(51)	-	(701)
Disposal of subsidiary	-	-	(33)	(610)	-	-	(643)
Accumulated depreciation at December 31, 2016	17,592	10,205	940	4,431	2,899	53	36,120
Depreciated cost:							
At December 31, 2017	42,289	2,159	964	842	1,546	379	48,179
At December 31, 2016	44,128	1,770	732	972	1,542	379	49,523

NOTE 13 - DETAILS OF NON-WHOLLY OWNED SUBSIDIARIES THAT HAVE MATERIAL NON-CONTROLLING INTERESTS

- A. The Company owns 61.65% equity shares of WFI. The Company has the power to appoint and remove the majority of the board of directors of WFI. The relevant activities of WFI are determined by the board of directors of WFI based on simple majority votes. Therefore, the directors of the Company concluded that the Company has control over WFI and WFI is consolidated in these financial statements.

Name of subsidiary	Place of incorporation and principal place of business	Proportion of ownership interests and voting rights held by non-controlling interests		Profit allocated to non-controlling interests		Accumulated non-controlling interests	
				Year ended 31 December,		31 December,	
		31 December, 2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016
NIS in thousands							
WFI	Israel	38.35%	38.35%	7,882	4,020	156,546	148,835

B.S.D CROWN LTD.**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****NOTE 13 - DETAILS OF NON-WHOLLY OWNED SUBSIDIARIES THAT HAVE MATERIAL NON-CONTROLLING INTERESTS (Cont.)****B. Summarised financial information with respect to WFI:**

	31 December	
	2017	2016
	NIS in thousands	
Current assets	392,972	383,161
Non-current assets	43,142	46,317
Current liabilities	20,885	20,750
Non-current liabilities	1,148	849
Equity attributable to owners of the Company	257,535	259,044
Non-controlling interests	156,546	148,835
	Year ended December 31,	
	2017	2016
	NIS in thousands	
Revenue	312,214	294,669
Profit for the year	18,540	9,852
Dividend declaration and payment to non-controlling interest (*)	4,519	8,081
Net cash inflow from operating activities	10,557	16,284
Net cash inflow (outflow) from investing activities	(28,888)	62,762
Net cash outflow from financing activities	(11,891)	(12,696)
Net cash inflow (outflow)	(30,222)	66,350

(*) for non-controlling interest

B.S.D CROWN LTD.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 14 - TRADE PAYABLES

	December 31	
	2017	2016
	NIS in thousands	
Open accounts	12,920	14,040
Checks payable	410	1,511
	<u>13,330</u>	<u>15,551</u>

The average credit period on purchases of goods is 24 days. The Group manages a program according to which all payables are paid within the pre-agreed credit term.

NOTE 15 - OTHER ACCOUNTS PAYABLE

	December 31	
	2017	2016
	NIS in thousands	
Accrued expenses	9,656	8,483
Related parties (*)	242	48
Government authorities	-	29
Customer advances	1,250	387
Other	830	973
	<u>11,978</u>	<u>9,920</u>

(*) see Note 24

B.S.D CROWN LTD.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 16 - EMPLOYEE BENEFITS LIABILITIES

A. Composition:

	December 31	
	2017	2016
	NIS in thousands	
Post-employment benefits under defined benefit plans: (See Note c below)		
Accrued severance pay and retirement compensation	<u>1,122</u>	<u>838</u>
Short-term employee benefits: (See Note B below)		
Salary, related expenses and social contributions	1,645	1,667
Short-term absence compensation and recreation	<u>677</u>	<u>713</u>
	<u>2,322</u>	<u>2,380</u>
Employee benefit liabilities:		
Current	2,322	2,380
Non-current	<u>1,122</u>	<u>838</u>
	<u>3,444</u>	<u>3,218</u>

B. Short-term employee benefits:

(1) Paid annual leave:

In accordance with the Annual Leave Law, 1951, Company employees are entitled to several leave days per each working year. According to the above law (and addendums determined in personal contracts between the Company and several employees), the leave days due to an employee during the year is established based on the number of years of employment of that employee.

The employee may use leave days based on the employee's needs and with the Company's consent and to accumulate the remaining unused leave days based on the employee's personal employment contract. Employees who cease employment before using the balance of leave days are entitled to payment for the above balance of leave days.

The balance of the Group's leave fund is in accordance with the leave entitlement of each individual employee, according to the personal contract with the company to which the employee belongs and based on the employee's salary. The balance of the Group's leave fund as of December 31, 2017 is NIS 526 thousand (2016 - NIS 555 thousand).

(2) Paid sick leave:

In accordance with the Sick Pay Law, 1976, the Company's employees are entitled to 18 sick days per year (1.5 sick days per month). Sick days may be used only with a medical confirmation of an employee's illness. Employees who cease employment before using the sick days due to the employees are not entitled to payment for the above balance of sick days and, therefore, such provision is not recorded in the Company's books.

B.S.D CROWN LTD.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 16 - EMPLOYEE BENEFITS LIABILITIES (Cont.)

C. Post -employment benefits:

1) Changes in the defined benefit obligation and fair value of plan assets:

	<u>Expenses recognised in profit or loss</u>				<u>Gain (loss) from Remeasurment in other comprehensive income</u>					<u>Balance at 31 December 2017</u>
	<u>Balance at 1 January 2017</u>	<u>Current service cost</u>	<u>Net interest expenses</u>	<u>Total expenses recognised in profit or loss for the period</u>	<u>Payments from the plan</u>	<u>Actuarial gain (loss) arising from changes in financial assumptions</u>	<u>Actuarial gains arising from experience adjustments</u>	<u>Total effect on other comprehensive loss for the period</u>	<u>Contributions by employer</u>	
NIS in thousands										
Defined benefit obligation	(4,739)	(753)	(162)	(915)	927	-	(384)	(384)	-	(5,111)
Fair value of plan assets	3,901	-	21	21	(814)	(263)	-	(263)	1,144	3,989
Net defined benefit asset (liability)	<u>(838)</u>	<u>(753)</u>	<u>(141)</u>	<u>(894)</u>	<u>113</u>	<u>(263)</u>	<u>(384)</u>	<u>(647)</u>	<u>1,144</u>	<u>(1,122)</u>

	<u>Expenses recognised in profit or loss</u>				<u>Gain (loss) from Remeasurment in other comprehensive income</u>					<u>Balance at 31 December 2016</u>
	<u>Balance at 1 January 2016</u>	<u>Deconsolidation of subsidiary</u>	<u>Current service cost</u>	<u>Net interest expenses</u>	<u>Total expenses recognised in profit or loss for the period</u>	<u>Payments from the plan</u>	<u>Actuarial gain (loss) arising from changes in financial assumptions</u>	<u>Actuarial gains arising from experience adjustments</u>	<u>Total effect on other comprehensive loss for the period</u>	
NIS in thousands										
Defined benefit obligation	(6,337)	1,989	(904)	(148)	(1,052)	814	3	(156)	(153)	(4,739)
Fair value of plan assets	5,482	(1,802)	-	(29)	(29)	(663)	(26)	-	(26)	3,901
Net defined benefit asset (liability)	<u>(855)</u>	<u>187</u>	<u>(904)</u>	<u>(177)</u>	<u>(1,081)</u>	<u>151</u>	<u>(23)</u>	<u>(156)</u>	<u>(179)</u>	<u>939</u>

B.S.D CROWN LTD.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 16 - EMPLOYEE BENEFITS LIABILITIES (Cont.)

C. Post-employment benefits(Cont.):

2) According to the labour laws and the Severance Pay Law in Israel, the Group is required to pay compensation to an employee upon dismissal or retirement or to make current contributions in defined contribution plans pursuant to section 14 to the Severance Pay Law, as specified below. The Group's liability is accounted for as a post-employment benefit. The computation of the Group's employee benefit liability is made in accordance with a valid employment contract based on the employee's salary and employment term which establish the entitlement to receive the compensation.

3) Defined benefit plans:

The Group accounts for that part of the payment of compensation that is not covered by contributions in defined contribution plans, as above, as a defined benefit plan for which an employee benefit liability is recognised and for which the Group deposits amounts in qualifying insurance policies.

4) Plan assets:

Plan assets comprise assets held by a long-term employee benefit fund and qualifying insurance policies.

5) Plan assets (liabilities), net:

	31 December	
	2017	2016
	NIS in thousands	
Defined benefit obligation	5,111	4,739
Fair value of plan assets	3,989	3,901
Net liability arising from defined benefit obligation	<u>1,122</u>	<u>838</u>

6) The principal assumptions used in defined benefit plan:

	31 December	
	2017	2016
	%	
Discount rate of the plan liability	<u>2.55</u>	<u>3.36</u>
Expected rate of return on plan assets	<u>2.55</u>	<u>3.36</u>
Expected salary increases	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>
Employee turnover rate (*)	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

(*) Employee turnover rates are 35%, 30%, 20% for period of service of first year, second year and third year respectfully.

B.S.D CROWN LTD.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 16 - EMPLOYEE BENEFITS LIABILITIES (Cont.)

C. Post-employment benefits (Cont.):

- 7) Pursuant to the position of the accounting staff number 21-1 of the Israel Securities Authority with regard to the existence of a deep market for corporate debentures, commencing from December 31, 2014, for purposes of capitalising the obligation with respect to employee benefits, the Group uses a capitalisation rate conforming to market yields on high quality government debentures. As of 31 December 2017 WFI Group used annual interest rate of 2.55%.
- 8) **Sensitivity analyzes principal actuarial assumptions:**
The sensitivity analyzes below have been determined based on reasonably possible changes in actuarial assumptions at the end of the reporting period. Sensitivity analysis does not account for any existing interdependence between assumptions:

If the discount rate was increased (decreased) by 0.5%, the defined benefit obligation would have increased / decreased by NIS 228 thousand.

If the rate hikes expected salaries would have increased (decreased) by 0.5%, the defined benefit obligation would have increased / decreased by NIS 186 thousand.

NOTE 17 - COMMITMENTS AND GUARANTEES

A. Guarantees and Commitments:

As of 31 December 2017, the Company provided bank guarantees aggregating to NIS 250 thousand as security for rent to be paid for their offices.

On August 2015 the Company was released from its previous lease agreements and entered into a new lease agreement for its current offices for a period of five years. According to such lease agreement, the annual minimum rent fee for each year within the period of five years is NIS 418 thousand for a year.

B. Commitments regarding the import marketing and distribution of food products segments:

- 1) The Group has a liability to pay to certain customers which are not subject to the Promotion of Competition in the Food Industry Law, 2014 incentives which, in part, are a percentage of total annual sales to such customer and, in part, are a percentage of purchases above an agreed volume of activity with respect to the entire year. The incentives are calculated for each customer specifically.
- 2) On October 17, 2017, after receiving the approval of the Remuneration Committee and the WFINT board of directors, as required by law, the WFINT general meeting approved the management agreements for the services of the co-Chairmen of the board of Joseph and Zvi Williger, Between WFINT and companies owned and controlled by Messrs. Joseph Williger and Zvi Williger (the "Management Service Agreements"). According to the Management Service Agreement, each of the co-Chairmen will serve as an active co-Chairman of the board of directors of WFINT in a part time position (60% of a full time position) for a period of three (3) years. The main terms and conditions of each of the Management Service Agreement are as follow:

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 17 - COMMITMENTS AND GUARANTEES (Cont.)

B. Commitments regarding the import marketing and distribution of food products segments (Cont.):

2) Cont.

- a. Monthly service fees of NIS 60 thousands, excluding VAT. The co-Chairmen will be also entitled to annual remuneration, remuneration for participation in the meeting of the board of WFINT as applicable by law.
- b. Payment of measureable bonus of up to NIS 720 thousands subject to achieving an operating profit target before bonuses of at least NIS 15 million ("Minimum Operating Profit before Bonuses"). Achieving or exceeding the Minimum Operating Profit before Bonuses the co-Chairman will entitle to receive a bonus in the following manner: (i) a bonus of 2% of the actual operating profit before bonus up to and including NIS 10 million (ii) a bonus of 3% of the actual operating profit before bonus above NIS 10 million and up to and including NIS 15 million (iii) a bonus of 4% of the actual operating profit before bonus above NIS 15 million and up to and including NIS 20 million (iv) a bonus of 5% of the actual operating profit before bonus exceeding NIS 20 million
- c. WFINT may terminate the Management Service Agreement at any time by prior written and the co-Chairman will be entitled to a retirement grant for a period between 3-6 months.
- d. WFINT will provide to co-Chairman with use of vehicle and will cover all the operating expenses of the car.
- e. The co-Chairman will be entitled to be included in WFINT's directors and officers insurance policies, and they entitled to receive an indemnification and exemption letter in accordance with the letters adopted and / or will be adopted by WFINT in relation to all its officers.

- 3)** On October 19, 2017 WFINT announced it received a notice from Arla Foods amba ("Arla"), one of the main supplier of WFI in the dairy and dairy substitute products, to end their exclusive distribution agreement effective as of December 31, 2017.

The termination of the Exclusive Distribution Agreement with Arla may have a significant negative impact on WFI Group operating results although the WFI Group believes that it will be able to enter into agreements with alternative suppliers for a portion of the products currently purchased from Arla.

Meetings between WFI's subsidiary and Arla were held and the parties agreed that WFI's subsidiary will continue to purchase Arla's products for the first half of 2018.

- 4)** On April 1, 1997, the WFI signed an agreement with WFINT regarding receipt of management, administration, comptroller and bookkeeping services as well as offices that WFINT rented. According to the above agreement, starting June 1997, WFI pays WFINT a monthly amount of NIS 4.5 thousand that is linked to the Israeli CPI of June 1997. In October 2017 the general meeting of WFINT reapproved and ratified the raise of the management fees to NIS 10 thousands for period of another three years.

B.S.D CROWN LTD.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 17 - COMMITMENTS AND GUARANTEES (Cont.)

B. Commitments regarding the import marketing and distribution of food products segments (Cont.):

- 5) Generally the Group does not enter into written agency or other agreements with its suppliers. However, the Group has written agreements with 17 foreign suppliers that confirm that the Group is the exclusive agent and/or distributor of such suppliers in Israel either with respect to a specific product or, sometimes, with respect to a line of products they produce.
- 6) The liabilities to banks of WFI and its subsidiaries as of December 31, 2017 with respect to credit from bank, On Call loans, documentary credit and credit from suppliers with bank guarantees for importing food products in the amount of NIS 7,106 thousand (2016- NIS 6,502 thousand) are secured by current liens on the share capital, goodwill, all the property of WFI and the insurance rights.

NOTE 18 - CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

A. Material legal proceedings:

- 1) The Company and some of its past directors and officers were named as defendants in a claim that was filed in the context with the bankruptcy of Mr. Eli Reifman, one of the founders and a former director of the Company.

As part of his fiduciary and regulatory obligations, Mr Reifman was required to timely report to the Company of changes in his shareholding. All Mr Reifman's reports were duly reported and reflected in the Company's annual and immediate reports, respectively. Mr Reifman's creditors assert reliance on information provided by the Company with respect to his shareholdings as was reported by him to the Company.

In October 2014, the Company and several of its past directors were joined as direct defendants by one of the creditors who filed the attorney's claim.

The outstanding amounts pursuant to claims filed against the Company in respect of Mr. Reifman, is approximately NIS 30 million.

As of the date of the approval of these financial statements, the legal procedures has ended. By court's decision, written closing arguments will be submitted in the coming months. In accordance with the above, the Company's management stipulates that the registration in the Company's Financial Statements and in Notes to the Financial Statements with respect to the proceeding matters above, is sufficient.

- 2) On 25 December 2015 a labor claim was filed by former Company employee, against the Company to the Regional Labor Court in Tel-Aviv in the amount of approximately NIS 1.6 million with respect to the termination of her employment. On 16 July 2017 the Company filed a counterclaim against the employee in the amount of approximately NIS 1 million. Taking note of the preliminary stage of this case, it is not yet possible to assess the likelihood of the lawsuit's outcome.

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 18 - CONTINGENT LIABILITIES (Cont.)

A. Material legal proceedings: (Cont.)

- 3) On July 19, 2016, an action, together with a motion to certify it as a derivative action, was filed with the Tel Aviv District Court (the Economic Department), by Dan Iram (hereinafter: the "Applicant"), a shareholder in BGI Investments (1961) Ltd. (hereinafter: "BGI"), against BGI; the Company; the Company's auditors; and the former officers of the companies (hereinafter: "Respondent"). In light of the fact that the judges of the Economic Department were precluded from hearing the action, the case was transferred to the Central District Court.

In the motion to certify it was claimed that an amount of approximately USD 46 million, which was deposited by the Company with foreign banks, had been unlawfully pledged in favor of private companies that are related to the former controlling shareholders of the Company. According to the Applicant, the former controlling shareholders, and the Company's officers and auditors at the time, violated their obligations towards the companies in a manner that establishes a cause of action for the Company.

On January 15, 2018, the State of Israel, through the Tel Aviv District Attorney's Office (Taxation and Economics), filed an indictment in connection with the alleged events mentioned in the motion to certify, against Alexander Granovsky, Gregory Gurtovoy and Yosef Schneorson – former officers of the Company who are also respondents to the motion to certify, see Note 26(B).

On February 20, 2018, a pre-trial hearing was held with respect to the motion to certify, whereby it was determined that the Respondents to the motion to certify would prepare for the submission of their responses to the motion, such that they would be filed by April 29, 2018, subject to the Court's discretion regarding the petitions for the stay of proceedings filed by some of the Respondents due to the existence of a parallel criminal proceeding. It was also decided during the hearing that the Company will update the Court by March 20, 2018, whether it wishes to make independent use of its causes of action against the respondents in the motion to certify. On 22 March 2018 the court dismissed the application for stay of proceedings submitted by part of the Respondents. On 26 March 2018 the Company updated the Court regarding its intent to file a claim on its behalf within 60 days.

According to the Company's legal advisers, and due to the preliminary stage of the proceeding, the Company is unable to assess the chances of the motion to certify.

- 4) On 3 September 2017, an Originating Motion was filed with the Tel Aviv District Court (the Economic Department) by BGI Investments (1961) Ltd. and Israel 18 (hereinafter together: "the Applicants") against the Company and the directors serving in the Company.

In the motion, the Applicants object to the decision of the Company's Board of Directors to sell dormant shares of the Company and ask that it be voided because, according to the Applicants, the sale of such dormant shares was not done in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Law and the Company's Articles of Association and was not classified as a transaction in which the Company's controlling shareholder have a personal interest, or alternatively, the Applicants

B.S.D CROWN LTD.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 18 - CONTINGENT LIABILITIES (Cont.)

A. Material legal proceedings: (Cont.)

4) Cont.

moved to instruct the Company and its directors, including the controlling shareholder, to transfer 19,350,000 shares (the total of the dormant shares sold) to the Company for no consideration. Alternatively, the Applicants request an order that the shares sold be dormant shares.

The Court was also asked to declare that the appointment of Mr. Shlomo Wertheim as an external director is null and void, and that all Company decisions that required the participation of an external director and which were made with his participation are null and void.

Prior to filing the motion, the Applicants filed two motions for temporary relief, which were not granted.

On 1 October 2017, the Court allowed the Applicants to include the purchasers as defendants in the proceeding, without expressing any opinion regarding the results of the proceeding. Accordingly, on October 8, 2017 the Applicants filed a motion for leave to serve process on the purchasers outside the jurisdiction. Leave was granted on October 19, 2017.

On 12 December 2017, the Applicants announced their intention to amend the Originating Motion, claiming that they had been exposed to developments indicating that the sale of the shares was intended to enable the current controlling shareholder to avoid making a special tender offer. On 8 January 2018, the Applicants announced that in the framework of the motion to amend the Originating Motion, they will request to file the amended claim in a "regular" civil proceeding namely as a statement of claim (instead of an originating motion). The Applicants have applied to the Court for an extension for the filing of the amended statement of claim, the court approved the Applicants to file the "regular" civil proceeding until 25 March 2017. On 25 March 2018, the Applicants filed a request to Court to approve the cancellation of the process, subject to the payment of NIS 200,000 to the Company, which will be paid only if the Applicants (or anyone acting on their behalf) will raise claims against the Company and / or its directors in the future. A decision has not yet been made, but according to the opinion of Company's legal advisers the chances of the last request being accepted (and the claim to be struck) are high.

B. Provision for contingent liabilities regarding the import marketing and distribution of food products segments:

- 1) On November 14, 2016, Green Cola Hellas SA (the "Plaintiff") filed a suit against WFINT in the Magistrate's Court in Kfar Saba, in the cause that WFINT breach the agreement in a way that WFINT, allegedly, didn't pay the consideration for the products which were provided to it by the Plaintiff. The amount of the claim was NIS 201,025. On 12 June 2017, the court granted his approval to the settlement reached by the Plaintiff and WFINT as part of a mediation process in which WFINT paid the Plaintiff an immaterial amount for the purpose of the dismissal of the claim.
- 2) In July 2017 two claims were requested to be approved as class actions under the Class Actions Law, 2006 against WFI in the cause of unlawful labeling of products imported and sold by WFI in a way that allegedly misleads the public of consumers. The plaintiffs seek to represent every resident of the State of Israel who

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 18 - CONTINGENT LIABILITIES (Cont.)

B. Provision for contingent liabilities regarding the import marketing and distribution of food products segments (Cont.)

2) Cont.

purchased products of WFI. The total amount of claims, if approved as class actions, was estimated by the plaintiff at approximately NIS 7 million. WFI and the plaintiffs have reached a settlements in which the plaintiffs will withdraw the claims and such claims will be dismissed with immaterial amounts for WFI. On 23 and 24 November 2017 the court approve the settlement of the claim and its dismissal.

- 3)** On 23 July 2017 a labor claim was filed by Mr. Iram Graiver, former CEO of WFINT and president of WFINT, against WFINT to the Regional Labor Court in Tel-Aviv in the amount of approximately NIS 2.4 million with respect to the termination of his employment on 5 July 2017. On 27 July 2017 WFINT filed a counterclaim against the employee in the amount of approximately NIS 1.7 million. On 26 November 2017 Mr. Graiver filed a statement of defence. Preliminary hearing was held on 7 March 2018. Taking note of the preliminary

stage of this case, it is not yet possible to assess the likelihood of the lawsuit's success. In accordance with the above, WFI's management stipulates that the registration in WFI's Financial Statements and in Notes to the Financial Statements with respect to the proceeding matters above, is sufficient.

- 4)** On February 24, 2016, a motion to certify a class action claim (the "Motion") was received at the WFI's offices. The motion was submitted to the Economic Division of the District Court in Tel Aviv by the Yaad Pe'er Management Services Ltd. (the "Petitioner") company, which claims it holds shares in WFI. The lawsuit is against all of WFINT's directors as well as officers in WFINT (" Defendants"). The Company and WFINT were joined as respondents to the motion.

The certification motion deals with the Petitioner's claim of damages incurred by WFI, which are assessed by the Petitioner at the filing of the motion, at approximately USD 3 million because of claimed breaches of the duties of faith, care, and skill, by the directors and officers toward WFI in connection with an investment in the sum of USD 3 million in a company registered in the Czech Republic, and that holds a hotel in the Czech Republic that is inactive. The Petitioner claims that the investment has no connection to WFI's activities, and it apparently serves in assisting the former controlling shareholder in the Company in other matters or to cover other obligations that he has.

Taking note of the investigation being conducted by the Securities Authority (the "Authority"), inter alia, regarding matters that have arisen in the framework of this litigation, in the framework of which restrictions were imposed that prevent the WFI's officers who are respondents to the certification motion from conversing with the WFI's attorneys in the framework of the certification motion – the deadline for submission of the WFI's response to the motion to certify a derivative lawsuit has been extended. On September 27, 2016, the Authority filed a notice updating the court, in which it requested that the restrictions that it imposed remain in effect for an additional 6 months. On October 5, 2016, WFI submitted a response to the Authority's update notice, in which it requested an extension of the

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 18 - CONTINGENT LIABILITIES (Cont.)

B. Provision for contingent liabilities regarding the import marketing and distribution of food products segments (Cont.)

4) Cont.

deadline for submission of the WFI's response to the certification motion to 60 days after the restrictions imposed by the Authority are removed. On January 22, 2017, the court held that in light of the Authority's restrictions, at this stage, the deadline for submission of the Company's response must be postponed. On May 10, 2017 after the court re-examined the Petitioner's claim, the court decided that the deadline for submission of its response will be at least 60 days from the date on which the restrictions imposed by the Authority are removed. On 3 July 2017 the court decided that the Authority will file an update to its notice until 15 September 2017. On 14 September 2017, the Authority submitted an update notice to the Court, stating that the restrictions had not yet been removed. On September 14, 2017, the Court decided that the Authority would submit an additional update to the Court until 7 December 2017.

In the beginning of January 2018 the Authority submitted an update notice to the Court, stating that the restrictions had been removed although Defendants that have been restricted by the Authority will not be allowed to meet in groups in order to prepper the response. The court decided on the 11 January 2018 that the Defendants will file their response within 60 days. On 18 February 2018 several Defendants filed a request for stay in proceeding until the completion of the criminal proceeding or until all the restriction will remove. On 26 February the court approved the Dependents request.

NOTE 19 - FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

A. Significant accounting policies:

Details of the significant accounting policies and methods adopted, including the criteria for recognition, the basis of measurement and the basis on which income and expenses are recognized for each category of financial assets, financial liabilities and equity instruments are disclosed in Note 2.

B. Categories of financial instruments:

	31 December	
	2017	2016
	NIS in thousands	
Financial assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	134,888	147,659
Short- term and long term deposits	806	833
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	141,720	104,154
Trade receivables and other receivables	96,163	89,028
	<u>373,577</u>	<u>341,674</u>
Financial liabilities measured amortised cost:		
Employee benefit liabilities, net	3,444	3,218
Trade payable and other financial liabilities	25,308	16,989
	<u>28,752</u>	<u>20,207</u>

B.S.D CROWN LTD.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 19 - FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Cont.)

C. Management of financial risks:

The Company and its subsidiaries are exposed to the following financial risks: market risk, foreign exchange risk and credit risk. Risk management is carried out by the financial department policies approved by the board of directors and management.

The Group's finance departments provide services for the business operations, permit access to domestic and international financial markets, monitor and manage the financial risks relating to the Group's operations by means of internal reports which analyze the degree of exposure to risks according to level and magnitude. These risks include market risks (including currency risk, fair value risk with respect to interest rate, price risk, and cash flow risk with respect to interest rate), credit risk, and liquidity risk.

The Group minimizes the effects of these risks from time to time by using derivative financial instruments to hedge risk exposure, but such derivatives are not intended as hedges for accounting purposes. Use of derivative financial instruments is done according to the Group's policy which was approved by the boards of directors. The policy establishes principles regarding: management of currency risk, credit risk, the use of derivative financial instruments and non-derivative financial instruments, and investment of excess liquidity.

Compliance with the policy and exposure limits are reviewed by WFI's internal auditor on a continual basis.

The Group's financial management department reports to the investment committee and the Board of WFINT on the risks and the implementation of the policy established to mitigate the exposure to risk.

1) Market risks:

The Group's activity exposes it mainly to financial risks of changes in foreign currency exchange rates and/or changes in the prices of the imported products and/or changes in interest rates. The Group enters into forward foreign exchange swap contracts, as needed, opens documentary credit to suppliers and carries out orders for imported goods.

During the reporting period, there has been no change in the exposure to market risks or in the manner in which the Group manages and measures the risk.

2) Foreign exchange risk:

Most of the Group's purchases are made in foreign currency whereas most of the Group's sales are made in Israel in NIS. Consequently, large exposure to exchange rates fluctuations arises. The Group's policy is to minimise, to the extent possible, market risks of exchange rates and prices of imported commodities and, for that purpose, the Group opens large documentary credit to its foreign suppliers. The Group also takes, from time to time, measures to hedge against changes in exchange rates and it does this mainly by holding its excess cash in foreign currency and timely purchase of foreign currency.

During 2017, there has been no change in the exposure to currency risk or in the manner in which the Group manages and measures the risk.

B.S.D CROWN LTD.**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****NOTE 19 - FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Cont.)****C. Management of financial risks: (Cont.)****2) Foreign exchange risk (Cont.):**

The carrying amounts of the Group's foreign currency denominated monetary financial assets and liabilities are as follows:

	Assets		Liabilities	
	December 31,		December 31,	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
	NIS in thousands			
USD	34,633	66,342	2,222	1,666
Other	9,409	76,775	7,002	9,570

Foreign currency sensitivity analysis:

The Group's currency exposure is mainly to the USD and others that include mainly the Euro and GBP.

The following table details the sensitivity to a 10% increase and decrease in the relevant exchange rate. 10% is the sensitivity rate used when reporting to key management personnel in the Group and represents management assessment as to the reasonable potential change in exchange rates. Sensitivity analysis includes outstanding balances of foreign currency denominated monetary items and adjusts their translation at the end of the period for a 10% change in foreign currency rates.

A positive number in the table indicates an increase in profit or loss or an increase in equity if the NIS strengthens 10% against the relevant currency or a decrease in profit or loss or a decrease in equity if the NIS weakens 10% against the relevant currency.

The impact of a 10% increase in the NIS against other currencies before the tax effect:

	NIS impact		Other impact (*)	
	December 31,		December 31,	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
	NIS in thousands			
Profit or loss	3,241	6,468	240	6,720

(*) Mainly Euro and GBP

B.S.D CROWN LTD.**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****NOTE 19 - FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS****C. Management of financial risks (Cont.):****3) Other price risks:**

The Group is exposed to price risks of - shares, mutual funds and bonds which are classified as financial assets held for trading (at fair value through profit or loss).

The carrying amount of investments exposed to price risks of shares, mutual funds and bonds is NIS 141,720 thousand (2016- NIS 104,154 thousand).

Sensitivity analysis to shares, mutual funds and bonds:

The sensitivity analysis below is determined on the basis of the exposure to price risks of - shares, mutual funds and bonds on the reporting date. If the prices of shares, mutual funds and bonds held had been 10% higher, the impact before tax would have been:

The income/loss as of December 31, 2017 would increase/decrease by NIS 14,172 thousand as a result of changes in the fair value of shares, mutual funds and bonds held for trading.

Exposure to the Israeli CPI:

The Group is exposed to cash flow risk in respect of changes in the Israeli CPI attributable to quoted securities that are linked to the Israeli CPI out of total investment portfolio.

The carrying amount of quoted securities exposed to changes in the Israeli CPI as of December 31, 2017 is NIS 18,286 thousand (2016- NIS 36,356 thousand)

The impact of a 10% increase in the Israeli CPI on the profit or loss before tax would have been:

The income for the year ended December 31, 2017 would increase by NIS 1,828 thousand. This change is mainly attributable to changes in the WFI's gain.

4) Liquidity risk management:**a. Non-derivative financial liabilities:**

The following tables detail the remaining contractual maturity for the Group's non-derivative financial liabilities. The tables have been prepared on the basis of undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities by reference to the earliest date on which the Group may be required to repay them. The table includes both interest and principal flows.

	Less than 1 month	1 - 3 months	3 months to 1 year	1 - 5 years	Total
	NIS in thousands				
2017					
Trade payables and other financial liabilities	-	19,207	6,101	-	25,308
Employee benefit liabilities, net	-	-	2,322	1,122	3,444
	-	19,207	8,423	1,122	28,752
2016					
Trade payables and other financial liabilities	-	16,989	-	-	16,989
Employee benefit liabilities, net	-	-	2,381	838	3,219
	-	16,989	2,381	838	20,208

B.S.D CROWN LTD.**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****NOTE 19 - FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS****C. Management of financial risks (Cont.):****4) Liquidity risk management: (Cont.)****b. Non-derivative financial assets:**

The following tables detail the expected maturity for the Group's non-derivative financial assets. The tables have been prepared on the basis of undiscounted contractual maturities of the financial assets including interest that will be earned from these assets, except instances where the Group anticipates that the cash flow will occur at a different period.

	<u>Less than 1 month</u>	<u>1 - 3 months</u>	<u>3 months to 1 year</u>	<u>More than 1 year</u>	<u>Total</u>
	NIS in thousands				
2017					
Cash and cash equivalents	134,888	-	-	-	134,888
Short term and long term deposits	-	-	40	766	806
Financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss	58,973	728	3,471	78,548	141,720
Trade receivables and other receivable	1,492	94,671	-	-	96,163
	<u>195,353</u>	<u>95,399</u>	<u>3,511</u>	<u>79,314</u>	<u>373,577</u>
2016					
Cash and cash equivalents	147,659	-	-	-	147,659
Short term deposits	-	-	833	-	833
Financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss	46,411	1,683	2,583	54,904	105,581
Trade receivables and other receivable	-	89,028	-	-	89,028
	<u>194,070</u>	<u>90,711</u>	<u>3,416</u>	<u>54,904</u>	<u>343,101</u>

c. fair value hierarchy:

The table below summarises financial instruments carried at fair value, using a valuation method in accordance with the fair value hierarchy level. The different levels have been defined as follows:

Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical instruments.

Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3: input that are unobservable for the asset or liability.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss:

	31 December 2017		
	<u>Level 1</u>	<u>Level 2</u>	<u>Total</u>
	NIS in thousands		
Financial asset at fair value through profit or loss	141,720	-	141,720

	31 December 2016		
	<u>Level 1</u>	<u>Level 2</u>	<u>Total</u>
	NIS in thousands		
Financial asset at fair value through profit or loss	104,154	-	104,154

B.S.D CROWN LTD.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 20 - SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

A. Ordinary shares:

Ordinary shares confer upon their holders voting rights, the right to receive cash dividends, and the right to a share in excess assets upon liquidation of the Company.

Composed of Ordinary shares of NIS 0.01 par value, as follows:

	31 December	
	2017	2016
	Number of shares	
Authorized	200,000,000	200,000,000
Issued	<u>140,578,154</u>	<u>140,578,154</u>
Outstanding	<u>129,340,252</u>	<u>109,990,252</u>

- 1) On 30 October 2013 the Company's shareholders approved (i) the transfer of the Company's listing of Ordinary Shares from the category of a premium listing (commercial company) on the Official List into the category of a standard listing on the Official List (effective as of 28 November 2013) and (ii) an amendment to the Company's memorandum of incorporation (effective as of 20 November, 2013).
- 2) As described in Note 1(A), trading in the Company's shares was suspended commencing April 29, 2016 until 13 December 2017.
- 3) Pursuant to Chapter 14 of the listing rules under section 74 of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 (as amended) (the "Listing Rules"), at least 25% of the Company's issued and outstanding share capital is required to be held by EEA residents who are unaffiliated with the Company and are not shareholders with personal interest of the Company. In order to comply with such requirement and in order to raise capital for the ongoing operations of the Company, on 22 August 2017, the Company has completed the sale of 19,350,000 of its Ordinary Shares, nominal value NIS0.01 per share (the "Purchased Shares"), representing (after the sale thereof) 14.96% of the Company's issued and outstanding share capital. The purchasers of the Purchased Shares have confirmed to the Company that they are EEA residents and that they are unaffiliated with the Company. According to the agreements between the Company and the purchasers the purchase price per Purchased Share will be GBP 0.25, and if the suspension from trading of the Company's shares on the London Stock Exchange will not be canceled within 120 days following the sign agreement, the purchase price reduced by GBP 0.05 per Purchased Share. The funds paid to the Company are used for its general operations.
Following the sale of the Purchased Shares, the Company's issued share capital consists of 129,340,252 Ordinary Shares with voting rights ("Voting Capital") and 11,237,902 Ordinary Shares held in treasury.
On 3 September 2017 a motion for interim injunction and Originated Motion was served to the Economic Department of the Tel-Aviv District Court against the Company and its directors with respect to the sale of the shares and with respect to the appointment of an external director. For further information see Note 18(A)(4).

B.S.D CROWN LTD.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 20 - SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

B. WFI shareholder's equity:

- 1) On November 13, 2014, the board of directors of WFI approved the acquisition of shares of WFINT in an overall budget of up to USD 5 million at a share price not to exceed the price of shareholders' equity per share. The resolution became effective commencing on November 14, 2014. During June 2015 396,839 ordinary shares of NIS 0.1 par value of WFINT were acquired in consideration of the amount of approximately USD 2,295 thousand. During the course of June–August 2016, WFI acquired 23,089 par shares of WFINT for a total cost of approximately NIS 409 thousands. As a result of the last purchase in 2016 the Company holds indirectly, to the date of approval of the financial statements, 44.22% of the shares of WFINT through WFI.
- 2) On February 18, 2016, trade was suspended in WFINT's securities, whose shares are traded, as aforesaid, on the NASDAQ in the US. From a conversation between the WFINT's attorney and a representative of NASDAQ Listing Qualifications ("NASDAQ") following the aforementioned suspension of trade, WFINT received letters from NASDAQ requesting clarifications with regard to the investigation being conducted by the Authority in connection with the suspicion of the violation of certain sections of the Israeli Securities Law. WFINT responded to the questions raised in the letters, under the restrictions of the investigation and in April 7, 2016 the trading in WFINT's securities were renewed.
- 3) **WFI and WFINT dividend distribution:**
 - a. On 5 September 2016 WFI announced on distribution of NIS 5 million. The distribution was completed on 25 September 2016. The Company's share was approximately NIS 3 million.
 - b. On 22 November 2016 WFI announced on distribution of USD 5 million (NIS 18,790 thousands). The distribution was completed on 21 December 2016. The Company's direct share was approximately USD 0.3 million.
 - c. On 23 February 2017 WFI announced on distribution of NIS 8 million. The distribution was completed on 20 March 2017. The Company's share was approximately NIS 5 million.
 - d. On 27 November 2017 WFI announced a distribution of NIS 4 million (USD 1.1 million). The distribution was completed on 14 December 2017. The Company's share was approximately NIS 2.5 million.

B.S.D CROWN LTD.**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****NOTE 21 - ADDITIONAL INFORMATION TO ITEMS IN THE STATEMENTS OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME****A. Cost of sales**

	Year ended December 31,	
	2017	2016
	NIS in thousands	
Transportation to warehouse and unloading containers	1,580	1,523
Maintenance, lease of warehouse and storage	5,202	3,882
Depreciation and amortisation	5,117	5,083
Other	2,062	1,278
	<u>13,961</u>	<u>11,766</u>
Decrease (increase):		
Inventories	2,704	(11,473)
Purchases	223,932	220,345
	<u>226,636</u>	<u>208,872</u>
Total cost of sales	<u>240,597</u>	<u>220,638</u>

B. Selling expenses

	Year ended December 31,	
	2017	2016
	NIS in thousands	
Expenses for employee benefits	14,490	13,208
Advertising and sales promotion	5,377	6,454
Transportation and maintenance	11,677	9,555
Vehicle maintenance	3,564	3,833
Depreciation and amortisation	4,149	4,187
Other	6,334	5,752
	<u>45,591</u>	<u>42,989</u>

C. General and administrative expenses

	Year ended December 31,	
	2017	2016
	NIS in thousands	
Payroll and related expenses	10,028	9,189
Management fees and related expenses	255	2,094
Legal expenses related to intellectual property	-	395
Expenses relating to proposed investment	-	85
Rent and office maintenance (*)	2,044	2,204
Consulting and directors fees	8,398	9,746
Expenses relating to claims	101	10
Depreciation and amortisation	739	842
Doubtful debts (income) expenses	226	(1,292)
Other	2,235	2,580
	<u>24,026</u>	<u>25,853</u>

(*) See Note 17(A)

B.S.D CROWN LTD.**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****NOTE 21 - ADDITIONAL INFORMATION TO ITEMS IN THE STATEMENTS OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (Cont.)****D. Other loss (income)**

	Year ended December 31,	
	2017	2016
	NIS in thousands	
Decrease in non- competition asset (1)	194	4,469
Loss from deconsolidation of subsidiary (2)	-	1,666
Income from legal proceedings net	-	(118)
Other	(361)	(46)
	<u>(167)</u>	<u>5,971</u>

- (1) On 12 and 15 November, 2015 the Board of Directors of WFINT and the Board of Directors of WFI, respectively, each approved the terms of an agreement (the "Termination Agreement") between WFINT and Zwi Williger and Joseph Williger ("ZW" and "JW" respectively). As such the Company reduce the non- competition asset as recognised as intangible assets.
- (2) On 30 August 2016, a hearing regarding the Company's subsidiary, Emoze Ltd. (that did not represent a separate major line of business), was held at the Israeli District court in Tel Aviv, in which the Court decided to appoint a temporary liquidator (the "Temporary Liquidator"). The Temporary Liquidator authorized to capture all Emoze's assets including intangible assets and patents to secure and insurance them. Since that date the Company no longer controls Emoze and therefore Emoze is not consolidated in the Company's consolidated financial statements starting from that date. As of 31 December 2016 the Company recognised a loss from disposal of subsidiary.

E. Financial Income and Expenses

	Year ended December 31,	
	2017	2016
	NIS in thousands	
Financial income:		
Reverse of impairment loss (1)	-	1,904
Interest income on bank deposits	35	336
Gain from financial assets held for trading	8,800	1,709
Interest income from debentures held for trading	3,274	1,796
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss	-	172
Dividends received from share held for trading	1,380	230
Other	16	(11)
Total financial income recognized in profit or loss	<u>13,505</u>	<u>6,136</u>
Financial expenses:		
Bank fees and management fees	1,071	530
Loss from foreign bonds (2)	-	7,734
Net foreign exchange loss	4,026	2,318
Other	-	472
Total financial expenses recognized in profit or loss	<u>5,097</u>	<u>11,054</u>

B.S.D CROWN LTD.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 21 - ADDITIONAL INFORMATION TO ITEMS IN THE STATEMENTS OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (Cont.)

E. Financial Income and Expenses (Cont.)

(1) During the years ended 31 December 2013 and 31 December 2014, the Company recognised certain impairments regarding the measurement of deposits made by the Company and its previous officers in Meiln Bank and the International Bank of Azerbaijan and deposits made in a trust account "Alko R Capta" (together: "Foreign Banks Deposits") as a results of certain events and based on the assessment of the information available at that time, which was made by the Company with the assistance of its legal advisers and its accounting adviser. In 2016 the Company recognised a reversal of part of the aforesaid provision in the amounts which were recovered and returned to the Company in the amount of USD 0.5 million (NIS 1.9 million), as a gain in the statement of profit or loss. In addition, Meiln Bank has requested from the Company to increase the pledged deposit for an additional amount of EUR 1.1 million (NIS 4.6 million) related to alleged unpaid margins.

(2) See Note 26(C)(7)

NOTE 22 - TAX ON INCOME

A. Deferred tax balances:

Composition of deferred tax assets (liabilities) are detailed below:

	Balance – January 1, 2017	Recognized in profit or loss	Balance - December 31, 2017
	NIS in thousands		
Temporary differences:			
Property, plant and equipment	(1,798)	271	(1,527)
Intangible assets	(6,361)	1,840	(4,521)
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	168	(943)	(775)
Provisions for employee benefits	343	43	386
Doubtful accounts	516	32	548
Total	<u>(7,132)</u>	<u>1,243</u>	<u>(5,889)</u>
Tax losses	<u>1,537</u>	<u>(1,192)</u>	<u>345</u>
Total	<u>(5,595)</u>	<u>51</u>	<u>(5,544)</u>

B.S.D CROWN LTD.**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****NOTE 22 - TAX ON INCOME (Cont.)****A. Deferred tax balances: (Cont.)**

	Balance – January 1, 2016	Recognized in profit or loss	Balance - December 31, 2016
	NIS in thousands		
Temporary differences:			
Property, plant and equipment	(1,833)	35	(1,798)
Intangible assets	(9,570)	3,209	(6,361)
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	(74)	242	168
Provisions for employee benefits	283	60	343
Doubtful accounts	913	(397)	516
Total	<u>(10,281)</u>	<u>3,149</u>	<u>(7,132)</u>
Tax losses	<u>2,731</u>	<u>(1,194)</u>	<u>1,537</u>
Total	<u>(7,550)</u>	<u>1,955</u>	<u>(5,595)</u>

Deferred taxes are presented in the statement of financial position as follows:

	Year ended December 31,	
	2017	2016
	NIS in thousands	
Non-current deferred tax liabilities	<u>(5,544)</u>	<u>(5,595)</u>

B. Income tax expenses recognised in the statement of profit or loss:

	Year ended December 31,	
	2017	2016
	NIS in thousands	
Current taxes:		
In respect to the current year	3,922	4,068
In respect to prior years	346	-
	<u>4,268</u>	<u>4,068</u>
Deferred tax income in respect of creation and reversal of temporary differences	<u>(51)</u>	<u>(1,955)</u>
Total tax expenses	<u>4,217</u>	<u>2,113</u>

B.S.D CROWN LTD.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 22 - TAX ON INCOME (Cont.)

C. Israeli income tax rates:

The Company is subject to the Income Tax Regulation (Rules of Bookkeeping of Foreign Investment Companies and Certain Partnerships and Determination of their taxable Income), 1986 and accordingly reports for tax purposes in U.S dollars.

At the beginning of January 2016, the Income Tax Ordinance Amendment Law was published, which stipulates that the corporate tax rate will be reduced to a rate of 25% (instead of 26.5%). The new corporate tax rate was applied to income produced or generated as of January 1, 2016.

In December 2016, the Economic Efficiency Law (Legislative Amendments to Implement the Economic Policy for Budget Years 2017 and 2018), 2016 was enacted, that included a reduction in the corporate tax rate as of January 1, 2017, to a rate of 24% (instead of 25%), and a rate of 23% as of January 1, 2018.

The deferred taxes balances as of December 31, 2017 were calculated according to the updated tax rates. Following rate change there was an additional decrease of NIS 631 thousand in the balance of deferred tax assets.

D. Unrecognised taxable temporary differences associated with investments:

Non-Israeli subsidiaries are taxed according to the tax laws in their respective domiciles of residence.

The Company does not recognize deferred taxes for temporary differences associated with its investments as it is probable that taxable profit will not be available against which the temporary difference can be utilised, and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

	Year ended	
	31 December	
	2017	2016
	NIS in thousands	
Taxable temporary differences in relation to investments in subsidiaries for which deferred tax assets have not been recognised are attributable to the following:		
Domestic subsidiaries	86,100	84,728
Foreign subsidiaries	15,713	16,268
	<u>101,813</u>	<u>100,996</u>

E. Final tax assessment:

The Company and the consolidated companies have not yet been issued final tax assessments as of the date of their establishment. In accordance with the provisions of Section 145 of the Income Tax Ordinance, assessments up through and including 2013 are considered final, subject to certain restrictions.

F. Losses and deductions carried forward for tax purposes:

As of 31 December 2017, carry forward operating losses and temporary differences of the Company total approximately USD 130 million and capital tax losses approximately USD 90 million.

The Company did not record a tax benefit in respect of the carry forward losses due to the uncertainty of their utilisation.

B.S.D CROWN LTD.**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****NOTE 22 - TAX ON INCOME (Cont.)****G. Reconciliation of the theoretical tax expense to the actual tax expense:**

	Year ended	
	December 31,	
	2017	2016
	NIS in thousands	
Income (loss) before tax	10,715	(6,998)
Statutory tax expenses	24%	25%
Tax expenses calculated	<u>2,572</u>	<u>(1,750)</u>
Effect of income that is exempt from taxation	(343)	(538)
Effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	93	138
Depreciation and amortization that are not deductible	-	2,654
Capital loss	-	137
Loss of securities without creating deferred tax	366	1,461
Effect of deferred tax balances due to change in income tax rate	(631)	(589)
Effect of deductible temporary differences	(75)	90
Effect of unused tax losses and tax offsets not recognised as deferred tax assets	1,795	515
Other	<u>94</u>	<u>(5)</u>
	<u>3,871</u>	<u>2,113</u>
Adjustments recognised in the current year in relation to the current tax of prior years	<u>346</u>	<u>-</u>
Tax expenses recognised in profit or loss	4,217	2,113

NOTE 23 - EARNINGS PER SHARE

	31 December	
	2017	2016
	NIS in thousands	
Weighted average number of ordinary shares for the purposes of earning per share	<u>116,440,252</u>	<u>109,990,252</u>
Continuing operations:		
Net loss attributable to equity holders of the Company	<u>(1,866)</u>	<u>(10,516)</u>
Basic and diluted loss per share to Company's shareholders	<u>(0.02)</u>	<u>(0.1)</u>

B.S.D CROWN LTD.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 24 - BALANCES AND TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

A. Balances:

As of 31 December 2017:

	Controlling shareholder and related parties	Key management personnel(*)
	NIS in thousands	
Other receivable and prepaid expenses	819	39
Other accounts payable and deferred revenues (*)	194	48

As of 31 December 2016:

	Controlling shareholder and related parties	Key management personnel(*)
	NIS in thousands	
Other receivable and prepaid expenses	1,279	135
Other accounts payable and deferred revenues (*)	48	34

(*) includes Chief Executive Officer and Chief financial officer and directors.

B. Benefits to controlling shareholders and key management personnel:

	Year ended December 31,	
	2017	2016
	NIS in thousands	
Management fees and directors fees (1)	2,415	5,397
Short-term benefits	3,304	3,186
	<u>5,719</u>	<u>8,583</u>

(1) In an extraordinary general meeting held on 8 September 2014, the Company's shareholders approved the terms of BGI Management Agreement pursuant to which the Company will provide certain services to BGI, including the services of a chief executive officer, chief financial officer, controller, bookkeeper and administrative services for monthly fee of NIS 35 thousands. On May 2017 BSD informed BGI on the termination of BGI Management Agreement with immediate effect. As a result of unpaid debts to the Company by BGI with respect to the monthly management fees, the Company filed on June 2017 a request for liquidation against BGI to the economic department in Tel – Aviv District Court.

B.S.D CROWN LTD.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 24 - BALANCES AND TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES (Cont.)

B. Benefits to key management personnel: (Cont.)

(1) Cont.

As of 31 December 2017 BGI's debt to the Company was NIS 770 thousands which is the amount that was agreed between the Company and BGI as compromised and should be paid in three monthly payments until 15 March 2018. To the date of this report all payments were paid.

- (2) On 30 June 2016 the Company signed a credit agreement ("Credit Agreement") with Gregory Gurtovoy ("Lender") after receiving board approval on 22 June 2016. Lender has agreed to make a credit line available to the Company up to USD 200 thousands (NIS 769 thousands). The Company repay the amounts without premium or penalty and will not bear interest and no linkage. On 30 June 2016 and 7 July 2016 Israel 18 granted a loan to the Company in the aggregate amount of USD 63 thousands and USD 30 thousand respectably (NIS 242 thousands and NIS 116.3 thousands), for current activity. The Company reduced certain amounts from related parties receivable during 2016.

NOTE 25 - OPERATING SEGMENTS

A. General:

Upon the completion of the Acquisition of WFI in May 2014, the Group's main activity and its sole operating segment is import, marketing and distribution of food products to retail chains, supermarkets, wholesalers, and institutions mainly in Israel.

An operating segment is identified on the basis of information that is reviewed by the chief operating decision maker ("CODM") to make decisions about resources to be allocated and assess its performance.

B. Reporting segments:

	Year ended 31 December	
	2017	2016
	NIS In thousands	
<u>Revenues</u>		
Import marketing and distribution of food products	312,214	294,669
Other	140	1,413
	<u>312,354</u>	<u>296,082</u>
<u>Segment (loss) income</u>		
Import marketing and distribution of food products	9,555	11,326
Other (*)	<u>(7,248)</u>	<u>(13,406)</u>
Operating income (loss)	<u>2,307</u>	<u>(2,080)</u>
Financial (loss) income, net	8,408	(4,918)
Income (loss) before taxes	10,715	(6,998)

(*) Other includes mainly unallocated corporate general and administrative expenses.

B.S.D CROWN LTD.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 25 - OPERATING SEGMENTS (Cont.)

C. Revenues from major customers that contributed 10% or more to the Group revenues (as a percentage of the total revenue):

	<u>Year ended 31 December</u>		<u>Year ended 31 December</u>	
	<u>2017</u>		<u>2016</u>	
	<u>NIS in</u> <u>thousand</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>NIS in</u> <u>thousand</u>	<u>%</u>
Customer A	50,053	16	46,171	16

The revenues from the following products contributed 10% or more to the Group revenues (as a percentage of the total segment revenue):

	<u>Year ended 31 December</u>		<u>Year ended 31 December</u>	
	<u>2017</u>		<u>2016</u>	
	<u>NIS in</u> <u>thousand</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>NIS in</u> <u>thousand</u>	<u>%</u>
Canned vegetables	38,545	13	41,991	14
Canned fish	50,684	16	45,111	15
Dairy and dairy substitute products	118,800	39	108,250	37

NOTE 26 - EVENTS DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD AND SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

- A.** On 5 May 2017 a General Meeting of the shareholders of BSD ("GM") was held and pursuant to the GM results (the "Results") all incumbent non- external directors were dismissed from their position and all non- external directors suggested by YWMI were elected. As such, since 5 May 2017 the acting directors are Mrs. Keren Marcus, Mr. Joseph Williger, Mr. Avi Zigelman and Mr. Shmuel Messenberg. On 16 May 2017 the Company published a correction to the Results and the additional suggested external director, Mr. Shlomo Wertheim, was appointed. On 7 May 2017 and 29 May 2017, Mr. Gil Hochboim and Mr. Zwi Williger appointed as non- executive directors. Mr. Joseph Williger is also serving as executive chairman of the board.
- B.** On 15 January 2018 an indictment was filed at the economic department of the Tel Aviv District Court , against the former ultimate controlling shareholders of the Company, Mr. Alexander Granovsky and Mr. Gregory Gurtovoy and against the former Chief Executive Officer of the Company, Mr. Israel Jossef Schneorson (together herein, the "Accused").

According to the indictment the Accused used the deposits of the Company's and its parent company, BGI Investments (1961) Ltd., that were deposited in foreign banks, as collateral for loans taken by private companies related to the Accused, without having received applicable approvals by law. According to the indictment, the total amount of the misappropriated funds by the Accused, is USD 60 million.

The indictment attributes to the Accused to the following infringements: theft by officer, fraudulent conversion, fraud and breach of trust, falsification of corporate documents, breaches of reporting obligations under the Israeli Securities Authority Law, non-compliance with the provisions of the Israel Securities Authority with respect to

B.S.D CROWN LTD.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

**NOTE 26 - EVENTS DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD AND SUBSEQUENT EVENTS
(Cont.)**

B. (Cont.)

misleading reasonable investors and offenses under section 4 of the Israeli Money Laundering Law.

The Company wishes to clarify that the Accused no longer hold any positions in the Company and / or any of its subsidiaries.

C. Subsequent events in WFINT

- 1) On 6 July 2017, Mr. Tim Cranko was nominated as CEO of WFI and WFINT. On 28 November 2017 Mr. Cranko resigned from his position which came into effect on 31 December 2017.
- 2) On 1 January 2018 Mr. Michael Luboschitz was nominated as CEO of WFI and WFINT.
- 3) On 15 October 2017 Mr. Amir Kaplan was nominated as the CFO of WFI and WFINT.
- 4) On May 7, 2017, Mr. Joseph Williger, notify WFI that he is the indirect controlling shareholder of WFI through the Company's holdings since 5 May 2017.
- 5) On 11 June, 2017 WFI general meeting was held and it was approved to nominate Mr. Zwi Williger, Mr. Yaacov Navon, Mr. Bentzi Sao, and Mr. Joseph Williger, to serve as directors in WFI, until the date of the election of other directors in their place at WFI's next general meeting and to terminate the the service of the directors currently serving in WFI, other than WFI's external directors. On 12 June 2017 the Board of WFI appointed Mr. Gil Hochboim as a director.
- 6) On 20 June 2017 an extraordinary meeting of WFINT shareholder was held. The following proposal of the Company were approved by the requisite majority: (a) the election of Mr. Zwi Williger, Mr. Gil Hochboim, Mr. David Donin and Mr. Joseph Williger as directors of the Company, each to hold office subject to the WFINT's Articles of Association and the Companies Law; (b) to re-appoint Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu Limited - Brightman, Almagor, Zohar & Co. CPA (ISR) as WFINT's independent auditors for the year ending December 31, 2017 and for the period until the next Annual General Meeting of WFINT's shareholders, and to authorize the WFINT's Board of Directors, upon recommendation of its Audit Committee, to determine their remuneration.
- 7) Further to Note 18(B)(4) and to the extent the Company is aware, the Securities Authority suspects, with respect to the WFI's business dealings, that during the course of January 2016, the sum of approximately USD 3 million (approximately NIS 10.4 million) were transferred from WFINT's subsidiary bank account for investment in the bonds of a European company, and which, served as a sort of collateral for a loan made for the needs of the former Company's (ultimate) controlling shareholder or another.

This investment was made by BHWFI Ltd., a company wholly owned by WFINT ("BHWFI"), under a letter of undertaking to purchase 300 bonds (debentures) of par value USD 10,000 each (the "Letters of Undertaking"). The bonds bore an annual interest of 6%, paid twice annually. The first payment is on June 30 and the second on December 31 of each year, as of the date they were issued and until the

B.S.D CROWN LTD.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

**NOTE 26 - EVENTS DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD AND SUBSEQUENT EVENTS
(Cont.)**

C. Subsequent events in WFINT (Cont.)

7) Cont.

date of final payment – December 31, 2018. The issuer had the right to redeem the bonds early, with prior notice of 30 days, without penalty.

On December 30, 2016, BHWFI and the issuer executed an agreement for early redemption of the bonds (hereinafter: the "Agreement"), in consideration of USD 1.8 million that would be paid by February 15, 2017. Similarly, in the framework of the terms of the agreement, the issuer waived all of its claims against BHWFI, including an additional supposed undertaking for an additional investment in the bonds, up to the sum of USD 5 million (NIS 17.3 million).

On March 21, 2017 and July 6, 2017, a payments in the sum of USD 200 thousand (NIS 770 thousand) and USD 400 thousand (NIS 1,412 thousand), respectively, was received. In light of the uncertainty of the collection of the balance of the debt, WFINT recognized, in its financial statements for 31 December 2016, a loss in the amount of the debt balance that has not yet been paid in the amount of USD 1.6 million. As a result of 2017 payment WFI recognized it as an income in the profit or loss in the amount that was received.

8) On January 3, 2018, WFINT was served with a lawsuit and a motion to certify it as a class action to the District Court, in the cause of unlawful labeling of products imported and sold by WFINT in a way that allegedly misleads the public of consumer. The total amount of the claim is currently NIS 2.7 million. WFINT need to file a response to the claim by April 14, 2018. As of the preliminary stage of the proceedings, it is not yet possible to assess the likelihood of the lawsuit's success.

9) In January 2015, a lawsuit was lodged in the court of first instance in Valencia against and against G. Willi-Food International Ltd. and its subsidiary, Gold Frost Ltd. (hereafter – “Gold Frost”), (hereafter – “the Companies”) by a Spanish food manufacturer (hereafter – “the Plaintiff”), with whom Gold Frost entered into an agreement for the production of Kosher food products in Spain and for the sale of these products by Gold Frost. The lawsuit was lodged in connection with a financial dispute in respect of a debt which was allegedly not paid to the Plaintiff; the Plaintiff also demands that the Companies compensate it for products it had produced and which, according to the statement of claim, were not collected by the Companies, and as a result the Plaintiff had to destroy them.

On July 7, 2015 the Companies were served by post with judicial documents in the Spanish language. These judicial documents pertained to service of a legal procedure in the court of first instance in Valencia. A further service of process was carried out in December 2015. In this case as well the judicial documents were in the Spanish language.

On March 3, 2016, the court of first instance in Valencia, Spain, allowed the lawsuit against the Companies in an ex parte proceeding and ruled payment by the Companies of app. € 530 thousand (NIS 2.2 million) (hereafter – “Spanish Ruling”). In April 2016, the Companies received the Spanish Ruling in the Spanish language and also a translation of the Spanish Ruling into English.

B.S.D CROWN LTD.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

**NOTE 26 - EVENTS DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD AND SUBSEQUENT EVENTS
(Cont.)**

C. Subsequent events in WFINT (Cont.)

9) Cont.

In December 2017, an enforcement order in the Spanish language was received at the Companies's offices. In the order, which was issued on November 22, 2017, the Companies are asked to provide details of assets and/or bank accounts for the purpose of enforcing the ruling in Spain.

WFINT and its legal advisors are of the opinion that the Companies have grounds to demand the cancellation of the Spanish Ruling due to the fact that the judicial documents were served in the Spanish language, and due to the fact that the Plaintiff did not pursue the procedure set in the agreement between the parties, whereby disputes will be resolved in accordance with international law by an arbitrator that will be agreed upon by both parties.

As of the date of these financial statements, the Companies hired the services of a Spanish attorney in order to file a demand for the cancellation of the Spanish Ruling based on the aforesaid claims. If the claim of unlawful service of process and the claim regarding the Plaintiff's ignoring the arbitration procedure are rejected by the court in Spain, and if the Plaintiff will file an application to enforce the ruling in Israel, WFINT may object to enforcement of the Spanish Ruling in Israel based on those claims. WFINT also believes that it has good defenses against the claims made in the lawsuit, should the Plaintiff lodge a lawsuit in Israel, or if the parties ask an agreed-upon arbitrator to resolve the dispute as set out in the agreement that was signed between the parties in 2011.

In view of the above, WFINT's management is of the opinion that the record and disclosure provided in the financial statements and in the notes to the financial statements in respect of the Spanish Ruling is sufficient.

NOTE 27 - SUBSIDIARIES

Details of the Group's active subsidiaries at the end of the reporting period are as follows:

<u>Name of subsidiary</u>	<u>Principal activity</u>	<u>Place of incorporation and operation</u>	<u>Proportion of ownership interest and voting power held by the Group</u>	
			<u>31/12/2017</u>	<u>31/12/2016</u>
Willi-Food Investments Ltd.	Food industry	Israel	61.65%	61.65%
G.Willi Food Investments Ltd.	Food industry	Israel	67.76%	67.76%
V.P.D Ltd.	Food industry	Israel	100%	100%
Tzuktal Ltd.	Food industry	Israel	100%	100%
Gold Frost Ltd.	Food industry	Israel	100%	100%
BHWF Ltd.	Food industry	Israel	100%	100%
Emblaze Mobility Solutions Ltd.	General commercial company	England	100%	100%