

DELTA GALIL INDUSTRIES LTD

Form 20-F

June 27, 2005

AS FILED WITH THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION ON JUNE 27, 2005

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SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

FORM 20-F

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

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2004

COMMISSION FILE NUMBER 0-30020

DELTA GALIL INDUSTRIES LTD.  
(EXACT NAME OF REGISTRANT AS SPECIFIED IN ITS CHARTER)

ISRAEL  
(JURISDICTION OF INCORPORATION OR ORGANIZATION)

2 Kaufman Street, Tel Aviv 68012, Israel  
(ADDRESS OF PRINCIPAL EXECUTIVE OFFICES)

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

NONE  
(Title of each class)

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

ORDINARY SHARES (1)  
(Title of Class)

AMERICAN DEPOSITARY SHARES (2)  
(Title of Class)

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- (1) Not for trading, but only in connection with the listing of the American Depositary Shares.
- (2) Evidenced by American Depositary Receipts, each American Depositary Share representing one ordinary share, par value NIS 1.00 per share.

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

NONE  
(Title of class)

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

AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2004 THE REGISTRANT HAD 19,947,849 ORDINARY SHARES



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### INTRODUCTION

As used herein, references to "we," "our," "us," "Delta Galil" or the "Company" are references to Delta Galil Industries Ltd. and to its consolidated subsidiaries, except as the context otherwise requires. In addition, references to our "financial statements" are to our consolidated financial statements except as the context otherwise requires.

In this document, references to "\$," "US\$," "U.S. dollars" and "dollars" are to United States dollars and references to "NIS" and "shekels" are to New Israeli Shekels.

Our financial statements included in this annual report are prepared in accordance with U.S. GAAP, and the accompanying discussion of the results of our operations is based on our results under U.S. GAAP. See "Item 18. Financial Statements" and "Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects -- Operating Results".

Delta Galil had 19,947,849 ordinary shares outstanding as of June 20, 2005. Percentages of outstanding shares used herein are based on 18,695,165 ordinary shares outstanding as of June 20, 2005, which excludes 1,206,802 ordinary shares held by Delta Galil, and 45,882 ordinary shares held by a trustee in connection with Delta Galil's stock option plans.

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### PART I

ITEM 1: IDENTITY OF DIRECTORS, SENIOR MANAGEMENT AND ADVISERS

Not Applicable

ITEM 2: OFFER STATISTICS AND EXPECTED TIMETABLE

Not Applicable

ITEM 3: KEY INFORMATION

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## SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

The selected consolidated statement of income data set forth below have been derived from Delta Galil's audited consolidated financial statements, which were prepared in accordance with U.S. GAAP. The selected consolidated financial data set forth below should be read in conjunction with "Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects" and Delta Galil's consolidated financial statements and the notes to those financial statements included in Item 18 of this annual report.

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	YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31,				
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
	(\$ IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT PER SHARE DATA)				
<b>STATEMENT OF INCOME DATA:</b>					
Net revenues.....	\$ 434,404	\$ 558,763	\$ 567,298	\$ 580,130	\$ 654,2
Cost of revenues.....	338,498	453,036	454,238	463,863	533,0
Gross profit.....	95,906	105,727	113,060	116,267	121,2
Selling, marketing, general administrative expenses, goodwill amortization.....	60,631	82,067	84,135	82,089	98,6
Restructuring expenses.....	1,810	900	1,065	1,007	1,1
Gain (loss) on sale of assets and subsidiary shares .....	(117)	(553)	(92)	3,645	9
Operating income.....	33,348	22,207	27,768	36,816	22,4
Financial expenses - net.....	6,608	4,751	5,456	5,637	6,2
Other income - net.....	975	463	960	252	9
Income before taxes on income.	27,715	17,919	23,272	31,431	17,1
Taxes on income.....	5,511	5,876	5,779	7,340	2,8
Income after taxes on income..	22,204	12,043	17,493	24,091	14,2
Share in profits (losses) of associated companies - net....	340	110	158	(300)	(2
Minority interests - net.....	(563)	(729)	(1,025)	(439)	(1,3
Net income.....	\$ 21,981	\$ 11,424	\$ 16,626	\$ 23,352	\$ 12,6
EPS					
Basic.....	\$ 1.23	\$ 0.60	\$ 0.88	\$ 1.28	\$ 0.
Diluted.....	\$ 1.22	\$ 0.60	\$ 0.88	\$ 1.24	\$ 0.
Weighted average number of shares used in					

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computation(1).....					
Basic.....	17,771	19,175	18,914	18,313	18,4
Diluted.....	17,996	19,199	18,927	18,763	18,8
Cash dividend per ordinary shares (2).....	\$ 0.37	\$ 0.30	\$ 0.37	\$ 0.52	\$ 0.

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- (1) See note 13g of the notes to Delta Galil's consolidated financial statements included in Item 18 of this annual report for a discussion of the shares used to compute net income per share for the years ended December 31, 2002, 2003 and 2004.
- (2) Until 2001, dividends were declared and paid in NIS and such amounts have been translated into U.S. dollars here as a convenience. Beginning in 2002, dividends, if any, are declared and paid in dollars.

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	YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31,				
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
	-----				
	(\$ IN THOUSANDS)				
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
BALANCE SHEET DATA:					
Cash and cash equivalents.....	\$ 8,633	\$ 12,762	\$ 14,491	\$ 17,699	\$ 22,1
Working capital(1).....	68,079	74,020	67,945	56,612	127,3
Total assets(1).....	371,044	424,965	441,058	450,884	534,4
Shareholders' equity.....	185,447	198,189	197,829	212,334	221,0
Amount of Share Capital.....	21,679	21,792	21,792	21,830	21,8

- (1) The increase in the working capital and in total assets as of December 31, 2004 versus previous years is attributed to the acquisition of Burlen in December 2004, and to Delta Galil's decision to increase its long-term loans and decrease short-term loans.

RISK FACTORS

The following factors, in addition to other information contained in this annual report, should be considered carefully.

This annual report includes certain statements that are intended to be, and are hereby identified as, "forward-looking statements" for the purposes of the safe harbor provisions of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. We have based these forward-looking statements on our current expectations and projections about future events. These forward-looking statements are subject to risks, uncertainties, and assumptions about Delta Galil, including, among other things:

- o our anticipated growth strategies;
- o our intention to introduce new products;
- o anticipated trends in our business;
- o future expenditures for capital projects; and

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- o our ability to continue to control costs and maintain quality.

Forward-looking statements can be identified by the use of forward-looking terminology such as "may," "will," "expect," "anticipate," "estimate," "continue" or other similar words. These statements discuss future expectations, contain projections of results of operations or of financial condition or state other "forward-looking" information. When considering such forward-looking statements, you should keep in mind the risk factors and other cautionary statements in this annual report.

These statements may be found in Item 4: "Information on the Company" and Item 5: "Operating and Financial Review and Prospects" and in this annual report generally. Our actual results could differ materially from those anticipated in these forward-looking statements as a result of various factors, including all the risks discussed in "Risk Factors" and elsewhere in this annual report.

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

RECENT CHANGES IN WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION QUOTAS COULD PUT PRESSURE ON APPAREL PRICES.

Effective January 1, 2005, the World Trade Organization's 148 member nations lifted all quotas on apparel and textiles. As a result, all textiles and textile apparel manufactured in a member nation will no longer be subject to quota restrictions. This will allow retailers, apparel firms and others to import unlimited quantities of apparel and textile items from China, India and other low-cost countries. As a result, prices of textiles and apparel, including our products, have faced downward pressure and may continue to decline. If

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prices decline faster than we are able to cut costs, our business and results of operations could be affected adversely.

MOST OF DELTA GALIL'S SALES ARE TO A FEW SIGNIFICANT CUSTOMERS. ANY REDUCTION OF PURCHASES BY ANY SIGNIFICANT CUSTOMER COULD MATERIALLY ADVERSELY AFFECT DELTA GALIL'S REVENUES.

A majority of Delta Galil's revenues is from sales to three customers. In 2004, 28.9% of Delta Galil's revenues were from sales to Marks & Spencer, Delta Galil's largest customer. Sales to Wal-Mart reached 13.2% of revenues and sales to Target reached 10.7% of revenues. Delta Galil expects Wal-Mart to be its largest customer in 2005, as a result of the December 2004 acquisition of Burlen Corporation. Delta Galil's contracts with its customers, including Marks & Spencer and Wal-Mart, are short-term and do not contain minimum purchase requirements. It is possible that, in the future, Delta Galil's customers will not purchase Delta Galil's products in the same volumes or on the same terms as in the past. Any reduction of purchases by Marks & Spencer, Wal-Mart or other key customers could adversely affect Delta Galil.

DELTA GALIL HAS BENEFITED FROM ITS SHIFT OF LABOR-INTENSIVE PRODUCTION TO LOWER LABOR COST COUNTRIES. A RISE IN WAGE LEVELS IN THOSE COUNTRIES COULD ADVERSELY AFFECT DELTA GALIL'S FINANCIAL RESULTS.

Delta Galil owns production facilities and outsources production in countries that have low labor costs. In 2004, Delta Galil produced goods in Jordan, Egypt, Turkey, Honduras, Eastern Europe and the Far East that accounted

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for approximately 82% of Delta Galil's revenues. Historically, Delta Galil's operating results have benefited from this shift of labor-intensive production to lower labor cost countries, and Delta Galil intends to increase its production in low labor cost countries. Delta Galil's financial results could be harmed if wage levels increased dramatically in the countries in which Delta Galil produces. In addition, there can be no assurance that we will be able to shift additional production to lower labor cost countries.

A DETERIORATION IN ISRAEL'S RELATIONSHIP WITH NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES IN WHICH DELTA GALIL HAS PRODUCTION FACILITIES COULD INTERRUPT DELTA GALIL'S PRODUCTION AND HARM ITS FINANCIAL RESULTS.

Products produced in Egypt, Jordan and Turkey account for 38% of our 2004 revenues. Delta Galil's operations in these countries depend largely on their relationship with the State of Israel. In the past, there have been hostilities between Israel and Jordan and Egypt. In addition, since October 2000, there has been an increase in hostilities between Israel and the Palestinians. As a result, several Arab states reduced the level of relations with the State of Israel, principally regarding economic and commercial activities. A deterioration in Israel's relations with Jordan or Egypt could interrupt Delta Galil's foreign production operations and would adversely affect Delta Galil.

DUE TO SEASONAL FLUCTUATIONS, DELTA GALIL'S OPERATING RESULTS IN ANY QUARTER MAY NOT BE REPRESENTATIVE OF FUTURE PERFORMANCE.

Delta Galil has experienced fluctuations in its annual and quarterly operating results, and may continue to experience these fluctuations in the future. Delta Galil's revenues fluctuate due to seasonal purchasing by consumers. Revenues in the last two quarters of the year generally exceed revenues in the first two quarters due to back-to-school and holiday purchases. Because of these fluctuations, Delta Galil's operating results in any quarter may not be representative of its future performance. These fluctuations may make it difficult for investors to properly evaluate Delta Galil's prospects.

DELTA GALIL'S INTERNATIONAL OPERATIONS EXPOSE IT TO THE RISK OF FLUCTUATIONS IN CURRENCY EXCHANGE RATES THAT COULD HARM ITS OPERATING RESULTS.

Although Delta Galil is an Israeli company, its functional currency is the U.S. dollar. Delta Galil has operations and sales in many countries that are not denominated in dollars, and is therefore exposed to fluctuations in the rate of exchange between the dollar and those currencies. In 2004, Delta Galil derived 30% of its revenues from customers in pound sterling, 8% in NIS, and 9% in euros. More than 10% of Delta Galil's expenses were in NIS in 2004.

Some of Delta Galil's expenses in Israel are linked to the Israeli consumer price index. Consequently, Delta Galil is exposed to risk to the extent that the rate of Israeli inflation exceeds the rate of the NIS devaluation in relation to the dollar and to the extent that the timing of such devaluation lags behind inflation in Israel, resulting in a negative effect on Delta Galil's profitability in those years.

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In order to limit Delta Galil's exposure to fluctuations in the exchange rate between the dollar and other currencies, Delta Galil from time to time purchases forward contracts for the exchange of foreign currencies into dollars at a fixed rate. Nevertheless, these hedging transactions will not protect Delta Galil if the decline in those currencies against the dollar continues for longer than the term of the forward contracts. See Item 11: "Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosure - About Market Risk".

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INTEGRATION OF RECENT ACQUISITIONS WITH DELTA GALIL REQUIRES SUBSTANTIAL MANAGERIAL RESOURCES, AND DELTA GALIL MAY BE UNABLE TO ACHIEVE INTEGRATION SUCCESSFULLY.

In December 2004, Delta Galil acquired Burlen Corporation, and in November 2003 Delta Galil completed the acquisition of Auburn Hosiery Mills and its subsidiaries. We are working towards integration with Delta Galil of the facilities and personnel of these acquired companies. The integration diverts substantial attention of our senior management team from Delta Galil's daily operations, places significant pressure on our staff and other resources and poses financial, operational and legal risks. The integration may be impeded by general economic conditions, failure to integrate financial and operating systems, adverse response of competitors or clients, or regulatory developments. Furthermore, the acquired companies are located in North America and Ireland, where we have limited operating experience. Any failure to complete the integration successfully could adversely affect Delta Galil.

THE APPAREL INDUSTRY IS SUBJECT TO CHANGES IN FASHION PREFERENCES. IF DELTA GALIL AND ITS CUSTOMERS MISJUDGE A FASHION TREND, SALES COULD DECLINE.

Delta Galil's success depends, in part, on its ability to design and manufacture products that will appeal to consumers' changing fashion preferences. Delta Galil may not be successful in anticipating and responding to fashion trends in the future. If Delta Galil and its customers misjudge a fashion trend, the customer's orders may decline, which could adversely affect Delta Galil.

DELTA GALIL MAY BE UNABLE TO COMPETE WITH OTHER MANUFACTURERS THAT HAVE FINANCIAL, GEOGRAPHIC AND OTHER ADVANTAGES.

Delta Galil competes directly with a number of manufacturers of apparel, some of which have longer operating histories, are closer geographically to customers and enjoy greater financial and marketing resources than Delta Galil. Increased competition could result in pricing pressure or loss of market share and adversely affect Delta Galil's revenues and profitability. There can be no assurance that Delta Galil will be able to compete successfully against existing or new competitors.

IF DELTA GALIL'S CUSTOMERS ARE UNABLE TO SUCCESSFULLY COMPETE IN THEIR MARKETS, DELTA GALIL'S SALES COULD DECLINE.

Delta Galil's customers operate in an intensely competitive retail environment. In the event that any of its customers' sales decline for any reason, whether or not related to Delta Galil or its products, Delta Galil's sales to such customers could also decline.

DOV LAUTMAN AND SARA LEE OWN ALMOST 50% OF DELTA GALIL'S OUTSTANDING SHARES, AND TOGETHER CAN CONTROL DELTA GALIL'S MANAGEMENT.

Mr. Dov Lautman, the Chairman of the Board of Directors of Delta Galil, beneficially owns 4,644,993 ordinary shares, representing approximately 24.8% of the ordinary shares outstanding. Sara Lee beneficially owns 4,256,537 ordinary shares, representing 22.8% of the ordinary shares outstanding. Mr. Lautman and the companies that he controls have a shareholders' agreement with Sara Lee that requires each party to vote the shares it beneficially owns to elect directors designated by Sara Lee to compose 30% of the board of directors, other than independent directors, and to elect Mr. Lautman's designees for the remainder of the board, other than independent directors. In addition, the agreement provides that the appointment of a new Chief Executive Officer requires the consent of Sara Lee. Mr. Lautman and Sara Lee have also given one another the first opportunity to buy any shares the other party wishes to sell. Mr. Lautman and



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Sara Lee together have the power to elect all of the directors other than independent directors, appoint management and, in practice, approve actions requiring the approval of a majority of Delta Galil's shareholders.

SARA LEE COULD USE ITS OWNERSHIP POSITION TO INFLUENCE DELTA GALIL'S OPERATIONS TO BENEFIT SARA LEE.

Approximately 0.2% of Delta Galil's 2004 revenues were derived from sales to affiliates of Sara Lee. Delta Galil is under no obligation to sell any products to Sara Lee. However, Sara Lee may attempt to

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use its ownership position to influence Delta Galil's operations. Israeli law requires special approvals for extraordinary transactions with a controlling shareholder, such as Sara Lee, and for transactions in which a director is deemed to have a personal interest. In the event that a director of Delta Galil also serves as the chief executive or as a director of an affiliate of Sara Lee, that Delta Galil director would be deemed to have a personal interest in transactions between that Sara Lee affiliate and Delta Galil, and such transactions would be subject, under Israeli law, to special approvals. However, if no Delta Galil director is a director or chief executive of the other party, transactions, other than extraordinary transactions, between Delta Galil and Sara Lee or its affiliates would not require special approvals.

DOV LAUTMAN, DELTA GALIL'S CHAIRMAN, FOUNDER AND PRINCIPAL SHAREHOLDER, HAS SIGNIFICANTLY CONTRIBUTED TO ITS SUCCESS. IF DOV LAUTMAN WERE TO LEAVE, DELTA GALIL COULD BE ADVERSELY AFFECTED.

Dov Lautman, the Chairman of the Board of Directors, a founder and principal shareholder of Delta Galil, has made significant contributions to its growth. Delta Galil does not have an employment agreement with Mr. Lautman. Should Mr. Lautman discontinue his service, Delta Galil's business may be adversely affected.

DELTA GALIL HAS NO CONTROL OVER FLUCTUATIONS IN THE COST OF THE RAW MATERIALS IT USES. A RISE IN COSTS COULD HARM DELTA GALIL'S PROFITABILITY.

The primary raw materials used by Delta Galil in the manufacture of its products are cotton yarn, Lycra(R) and elastics. Delta Galil's financial performance is dependent to a substantial extent on the cost and availability of these raw materials. The price of these raw materials fluctuates due to varying supply and demand and other market factors over which Delta Galil has no control. Delta Galil may not be able to transfer the increased costs due to a rise in prices of raw materials to its customers. This would likely adversely affect Delta Galil's profitability and financial condition.

BECAUSE DELTA GALIL OPERATES INTERNATIONALLY, IT IS EXPOSED TO CHANGES IN FOREIGN REGULATIONS, TARIFFS, TAX LAWS AND OTHER RISKS INHERENT TO INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS, ANY OF WHICH COULD AFFECT DELTA GALIL'S OPERATING RESULTS.

Delta Galil's international purchases, sales and production expose it to risks inherent in doing business in international markets such as:

- o adverse changes in foreign regulations, export restrictions, tariffs, trade barriers and tax rules;
- o difficulty in staffing and managing international operations;
- o longer payment cycles and difficulties in collecting accounts receivable; and

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- o changes in social, political and economic conditions.

Any of these factors could adversely affect Delta Galil's ability to deliver or receive goods on a competitive and timely basis and its results of operations.

DELTA GALIL HAS NO ESTABLISHED DIVIDEND POLICY AND CANNOT ASSURE THE AMOUNT OR FREQUENCY OF FUTURE DIVIDENDS.

Delta Galil does not have an established dividend policy. Delta Galil distributed cash dividends to shareholders from time to time in the past and may do so in the future. However, Delta Galil cannot assure the amount, frequency or any distribution of future dividends. Delta Galil's board of directors will determine future dividends, in light of several factors including Delta Galil's earnings, financial condition and capital requirements. In addition, under Israeli law, Delta Galil may pay dividends only out of accumulated earnings or out of net earnings for the two years preceding the distribution of the dividends.

A REVIVAL OF HOSTILITIES INVOLVING ISRAEL COULD ADVERSELY AFFECT DELTA GALIL'S INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND OPERATIONS.

Delta Galil is incorporated under the laws of the State of Israel, where it also maintains its headquarters and a significant part of its manufacturing facilities. Political, economic and military conditions in Israel directly influence Delta Galil. Since the establishment of the State of Israel in 1948, Israel and its

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Arab neighbors have engaged in a number of armed conflicts. A state of hostility, varying in degree and intensity, has led to security and economic problems for Israel. Despite progress towards peace between Israel, its Arab neighbors and the Palestinians, major hostilities may revive. Such hostilities may hinder Israel's international trade and lead to economic downturn. This, in turn, could have a material adverse effect on Delta Galil's operations and business.

Generally, male adult citizens and permanent residents of Israel are obligated to perform military reserve duty annually. Additionally, these residents may be called to active duty at any time under emergency circumstances. The full impact on Delta Galil's workforce or business if some of Delta Galil's officers and employees are called upon to perform military service is difficult to predict.

DELTA GALIL BENEFITS FROM ISRAELI GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS THAT COULD BE REDUCED OR ELIMINATED, INCREASING DELTA GALIL'S COSTS.

Many of Delta Galil's existing production facilities in Israel are entitled to Israeli government grants and tax benefits. Delta Galil received grants totaling \$1.6 million in 2002, \$1.1 million in 2003 and \$1.1 million in 2004 under these programs. The government of Israel has gradually reduced the investment grants available from 38% of eligible capital expenditures in 1996 to 24% of eligible capital expenditures in 1998 and thereafter. This lower grant rate applies to any applications for grants made in 1998 or thereafter. There can be no assurance that the Israeli government will not further reduce these investment grants. See Item 10: "Additional Information - Israeli Taxation."

Due to existing losses for tax purposes, Delta Galil has not used any of the tax benefits to which it is entitled under these government programs since

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1999, except with respect to accelerated depreciation on real-estate property. The remaining tax benefits may be available for use in future years. See Item 10: "Additional Information - Israeli Taxation."

The termination or reduction of these Israeli government programs, particularly benefits available to Delta Galil as a result of the "Approved Enterprise" status of its existing facilities, would increase Delta Galil's costs of acquiring machinery and equipment for its production facilities, which could have an adverse effect on Delta Galil.

In order to maintain eligibility for these grants and tax benefits, Delta Galil must continue to meet various conditions, such as investment in fixed assets and operations in specified zones. If Delta Galil fails to meet these conditions in the future, it could be required to forego tax benefits and to refund grants already received, in whole or in part, with interest, linked to the consumer price index in Israel. To secure its obligations, Delta Galil gave the Israeli government a security interest over all its assets in Israel.

DELTA GALIL BENEFITS FROM PRODUCING IN COUNTRIES THAT HAVE FREE TRADE AGREEMENTS WITH COUNTRIES WHERE ITS CUSTOMERS ARE LOCATED. A LOSS OF THOSE FREE TRADE ADVANTAGES WOULD ELIMINATE AN IMPORTANT COMPETITIVE ADVANTAGE.

Delta Galil benefits from Israel's status as the only country in the world enjoying free trade agreements with the United States, Canada, the European Union and the European Free Trade Association. The agreements permit Delta Galil to sell its Israeli manufactured products to these trade partners free of customs duties and import quotas. Similar benefits are available to Delta Galil's products manufactured in Egypt, since Egypt has a free trade agreement with the European Union and with the United States. The benefits of the Israel-United States Free Trade Area Agreement also apply to goods processed in an area of Jordan in which Delta Galil produces

YOU MAY NOT BE ABLE TO ENFORCE CIVIL LIABILITIES IN THE UNITED STATES AGAINST DELTA GALIL'S OFFICERS AND MOST OF ITS DIRECTORS.

Most of Delta Galil's officers and directors reside outside the United States. Service of process upon them may be difficult to effect within the United States. Furthermore, because the majority of Delta Galil's assets are located outside the United States, any judgment obtained in the United States against Delta Galil or any of its directors and officers may not be collectible within the United States.

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### ITEM 4: INFORMATION ON THE COMPANY

#### HISTORY AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE COMPANY

Delta Galil Industries Ltd. was incorporated in Israel in 1975 and operates as a public company with liability limited by shares under the Israeli Companies Law, 1999. Our registered offices are located at 2 Kaufman Street, Tel-Aviv 68012, Israel and our telephone number is (972) 3-519-3636. Delta Galil, with its consolidated subsidiaries, is a global manufacturer and marketer of quality private label ladies' intimate apparel, men's underwear, socks, shirts, babywear, bras, leisurewear and nightwear, knitted fabrics, dyeing, trimmings and elastic ribbons. Delta Galil sells its products to leading retailers, including:

- |                          |                            |                   |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|
| o Marks & Spencer (U.K.) | o Victoria's Secret (U.S.) | o Kmart (U.S.)    |
| o Wal-Mart (U.S.)        | o Hema (Holland)           | o Mervyn's (U.S.) |

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- o Target (U.S.)
- o JC Penney (U.S.)

and to marketers of leading brand names, including:

- o Calvin Klein (U.S.)
- o Nike
- o Hugo Boss (Germany)

Delta Galil also sells its products in Israel under the Delta brand name.

Delta Galil's ability to provide its customers with a comprehensive package of services has enabled it to develop and maintain strong long-term relationships with its customers. These services include:

- o product line planning and design;
- o manufacture of high quality knitted apparel using automated manufacturing processes; and
- o marketing, packaging and distribution of finished products tailored to the requirements of the customers in Europe and the United States.

Delta Galil designs and develops its products primarily in the United States, England and Israel. Most of Delta Galil's products are manufactured in lower labor cost countries, such as Egypt and Turkey as well as countries in the Far East and in Central America.

### COMPETITIVE STRENGTHS

The apparel market is highly competitive and fragmented. Delta Galil's products compete with the products of other manufacturers located throughout the world.

Competition in the apparel market is generally based on price, quality and customer service. Delta Galil believes that it has a relative advantage over its competitors for the following reasons:

- o HIGH QUALITY INNOVATIVE PRODUCT LINES. Delta Galil produces a broad selection of fashionably designed product lines using high quality knitted materials and attractive packaging. In 1998, Delta Galil introduced seamless intimate apparel, known as "seam-free" products. These products are produced using techniques that minimize labor-intensive production functions.
- o LONG-TERM RELATIONSHIPS WITH LEADING RETAILERS AND BRAND NAME MARKETERS. Delta Galil has developed long-term relationships with its customers, many of whom control significant market shares in their respective countries. Although Delta Galil's customer contracts are generally short-term and do not contain minimum purchase requirements, Delta Galil has enjoyed relationships of more than five years with most of its major customers. Delta Galil and its in-house design teams

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and technology experts work closely with customers to provide a comprehensive package of services, including design, development, manufacturing and marketing of new product lines.

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- EFFECTIVE MANAGEMENT OF MANUFACTURING AND LOGISTICS. Delta Galil maintains an advanced infrastructure of computerized acquisition, production, inventory control, dispatching, shipping and billing functions. These systems have enabled Delta Galil to effectively manage its geographically dispersed operations. As a result, Delta Galil is able to shift labor-intensive production functions to lower labor cost countries while maintaining the high levels of quality and timely delivery standards that its customers require.
- UNIQUE FREE TRADE STATUS. Israel is currently the only country in the world that has free trade agreements with each of the United States, Canada, the European Union and the European Free Trade Association. Delta Galil's operations in Jordan and Egypt also benefit from advantageous trade agreements.

### STRATEGY

The key elements of Delta Galil's strategy are to:

- ENHANCE SALES TO EXISTING LARGE CUSTOMERS. Delta Galil seeks to increase sales of existing products and to introduce new product categories to existing customers. Delta Galil believes its broad product offerings, emphasis on customer service and proven reliability provide a competitive advantage as retailers consolidate purchases from a smaller number of suppliers. Delta Galil intends to continue capitalizing on this trend by expanding the scope of its existing customer relationships.
- DEVELOP RELATIONSHIPS WITH SELECTED NEW CUSTOMERS. Delta Galil is developing relationships with new customers who require high quality products to sell under their private labels or brands, are capable of ordering in significant volumes, demonstrate substantial growth potential and require Delta Galil's high level of service. Recent customer additions include Puma, Polo, and Levi's (Europe), Ann Taylor and Nicole Miller (North America), Carrefour and Metro.
- CONTINUOUSLY IMPROVE ITS MANUFACTURING EFFICIENCY. Delta Galil continuously seeks to increase manufacturing efficiencies by (1) moving labor intensive functions to lower cost countries, (2) further automating its operations and (3) introducing new technologies.
- PURSUE STRATEGIC ACQUISITIONS. In 2000 Delta Galil completed the acquisitions of Dominion Hosiery Mills and Wundies Industries, in 2001 of Inner Secrets. In 2003, Delta Galil acquired Auburn Hosiery Mills and in 2004 Delta Galil acquired Burlen Corporation, as more fully described below. Delta Galil may pursue additional strategic acquisitions of businesses that would complement its product lines and customer relationships.
- BRANDING. The market positioning of brands is becoming more and more prominent. Behind each such brand there is a message, which brings the consumer, above all, the emotional attachment and the experience of buying. As part of this strengthening trend, Delta Galil, strategically is going in this direction, by licensing leading brands in the market. The latest are Levi's Signature, for socks, men's and ladies underwear for the European market, and Nicole Miler worldwide. Both completely handled by Delta Galil from the initial processes to finished products and inventory management. Delta Galil is looking for additional license

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agreements.

### RECENT ACQUISITIONS

#### ACQUISITION OF BURLEN

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In December 2004, Delta Galil acquired Burlen Corp., a leading private label manufacturer of ladies intimate apparel with sales of \$113 million in 2004. Burlen's customers are mass and mid-market retailers. Burlen has been supplying Wal-Mart, its largest customer, for nearly 40 years. Burlen's design, merchandising and marketing teams are located in New York and its logistics, operations and distribution facilities are located in Tifton, Georgia. Burlen manufactures primarily through subcontractors in the Far East and the Caribbean.

Delta paid Burlen's selling shareholders \$48.2 million in cash and \$2.2 million in ordinary shares transferred from Delta's treasury shares. In addition, Delta paid \$8.2 million of Burlen's bank debt. Delta Galil also accrued \$1.0 million in other cost related to the transaction, which will be paid in 2005. Delta is also obligated to pay the selling shareholders additional amounts if Burlen meets specified sales and profitability targets for 2005, 2006, and 2007.

The Burlen acquisition is a positive step in Delta's strategy to increase its intimate apparel category of the mass market. We believe that there are opportunities for synergies between Burlen's operations and Delta's existing activities, which we expect to strengthen Delta's position in the mass market.

#### ACQUISITION OF AUBURN

In November 2003, Delta Galil acquired, the socks business of Kellwood Company. Operating under the name Auburn Hosiery Mills, the business includes operations in both the United States and Europe.

Auburn manufactures, markets and sells branded sport socks under exclusive licenses to brand names of Wilson(R) and Converse(R) in the United States and Europe and Coca-Cola(R) in Europe. Auburn sources in the United States, Mexico and Ireland and sells in North America and Europe. Wal-Mart is Auburn's main customer in the United States.

This acquisition is a favorable addition to Delta's socks business by adding well-known brand names to the existing lines, penetrating into the US mass market in the socks category and increasing Delta's marketing capabilities in the United States and Europe.

In 2003, Delta paid \$10.8 million in cash to Kellwood and recorded liabilities in respect of restructuring costs in the amount of \$6.2 million. During 2004 Delta Galil finalized the restructuring plan and actual liabilities in respect of restructuring costs were \$1.9 million less than originally anticipated. As a result, goodwill, which was originally estimated at \$1.4 million, was reduced to zero, and the value of the property, plant and equipment was reduced by \$0.5 million.

#### ACQUISITION OF INNER SECRETS

In 2001, Delta Galil, through its subsidiary, Wundies Industries Inc., completed the acquisition of Inner Secrets Inc., a New Jersey corporation, and its subsidiaries. Inner Secrets manufactured and marketed private label brassieres and other ladies' intimate apparel.

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At the time of the acquisition, Inner Secrets manufactured its products in its factory in the Dominican Republic (which was closed in the first quarter of 2002) and outsourced to sub-contractors in the Far East, including Hong Kong, China, Indonesia and Bangladesh, as well as other countries including Guyana, Mexico, Haiti, and Columbia. Inner Secrets had a distribution center in Harrison, New Jersey.

Inner Secrets had many quality customers, catering mainly to the mass market, including Target, Wal-Mart and Kmart.

As of December 31, 2001 Wundies Industries, which Delta Galil acquired in 2000, and Inner Secrets were merged into a new company, Delta Galil USA Inc.

As consideration for all of the share capital of Inner Secrets, Delta Galil paid \$48.7 million in cash, of which \$14.4 million was for retirement of bank and other debt, and \$5.9 million in ordinary shares, comprised of 454,020 ordinary shares valued at \$13.05 per ordinary share. The goodwill attributed to the purchase of Inner Secrets amounted to approximately \$24.3 million. In April 2003 and 2004, Delta Galil USA paid \$2.0 million and \$6.7 million respectively in accordance with the acquisition agreement, as additional performance payments. These payments were allocated as part of the goodwill.

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### PRODUCTS

Delta Galil works closely with its customers to design and manufacture high quality knitwear. Delta Galil produces a variety of products using cotton and man-made fibers. Delta Galil's products are generally sold at all price levels.

The following table outlines representative products in each of Delta Galil's product categories, key customers/brands and the percentage of total revenues that each product category represented during 2002, 2003 and 2004.

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PRODUCT CATEGORY	KEY PRODUCTS	KEY CUSTOMERS/BRANDS		% OF REVENUE YEAR ENDED
-----	-----	-----		2002 ----
Ladies' Intimate Apparel	Fashion and basic panties and bras Women's nightwear Girl's nightwear	Marks & Spencer Wal-Mart Target JC Penney Victoria's Secret	Calvin Klein Hema Kmart	59%
Socks	Men's, women's and children's leisure, dress and sport socks	Marks & Spencer Nike Wal-Mart Hema	Dim JC Penney Matalan Sears	15%

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		Tchibo		
Men's Underwear	Briefs	Calvin Klein	Schiesser	11%
	Boxer shorts	Gap	Target	
	Mini-briefs	Hema	J. Crew	
	Undershirts	Hugo Boss	Polo Ralph Lauren	
	Men's nightwear	Marks & Spencer		
Babywear	Fashion and classic items, focusing on newborns	Marks & Spencer		7%
Leisurewear	T-shirts	Marks & Spencer		4%
	Polo shirts			
	Sweatshirts			
	Leisure clothes			
Others	Fabrics, elastic tapes and other operations			4%

- o LADIES' INTIMATE APPAREL: Delta Galil's intimate apparel items include both fashion and basic underwear, as well as bras. Delta Galil has introduced machinery to produce seam-free panties, tops and control underwear. Delta Galil has been shifting its product mix to increase its focus on these products. The decrease in this category in 2004 is mainly due to a decrease in sales to US mass-market customers. Sales to this category in 2005 are expected to increase due to the acquisition of Burlen.
- o SOCKS: Delta Galil manufactures men's, women's and children's socks in the leisure, dress and sports categories. Among the varieties of socks that Delta Galil manufactures are socks with popular cartoon and other characters that Delta Galil licenses. The increase in this category in 2004 is mainly due to the consolidation of Auburn.
- o MEN'S UNDERWEAR: Delta Galil manufactures men's fashion and basic underwear for customers that include marketers of fashion brands and department store private labels.
- o BABYWEAR: Babywear includes fashion and classic daywear and sleepsuits in a wide variety of styles and fabrics, with a focus on newborns. Delta Galil products in this category are sold at medium to high retail prices. In the first quarter of 2005 the sales of this category continue to decrease and reached 2% of total sales.
- o LEISUREWEAR: Delta Galil manufactures basic and fashion leisurewear in a wide variety of styles and fabrics. The products range from T-shirts, polo shirts, sweatshirts and jogging suits to leisure and fashionable blouson jackets that are sold at medium to high retail prices.
- o OTHERS: This category includes sales of production overruns of fabrics and elastic tapes.



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Delta Galil maintains long-term relationships with its customers, many of whom control significant market shares in their respective countries. Delta Galil premises its marketing strategy on its ability to offer customers a package of services, including product planning and design tailored to the customers' needs, high-tech quality manufacturing, distribution and logistics setup and computer-linked accounts.

Delta Galil has strong in-house creative teams of designers and technology experts, consisting of fashion designers, textile designers, yarn experts, knitting experts and dyeing and finishing experts. Delta Galil's design specialists remain constantly apprised of technological innovations in textile equipment and the state of the art in yarns, fabrics and accessories worldwide. Delta Galil's presence in both the United States and Europe also enables its design personnel to offer significant sales and marketing advice in both markets. Although Delta Galil's products are sold predominantly under the private labels and brands of its customers, Delta Galil's design specialists collaborate closely with its customers to design and develop products. The design teams prepare presentations for customers, including analysis of previous season successes and failures, and, with the customer's participation, develop the concept, product, packaging and product specifications, tailored to the customer's specific needs. Delta Galil believes that the comprehensive nature of the services it offers is a major factor in the strength of its relationship with its customers.

### THE NORTH AMERICAN MARKET

Recognizing the North American market's size and diversification, Delta Galil has targeted this market as its major strategic market for growth and profitability. Through internal growth and a series of acquisitions, Delta Galil has been successful in rapidly increasing its presence in the North American market. Sales to North America grew from \$47.3 million (which represented 16% of total sales) in 1998 to \$334.8 million (which represented 51% of sales) in 2004. Our five largest customers in North America, Wal-Mart, Target, Victoria's Secret, JC Penney and Calvin Klein, represented approximately 79% of our 2004 sales in North America. We are expecting an increase in sales to this market in 2005 mainly due to the acquisition of Burlen.

### MARKS & SPENCER RELATIONSHIP

Delta Galil is one of Marks & Spencer's five largest suppliers and has been doing business with Marks & Spencer for more than 20 years. Marks & Spencer sells all of its products under its own brand name and is one of the leading retailers of men's underwear, women's underwear and men's socks in the United Kingdom. Delta Galil sells, on an average basis, approximately, 7.0 million units to the Marks & Spencer distribution center per month. Delta Galil is a diversified supplier to Marks & Spencer, selling to over 15 different departments of the chain. Each department is independently managed, has autonomy in procurement decisions, and establishes its own product standards and supply requirements.

Delta Galil's sales to Marks & Spencer grew from \$1 million in 1981 to \$49 million in 1990, to \$92 million in 1995 and to \$189 million in 2004, representing 29% of Delta Galil's revenues in 2004. In 2004 sales were positively affected by the strengthening of the pound sterling versus the US dollar, which led to an increase of 6% in dollar terms, while in pound sterling sales decreased by 4%, mainly due to a decrease in the children category.

### ISRAELI MARKET

Delta Galil believes that it is among the market leaders in Israel for men's underwear, ladies' intimate apparel and socks, with \$46.5 million of sales

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in 2004. These sales include products Delta Galil manufactures, as well as goods it imports into Israel or purchases from other Israeli suppliers. Of Delta Galil's sales in Israel, 43% were made through retail department stores and supermarkets, and 57% were made through Delta Galil's Delta Plus factory outlets. As of December 31, 2004 Delta Plus had 81 stores, of which we owned 48 directly and 33 were franchises.

### SEASONALITY

Delta Galil's revenues fluctuate due to seasonal purchasing by consumers. Revenues in the last two quarters of the year generally exceed revenues in the first two quarters due to back-to-school and holiday purchases.

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### MANUFACTURING

#### MANUFACTURING PROCESS

Delta Galil's manufacturing techniques enable it to provide its customers with a wide array of consistently high quality products customized to their individual needs at competitive prices. The production process includes the following steps:

- o RAW MATERIAL PROCUREMENT: The raw materials Delta Galil requires include, primarily, cotton yarns, blends of cotton and synthetic yarns (such as cotton-spandex, cotton-Lycra(R) and cotton-viscose) and other accessories such as elastic tapes, laces and other textile components. Delta Galil purchases its raw materials from several international and domestic suppliers and historically has not experienced any difficulty in obtaining raw materials to meet production requirements. The price of these raw materials fluctuates due to varying supply and demand and other market factors over which Delta Galil has no control. Delta Galil purchases its raw materials only against actual orders, except for basic cotton yarn. As a result, Delta Galil can effectively manage its raw material inventory. Typically, Delta Galil does not maintain inventory of raw materials for a period of more than eight weeks. From time to time, when market conditions are favorable, Delta Galil enters into contracts with various suppliers of basic cotton yarn for delivery over a period of three to six months.
- o KNITTING: Delta Galil produces the knitted fabric required for the underwear and other garments it manufactures in Israel and in Egypt. Delta Galil produces various types of fabric. Delta Galil operates approximately 150 automatic knitting machines, with a total production capacity of approximately 550-570 tons of fabric per month depending on the type of fabric produced. During 2004, Delta Galil produced approximately 450 tons of fabric per month, approximately 96% of which Delta Galil used and the remainder of which was sold to third parties. Delta Galil does not have any long-term supply obligations and is able to adjust its capacity for its own use when necessary. Delta Galil outsources from various suppliers the rest of the knitted fabric it requires.

Delta Galil operates approximately 2,000 knitting machines for the production of socks, including machines owned by sub-contractors, with a total production capacity of approximately 12 million pairs per month.

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DYEING AND FINISHING: Delta Galil has its own dyeing plants in Israel and North America for dyeing yarns, fabrics and products. The dyeing plants are principally engaged in supplying Delta Galil's own requirements. Delta Galil outsources the dyeing and finishing for production in Egypt. Delta Galil's ability to control the dyeing and finishing of its products and accumulated expertise in this area are key elements in its ability to provide quality products to its customers.

- o CUTTING: Delta Galil uses computerized, automatic cutting equipment, which minimizes fabric waste.
- o SEWING: Cut fabrics are sewn to complete the product, including the addition of accessories such as elastic waist and leg bands and labels. Delta Galil is currently operating at its sewing capacity, which is, on an average basis, approximately 12 million units per month (depending on the type of product). Delta Galil operates 9 sewing plants, three in Jordan, four in Egypt, one in Honduras and one in Thailand. Delta Galil also subcontracts sewing functions, primarily to contractors in Israel, Egypt, Eastern Europe, the Far East and Central America.
- o TESTING AND QUALITY ASSURANCE: Delta Galil places significant emphasis on quality control and uses quality assurance teams at each stage of the manufacturing process. Delta Galil's quality assurance procedures meet the very strict quality control standards of its customers.

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### SEAM-FREE MANUFACTURING

Applying technology utilized in the manufacture of hosiery, Delta Galil produces one-piece seam-free panties and bras. Seam-free technology enables the direct conversion of yarn into a nearly completed final product by a single machine. After the machine knits the basic garment, all that is required to complete the garment is dyeing and a limited amount of sewing and finishing.

The seam-free process eliminates most stages of the manufacturing process, which required special equipment such as knitting machines, cutting equipment and extensive sewing machine operations, and personnel. This advanced computer-intensive technology enables the production of a substantially wider range of fabrics, styles and product lines. The use of the seam-free machines also improves Delta Galil's potential to manufacture fashionable products with consistently higher quality, durability and comfort.

Delta Galil is making a major effort to capitalize on this unique and new technology. Delta Galil continuously engages in research and development to create additional products that use the seam-free technology. Nevertheless, sales of seam-free products decreased from \$40.2 million in 2000 to \$17.4 million in 2003. In 2004 sales increased by 29% compared to 2003 and amounted to \$22.5 million. The growth in Delta Galil sales is due to major improvement made in design and development of new products and increase in demand for seamless garments primarily in the US mass market. As of December 31, 2004, Delta Galil owned 275 seam-free knitting machines.

### OUTSOURCING OF PRODUCTS

Subcontractors manufactured goods in Egypt (babywear and underwear), Turkey (socks), Romania (bras and underwear), Bulgaria (socks) and Thailand,

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Hong Kong, Vietnam, Dominican Republic and China (all ladies intimate apparel), which in 2004 accounted for approximately 53% of Delta Galil's revenues. Delta Galil personnel closely supervise the production by subcontractors in these countries.

### JORDANIAN JOINT VENTURE

In 1995, Delta Galil entered into a joint venture with Century Investment Group, a Jordanian company. Delta Galil supplies cut fabric to the joint venture and purchases sewing services. Delta Galil holds a controlling interest in this joint venture and purchases virtually all of the goods produced by the joint venture. As a result of the controlling interest, Delta Galil consolidates this entity in its consolidated financial statements.

### SALES AND MARKETING

Delta Galil customizes its sales and marketing strategy according to individual customers' geographic regions and the market segment. For example, one sales and marketing group handles the Marks & Spencer account, another handles sales to the U.S. mass market, and a third focuses on accounts for middle and upper market customers in the United States. Depending on where a target customer is located, Delta Galil's sales offices in Europe, North America or Israel implement the marketing strategy in coordination with headquarters. Delta Galil staffs sales offices with experienced personnel who maintain ongoing contact with its customers and respond to customers' needs promptly and effectively.

### RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Delta Galil has strong in-house creative teams of designers and technology experts, consisting of fashion designers, textile designers, yarn experts, knitting experts and dyeing and finishing experts. Delta Galil's design and development expenses increased to approximately \$25 million in 2004, as compared to \$23 million in 2003 and \$21 million in 2002.

### DELTA GALIL'S MANUFACTURING FACILITIES

Delta Galil has manufacturing facilities in Israel, Jordan, Egypt, North America, Honduras, and Thailand. Delta Galil has also sub-contracts to manufacturers in Egypt, Turkey, Romania, Bulgaria, Central America and the Far East. In 1995, Delta Galil began transferring labor-intensive production functions from its plants in Israel and Scotland to Egypt, Jordan and East Europe. As a result all manufacturing plants in Scotland were closed by 2003 and the last sewing plant in Israel was closed on the first quarter of 2005. In 2004, 82% of Delta Galil's revenues were generated from the sale of products produced in low labor cost

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countries, up from 49% in 2000. In 2004, goods produced in Israel represented 12% of Delta Galil's revenues, down from 35% in 2000.

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The following table summarizes the distribution of Delta Galil's revenues by location of production, stated as a percentage of total revenues for the periods indicated:

COUNTRY -----	ACTIVITY -----	PRODUCTS -----	% OF REVENUES YE DECEMBER	
			2002 ----	2003 ----
Far East	Purchase of finished products Sewing(1) Cutting	Ladies intimate apparel	22%	30%
Egypt	Knitting(2) Dyeing(1) Cutting Sewing(2)  Purchase of finished products	Ladies' intimate apparel Men's underwear Babywear Leisurewear	19%	20%
Israel	Design Knitting(2) Dyeing Cutting & sewing(2) Production of fabrics & elastics  Distribution center Purchase of finished products	Ladies' intimate apparel Men's underwear Socks Knitted fabric Elastic bands	14%	14%
Caribbean & Central America	Sewing(2) Cutting Knitting (1)	Ladies' intimate apparel Socks	15%	10%
Jordan	Purchase of finished products Sewing(2) (3) (5)	Ladies' intimate apparel Men's underwear	13%	9%
Turkey	Purchase of finished products	Ladies intimate apparel, Socks	7%	7%
Eastern Europe	Knitting(1) Sewing(2)  Purchase of finished products	Ladies' intimate apparel Socks	5%	6%
North America	Design Cutting Dyeing Knitting(2) Distribution center	Ladies' intimate apparel Socks	4%	4%
Scotland	Design Cutting & sewing(4)	Babywear Leisurewear	1%	0%

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### Warehousing (4)

- 
- (1) These activities are fully outsourced to local contractors.
  - (2) A portion of these activities is outsourced to local contractors.
  - (3) This activity is performed by a joint venture in which Delta Galil has a controlling interest.
  - (4) These activities were discontinued starting 2003.
  - (5) Fabric produced in Israel.

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### MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEMS

Delta Galil has invested in information technology as a tool to reduce overall costs, enhance the efficiency of its garment design and manufacturing, and support the sale and distribution of its products to its customers. Delta Galil's production software processes customer orders, schedules production for such orders and monitors the products ordered during all stages of production, from knitting to sewing and during packaging and distribution. Delta Galil believes that its information technology system has been effective in meeting its demands. Delta Galil spent approximately \$7 million in 2004 and intends to spend a similar amount in 2005 to enhance its system's capabilities in order to support the growing demand for Delta Galil's products.

### CONDITIONS IN ISRAEL

Delta Galil is incorporated under the laws of, and a significant portion of its offices and manufacturing facilities are located in, the State of Israel. Accordingly, Delta Galil is directly affected by political, economic and military conditions in Israel. The operations of Delta Galil would be materially adversely affected if major hostilities involving Israel should occur or if trade between Israel and its present trading partners should be curtailed.

### POLITICAL CONDITIONS

Since the establishment of the State of Israel in 1948, a number of armed conflicts have taken place between Israel and its Arab neighbors and a state of hostility, varying from time to time in intensity and degree, has led to security and economic problems for Israel. However, a peace agreement between Israel and Egypt was signed in 1979, a peace agreement between Israel and Jordan was signed in 1994 and, since 1993, several agreements between Israel and Palestinian representatives have been signed. As of the date hereof, Israel has not entered into any peace agreement with Syria or Lebanon. There can be no assurance as to how the "peace process" will develop or what effect it may have upon Delta Galil.

Despite progress towards peace between Israel, its Arab neighbors and the Palestinians, major hostilities may revive. Since October 2000, there has been an increase in hostilities between Israel and the Palestinians. The unrest in and around the areas administrated by the Palestinian Authority may hinder Israel's international trade and lead to economic downturn. This, in turn, could have a material adverse effect on Delta Galil's operations and business. In addition, certain countries, companies and organizations continue to participate in a boycott of Israeli firms. Delta Galil does not believe that the recent violence or the boycott have had a material adverse effect on Delta Galil, but there can be no assurance that further violence or restrictive laws, policies or practices directed towards Israel or Israeli businesses will not have an adverse impact on Delta Galil's business.

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### TRADE AGREEMENTS

Israel is a member of the United Nations, the International Monetary Fund, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Finance Corporation. Israel is a member of the World Trade Organization and is a signatory to the General Agreement on Trade in Services and to the Agreement on Basic Telecommunications Services. In addition, Israel has been granted preferences under the Generalized System of Preferences from the United States, Australia, Canada and Japan. These preferences allow Israel to export the products covered by such programs either duty-free or at reduced tariffs.

Delta Galil benefits from Israel's status that currently has free trade agreements with the United States, Canada, the European Union and the European Free Trade Association. The trade agreements permit Delta Galil to sell its Israeli manufactured products to the United States, Canada and the member countries of the European Union and the European Free Trade Association free of customs duties and import quotas. The United States has extended the benefits of the Israel-United States Free Trade Area Agreement to goods processed in the area of Jordan in which Delta Galil has its facilities. Due to a free trade agreement between the EU, US and Egypt, Delta Galil's products manufactured in Egypt can enter the EU countries and into the US duty free as well. Delta Galil is in a period of major changes in the global business environment, following the elimination of quotas as part of the WTO agreement. The market has been characterized by strong pressure to lower prices. In addition, the State of Israel provides incentives that reduce the cost of equipment to Delta Galil and which may not be available in other countries.

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### DELTA GALIL'S ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

Delta Galil is an Israeli corporation that commenced operations in 1975. It currently has 27 subsidiaries in which it holds at least a 50% interest. The main operations are included in the following companies:

COMPANY	PLACE OF INCORPORATION	OWNERSHIP INTEREST	FUNCTION
Delta Galil USA Inc.	Delaware, U.S.A.	100%	o Manufactures ladies intimate apparel and owns Auburn Hosiery Mills and Burlen Cor
Auburn Hosiery Mills Inc.	Kentucky, USA	100%	o Manufacturing and ma
Burlen Corp.	Georgia, USA	100%	o Manufacturing and ma ladies intimate appa
Delta Galil Europe Ltd.	U.K.	100%	o Distribution center services.
Delta Galil Holland B.V.	Holland	100%	o Contract manufacture Delta Galil's interest in Delta Textile Egypt-Free Zone S.A. Dominion Hosiery Inc Century Wear Corpora

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				(WLL), Delta Galil Hungary KFT, Delta Textile Bulgaria Ltd Sport Socks and Thai Progress Garment Co.
Delta Textile Egypt S.A.E.	- Free Zone Egypt	100%	o	Manufactures men's underwear and leisurewear.
Dominion Hosiery Inc.	Canada	100%	o	Manufactures ladies' Canada.
Century Wear Corporation (WLL)	Jordan	50%*	o	Joint venture in Jordan performs sewing for production of various products.
Sport Socks Co Ltd.	Ireland	100%	o	Manufacturing and marketing socks.
Thai Progress Garment Co. Ltd	Thailand	100%	o	Manufactures ladies' apparel.
Delta Textile Marketing Ltd.	Israel	100%	o	Factory outlets and
Delta Textile (New York) Ltd.	New York, U.S.A.	100%	o	Marketing
Delta Elastic Tapes Industries, Ltd.	Israel	90%	o	Manufactures elastic other components used in underwear manufacturing

\* Delta Galil effectively controls this joint venture as a result of its holding of an additional controlling share.

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PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Delta Galil has manufacturing facilities in Israel, Jordan, Egypt, Turkey, Bulgaria, Canada, United States and Thailand. Delta Galil maintains its principal Israeli manufacturing, warehousing and administrative facilities in Carmiel, Daliat el-Carmel and Tel-Aviv. In Israel, Delta Galil owns six facilities, including its principal production facility in Carmiel, and leases nine facilities. The leases, including all extension options, for seven facilities expire on various dates between 2006 and 2013. The remaining lease expires in 2005, and Delta Galil is confident that it can renew that lease on terms no less favorable than the existing lease. Delta Galil also owns approximately 50 acres of undeveloped beachfront property surrounding its Nahariya facility. This property is zoned mainly for tourism or residential uses.

In addition, Delta Galil leases a warehouse and development center outside London and leases offices in London. Delta Galil leases manufacturing and storage facilities in Egypt pursuant to 25-year leases that expire between 2019 and 2025. Delta Galil's joint venture in Jordan leases sewing and cutting facilities in Irbid, and in Amman.

Delta Galil leases manufacturing facilities in Canada, Honduras, and in



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Pennsylvania, as well as facilities in New Jersey and a facility in Hong Kong. These leases expire between 2005 and 2011. Delta Galil is confident that it can renew these leases on terms no less favorable than existing leases. Delta Galil also owns a facility in Rockingham, North Carolina, and other manufacturing facilities in Bulgaria, Kentucky USA and Ireland. Management believes that Delta Galil's existing facilities are well maintained, in good operating condition and provide adequate space for Delta Galil's current level of operations. In addition, Delta Galil believes that its facilities and operations are in compliance with current governmental regulations regarding safety, health and environmental pollution. Delta Galil generally has complied with these regulations and such compliance has not had a material adverse effect on its capital expenditures, earnings or competitive position.

The following table shows Delta Galil's main owned and leased properties and facilities as of June 20, 2005:

PLANT LOCATION	SQUARE FEET	MAIN FUNCTION
Carmiel, Israel	643,000	Textile manufacturing
Nahariya, Israel	257,000	Dyeing
Rosh Ha'ain, Israel	74,847	Offices and warehouse
Delta Plus retail chain, Israel	84,601	Retail
Yodfat, Israel	41,964	Warehouse
Daliat El Carmel, Israel	37,800	Elastic tape manufacturing
Tel Aviv, Israel	10,750	Main office
London, U.K.	25,000	Offices
Northampton, U.K.	125,000	Warehouse
Ireland	60,000	Offices
Jordan	272,000	Sewing and warehouse
Egypt	335,000	Knitting, cutting, sewing, warehouse and offices
New Jersey, U.S.	130,000	Warehouse and offices
New York, U.S.	5,000	Offices
Pennsylvania, U.S.	380,000	Warehouse, logistic center and offices
Kentucky, U.S.	250,000	Socks manufacturing, warehousing & offices
Tifton Georgia, U.S.	495,000	Logistic center, warehouse and offices
Honduras	108,000	Cutting, sewing and warehouse
Hong Kong	12,000	Offices and warehouse
Canada	92,000	Socks manufacturing
Hungary	129,000	Logistic center*
Bulgaria	95,000	Socks manufacturing
Thailand	18,000	Cutting and sewing
Guangzhou, China	300,500	Cutting and sewing**

\* Operation ceased during the first quarter of 2005.

\*\* Operation is scheduled to start in the third quarter of 2005.

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### CAPITAL EXPENDITURES

The following table shows Delta Galil's fixed assets purchases in thousands US dollars for the last three years on a cash flow basis, broken down by regions. These capital expenditures were financed from Delta Galil's operating cash flow, and, in Israel, also by government grants.

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	YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31		
	2002	2003	2004
Israel.....	\$5,892	\$5,909	\$6,602
Egypt.....	2,899	3,927	3,253
Eastern Europe.....	2,553	3,246	1,112
United Kingdom.....	408	754	314
North America.....	5,156	525	851
Jordan.....	703	396	914
Others.....	117	168	438
	\$ 17,728	\$14,925	\$13,484

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ITEM 5: OPERATING AND FINANCIAL REVIEW AND PROSPECTS

THE FOLLOWING DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS SHOULD BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH DELTA GALIL'S CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND THE NOTES TO THOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS INCLUDED IN ITEM 18 OF THIS ANNUAL REPORT. DELTA GALIL'S CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS ARE PREPARED IN CONFORMITY WITH US GAAP.

OVERVIEW

Following is a discussion of certain topics that will help you to better understand our results of operations discussed below:

REVENUES

Delta Galil's revenues in 2004 increased by 13% and amounted to \$654.3 million compared to \$580.1 million in 2003.

The following table shows Delta Galil's revenues by geographical area, stated in million U.S. dollars and as a percentage of total revenues, for the years ended December 31, 2002, 2003 and 2004:

	YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31,					
	2002		2003		2004	
	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%
North America.....	303.1	53.4	300.7	51.8	334.8	51.2
United Kingdom.....	181.3	32.0	187.9	32.4	202.8	31.0
Europe (excluding U.K.)	44.4	7.8	48.7	8.4	64.7	9.9
Israel.....	38.5	6.8	42.8	7.4	52.0	7.9

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Total.....	567.3	100.0	580.1	100.0	654.3	100.0
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====

In 2004, sales to North America increased by 11.3% to \$334.8 million representing 51.2% of total sales. The increase in sales to North America is attributed mainly to the acquisitions of Auburn in 2003 and Burlen in 2004. Delta Galil's sales to its top customer, the U.K. chain Marks & Spencer, increased by 5.5% to \$189.0 million in 2004, compared to \$179.1 million in 2003. The increase in the sales to Marks & Spencer is attributed to the strengthening of the pound sterling versus the dollar. Delta Galil's sales to the European market increased by 32.8% to \$64.7 million in 2004 compared to \$48.7 million in 2003, mainly due to acquisition of Auburn in 2003 and the strengthening of the euro versus the dollar. Delta Galil's sales to the Israeli market increased by 21.5% to \$52.0 million in 2004 compared to \$42.8 million in 2003. The increase in sales to the Israeli market is attributed mainly to different mix of products and to the opening of new stores.

Effective January 1, 2005, the World Trade Organization's 148 member nations lifted all quotas on apparel and textiles. As a result, all textiles and textile apparel manufactured in a member nation will no longer be subject to quota restrictions. This will allow retailers, apparel firms and others to import unlimited quantities of apparel and textile items from China, India and other low-cost countries. As a result, prices of textiles and apparel, including our products, have faced downward pressure and may continue to decline. If prices decline faster than we are able to cut costs, our business and results of operations could be affected adversely.

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The following table shows Delta Galil's revenues by product categories, stated as a percentage of total revenues, for the years ended December 31, 2002, 2003, and 2004:

	YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31		
	2002	2003	2004
Ladies' Intimate Apparel.....	59.2%	61.1%	53.6%
Socks.....	15.2	16.4	23.0
Men's Underwear.....	11.2	10.1	12.9
Babywear.....	7.2	6.8	4.4
Leisurewear.....	3.6	3.0	3.7
Fabrics and Others.....	3.6	2.6	2.4
Total.....	100%	100%	100%

The decrease in revenues in the Ladies Intimate Apparel in 2004 compared to 2003 is attributed to a decrease in sales to US mass-market customers. The increase in revenues in the Socks category in 2004 compared to 2003 is attributed to the acquisition of Auburn in the fourth quarter of 2003.

ACQUISITION OF BURLLEN

In December 2004, Delta acquired Burlen Corp., a leading private label manufacturer of ladies intimate apparel.

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As consideration for all of the share capital of Burlen Corp., Delta paid Burlen's selling shareholders \$48.2 million in cash and \$2.2 million in ordinary shares comprised of 215,684 ordinary shares valued at \$10.43 per share transferred from Delta's treasury shares. In addition, Delta paid \$8.2 million of Burlen's bank debt. Delta Galil also accrued \$1.0 million in other deal cost related to the transaction, which will be paid in 2005. Delta is also obligated to pay the selling shareholders additional amounts if Burlen meets specified sales and profitability targets in 2005, 2006, and 2007.

An intangible asset related to customer relations, which amounted to \$14.8 million will be amortized over a period of 20 years. The excess of cost of acquisition over the fair value of net assets on acquisition date - \$3.9 million - was allocated to goodwill and is included as part of Delta USA segment. Customer relations and goodwill are deductible for tax purposes.

### ACQUISITION OF A MANUFACTURING PLANT IN THAILAND

In December 2004, Delta Galil acquired a manufacturing sewing and cutting facility in Thailand for a total consideration of \$2.4 million. Of this amount \$0.9 million was paid for the shares and \$0.8 million to pay off debt to the former shareholders. In addition, Delta assumed bank debt of \$0.7 million. Delta Galil accounted for this acquisition as an acquisition of a business. The excess of the cost of the acquisition over the fair value of the net assets on the acquisition date, which was approximately \$1.0 million, was allocated to goodwill and is included as part of Europe segment.

### ACQUISITION OF AUBURN HOSIERY MILLS

On November 13, 2003 Delta Galil completed the acquisition of the outstanding shares of Auburn Hosiery Mills. Auburn manufactures, markets and sells branded sport socks under exclusive licenses to brand names both in the United States and Europe.

As consideration for all of the share capital of Auburn Hosiery, Delta Galil paid \$10.8 million to Kellwood and recorded liabilities in respect of restructuring costs in the amount of \$6.2 million. The total purchase price amounted to approximately \$17.0 million. During 2004, Delta Galil finalized the restructuring plan, and actual liabilities in respect of restructuring costs, were \$1.9 million less than originally anticipated which resulted in a decrease in the excess of cost of the acquisition over the fair value of the net assets on the acquisition date. The decrease was allocated \$1.4 million to the goodwill (which off set the entire goodwill initially recognized) and \$0.5 million to property, plant and equipment.

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### LOGISTIC CENTER IN HUNGARY

In November 2002, Delta Galil, through a wholly owned subsidiary, purchased the operations of Komar Textile Trading, a logistic center, which included real estate, movables and receivables from subcontractors in Hungary. The acquisition price was \$5.6 million, and the excess of the cost of the acquisition over the fair value of net assets amounted to \$0.8 million. During the fourth quarter of 2004, Delta Galil decided to close the logistic center, and accrued \$1.5 million for restructuring expenses. During the first half of 2005 the logistic center was closed.

### ACQUISITION OF INNER SECRETS

In 2001, Delta Galil , through its wholly owned subsidiary, Wundies

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Industries Inc., completed the acquisition of all of the outstanding shares of Inner Secrets Inc., a New Jersey corporation, and its subsidiaries. Inner Secrets manufactures and markets private label brassieres and other ladies' intimate apparel.

As consideration for all of the share capital of Inner Secrets, Delta Galil paid \$48.7 million in cash, of which \$14.4 million was for retirement of bank and other debt, and \$5.9 million in ordinary shares, comprised of 454,020 ordinary shares valued at \$13.05 per ordinary share. The goodwill attributed to the purchase of Inner Secrets amounted to approximately \$24.3 million.

In April 2003, Delta Galil USA paid \$2.0 million as an adjustment to the purchase price. A provision was made in 2002 for this payment, which was allocated as part of the goodwill.

In accordance with the acquisition agreement, and as a result of the performance of Delta Galil USA in 2003, Delta Galil paid the selling shareholders of Inner Secrets additional performance payment of \$6.7 million during April 2004. This payment was allocated as part of the goodwill.

### SALE OF INTERESTS IN ARAD TOWELS AND STANDARD TEXTILE (EUROPE) LTD.

On December 31, 1998, Delta Galil sold its 40.7% interest in Arad Towels Ltd. to Standard Textile (Europe) Ltd. ("STE") for \$12.4 million in cash and a 15% interest in STE. The capital gain on this transaction totaled \$ 5.2 million, of which \$3.1 million was applied to income in 1998 and the balance of \$2.1 million was applied to income in 1999.

On August 6, 2000 Delta Galil entered into an agreement with S.T.I. Industries and Technologies Ltd., S.T.I.A. Holdings Ltd. and STE, for the sale of its 15% holdings in STE for \$9 million. The transaction is to be carried out in four installments, subject to adjustments as stipulated in the agreement. The first installment, 25% of the shares held by Delta Galil, was transferred to the buyers upon the signing of the agreement, for \$2.25 million. The second installment was transferred on January 15, 2002, for consideration of \$2.48 million, the third installment was transferred on January 15, 2003 for consideration of \$2.57 million and the fourth and final installment was transferred on January 15, 2004 for consideration of \$2.64 million. Delta Galil recognized a capital gain of \$0.9 million in 2003 and a capital gain of \$1.0 million in 2004 for this transaction.

### STOCK REPURCHASES

In September 2001 Delta Galil's Board of Directors approved a plan for the repurchase of up to \$3 million of its ordinary shares within the following 12 months. By the end of 2002, Delta Galil completed the repurchase of 378,500 ordinary shares at an average price of \$7.9 per share.

In December 2002, Delta Galil successfully completed a self-tender offer in which it purchased 565,000 ordinary shares at a price per share of \$11.0, for aggregate consideration of \$6.2 million.

### EMPLOYEE STOCK OPTION PLAN

In October 2002, Delta Galil's Board of Directors approved an employee stock option plan for the grant, without consideration, of options exercisable to purchase 1,100,000 ordinary shares. The plan provides for forfeited options to return to the pool for future grants. In November 2002, the Company granted 1,004,500 options to 97 employees of the group (including 100,000 options granted to the CEO) at an exercise price of \$9.0 per share. In May 2003 Delta Galil granted an aggregate of 30,000 options to three employees

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at an exercise price of \$10.76. In March 2004, Delta Galil granted 80,000 options to six employees at an exercise price of \$15.35 and in August 2004 Delta Galil granted an additional 30,000 options to one employee at an exercise price of \$12.74. The options granted in May 2003 and in 2004 are subject to the same terms and conditions as those granted in 2002.

The options are exercisable over a three-year period, following one year after the vesting date of the first batch and on the vesting date of the second, third and fourth batches. All options granted after January 1, 2003 may be exercised only following the elapse of two years after the end of the year in which the options were granted.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The following table sets forth Delta Galil's results of operations expressed as a percentage of total revenues for the periods indicated:

	YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31		
	2002	2003	2004
Revenues.....	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Cost of revenues.....	(80.1)	(80.0)	(81.5)
Gross profit.....	19.9	20.0	18.5
Selling, marketing, general and administrative.....	(14.8)	(14.1)	(15.1)
Restructuring expenses.....	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.1)
Gain (loss) on sales of assets and subsidiary shares.....	*	0.6	0.1
Operating income.....	4.9	6.3	3.4
Financial expenses - net.....	(1.0)	(0.9)	(1.0)
Other income- net.....	0.2	*	0.2
Income before taxes on income.....	4.1	5.4	2.6
Taxes on income.....	(1.0)	(1.2)	(0.4)
Income after taxes on income.....	3.1	4.2	2.2
Share in profits (losses) of associated companies - net.....	*	(0.1)	(0.1)
Minority interests- net.....	(0.2)	(0.1)	(0.2)
Net income.....	2.9%	4.0%	1.9%

\* Less than 0.1%.

SEGMENT RESULTS

We have five principal segments: Delta USA, U.S. Upper Market, Europe, Socks and Delta Marketing Israel. Delta USA, U.S. Upper Market and Europe segments are engaged in manufacturing and marketing of intimate apparel to various customers in the U.S. and European markets. The Socks segment is engaged in manufacturing and marketing of socks to various customers in the U.S. and European markets. Delta Marketing Israel is engaged in marketing ladies intimate apparel, men's underwear and socks to various customers in Israel through retail and wholesale operations.

The following table sets forth Delta Galil's revenues and operating results relating to the various segments:

SALES BY SEGMENT			
-----			
(\$ MILLION)			
-----			
	2002	2003	2004
	----	----	----
Delta USA(1) .....	\$202.0	\$213.2	\$186.3
U.S. Upper Market(2)	111.1	88.3	111.9
Europe .....	171.0	177.4	193.8
Socks(3) .....	83.9	89.4	144.2
Delta Marketing			
Israel(3) .....	34.8	37.6	46.5
Adjustments(4) .....	(35.5)	(25.8)	(28.4)
	-----	-----	-----
Total	\$567.3	\$580.1	\$654.3
	=====	=====	=====

- (1) 2004 sales include \$3.6 million for Burlen, which was acquired in the fourth quarter of 2004.
- (2) US Upper Market and the textile divisions were merged. Numbers included above have been reclassified accordingly.
- (3) Socks marketing operation in Israel was transferred to the managerial responsibility of Delta Marketing Israel. Numbers included above have been reclassified accordingly.
- (4) Adjustments include inter-segment sales and results of hedging transactions.

SALES BY SEGMENT IN 2004 VS. 2003

The decrease in sales by Delta USA is attributed mainly to a decrease in sales to Wal-Mart and Target. The increase in sales by the U.S. Upper Market segment resulted primarily from an increase in sales to Calvin Klein and JC Penney. The increase in sales by the European segment is attributed to the strengthening of the pound sterling and the euro against the U.S. dollar as well as sales to new customers. The increase in sales by the Socks segment is attributed to the acquisition of European operation of Auburn. The increase in sales by the Israeli market segment is attributed mainly to different mix of products and to the opening of new stores.

SALES BY SEGMENT IN 2003 VS. 2002

The increase in sales by Delta USA segment resulted primarily from an increase in sales to existing customers. The decrease in sales by the U.S. Upper Market segment resulted primarily from Delta Galil's decision to reduce the number of customers, as well as general weakness in this market, part of which is reflected in a decrease in sales to Victoria's Secret, this segment's largest customer. The increase in sales by the European segment is attributed to the strengthening of the pound sterling and the euro against the U.S. dollar. In pound sterling and euro terms, sales declined. The increase in sales by the Socks segment is attributed to the consolidation of Auburn in the fourth quarter of 2003.

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	OPERATING INCOME (LOSS) BY SEGMENT		
	(\$ MILLION)		
	2002	2003	2004
	----	----	----
Delta USA.....	\$14.6	\$24.8	\$5.9
U.S. Upper Market (1).....	(4.7)	(8.9)	(0.6)
Europe (2).....	10.2	4.4	4.9
Socks (3).....	8.3	9.0	9.1
Delta Marketing Israel (3).....	(1.3)	2.4	4.8
Adjustments and Capital Gains (4)...	0.7	5.1	(1.7)
	-----	-----	-----
 Total	 \$27.8	 \$36.8	 \$22.4
	=====	=====	=====

- (1) In the beginning of 2005, US upper market and the textile divisions were merged. Numbers included above have been reclassified accordingly.
- (2) Operating profit in 2004 includes restructuring expenses relating to the closure of a logistic center in Hungary in the amount of \$1.5 million, \$1.0 million in 2003 for the closure of sewing facility in Scotland and in Israel, and \$0.7 million in 2002 for the closure of facilities in Scotland.
- (3) Socks marketing operation in Israel was transferred to the managerial responsibility of Delta Marketing Israel. Numbers included above have been reclassified accordingly.
- (4) Adjustments include mainly cancellation of unrealized profits and hedging transactions results. In 2003 adjustments include mainly capital gain from the sale of the real estate in London.

### OPERATING INCOME (LOSS) BY SEGMENT IN 2004 VS. 2003

The decrease in the operating income of Delta USA was due primarily to a decrease in sales and to losses from operations with certain customers. The decrease in the operating loss in the U.S. Upper Market segment is primarily due to an increase in sales volumes. The erosion in the operating margin in the Socks segment is attributed to the acquisition of Auburn, which contributed to an increase in sales, which had no substantial operating income. The increase in operating income in Delta Marketing Israel is attributed to the improvement of procurement sources and to increased in sales volumes.

### OPERATING INCOME (LOSS) BY SEGMENT IN 2003 VS. 2002

The increase in operating income in Delta USA resulted from an increase in sales in 2003, as well as the write-off of doubtful accounts receivable from K-mart in 2002, which reduced operating income in 2002. The decrease in operating income in the U.S. Upper Market segment is primarily due to reduced sales volumes. The reduction in operating income was less than the reduction in sales due to the change in the mix of customers, towards sales to more profitable customers. The decline in operating income of the European segment, despite the favorable exchange rates, is due primarily to costs associated with the closure of a manufacturing and warehousing center in Scotland and the integration of a new logistics center in Hungary that replaced part of the Scottish operation. The increase in operating income of the Socks segment resulted primarily from the strengthening of the pound sterling and the euro against the U.S. dollar. The Adjustments in 2003 include mainly a capital gain from the sale of real estate in London.

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2004 COMPARED WITH YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2003  
- CONSOLIDATED



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REVENUES. Total revenues in 2004 increased by 12.8% and amounted to \$654.3 million compared to \$580.1 million in 2003. Excluding sales of Burlen, which was acquired in the fourth quarter of 2004, and Auburn, which was acquired in the fourth quarter of 2003, sales from continuing operations increased by 4.5%, reaching \$598.7 million in 2004 compared to \$573.0 million in 2003. The increase in revenues from continuing operations is due mainly to the strengthening of the pound sterling and the Euro against the US dollar and to the increase in sales in the Israeli market.

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COST OF REVENUES. Delta Galil's cost of revenues is comprised mainly of cost of materials, salaries and related expenses, work performed by subcontractors, depreciation and amortization and the changes in inventories of finished products and products in process. While costs associated with depreciation and indirect salaries are generally fixed, cost of materials, work performed by subcontractors and direct salaries are variable. Cost of revenues in 2004 increased by 14.9% and amounted to \$533.0 million (81.5% of revenues) compared to \$463.9 million (80.0% of revenues) in 2003. Most of the increase in the cost of revenues is attributed to an increase in sales volume.

GROSS PROFIT. Gross profit in 2004 increased by 4.3% over 2003 and totaled \$121.2 million (18.5% of revenues), compared to \$116.3 million (20.0% of revenues) in 2003.

SELLING AND MARKETING EXPENSES. Delta Galil's selling and marketing expenses are comprised mainly of salaries and related expenses, professional expenses, packaging, transportation and delivery, advertising, royalties, depreciation and amortization, commissions and leases. While costs associated with salaries, professional expenses, depreciation and amortization and leases are generally fixed, packaging, transportation, delivery, advertising, royalties and commissions are more variable. Selling and marketing expenses increased by 24.2 % to \$ 81.2 million (12.4% of revenues) in 2004 compared to \$65.4 million (11.3% of revenues) in 2003. The increase in selling and marketing expenses is attributed mainly to the acquisition of Auburn, to a \$2.5 million increase in salaries and related expenses due to the strengthening of the pound sterling and the NIS versus the dollar, to a \$1.4 million increase in lease expenses mainly due to the strengthening of the pound sterling versus the dollar and to the increased activity in the Israeli market.

GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES. General and administrative expenses are comprised mainly of salaries and related expenses, entertainment and travel expenses, professional fees, doubtful accounts and bad debts, depreciation and amortization and other office expenses. General and administrative expenses increased from \$16.7 million in 2003 to \$17.4 million in 2004. The increase in general and administrative expenses is attributed mainly to the acquisition of Auburn.

CAPITAL GAIN (LOSS) FROM REALIZATION OF FIXED ASSETS. In 2004 Delta Galil recorded capital gain of \$0.9 million mainly from the sale of real estate in Ireland. In 2003 Delta Galil recorded a \$3.9 million capital gain from the sale of real estate in London, which was offset by \$0.3 million of capital loss from realization of other fixed assets.

GOODWILL AMORTIZATION. Based on FAS 142, which Delta Galil adopted on January 1, 2002, goodwill is no longer amortized. Prior to January 1, 2002 Delta Galil amortized goodwill in equal annual installments usually over a period of 40 years. See "Critical Accounting Policies - Valuation of Intangible Assets-Goodwill".

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RESTRUCTURING EXPENSES. Restructuring expenses in 2004 related to the closure of the logistic center in Hungary. In 2003 restructuring expenses related to the closure of sewing plants in Scotland and in Israel.

OPERATING INCOME. Operating income in 2004 decreased by 39.1% compared to 2003 and totaled \$22.4 million (3.4% of revenues) compared to \$36.8 million (6.3% of revenues) in 2003. The decrease in the operating profit is primarily due to losses from operations with certain of Delta USA's customers, and to losses incurred from the operation of the logistic center in Hungary.

FINANCIAL EXPENSES - NET. Financial expenses increased by 10.5% to \$6.2 million in 2004 from \$5.6 million in 2003 mainly due to increased bank loans due to the acquisition of Auburn and to the increase in the average interest rate. Financial expenses were composed mainly of interest and exchange differences.

OTHER INCOME- NET. Other income in 2004 increased by \$0.7 million compared to 2003. In 2004 other income included \$1.0 million capital gain from realization of the investment in an associated company, as described above "Sales of Arad Towels and Standard Textile (Europe) Ltd.", while in 2003 a similar capital gain of \$0.9 million was offset by the write-off of other investments.

TAXES ON INCOME. Income taxes for 2004 were provided for at an effective tax rate of 16.6% compared to 23.4% in 2003. The decrease in the effective tax rate in 2004 compared to 2003 is mainly due to a decrease in pre-tax earnings of subsidiaries that are subject to higher tax rates.

SHARE IN LOSSES OF ASSOCIATED COMPANIES. Delta Galil's share in losses of associated companies includes its investment in Edomit Ltd., which is accounted for by the equity method. In 2004 this share amounted to a loss of \$0.2 million compared to a loss of \$0.3 million in 2003.

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MINORITY INTEREST- NET. Delta Galil operates sewing facilities in Jordan through a partially owned subsidiary - Century Wear Corporation (WLL). Minority interests in profit of this subsidiary and starting April 2003, also 10% of Delta Elastic Tapes, amounted to \$1.4 million in 2004 compared to \$0.4 million in 2003.

NET INCOME. Net income in 2004 decreased by 45.7% and totaled \$12.7 million (1.9% of sales) compared to \$23.4 million (4.0% of sales) in 2003.

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2003 COMPARED WITH YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2002 - CONSOLIDATED

REVENUES. Total revenues in 2003 increased by 2.3% and amounted to \$580.1 million compared to \$567.3 million in 2002. Sales in 2003 include \$7.1 million that resulted from the consolidation of Auburn Hosiery starting in November. Excluding these sales, the total sales in 2003 increased by 1% and amounted to \$573.0 million, compared to \$567.3 million in 2002. Revenues in North America decreased by 0.8% and amounted to \$300.7 million in 2003 compared to \$303.1 million in 2002. The decrease is attributed to a decrease in Delta's North America sales to specialty and department stores, which dropped 25% in 2003, totaling \$75.8 million, compared to \$101.1 million in 2002. This decrease was offset by the revenues from the US mass market, which increased 11.3% in 2003 totaling \$224.9 million, compared to \$202.0 million in 2002. The increase in revenues in the U.K. is attributed to the strengthening of the pound sterling against the US dollar. Revenues from the Israeli market increased by 11.2% from \$38.5 million in 2002 to \$42.8 million in 2003. The increase in revenues from the Israeli market resulted from the increase of Delta Plus retail chain stores

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activity reaching 79 stores, improved procurement sources, and the strengthening of the NIS versus the dollar. Delta Galil's sales to the European market increased by 9.7% to \$48.7 million in 2003 compared to \$44.4 million in 2002, mainly due to the strengthening of the euro versus the US dollar.

**COST OF REVENUES.** Cost of revenues in 2003 increased by 2.1% and amounted to \$463.9 million (80.0% of revenues) compared to \$454.2 million (80.1% of revenues) in 2002. While cost of work performed by sub-contractors increased by 25% compared to 2002, materials consumption and wages and salaries decreased by 14% and 6% respectively.

**GROSS PROFIT.** Gross profit in 2003 increased by 2.8% over 2002 and totaled \$116.3 million (20.0% of revenues), compared to \$113.1 million (19.9% of revenues) in 2002.

**SELLING AND MARKETING EXPENSES.** Selling and marketing expenses increased by 4.3 % to \$ 65.4 million (11.3% of revenues) in 2003 compared to \$62.7 million (11.1% of revenues) in 2002. The increase in selling and marketing expenses is attributed mainly to a \$1.8 million increase in salaries and related expenses due to the strengthening of the pound sterling and the NIS versus the dollar and \$1.0 million increase in lease expenses due to the increase in the number of stores in the Israeli local retail chain and to the strengthening of the pound sterling versus the dollar.

**GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES.** General and administrative expenses decreased from \$21.4 million in 2002 to \$16.7 million in 2003. The decrease in general and administrative expenses is attributed mainly to a decrease in provision for doubtful accounts receivable, which accounted for \$3.9 million of the decrease.

**CAPITAL GAIN (LOSS) FROM REALIZATION OF FIXED ASSETS.** In 2003 Delta Galil recorded a \$3.9 million capital gain from the sale of real estate in London, which was offset by \$0.3 million of capital loss from realization of other fixed assets, versus a loss of \$0.1 million in 2002.

**RESTRUCTURING EXPENSES.** Restructuring expenses, which are comprised in large part of expenses relating to the closure of sewing plants, decreased from \$1.1 million in 2002 to \$1.0 million in 2003.

**OPERATING INCOME.** Operating income in 2003 increased by 32.6% compared to 2002 and totaled \$36.8 million (6.3% of revenues) compared to \$27.8 million (4.9% of revenues) in 2002. The increase in the operating profit margin is primarily due to the capital gain from the sale of the real estate in London and to the decrease in the general and administrative expenses as described above.

**FINANCIAL EXPENSES - NET.** Financial expenses increased by 3.3% to \$5.6 million in 2003 from \$5.5 million in 2002. Financial expenses are comprised mainly of interest and exchange differences.

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**OTHER INCOME- NET.** Other income in 2003 decreased by \$0.7 million compared to 2002, and consists of a \$1.0 million capital gain from realization of the investment in an associated company, as described above "Sales of Arad Towels and Standard Textile (Europe) Ltd", offset by \$0.7 million impairment of other investments.

**TAXES ON INCOME.** Income taxes for 2003 were provided for at an effective tax rate of 23.4% compared to 24.8% in 2002. The decrease in the effective tax rate in 2003 compared to 2002 is mainly due to an increase in pre-tax earnings of subsidiaries that are subject to lower tax rates.

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SHARE IN PROFITS (LOSSES) OF ASSOCIATED COMPANIES. Delta Galil's share in profits (losses) of associated companies includes its investment in Edomit Ltd., which is accounted for by the equity method, and in 2002 also its investment in STE. In 2003 this share amounted to a loss of \$0.3 million in 2003 compared to a profit of \$0.2 million in 2002.

MINORITY INTEREST- NET. Delta Galil operates sewing facilities in Jordan through a partially owned subsidiary - Century Wear Corporation (WLL). Minority interests in profit of this subsidiary in 2003 amounted to \$0.4 million compared to \$1.0 million in 2002. Starting April 2003, following the sale of 10% of Delta Galil's holding in Delta Elastic Tapes, minority interest includes income of \$0.1 million relating to this activity.

NET INCOME. Net income in 2003 increased by 40.4% and totaled \$23.4 million (4.0% of sales) compared to \$16.6 million (2.9% of sales) in 2002.

### CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

To improve your understanding of Delta Galil's financial statements, it is important to obtain some degree of familiarity with Delta Galil's principal or significant accounting policies. These policies are described in Note 1 to the Consolidated Financial Statements listed in Item 18. Delta Galil, in conjunction with its audit committee and its external auditors, reviews its financial reporting, disclosure practices and accounting policies annually to ensure that the financial statements developed, in part, on the basis of these accounting policies provide complete, accurate and transparent information concerning the financial condition of Delta Galil. As part of this process, Delta Galil has reviewed the selection and application of its critical accounting policies and financial disclosure as at December 31, 2004, and it believes that the Consolidated Financial Statements listed in Item 18 present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of Delta Galil as at that date.

In preparing Delta Galil's financial statements in accordance with GAAP, Delta Galil's management must often make estimates and assumptions that may affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues, expenses and related disclosures as at the date of the financial statements and during the reporting period. Some of those judgments can be subjective and complex, and consequently actual results may differ from those estimates. However, Delta Galil believes that, given the facts and circumstances before it at the time of making the relevant judgments, estimates or assumptions, it is unlikely that applying any such other reasonable judgment would cause a material adverse effect on Delta Galil's consolidated results of operations, financial position or liquidity for the periods presented in the Consolidated Financial Statements listed in Item 18.

Delta Galil is also subject to risks and uncertainties that may cause actual results to differ from estimates and assumptions, such as changes in the economic and political environment, competition, foreign exchange, taxation and governmental programs. Certain of these risks, uncertainties and assumptions are discussed in Item 3 - Risk Factors.

Delta Galil considers its most significant accounting policies to be those relating to fixed assets and inventory valuation, both of which, as well as Delta Galil's accounting policy relating to goodwill valuation are discussed below.

### FIXED ASSETS VALUATION

Fixed assets are stated at cost, net of related investment grants.

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Depreciation is computed using the straight - line method on the basis of the estimated useful life of the assets. Due to rapid changes in technology and in the specifics of the business and due to the materiality of the fixed assets and depreciation rates on its financial results, Delta Galil considers this to be a critical issue. On January 1, 2002 Delta Galil

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adopted FAS No. 144, "Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets". FAS 144 requires that long-lived assets be held and used by an entity, be reviewed for impairment and, if necessary, written down to the estimated fair value, whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying amount of assets may not be recoverable through undiscounted future cash flows.

Delta tests long-lived assets for impairment, in the event an indication of impairment exists. An impairment loss would be recognized, and the assets would be written down to their estimated fair values, if the sum of the expected future cash flows (undiscounted and without interest charges) of the long-lived assets is less than the carrying amount of such assets.

### INVENTORY VALUATION

Inventory, which is a material part of Delta Galil's total assets, is valued at the lower of cost or market value. Cost of raw and packaging materials and purchased products is determined mainly on a "moving average" basis. Cost of finished products and products in process is determined as follows: the raw material and packaging component -is determined mainly on a "moving average" basis; while labor and overhead is determined on an average basis over the production period. If actual market prices for finished goods prove less favorable than those projected by management, additional inventory write-downs may be required. Inventory is written down for estimated obsolescence based upon assumptions about future demand and market conditions. Likewise, favorable future demand and market conditions could positively impact future operating results if inventory that has been written down is sold.

### VALUATION OF INTANGIBLE ASSETS - GOODWILL

Goodwill represents the excess of cost of investments in subsidiaries acquired over the fair value of the net assets at acquisition. Until December 31, 2001, Goodwill was amortized in equal annual installments usually over a 40-year period, the maximum allowed period under U.S. GAAP. As from January 1, 2002, pursuant to FAS 142, " Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets," goodwill is no longer amortized but rather is tested for impairment annually. Delta completed the transitional impairment review of goodwill on June 30, 2002, as required by FAS 142. The various reporting units, for which separately identifiable cash flow information is available, were identified and the fair values of such reporting units were determined using the net income multiple of comparable publicly traded companies in the textile industry . Consequently, Delta has determined that there is no indication of impairment with respect to goodwill as of January 1, 2002. Delta has selected September 30 as the date on which it will perform its annual impairment test for indefinite life intangible assets. As of December 31, 2004, based on the review made by Delta Galil, no impairment was required.

### NEW ACCOUNTING STANDARDS UNDER US GAAP

#### FAS 151

In November 2004, the FASB issued FAS No. 151, "Inventory Costs - an amendment of ABV43, Chapter 4" (FAS 151). FAS 151 amends the guidance in ARB No. 43, Chapter 4, "Inventory Pricing," to clarify the accounting for abnormal

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amounts of idle facility expense, freight, handling costs, and wasted material. FAS 151 requires that those items be recognized as current-period charges. In addition, FAS 151 requires that allocation of fixed production overheads to the costs of conversion be based on the normal capacity of the production facilities. FAS 151 is required to be implemented by Delta Galil for inventory costs incurred during fiscal years beginning January 1, 2006, but earlier application of FAS 151 is permitted. The provisions of this Statement shall be applied prospectively. Delta Galil does not expect this Statement to have a material effect on its financial statements or its results of operations.

### FAS 153

In December 2004, the FASB issued FAS No. 153, "Exchanges of Nonmonetary Assets—An Amendment of APB Opinion No. 29" (FAS 153). FAS 153 amends APB Opinion No. 29, "Accounting for Nonmonetary Transactions" (Opinion 29). The amendments made by FAS 153 are based on the principle that exchanges of nonmonetary assets should be measured based on the fair value of the assets exchanged. Further, the amendments eliminate the exception for nonmonetary exchanges of similar productive assets and replace it with a general exception for exchanges of nonmonetary asset that do not have commercial substance. The provisions in FAS 153 are effective for Delta Galil for nonmonetary asset exchanges occurring in fiscal periods beginning July 1, 2005. Early application of the FAS 153 is permitted. The

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provisions of this Statements shall be applied prospectively. Delta Galil does not expect the adoption of FAS 153 to have a material effect on its financial statements or its results of operations.

### FAS 123R

In December 2004, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued the revised Statement of Financial Accounting Standards ("FAS") No. 123, Share-Based Payment (FAS 123R), which addresses the accounting for share-based payment transactions in which a Company obtains employee services in exchange for (a) equity instruments of the Company or (b) liabilities that are based on the fair value of the Company's equity instruments or that may be settled by the issuance of such equity instruments. FAS 123R eliminates the ability to account for employee share-based payment transactions using APB Opinion No. 25, Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees, and requires instead that such transactions be accounted for using the grant-date fair value based method. FAS 123R will be effective as of the beginning of the first interim or annual reporting period that begins after June 15, 2005 (July 1, 2005 for Delta Galil). Early adoption of FAS 123R is encouraged.

On April 15, 2005, the Securities and Exchange Commission approved a new rule, under which FAS 123R is effective for public companies at the beginning of their next fiscal year that begins after June 15, 2005 (January 1 of 2006 for Delta Galil). FAS 123R applies to all awards granted or modified after it's effective date. In addition, compensation cost for the unvested portion of previously granted awards that remain outstanding on the effective date of FAS 123R shall be recognized on or after the effective date, as the related services are rendered, based on the awards' grant-date fair value as previously calculated for the pro-forma disclosure under FAS 123R.

Delta Galil expects that upon the adoption of FAS 123R, it will apply the modified prospective application transition method, as permitted by FAS 123R. Under such transition method, upon the adoption of FAS 123R, Delta Galil financial statements for periods prior to the effective date of FAS 123R will not be restated. The impact in 2006 and beyond will depend upon various factors,

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among them Delta Galil's future compensation strategy.

In March 2005, the SEC issued Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 107, "Share-Based Payment" ("SAB No. 107"). SAB No. 107 provides guidance on the initial implementation of FAS No. 123(R). In particular, the statement includes guidance related to share-based payment awards with non-employees, valuation methods and selecting underlying assumptions such as expected volatility and expected term. It also gives guidance on the classification of compensation expense associated with share-based payment awards and accounting for the income tax effects of share-based payment awards upon the adoption of FAS No. 123(R). The Company is currently assessing the guidance provided in SAB No. 107 in connection with the implementation of FAS No. 123(R).

Delta Galil does not expect FAS 123R to have a material effect on its results of operations in future periods.

### FAS 154

In May 2005, the FASB issued FAS No. 154, "Accounting Changes and Error Corrections". FAS No. 154 is a replacement of Accounting Principles Board Opinion ("APB") No. 20 and FASB Statement No. 3. FAS No. 154 provides guidance on the accounting for and reporting of accounting changes and error corrections. It establishes retrospective application as the required method for reporting a change in accounting principle. FAS No. 154 also requires that a change in depreciation, amortization, or depletion method for long-lived, nonfinancial assets be accounted for as a change in accounting estimate effected by a change in accounting principle. The Statement carries forward the guidance contained in APB No. 20 for reporting the correction of an error in previously issued financial statements and a change in accounting estimate.

FAS No. 154 is effective for accounting changes and corrections of errors made in fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2005 (January 1, 2006 for the Company). The Company does not expect this standard to have a material effect on the Company's financial statements or results of operations.

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### LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

Delta Galil finances its operations mainly from cash flow from operations, supplemented, if needed, by revolving short-term bank loans and long-term bank loans. Delta Galil repays short-term bank loans if the cash flow from operations exceeds the cash needs for operations and investment.

Following is a breakdown of Delta Galil's cash flows for the last three years in US \$ millions:

	YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31		
	2002	2003	2004
Net cash flow provided by operating activities.....	\$26.3	\$42.9	\$27.2
Net cash flow used in investing activities.....	(19.7)	(18.4)	(73.7)
Net cash flow provided by financing activities (excluding dividends to shareholders and cost of acquisition of treasury shares).....	10.5	(11.8)	59.1
Dividends to shareholders.....	(7.0)	(9.5)	(8.3)
Cost of acquisition of treasury shares.....	(8.4)	-	-

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Translation differences on cash and cash equivalents of foreign currency consolidated subsidiary.....	-	-	0.1
Increase in cash and cash equivalents.....	\$1.7	\$3.2	\$4.4

In 2002, 2003 and 2004 Delta Galil generated excess cash flow from operations of \$26.3 million, \$42.9 million and \$27.2 million respectively. The decrease in net cash flow provided by operating activities from \$42.9 million in 2003 to \$27.2 million in 2004 is mainly attributed to the decrease in net income. The increase in the net cash flow used in investing activities is mainly attributed to the acquisition of Burlen in the fourth quarter of 2004. Net cash flow used in financing activities in 2004 amounted to \$59.1 million while in 2003 the net cash flow provided by financing activities amounted to \$11.8 million. The decrease in cash flow used in financing activities is attributed mainly to the increase in bank debt in connection with the acquisition of Burlen.

### DEBT

Set forth in the table below are Delta Galil's bank debt for the last three years in US \$ millions:

	YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31		
	2002	2003	2004
	----	----	----
<b>SHORT-TERM:</b>			
Bank loans.....	\$96.4	\$94.5	\$55.6
Current maturities of long-term loans .....	10.3	10.4	27.9
Total Short-term.....	106.7	104.9	83.5
<b>LONG-TERM:</b>			
Total Long-term bank loans.....	23.0	13.6	98.4
Total Debt.....	\$129.7	\$118.5	\$181.9

Delta Galil has incurred bank debt mainly for acquisitions, working capital, capital expenditures and general corporate purposes. Delta Galil's bank loans bear interest at annual variable rates ranging from approximately 3.8% to 5.5% (mainly 3.8%) and are secured by liens on Delta Galil's assets. Delta Galil's bank loans are issued under secured bank lines of credit of up to \$332.4 million of which, as of December 31, 2004, Delta Galil had \$150.5 million available for additional borrowings under the same prevailing rates.

Delta Galil's bank lines of credit permit either short-term or long-term borrowings. All of Delta Galil's short-term loans have maturities of up to three months. Part of Delta Galil's borrowings is for shorter periods in order to maintain cash management flexibility. Long-term bank loans mature in periods up to December 2009.

Delta Galil USA Inc. is a party to a credit agreement, which was amended as of December 2004, with Bank Leumi USA and Bank Hapoalim B.M. Borrowings under the credit agreement are secured by substantially all of the assets of Delta Galil USA Inc. The credit agreement provides for up to \$130 million in loans of which \$70 million are term loans and the remainder is revolving credit. The



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principal of the term loans are payable in 20 equal quarterly installment of approximately \$3.5 million each until December 1,

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2009. As of December 31, 2004 \$15.2 million of this credit line was unutilized. Under this agreement Delta Galil USA is obliged to preserve certain financial covenants.

### WORKING CAPITAL AND CAPITAL EXPENDITURES

Working capital at December 31, 2004 was \$127.4 million, compared to \$56.6 million at December 31, 2003. The increase is attributed to the acquisition of Burlen and to the decrease in short-term loans. Delta Galil believes that its working capital is sufficient for its present requirements. Delta Galil has no material commitment for capital expenditures, but is currently constructing a production facility in China in which it expects to invest approximately \$5.0 million in 2005.

Set forth below are our contractual obligations and other commercial commitments as of December 31, 2004:

CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATIONS	PAYMENTS DUE BY PERIOD			
	TOTAL	LESS THAN 1 YEAR	2- 4 YEARS	MORE THAN 5 YEARS
	(U.S. \$ IN MILLIONS)			
Long-Term Debt (1).....	\$137.9	\$32.1	\$82.8	\$23.0
Capital Lease Obligations.....	1.0	0.1	0.2	0.7
Operating Leases.....	43.3	7.6	19.1	16.6
Letter of credits and bank guarantees.....	32.0	26.5	2.7	2.8
Total Contractual Cash Obligations.....	\$214.2	\$66.3	\$104.8	\$43.1

(1) Includes expected interest expenses on long-term debt, based on interest rates in effect as of December 31, 2004.

See Item 11: "Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk" regarding obligations related to forward currency contracts.

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### ITEM 6: DIRECTORS AND SENIOR MANAGEMENT AND EMPLOYEES

#### DIRECTORS AND SENIOR MANAGEMENT

The directors and executive officers of Delta Galil are as follows:

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NAME	AGE	POSITION
Dov Lautman	69	Chairman of the Board of Directors
Arnon Tiberg	61	President, Chief Executive Officer and General Manager
Yossi Hajaj	37	Senior Vice President & Chief Financial Officer
Aviram Lahav	46	Senior Vice President & CEO of US Upper Market Division
Michael Fitzgerald	62	Senior Vice President & Business Development
Imad Telhami	46	Senior Vice President & CEO of European Division
Esti Maoz	57	Senior Vice President & Global Development
Eytan Stiassnie	49	Senior Vice President & CEO of Socks Division
Moshe Grencel	52	Senior Vice President - Supply Chain Management
David Kostman	40	Senior Vice President & CEO of Delta Galil USA
Aharon Dovrat	74	Director
Harvey M. Krueger	76	Director
Noam Lautman	36	Director
Giora Morag(1) (2)	60	Director
Amnon Neubach(1) (2)	60	Director
Dan Propper	64	Director
Zalman Shalev(2)	82	Director
Mark Silver(3)	34	Director
Amior Vinocourt(2)	78	Director
J. Randall White (3)	50	Director
Ann E. Ziegler(3)	47	Director

(1) External Director.

(2) Member of the Audit Committee.

(3) Mr. Mark Silver, Mr. J. Randall White and Mrs. Ann E. Ziegler are nominees of Sara Lee International Corporation pursuant to a Shareholders Agreement among Sara Lee and the Lautman Group concerning the election of directors.

DOV LAUTMAN is the founder of Delta Galil and has served as the Chairman of the Board of Directors since 1975. From 1975 to 1996, Mr. Lautman was the Chief Executive Officer of Delta Galil. From 1986 to 1993, Mr. Lautman served as President of the Manufacturers Association of Israel and as the Chairman of the Coordinating Bureau of Economic Organizations of Israel. From 1993 to 1995, Mr. Lautman was the Prime Minister's Special Emissary for Economic Development. Since May 2001, Mr. Lautman has served as the chairman of the executive council of Tel Aviv University.

ARNON TIBERG has been the President and Chief Executive Officer of Delta Galil since 1996. Mr. Tiberg served as a Director of Delta Galil from 1990 until becoming the Chief Executive Officer in 1996. He is presently a Director of Nilit Ltd., Strauss-Elite Holding Ltd., Kali Insurance Agency Ltd., and The First International Bank of Israel Ltd. Mr. Tiberg is also a member of the Executive Council of the Association of Publicly Traded Companies (of The Tel Aviv Stock Exchange).

YOSSI HAJAJ has served as Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of Delta Galil since March 2004. From 1999 to 2004 he served as controller and corporate secretary of Delta Galil and from 1997 to 1999 he was Delta Galil's Chief Economist and controller of foreign subsidiaries. Mr. Hajaj is a certified public accountant (Isr.) and holds a B.A. in Accounting and Economics from Tel Aviv University. He is a member of the Investment Committee of Tel Aviv University.

AVIRAM LAHAV has been Senior Vice President since 1997. He served as CEO of Delta Galil's Innerwear USA operations from March 2004, and was recently appointed as CEO of the newly created US Upper Market Division of Delta, which merged the former Textile and Innerwear divisions. From 1997 to 2004 he served as the Chief Financial Officer of Delta Galil. From 1993 to 1997, Mr. Lahav was

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Chief Executive Officer of Europcar/Eurodollar Israel, a car rental company and, from 1991 to 1993, Chief Financial Officer of Mediterranean Car Agency Ltd. Mr. Lahav is a certified public accountant (Isr).

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MICHAEL FITZGERALD Recently appointed Corporate Senior Vice President of Business Development responsible for creating growth opportunities across all divisions doing business in the USA. He served as CEO of Delta Galil USA from 1999 until April 1 2005 , and was named Senior Vice President of Delta Galil in 2002. Mr. Fitzgerald was formerly Chief Executive Officer of Wundies Industries from 1989 until the company was acquired by Delta Galil in 1999. Mr. Fitzgerald started with Wundies in 1974 as manager of the ladies underwear division. He became Vice President of Marketing in 1983. Between 1966 and 1974 Mr. Fitzgerald held various marketing posts at the Buick Division of General Motors, Allied Chemical Fibers Division, and the Coated Fabric Division of Occidental Petroleum. Mr. Fitzgerald holds a Bachelor of Arts Degree from Fordham University and an MBA from the Bernard Baruch College of the City University of New York.

IMAD TELHAMI has served as Senior Vice President and CEO of Delta's Innerwear USA Operation since 2002. He started his career at Delta in 1983 as a sewing plant manager. He managed several sewing plants until he was re-located to manage Delta's facilities in Scotland. In 1996 he returned to Israel when he was promoted to Lingerie Operation Director. In 1999 he was promoted to Director of Delta's Marks and Spencer Operations. Mr. Telhami holds a B.Sc in Industrial Management from Shenkar College in Israel. In March 2004 Mr. Telhami was promoted to SVP and CEO of Delta Galil's European operation.

ESTI MAOZ has been with Delta Galil since its inception in 1975, and has served as Senior Vice President, Global Development and Marketing since November 2002. From September 1991 through October 2002, Ms. Maoz served as the President of Delta Textiles (New York) Ltd. During these years, Ms. Maoz developed and managed the marketing operations within North America. In 1987 Ms. Maoz established the new Ladies Underwear Division and managed the Division through 1991. From 1984 through 1987 Ms. Maoz served as the Corporate Director of Product Development and Design. From 1978 through 1984 Ms. Maoz served as the Manager of all the sewing plants in Delta Galil. Ms. Maoz studied Business and Marketing at the Haifa University in Haifa, Israel. Since April 2005, Ms. Maoz has served on the Board of Directors of Bagir Ltd.

EYTAN STIASSNIE has been Vice President and C.E.O. of Delta Galil's Socks Division since January 2002 and was named Senior Vice President of Delta Galil Industries in May 2004. He joined Delta Galil in 1989, serving as the manager of information technology for the Sock Division until 1993, when he became the production manager of the Sock Division, a position he held until 1997. From 1997 until 2001 he was operations manager of the Sock Division, and during 2001 he served as vice president of logistics in the Sock Division. Mr. Stiassnie holds a B. Sc. in Industrial Engineering, specializing in Information Technology, from the Technion, Israel Institute of Technology.

MOSHE GRENCCEL joined Delta Galil in 2004 as a Senior Vice President Supply Chain Management. From 2001 to 2004 he served as an Executive VP for Global Operations and Supply Chain of Lumenis Ltd. a medical device company. From 1998 until 2000 he served as a General Manager of Elscint Industrial Solutions. In the sixteen years before that he held several managerial positions in Elscint Ltd. Mr. Grencel holds a B.Sc in industrial and management engineering from the Technion, Israel Institute of Technology.

DAVID KOSTMAN has served as Senior Vice President and Chief Executive Officer of Delta Galil USA since April 2005. From 2002 to 2004 he served as

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Chief Operating Officer of Delta Galil USA. From 2000 to 2002 he served as Chief Operating Officer of Verticalnet, Inc. (Nasdaq: VERT). Prior to that he was a Managing Director at Lehman Brothers' Investment Banking Division in New York where he worked from 1994 to 2000. Mr. Kostman worked at NM Rothschild's Investment Banking Division in London from 1992-1994. Mr. Kostman is a Director of NICE Systems Ltd. (Nasdaq: NICE) and of Utopy, Inc. He holds an MBA from Insead, Fontainebleau (France) and an LL.B. from Tel Aviv University Law School.

AHARON DOVRAT has served as a Director of Delta Galil since December 1998. Mr. Dovrat is the chairman of Dovrat & Co. Mr. Dovrat serves as a Director of Cognifit Ltd., DS Polaris Ltd., and Solgood Communication Ltd. Until April 2005 Mr. Dovrat served as a Chairman of Isal Ltd. and as a Director of Technomatix Technologies Ltd. . Until 2004 he served as a Chairman of Alvarion Ltd. . From 1992 to 1998. Mr. Dovrat was the chairman of the Dovrat, Shrem & Co. S.A., an investment banking firm established in 1991, as well as a Director of Domicar Ltd., Investment banking Company of Bank Hapoalim Ltd., Oshap Technologies Ltd. and Ordan Industries Ltd. Until 1991 Mr. Dovrat served as managing Director of Clal (Israel) Ltd., one of Israel's largest public investment companies.

HARVEY M. KRUEGER has served as a Director of Delta Galil since August 1999. Mr. Krueger is Vice Chairman of Lehman Brothers and has been involved with that firm and Kuhn Loeb & Co., one of its

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constituent firms, since 1959. Mr. Krueger currently serves as a Director of Automatic Data Processing Inc., Chaus Inc., and is also Chairman of Stockton Partners Inc. In addition, Mr. Krueger is former Chairman of the Peres Center for Peace, former Chairman of Cooper-Hewitt National Design Museum and the Smithsonian Institution, former and honorary Chairman of the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, and a member of the Board of Directors of and Beth Israel Medical Center (NY) and Continuum Health Partners.

NOAM LAUTMAN has been a Director of Delta Galil since October 2001. Mr. Lautman has been Director for New Ventures and Strategic Business Planning at Teva Pharmaceutical Industries Ltd since 2002. Mr. Lautman previously served in various managerial positions in several Israeli companies operating in the high-tech field. Mr. Lautman holds a B.Sc in Computer Science and Mathematics and an MBA from New York University. Mr. Lautman is the son of Dov Lautman, the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Company.

GIORA MORAG has served as a director of Delta Galil since September 2003. Mr. Morag worked at Bank Hapoalim B.M., for 27 years, until 2002. Mr. Morag held a variety of managerial positions during his career, most recently as the General Manager of the bank's UK branches. From 1996 to 1999 Mr. Morag served as General Manager of American Israel Bank Ltd., a wholly owned subsidiary of Bank Hapoalim. Mr. Morag studied economics and political science at the Hebrew University.

AMNON NEUBACH has been an independent business consultant since 1997. From January 2001 until May 2003, Mr. Neubach served as the Chairman of the Board of Directors of Pelephone Communications Ltd., an Israeli mobile phone company. From 1995 to 1997, Mr. Neubach served as country advisor to Goldman Sachs in Israel, and from 1990 to 1994 he served as the Minister of Economic Affairs at the Israeli Embassy in Washington, D.C. Mr. Neubach serves as an external director of Mind CTI Ltd. (Nasdaq: MNDO), a software company, Aspen Building and Development Ltd. (TASE: ASBD), a real estate company, and Arelnet Ltd. (TASE: ARNT), a VOIP switch company; and as a director of Direct Insurance - IDI Ltd., a private Israeli insurance company. Mr. Neubach received a B.A. in economics and business administration and an M.A. in Economics from Bar-Ilan University.

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DAN PROPPER has served as a Director of Delta Galil since 1986. Mr. Propper has been the Managing Director of the OSEM Group of Companies since 1981. Until June 1999, Mr. Propper was the President of the Manufacturers Association of Israel and Chairman of the Coordinating Bureau of Economic Organizations of Israel. Mr. Propper is also a member of the Board of Directors of Weizmann Institute and the Technion, Israel Institute of Technology, and Chairman of the Boards of Directors of various industrial companies.

ZALMAN SHALEV has served as a Director of Delta Galil since 1988. Mr. Shalev is the former Chairman of the Board of Directors of ORT Israel and a Director of World ORT Union and Israel Technical Incubators. Mr. Shalev is also a member of the Israeli Chief Scientist Advisory Board. Mr. Shalev was a member of the Board of Directors of Leumi & Co. until 1998. From 1967 to 1987 Mr. Shalev served as a Director and President of Elisra Electronic Company. From 1962 to 1966 Mr. Shalev served as director of communication electronics of the Israel Defense Forces.

MARK SILVER has been a director since June 2005. He has been Executive Director - Corporate Development of Sara Lee Corporation since October 2003. From July 2000 until October 2003, Mr. Silver was Chief Counsel - Mergers & Acquisitions of Sara Lee Corporation. Mr. Silver joined Sara Lee in 2000 after being an attorney with the law firm Kirkland & Ellis. Mr. Silver earned a Bachelor of Arts degree in political science from the University of Illinois and a J.D. from Harvard Law School.

AMIOR VINOCOURT has served as a Director of Delta Galil since December 1996. Mr. Vinocourt was a Director of Industrial Building Corporation Ltd., of Ofis Textile Ltd. and Alliance Tyre (1992) Ltd. Until 1995, Mr. Vinocourt was a Director of Neshua Underwriting and Issuing Ltd. and, from 1994 to 1997 a Director of Bank Hapoalim Ltd. Mr. Vinocourt is a Chartered Accountant (F.C.A.) (England) and a Certified Public Accountant (Isr). From 1972 to 1993 Mr. Vinocourt was managing Director of Industrial Finance Corp. Ltd. and the Investment Company for Industrial Development in Israel Ltd.

J. RANDALL WHITE has served as a Director of Delta Galil since September 2003. Mr. White has served as Vice President - Corporate Affairs for Sara Lee Corporation since 2001. He joined Sara Lee in 1988 and has served in a variety of executive capacities at Sara Lee. Mr. White is a trustee and former Chairman of the Board of Hubbard Street Dance Chicago, Vice President and a trustee of the Goodman Theatre, a member of the Board of Trustees of Ravinia Festival and a member of the Board of Advisors of

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Catalyst. Mr. White earned a Bachelor of Arts degree in economics and mathematics from Dartmouth College and a Master of Business Administration from Harvard Business School.

ANN E. ZIEGLER has served as a Director of Delta Galil since July 1998. Ms. Ziegler is a Senior Vice President for Sara Lee Corporation and CFO and SVP-Administration of Sara Lee Food and Beverage. From March 2003 to March 2005, Ms. Ziegler was CFO and SVP-Administration of Sara Lee Bakery Group and from October 2000 until March 2003, Ms. Ziegler was Senior Vice President - Corporate Development for Sara Lee Corporation. Ms. Ziegler joined Sara Lee in 1993 after being an associate with the law firm Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher & Flom. Ms. Ziegler serves on the Board of Directors of Unitrin Inc., Lifeline Theater and Chicago Shakespeare Theatre. Ms. Ziegler earned a Bachelor of Arts Degree from the College of William and Mary and a J.D. from the University of Chicago Law School.

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### COMPENSATION OF DIRECTORS AND EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

The directors of Delta Galil, other than Dov Lautman who is also an employee of Delta Galil, and the directors designated by Sara Lee, receive a fixed annual compensation of approximately \$8,200 for their services on the board of directors or on any committee thereof. In addition, a sum of approximately \$300 is paid for attending each Board meeting. In 2004, Delta Galil's expenses for directors' compensation amounted to a total of approximately \$97,000. The following table sets forth the aggregate compensation paid to or accrued on behalf of all directors and executive officers of Delta Galil as a group for the year ended December 31, 2004.

	SALARIES, DIRECTORS' FEES, COMMISSIONS AND BONUSES -----	PENSION, RETIR SIMILAR BE -----
All directors and executive officers (consisting of 24 persons).....	\$3.9 million	\$0.3 mil

As of June 20, 2005, 707,713 options to purchase Delta Galil's ordinary shares were outstanding to certain executive officers and key employees (consisting of 9 persons who were granted options). See "Stock Option Plans" below and note 10 of the notes to Delta Galil's consolidated financial statements included in Item 18 of this annual report.

### BOARD PRACTICES

#### TERMS OF DIRECTORS

Delta Galil's directors are elected at the Annual Shareholders Meeting to serve until the next annual meeting of shareholders and until their respective successors are elected and qualified. Delta Galil's Articles of Association provide that the directors may appoint additional directors (whether to fill a vacancy or to expand the Board), provided the number of directors is less than fifteen or such other maximum number approved at a general meeting of shareholders. The Articles of Association also provide that the Board of Directors may delegate all of its powers to committees of the Board as it deems appropriate.

Delta Galil or its subsidiaries have not entered into any service contracts with its non-employee directors that provide benefits upon termination of services.

#### EXTERNAL DIRECTORS AND AUDIT COMMITTEE

Under the Israeli Companies Law, public companies are required to elect two external directors who must meet specified standards of independence. The external directors may not have any economic relationship with the company. External directors are elected by the shareholders. The votes in favor of their election must include at least one-third of the votes of the shareholders attending and voting who are non-controlling shareholders of the company, without taking abstentions into account. This approval requirement need not be met if the total votes of such non-controlling shareholders who vote against the election represent 1% or less of all of the voting rights in the company. External directors serve for a three-year term, which may be renewed for only one additional three-year term. External directors can be removed from office only by the shareholders at the same majority required to elect them, or by a court. External directors may be removed from office only if they cease to meet

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the statutory qualifications with respect to their appointment or if they breach their duty of loyalty to the company.

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If, when an external director is elected, all members of the board of directors of a company are of one gender, the external director to be elected must be of the other gender.

Any committee of the board of directors must include at least one external director. An external director is entitled to compensation as provided in regulations adopted under the Companies Law and is otherwise prohibited from receiving any other compensation, directly or indirectly, in connection with his or her service.

Messrs. Giora Morag and Amnon Neubach serve as external directors of Delta Galil. Their terms expire on September 30, 2006 and December 16, 2006, respectively.

The Companies Law also provides that publicly traded companies must appoint an audit committee. The responsibilities of the audit committee include identifying irregularities in the management of the company's business and approving related party transactions as required by the Companies Law. An audit committee must consist of at least three members and include all of the company's external directors. The chairman of the board of directors, any director employed by the company or providing services to the company on a regular basis, any controlling shareholder or any relative of a controlling shareholder may not be members of the audit committee. An audit committee may not approve an action or a transaction with a controlling shareholder or with an office holder, unless at the time of approval two external directors are serving as members of the audit committee and at least one of the external directors was present at the meeting in which an approval was granted.

In addition, the Companies Law requires the board of directors of a public company to appoint an internal auditor nominated by the audit committee. A person who does not satisfy the Companies Law's independence requirements may not be appointed as an internal auditor. The role of the internal auditor is to examine, among other things, the compliance of the company with applicable law and orderly business practice.

Pursuant to the listing requirements of the Nasdaq National Market, Delta Galil is required to have at least two independent directors on its board of directors and to establish an audit committee, at least a majority of whose members are independent of management. Messrs. Morag, Neubach, Shalev and Vinocourt, who we believe meet the definitions of independence under the rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the Nasdaq National Market, currently serve on Delta Galil's audit committee.

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### EMPLOYEES

As of December 31, 2004, Delta Galil employed approximately 14,200 employees of these, approximately 12,000 were engaged in production, and the remainder performed administrative, marketing, logistics and other functions.

The following table shows the geographical distribution of Delta Galil's employees, as of December 31, 2004:

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COUNTRY -----	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES -----
Egypt	4,355
Israel	2,930
Jordan	2,452
Honduras	1,973
United States	1,015
Far East (mainly Thailand)	913
United Kingdom	220
Hungary	117
Canada	207
Other	18
	-----
Total	14,200 =====

Following restructuring plans implemented by the Company during the first half of 2005, the number of employees in Israel has decreased to approximately 2,550 as of May 15, 2005.

Many factory employees are eligible for bonuses based upon the number of units such employees produce in any given day. Delta Galil has not experienced any significant labor stoppages.

Certain collective bargaining agreements between the General Federation of Labor in Israel, known as the "Histadrut," and the Coordination Bureau of Economic Organizations (including the Industrialists' Association of Israel) are applicable to Delta Galil's employees in Israel. In addition, a collective bargaining agreement relating to members of the Industrialists' Association, which governs employee relations in the textile and clothing industry, applies to all of Delta Galil's textile employees in Israel. These agreements concern, among other things, the maximum length of the work day and the work week, minimum wages, contributions to a pension fund, insurance for work-related accidents, procedures for dismissing employees, determination of severance pay and other conditions of employment. Furthermore, under these agreements, the wages of most of Delta Galil's employees are automatically adjusted in accordance with the cost-of-living adjustments as determined on a nationwide basis and under agreements with the Histadrut based on changes in the Israeli consumer price index. The amounts and frequency of such adjustments are modified from time to time.

Israeli law generally requires the payment by employers of severance pay upon the retirement or death of an employee or upon termination of employment by the employer or, in certain circumstances, by the employee. Delta Galil currently funds its on-going severance obligations by making monthly payments to pension funds, employee accounts in a provident fund and insurance policies. In addition, according to the Israeli National Insurance Law, Israeli employees and employers are required to pay specified amounts to the National Insurance Institute. Since January 1, 1995, such amounts also include payments for national health insurance payable by employees. Until June 30, 2005 the payments to the National Insurance Institute are determined progressively in accordance with the wages and range from 10.4% to 16.3% of wages, of which the employee contributes between 43% and 64% and the employer contributes the balance. Due to a change in the Israeli National Insurance Law, starting July 1, 2005, these payments will be increased gradually until January 1, 2009 and the range will be 7.69% to 15.81% of wages, of which the employee contributes between 59% and 66%. A majority of Delta Galil's permanent employees are covered by life and pension insurance policies providing customary benefits to employees, including retirement and severance benefits. Delta Galil generally contributes up to 15.8% (depending on the employee) of base wages to such plans and the permanent employees contribute 5.0% of their base wages.



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In addition, some employees of Delta Galil's U.S. subsidiary are subject to a collective bargaining agreement.

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### SHARE OWNERSHIP

See table under Item 7: "Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions" below.

### STOCK OPTION PLANS

Delta Galil has four stock option plans and has separately issued options to one executive. The total shares that may be issued upon exercise of all outstanding options represent approximately 9% of the outstanding share capital of Delta Galil after taking into account shares issuable upon exercise of these options, as of May 15, 2005. In May 1998, Delta Galil adopted an option plan to retain and attract qualified persons as employees and officers and to motivate such persons by providing them with an equity participation. The stock option plan is designed to afford the participants tax benefits under Section 102 of the Israeli Income Tax Ordinance.

Options issued under the stock option plan are to be held in trust by Investec Clali Trust Company Ltd., as trustee, for a period of at least two years from the date of grant pursuant to the requirements of the Income Tax Ordinance. Shares issued upon exercise of options will be held by the trustee until the option holder pays applicable taxes. Unexercised options are not entitled to a vote while held by the trustee.

Options granted under the stock option plan vest over a period of three years in four equal tranches, the first of which vested in August 1998. The options are subject to restrictions on transfer, sale or hypothecation. Options may only be exercised commencing on the date that is two years after the date such options vested and they expire five years after vesting. Restrictions on disposition of options lapse according to the terms of the stock option plan under which those options are granted.

As of December 31, 2004, Delta Galil had outstanding under this plan options to purchase up to 65,696 ordinary shares at an exercise price of \$8.297 per ordinary share, converted to NIS on the date of the exercise. The exercise price is equal to 90% of the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange closing price on the last day of trading prior to the board of directors' approval of the plan. All of these options were granted to executive officers of Delta Galil and its subsidiaries.

In addition, Delta Galil has granted to Arnon Tiberg, Delta Galil's President and Chief Executive Officer, options to acquire 100,000 ordinary shares. The options were approved by the board of directors and the audit committee in September 1998, and at a shareholders' meeting on October 14, 1998. The option's exercise price is \$7.90 per share converted to NIS on the date of the exercise. The exercise price is equal to 90% of the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange closing price on the last day of trading prior to the board of directors' approval of the plan. As of December 31, 2004 all of the said options are fully vested. As of December 31, 2004, Delta Galil had outstanding under this plan options to purchase up to 50,000 ordinary shares.

In June 2000, Delta Galil adopted a new stock option plan. Under the new plan, options to purchase 809,000 ordinary shares, including an additional 100,000 options to Arnon Tiberg, Delta Galil's President and Chief Executive Officer, will be granted to 70 employees. As of June 20, 2005, 121,875 options that were granted to 19 employees were forfeited, upon the termination of their

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employment. The options vest over a three-year period and have an exercise price of \$21.07, equal to the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange closing price on the last day of trading prior to the board of directors' approval. The options are to be held in trust by Investec Clali Trust Company Ltd., as trustee, for a period of at least two years from the date of grant pursuant to the requirements of the Income Tax Ordinance.

In October 2002 Delta Galil adopted a fourth stock option plan, under which options to purchase up to 1,100,000 ordinary shares may be granted. Under the new plan, options to purchase up to 1,004,500 ordinary shares were granted to 97 employees, including an additional 100,000 options to Arnon Tiberg, Delta Galil's President and Chief Executive Officer. The options vest over a four-year period and have an exercise price of \$9.00. The options are to be held in trust by Investec Clali Trust Company Ltd., as trustee, for a period of at least two years from the date of grant pursuant to the requirements of the Israeli Income Tax Ordinance. The options vest in four equal batches. The first, second, third and fourth batches will vest in November 2003, 2004, 2005 and 2006 respectively. The options are exercisable over a three-year period, commencing one year after the vesting date of the first batch and on the vesting date of the second, third and fourth batch. In May 2003 the Company granted 30,000 options to three employees of the group at an exercise price of \$10.76. The options are exercisable over a three years period, commencing one year after the vesting date of the first batch and on the vesting date of the second, third and fourth batch. On March and August 2004 the Company granted 80,000 and 30,000 options respectively to six and one employees of the

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group respectively at an exercise price of \$15.35 and \$12.74, respectively. The options are exercisable over a three-year period, commencing one year after the vesting date of the first batch and on the vesting date of the second, third and fourth batch. All options granted after January 1, 2003 may be exercised only following the elapse of two years after the end of the year in which the options were granted. As of June 20, 2005 options to purchase an additional 75,750 shares remain available for grant under the plan. As of June 20, 2005, 120,250 options that were granted to fourteen employees were forfeited upon the termination of their employment.

As of June 20, 2005, 1,827,071 options to purchase Delta Galil's ordinary shares were outstanding to certain executive officers and key employees (consisting of 110 persons who were granted options).

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### ITEM 7. MAJOR SHAREHOLDERS AND RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

#### MAJOR SHAREHOLDERS

The following table sets forth stock ownership information (including all ordinary shares represented by ADSs) as of June 26, 2005, with respect to:

- 1) Each person who is known by Delta Galil to be the beneficial owner of more than 5% of Delta Galil's outstanding ordinary shares; and

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- 2) Directors and senior management (on an individual basis);

Except where otherwise indicated, Delta Galil believes, based on information furnished by such owners, that the beneficial owners of the ordinary shares listed below have sole investment and voting power with respect to such shares. The shareholders listed below do not have any different voting rights from any other shareholders of Delta Galil. Other than as disclosed below, none of Delta Galil's directors beneficially owns 1% or more of Delta Galil's outstanding ordinary shares.

NAME	NUMBER OF ORDINARY SHARES BENEFICIALLY OWNED	PERCENT OF ORDINARY SHARES OUTSTANDING (1)
Dov Lautman(2)	4,644,993	24.8%
Sara Lee International Corporation	4,256,537	22.8%
Bank Leumi Le Israel Ltd	1,476,987	7.9%
Arnon Tiberg(3)	497,588	2.7%
Amior Vinocourt(4)	63,501	0.3%
Aharon Dovrat	20,050	0.05%
Harvey Krueger	5,000	0.03%

- (1) Based on 18,695,165 ordinary shares outstanding, excluding 1,206,802 ordinary shares held by the Company and excluding 45,882 ordinary shares held by a trustee in connection with Delta Galil's stock option plans.
- (2) Includes 3,264,336 shares held by Nichsei Adinoam Ltd. and 1,380,657 shares held by N.D.R.L. Investments (1998) Ltd., each of which is a company controlled by Dov Lautman.
- (3) Includes 439,150 shares held by Ha'lakucuh Ha'Neeman (65) Ltd., a company controlled by Mr. Tiberg. Arnon Tiberg was also granted options to acquire 300,000 ordinary shares. Options to acquire 100,000 ordinary shares have an exercise price of \$7.90 per share converted to NIS on the date of the exercise, and vest in four equal tranches over three years commencing in November 1998, of them 50,000 have been exercised during 2003. Options to acquire an additional 100,000 ordinary shares have an exercise price of \$21.07 per share converted to NIS on the date of the exercise, and vest in four equal tranches over three years commencing in August 2000. All of these options are exercisable commencing on the date that is two years after the date such options vested and expire five years after vesting. Options to acquire an additional 100,000 Ordinary Shares have an exercise price of \$9.00 per share converted to NIS on the date of the exercise. These options vest in equal tranches over four years commencing in November 2003, and expire three years after vesting. The first two tranches are not exercisable until November 2004.
- (4) Held through Vinocourt Achzakot Ltd., a company controlled by Mr. Vinocourt.

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### SHAREHOLDERS AGREEMENTS

Dov Lautman, the Chairman of the Board of Directors of Delta Galil, and two companies through which he holds shares in Delta Galil, N.D.R.L. Investments

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(1998) Ltd. and Nichsei Adinoam Ltd., (collectively, the "Lautman Group"), have a shareholders agreement with Sara Lee Corporation and Sara Lee International Corporation.

The shareholders agreement provides, among other things, that:

- o Sara Lee International Corporation is entitled to nominate 30% of the members of Delta Galil's board of directors, excluding independent directors, with fractions rounded up to the next whole number, and Mr. Lautman is entitled to nominate the remainder of the members of the board, excluding independent directors;
- o Delta Galil may not issue, allot or grant options over or conversion rights into its unissued share capital without the prior consent of Sara Lee International Corporation unless as part of a pro rata distribution of fully paid up bonus shares; and
- o New appointments of a chief executive officer of Delta Galil shall require the consent of Sara Lee International Corporation.

In addition, the Lautman Group and Sara Lee International Corporation each granted the other a right to purchase any Delta Galil shares that the other party beneficially owns and proposes to sell to unaffiliated third parties.

The term of the shareholders agreement will expire on the earlier to occur of: (i) the date on which Sara Lee holds less than 18% of the equity rights of Delta Galil and (ii) the transfer by Sara Lee of its shares to a competitor of Delta Galil, which is defined as an entity engaged in the United States, Israel or Western Europe in the manufacture of socks and underwear, including pantyhose and hosiery but excluding brassieres.

In March 2004, Mr. Lautman sold 1,700,000 ordinary shares representing 9.2% of Delta Galil's outstanding shares for an aggregate selling price of \$24.8 million. The price per share received by Mr. Lautman was 2% beneath the then-current market price.

In January 1998, Mr. Lautman purchased from Sara Lee ordinary shares representing 12.52% of Delta Galil's then outstanding shares for an aggregate purchase price of \$10.3 million. The price per share paid by Mr. Lautman was 41.9% above the then-current market price.

As of June 20, 2005, the Lautman Group owned 24.8% and Sara Lee owns 22.8% of the outstanding ordinary shares of Delta Galil.

As of June 20, 2005, Delta Galil has 25 shareholders of record resident in the United States, accounting for 24.7% of the outstanding ordinary shares.

### RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

#### SALES TO SARA LEE AFFILIATES

Delta Galil derived 0.2% of its revenues in 2004 from sales to subsidiaries of Sara Lee that own or license brands, such as Dim and Playtex. Delta Galil believes that these sales were on terms no less favorable to Delta Galil than sales to other third parties.

See "Item 10: Additional Information--Approval of Related Party Transactions under Israeli Law."

ITEM 8: FINANCIAL INFORMATION

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INFORMATION

See Delta Galil's consolidated financial statements included in Item 18 of this annual report. No significant change has occurred since the date of the consolidated financial statements included herein, except as otherwise described in this report or in other published reports of Delta Galil.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

From time to time, Delta Galil is involved in legal proceedings relating to claims arising out of its operations in the normal course of business, including claims made by employees and former employees.

Delta Galil believes that there are no legal proceedings pending or threatened against it or any of its properties that may have significant effects on its financial position or profitability.

DIVIDENDS

Delta Galil has distributed cash dividends to its shareholders from time to time in the past and will continue to consider, on a quarterly basis, the payment of dividends to its shareholders. However, Delta Galil does not have an established dividend policy, and the amount of future dividends, if any, will be determined from time to time by the board of directors in light of Delta Galil's earnings, financial condition, capital requirements and other factors.

Following is a breakdown of dividends per ordinary share paid in the last four fiscal years:

2001	2002	2003	2004
-----	-----	-----	-----
\$0.30	\$0.37	\$0.52	\$0.45
=====	=====	=====	=====

ITEM 9: OFFER AND LISTING

Delta Galil's ordinary shares have been listed on the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange since 1982. The ordinary shares are not listed on any other stock exchange and have not been publicly traded outside Israel.

In the United States, ADSs evidenced by American Depositary Receipts (ADRs) represent fully paid ordinary shares of Delta Galil and each ADS represents one fully paid ordinary share. The ADSs are issued pursuant to a Deposit Agreement entered into by Delta Galil and The Bank of New York, as depositary. The Bank of New York's address is 101 Barclay Street, New York, New York 10286. On March 25, 1999, trading of Delta Galil's ADSs commenced on the Nasdaq National Market under the symbol DELT.

The table below sets forth for the periods indicated (i) the high and low last reported prices of the ordinary shares (in nominal NIS and dollars) on the TASE, and (ii) the high and low sales prices of the ADSs as reported on the Nasdaq since December 2000. The translation into dollars is based on the daily representative rate of exchange on the last day of each period, as published by

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the Bank of Israel.

	ORDINARY SHARES				ADS EQUIVALENT	
	NIS	HIGH \$	NIS	LOW \$	HIGH \$	
YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2000:	101.57	24.98	48.05	11.71	25.19	1
YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2001:	59.18	14.38	33.33	7.64	14.63	
YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2002:	49.35	10.99	32.89	6.76	10.83	
YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2003:						
First Quarter.....	55.46	11.47	46.71	9.76	11.15	
Second Quarter.....	62.60	14.45	51.14	10.98	13.67	1
Third Quarter.....	67.60	15.22	58.30	13.14	14.51	1
Fourth Quarter.....	76.80	17.19	64.12	14.53	16.97	1
YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2004:						
First Quarter.....	74.40	16.81	66.60	14.72	15.72	1
Second Quarter.....	72.60	16.14	66.60	14.72	16.15	1
Third Quarter.....	72.82	16.25	52.75	11.63	15.48	1
Fourth Quarter.....	55.10	12.34	40.20	9.19	12.65	
MOST RECENT SIX MONTHS						
December 2004.....	46.27	10.70	40.53	9.28	10.82	
January 2005.....	48.38	11.05	42.86	9.74	11.20	
February 2005.....	48.19	11.01	45.47	10.44	11.35	1
March 2005.....	47.80	11.04	38.92	8.89	11.16	
April 2005.....	40.69	9.32	39.51	9.05	9.62	
May 2005.....	41.67	9.53	36.18	8.26	9.81	

As of June 23, 2005, the last reported price of the ordinary shares on the TASE was NIS 31.34 (\$6.92) and on June 22, 2005 the last reported price per ADS on Nasdaq was \$ 6.85. Fluctuations in the exchange rate between the NIS and the dollar may affect the price of the ordinary shares on the TASE and, as a result, may affect the market price of the ADSs in the United States.

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ITEM 10: ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM AND ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION

Delta Galil is registered with the Israeli Registrar of Companies as a public company, with registration number 52-002560-2. Delta Galil's Articles of Association provide that Delta Galil's objects may include any activity permitted by law, and that Delta Galil can also contribute reasonable amounts to worthwhile causes even if such contributions are not based on profit-oriented business considerations.

APPROVAL OF RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS UNDER ISRAELI LAW

The Companies Law governs the relationships between a company and its "OFFICE HOLDERS." Under the Companies Law, an Office Holder is a director, general manager, chief business manager, deputy general manager, vice general manager, any other person assuming the responsibilities of any of the foregoing positions without regard to such person's title or any other manager directly subordinate to the general manager.

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### DISCLOSURE OF PERSONAL INTEREST

A director who has a personal interest in a transaction that is considered at a meeting of the board of directors or the audit committee may not be present during the board of directors or audit committee discussions and may not vote on that matter. If a majority of the members of the audit committee or of the board of directors has a personal interest in the matter, the director can participate and vote at such audit committee or board meeting, provided, however, that if the majority of the members or the directors has a personal interest in the transaction, shareholder approval will be also required.

The Companies Law requires that an office holder and any controlling shareholder promptly disclose to the company any personal interest that he may have, including disclosure of any corporation in which he is a 5% or greater shareholder, director or general manager or in which he has the right to appoint at least one director or the general manager. In addition, an office holder and any controlling shareholder must disclose any and all material information known to him, in connection with any existing or proposed transaction by the company. In addition, if the transaction is an "EXTRAORDINARY TRANSACTION", the office holder or controlling shareholder must also disclose any personal interest held by such person's spouse, siblings, parents, grandparents, descendants, spouse's descendants and the spouses of any of the foregoing. An Extraordinary Transaction is a transaction that is not in the company's ordinary course of business, or not at market terms or that may materially affect the company's profitability, assets or liabilities.

### DIRECTORS' COMPENSATION

Delta Galil's Articles provide that, unless otherwise approved at a general meeting, each director shall be paid the same remuneration as paid to each of Delta Galil's external directors. Remuneration of external directors is limited by regulations issued under the Companies Law. The directors will be entitled to be reimbursed for reasonable expenses incurred by them in performing their services as directors.

### BOARD APPROVAL

As more fully described below, depending on the circumstances, approvals of related-party transactions may be required at three levels: board approval, audit committee approval and shareholder approval.

The Companies Law provides that transactions between a company and its office holders, , as well as transactions with a company in which an office holder has a personal interest, which are not Extraordinary Transactions, require the approval of the board of directors, unless another manner of approval is provided by the articles of association. The transaction may not be approved if it is adverse to the company's interest. All arrangements as to compensation of the General Manager, the Chief Executive Officer and the President require approval of Delta Galil's board of directors. Unless otherwise determined by the board of directors, the compensation arrangements of office holders, other than the directors, General Manager, CEO and/or President, are at the discretion of the General Manager of Delta Galil. With respect to transactions that are related to the terms of service of a director see "SHAREHOLDER APPROVAL" below.

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### AUDIT COMMITTEE AND BOARD APPROVAL

The Companies Law requires approval by both the audit committee and the board of directors for, inter alia, the following types of actions or

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transactions:

- o proposed transactions in which an office holder has a direct or indirect personal interest and which is beyond the scope of the ordinary course of the company's business, which is not in accordance with market conditions or which may materially influence the earnings, assets or liabilities of the company; and
- o transactions concerning exculpation, indemnification or insurance of an office holder, other than a director.

### SHAREHOLDER APPROVAL

The Companies Law also provides that, in addition to approval of the audit committee and the board of directors, the shareholders must approve the following, unless there in the Companies Law or the regulations promulgated thereunder provides an exemption for such a case:

- o an Extraordinary Transaction between a public company and a controlling shareholder, including a private placement;
- o an Extraordinary Transaction with a third party in which a controlling shareholder of the company has a personal interest;
- o the terms of employment of a controlling shareholder (or of such person's spouse, siblings, parents, grandparents, offspring, spouse's offspring and the spouses of any of the foregoing), if he is an employee of the company; and if he is an office holder of the company - the terms of his engagement or service; and
- o terms of service of directors, including exculpation, indemnification, insurance or compensation and terms of their employment in other positions in the company).

The shareholder approval required for such an Extraordinary Transaction must constitute at least one-third of the voting shareholders who have no personal interest in the transaction and does not include abstentions. The transaction can be approved by shareholders without the required one-third approval, if the total holdings of those shareholders who have no personal interest and voted against the transaction do not represent more than 1% of the voting rights in the company.

### BORROWING POWERS

Article 50 of Delta's Articles of Association provides that Delta Galil may, from time to time, at its discretion, borrow or secure the payment of any sum or sums of money for its purposes. Article 51 provides that Delta Galil may raise the funds for or secure the repayment of such sums in such manner, at such times and upon such terms and conditions as it deems fit and, in particular, by the issuance of bonds, perpetual or redeemable debentures, debenture stock, or any mortgages or charges, on the present or future property of Delta Galil, including its uncalled capital at that time and its called but unpaid capital.

### CHANGE OF CONTROL

The Companies Law provides that an acquisition of shares in a public company must be made by means of a tender offer if, as a result of the acquisition, the purchaser would become a 25% shareholder of the company. This rule does not apply if there is already another 25% shareholder of the company or if the acquisition is from a shareholder that holds 25% or more of the voting rights of the company. Similarly, the Companies Law provides that an acquisition



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of shares in a public company must be made by means of a tender offer if, as a result of the acquisition, the purchaser would become a holder of more than 45% of the voting rights of the company, unless there is another person holding at that time more than 45% of the voting rights of the company or if the acquisition is from a shareholder that holds 45% or more of the voting rights of the company.

The Companies Law provides that mergers require the approval of the board of directors and the shareholders of the merging parties. Under a recent amendment to the Companies Law, a merger with a wholly owned subsidiary does not require the approval of the target company's shareholders. Furthermore, a

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merger does not require approval of the surviving company's shareholders if (i) the merger does not require amending the surviving company's memorandum of association or articles of association and (ii) the surviving company does not transfer more than 25% of its voting power as a result of the merger and pursuant to the transfer no shareholder would become a controlling shareholder. Approval of the surviving company's shareholders would, nevertheless, be required if the other party to the merger, or a person holding more than 25% of the outstanding voting shares or means of appointing the board of directors of the other party to the merger, holds any shares of the surviving company. For purposes of the shareholder vote of each party, unless a court rules otherwise, the merger will not be deemed approved if a majority of the shares not held by the other party, or by any person, including that person's relatives and any company that person controls, who holds 25% or more of the shares or has the right to appoint 25% or more of the directors of the other party, have voted against the merger. Shareholder approval of mergers will be by a simple majority vote cast at a general meeting of shareholders, not counting abstentions.

### SHAREHOLDER MEETINGS

Annual general meetings of shareholders are held once every year at such time, within a period of not more than 15 months after the last annual general meeting, and convene at such place as determined by the board of directors. The board of directors may call an extraordinary general meetings of shareholders and is obligated to do so upon a written request in accordance with the Companies Law as described below. The Companies Law provides that an extraordinary general meeting of shareholder may be called by the board of directors or by a request by two directors or 25% of the directors in office, or by shareholders holding at least 5% of the issued share capital of the company and at least 1% of the voting rights, or of shareholders holding at least 5% of the voting rights of the company. Delta Galil generally must give advanced notice of a general meeting to its shareholders of record at least twenty-one days prior to the meeting.

### QUORUM; VOTING RIGHTS; RECORD DATE

The required quorum for any general meeting is two or more shareholders present in person or by proxy and holding at least thirty-three and one-third percent (33 1/3%) of the issued voting shares. On all matters submitted to a vote of shareholders, holders of ordinary shares have one vote for each ordinary share. Such voting rights may be affected by the grant of any special voting rights to the holders of a class of shares with preferential rights that may be authorized in the future. Under the Companies Law, the board of directors can set a record date for the purpose of a shareholder vote. The record date may be between four and twenty one days before the date of the meeting.

### DIRECTORS

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### ELECTION OF DIRECTORS

Delta Galil's ordinary shares do not have cumulative voting rights with regard to the election of directors. As a result, the holders of ordinary shares that represent at least 51% of the voting power have the power to elect all the directors. Directors are elected annually by the shareholders at the annual meeting. Directors hold office until the conclusion of the next annual meeting or until their removal or resignation at an earlier date. A director is not required to retire at a certain age and need not be a shareholder of Delta Galil.

### MEETINGS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The required quorum for any Board at least thirty percent (30%) of the current number of directors.

### DESCRIPTION OF SHARE CAPITAL

#### AUTHORIZED SHARES

Delta Galil's authorized share capital consists of 26,000,000 ordinary shares, par value NIS 1.00 per share.

#### TRANSFER OF SHARES; NON-ASSESSABILITY

Fully paid ordinary shares are non-assessable and are issued in registered form. They may be freely transferred pursuant to the Articles of Association unless such transfer is restricted or prohibited by another instrument.

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### FOREIGN OWNERSHIP

Delta Galil's Memorandum and Articles of Association do not restrict in any way the ownership of ordinary shares by nonresidents of Israel and neither the Memorandum of Association nor Israeli law restricts the voting rights of non-residents of Israel, other than citizens or residents of countries that are in a state of war with Israel.

### DISTRIBUTION OF DIVIDENDS

Delta Galil's ordinary shares are entitled to the full amount of any cash or share dividend, declared by the Company. Delta Galil may declare a dividend to be paid to the holders of ordinary shares in accordance with their rights and interests in the profits of Delta Galil. In the event of liquidation, after satisfaction of liabilities to creditors, the assets of Delta Galil will be distributed to the holders of ordinary shares in proportion to the nominal value of their respective holdings. This right may be affected by the grant of preferential dividend or distribution rights to the holders of a class of shares with preferential rights that may be authorized in the future by a special resolution of the shareholders of Delta Galil.

Under the Companies Law, dividends may be paid only out of accumulated earnings or out of net earnings for the two years preceding the distribution of the dividends as calculated under the Companies Law. Dividends may be paid only if there is no reasonable concern that the distribution of dividends will prevent the company from meeting its existing and foreseeable obligations as they become due.

The Articles provide that the distribution of cash dividends and the

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amount to be distributed is made by the board of directors. The distribution of dividends in kind requires shareholder approval after receiving the recommendations of the board of directors.

### MODIFICATION OF CLASS RIGHTS

The Articles may be amended by a resolution approved by the holders of at least 66% of the shares represented at the shareholders' general meeting and voting thereon, without taking abstentions into account. The rights attached to any class of shares such as voting, dividends and the like, unless otherwise provided for by the terms of issue of such class, may be varied with the consent in writing of all of the holders of the issued shares of the class, or with the adoption of a resolution by at least 66% of the ordinary shares present and voting at a shareholders meeting. This special majority is greater than the simple majority required by the Companies Law.

### AMERICAN DEPOSITARY RECEIPTS

The description of American Depositary Receipts appearing in Delta Galil's Registration Statement on Form F-1 (Registration No. 333-10062) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on February 26, 1999 is incorporated herein by reference.

### DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS INDEMNIFICATION AND INSURANCE

Delta Galil has obtained directors' and officers' liability insurance covering the officers and directors of Delta Galil and its subsidiaries for claims arising from wrongful acts they committed in their capacity as an officer or a director. Delta Galil has also issued indemnity undertakings to its office holders to indemnify them for amounts that they may be obligated to pay in litigation related to their service to Delta Galil arising in one of the types of events enumerated in the undertaking. Such indemnification is capped at an aggregate of \$15 million for all office holders in respect of the same series of events, less any amount reimbursed by Delta Galil's directors and officers insurance, PROVIDED however, that the total amount of indemnity may not exceed 25% of the shareholders' equity of Delta Galil on the date of the payment of amounts pursuant to the undertaking.

### MATERIAL CONTRACTS

During 2004, Delta Galil completed the acquisition of Burlen Corporation. For a description of this acquisition see Item 4 "Information on the Company - Recent Acquisitions".

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For a description of a recent amendment to the credit facility of Delta Galil USA Inc. see "Item 5 - Operating and Financial Review and Prospects - Liquidity and Capital Resources - Debt."

During 2003, Delta Galil completed the acquisition of Auburn Hosiery Mills. For a description of this acquisition see Item 4: "Information on the Company - Recent Acquisitions."

### EXCHANGE CONTROLS

Non-residents of Israel who acquire any of the ADSs or ordinary shares using non-Israeli currencies will be able to convert dividends, liquidation distributions and the proceeds from the sale of such ADSs or ordinary shares, into non-Israeli currencies at the rate of exchange prevailing at the time of conversion provided that Israeli income tax has been paid (or withheld) on such

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amounts.

Israeli residents are eligible to purchase securities of Israeli and non-Israeli companies, and are eligible to purchase the ADSs or ordinary shares.

### ISRAELI TAXATION

Following is a short summary of the tax regime applicable to corporations in Israel, with special reference to its effect on Delta Galil. This discussion also includes specified Israeli tax consequences to holders of our ordinary shares and Israeli Government programs benefiting us. The following is not intended, and should not be construed, as legal or professional tax advice and is not exhaustive of all possible tax considerations.

#### CORPORATE TAX RATE

The regular tax rate in Israel in 2004 is 35%. This rate is currently scheduled to decrease as follows: in 2005-34%, 2006-32%, 2007 and onward-30% for undistributed earnings. However, the effective tax rate of a company, which derives income from an approved enterprise, may be considerably less, as further discussed below.

#### LAW FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF INDUSTRY (TAXES), 1969 (THE "INDUSTRY ENCOURAGEMENT LAW")

Delta Galil believes that it currently qualifies as an Industrial Company pursuant to the Industry Encouragement Law. As such, Delta Galil qualifies for certain tax benefits, including amortization of the purchase price of a good-faith acquisition of a patent or of certain other intangible property rights at the rate of 12.5% per annum and the right to file consolidated tax returns. The tax laws and regulations dealing with the adjustment of taxable income for local inflation provide that industrial enterprises such as Delta Galil which qualify as an Industrial Company can claim special rates of depreciation such as up to 40% on a straight line basis for industrial equipment.

Eligibility for the benefits under the Industry Encouragement Law is not subject to receipt of prior approval from any government authority. Delta Galil cannot assure you that it presently qualifies as an "Industrial Company," it will continue to qualify as such in the future, or that the benefits will be granted in the future.

#### LAW FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF CAPITAL INVESTMENTS, 1959 (THE "INVESTMENT LAW")

Industrial projects of Delta Galil have been granted the status of an "Approved Enterprise" under the Investment Law. This law provides that capital investments in production facilities may, upon application to the Israel Investment Center, be designated as an Approved Enterprise. Each certificate of approval for an Approved Enterprise relates to a specific investment program delineated both by its financial scope, including its capital sources, and by its physical characteristics, i.e., the equipment to be purchased and utilized pursuant to the program. The tax benefits derived from any such certificate of approval relate only to taxable profits attributable to the specific program, based upon criteria set in the certificate of approval. In the event that Delta Galil, which has been granted Approved Enterprise status, is operating under more than one approval or that its capital investments are only partly approved (a "Mixed Enterprise"), its effective corporate tax rate will be the result of a weighted combination of the various applicable rates.

Income derived from an Approved Enterprise is subject to a tax rate of 25%, rather than the usual rate in 2005 of 34% (as mentioned above, gradually

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scheduled to be reduced to 30% in 2007), for a period of seven years, commencing with the year in which the Approved Enterprise first generates taxable income.

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This period cannot extend beyond 12 years from the year of commencement of operations or 14 years from the year in which approval was granted, whichever is earlier. Income derived from an Approved Enterprise located in Area A, which have been approved after January 1, 1997 are exempt from income tax in the first two years.

Delta Galil first derived income from some of the abovementioned Approved Enterprises in 1999. In the said years, Delta Galil used tax benefits estimated at approximately \$ 1.6 million. Due to losses for tax purposes accumulated prior to 1999 and in the years 2000 - 2004, Delta Galil had not used any of the tax benefits to which it is entitled under these government programs in these years, except with respect to accelerated depreciation on real estate property. The remaining tax benefits may be available for use in future years.

Under the Approved Enterprise programs, Delta Galil has received grants totaling \$ 1.6 million in 2002, \$ 1.1 million in 2003 and \$1.1 million in 2004. The government of Israel has gradually reduced the investment grants available from 38% of eligible capital expenditures in 1996 to 24% of eligible capital expenditures in 1998 and thereafter.

This lower grant rate applies to any applications in 1998 or thereafter. There can be no assurance that the Israeli government will not further reduce these investment grants.

Delta Galil is a "Foreign Investors Company" ("FIC"), as defined by the Investment Law, and is entitled to extended period of ten years (rather than seven years), commencing with the year in which the Approved Enterprise first generates taxable income. This ten-year period cannot extend beyond 12 years from the year of commencement of operations or 14 years from the year in which approval was granted, whichever is earlier. Unless extended, Benefits under the Investment Law are granted to enterprises seeking approval not later than January 1, 2005. Delta Galil cannot assure you that it will continue to qualify as an FIC in the future, or that the benefits will be granted in the future.

The benefits available to an Approved Enterprise are contingent upon Delta Galil's fulfilling the conditions stipulated by the Investment Law, regulations published thereunder and the conditions of approval for the specific investments in Approved Enterprises.

In the event that Delta Galil fails to comply with these conditions, the benefits may be cancelled and Delta Galil may be required to refund the amount of the benefits, in whole or in part, with the addition of linkage differences to the Israeli consumer price index and interest.

The Israeli Government has enacted legislation in April 2005 that extensively changes the Investment Law. However, according to a provision in this legislation, changes in the Investment Law should not affect approved enterprises plans that were approved as of December 31, 2004 or investments made as of December 31, 2004. For the meantime, this would seem to preserve the benefits for Delta Galil's approved enterprises, as described above. However, there is currently no administrative or judicial guidance relating to the new legislation. Additionally, there are indications that some of the new sections may undergo revision or technical correction. Accordingly, Delta Galil provides no assurances regarding the ongoing application of the Investment Law to current or future Approved Enterprises.

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### TAXATION OF NON-ISRAELI SUBSIDIARIES

Non- Israeli subsidiaries are generally taxed based on the tax laws in their countries of residence.

### CAPITAL GAINS AND INCOME TAXES APPLICABLE TO ISRAELI SHAREHOLDERS

Prior to the tax reform, sales of our ordinary shares by individuals were generally exempt from Israeli capital gains tax so long as (1) our ordinary shares were quoted on Nasdaq or listed on a stock exchange in a country appearing on a list approved by the Controller of Foreign Currency and (2) we qualified as an Industrial Company within the definition of the Law for the Encouragement of Industry (Taxes), 5729-1969. We believe that we currently qualify as an Industrial Company, but no assurance can be given that we will continue to qualify as an Industrial Company.

Pursuant to the Tax Reform, generally, capital gains tax is imposed on Israeli residents at a rate of 15% on real gains derived on or after January 1, 2003 from the sale of shares in : (1) companies publicly traded on the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange; or (2) Israeli companies publicly traded on Nasdaq or a recognized stock exchange or a regulated market outside of Israel as defined in income tax order (definition stock

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exchange), 2004; or (3) companies dually traded on both the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange and Nasdaq or a recognized stock exchange or a regulated market outside of Israel. This tax rate is contingent upon the shareholder not claiming a deduction for financing expenses, and does not apply to: (1) dealers in securities; or (2) shareholders that report in accordance with the Inflationary Adjustments Law, (3) shareholders who acquired their shares prior to an initial public offering (that are subject to a different tax arrangement); (4) a sale to a related party.

The tax basis of shares acquired prior to January 1, 2003, with respect of which the shareholders had been exempt from capital gains tax prior to January 1, 2003, will be determined in accordance with the average closing share price in the three trading days preceding January 1, 2003. However, a request may be made to the tax authorities to consider the actual adjusted cost of the shares as the tax basis if it is higher than such average price.

Beginning January 1, 2005, 15% tax rate applies to real capital gains derived from a sale of Non-Israeli tradable shares subject to the limitations described above. A non-Israeli tradable shares are: shares traded in a recognized stock exchange outside of Israel, except for (a) Israeli companies shares; (b) non Israeli companies shares dually traded on both the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange and a foreign stock exchange or a regulated market outside of Israel. Concerning non-Israeli tradable shares that were purchased before January 1, 2005, a 35% tax rate applies to real capital gain derived from the sale of the shares, which attributed to the holding period up to December 31, 2004 and 15% to remainder of the capital gain. The total real capital gain is divided to the aforementioned periods on a linear basis.

### TAX REFORM LEGISLATION

In July 2002, the Israeli Parliament approved a law introducing extensive changes to Israel's tax law generally effective January 1, 2003. Among the key provisions of this reform legislation are (1) changes which may result in the imposition of taxes on dividends received by an Israeli company from its foreign subsidiaries; and (2) the introduction of the controlled foreign corporation concept according to which an Israeli company may become subject to

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Israeli taxes on certain income of a non-Israeli subsidiary if the subsidiary's primary source of income is passive income (such as interest, dividends, royalties, rental income or capital gains). An Israeli company that is subject to Israeli taxes on the income of its non-Israeli subsidiaries will receive a credit for income taxes paid by the subsidiary in its country of residence.

### CAPITAL GAINS AND INCOME TAXES APPLICABLE TO NON-ISRAELI SHAREHOLDERS

**CAPITAL GAINS.** The basic capital gains tax rate applicable to corporations effective until December 31, 2002 had been 36%, and the maximum tax rate for individuals was 50%. Effective January 1, 2003, the capital gains tax rate imposed upon sale of capital assets acquired after that date was reduced to 25%; capital gains realized from assets acquired before that date are subject to a blended tax rate based on the relative periods of time before and after that date that the asset was held. In addition, if the ordinary shares are traded on a recognized stock exchange (including the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange and the NASDAQ), gains on the sale of ordinary shares held by non-Israeli tax resident investors will generally be exempt from Israeli capital gains tax. Notwithstanding the foregoing, dealers in securities in Israel are taxed at regular tax rates applicable to business income.

Under an amendment to the Inflationary Adjustments Law, effective January 1, 1999, corporate investors that hold listed securities (other than corporations solely owned by individuals), will generally be subject to the provisions of the Inflationary Adjustments Law. The Inflationary Adjustments Law stipulates a comprehensive set of rules for determining the gains or losses from the sale of listed securities. Gains from sale of negotiable shares which are subject to the Inflationary Adjustments Law, are taxable at the regular corporate tax rate. A literal reading of the Inflationary Adjustments Law, may suggest that its provisions also apply to foreign corporations, although the foreign corporation may have no activity in Israel other than the shareholding in an Israeli company. Consequently, unless a tax treaty exemption is applicable, the capital gain exemption available for individual shareholders may not apply.

Under the treaty between the United States and Israel, the capital gain derived by a U.S. taxpayer from the sale, exchange or other disposition of stock in an Israeli corporation would generally be tax exempt when the shareholder did not own, within the 12 month period preceding such sale, exchange or other disposition, shares constituting 10% or more of the voting power in the Israeli corporation.

**DIVIDENDS.** Individuals who are non-Israeli residents are subject to a graduated income tax on income derived from sources in Israel. On the distribution of dividends other than share dividends, income tax is withheld at the rate of 25%, or 15% in the case of dividends distributed from taxable income

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attributable to an Approved Enterprise, unless a different rate is provided in a treaty between Israel and the shareholder's country of residence.

Under the United States-Israel Tax Treaty, the maximum withholding tax in Israel on dividends paid to a holder of ordinary shares who is a resident of the United States is 25%. This tax rate is reduced to 12.5% for a corporation that has been holding in excess of 10% of the voting rights of Delta Galil during Delta Galil's tax year preceding the distribution of the dividend and the portion of Delta Galil's tax year in which the dividend was distributed. Dividends of an Israeli company derived from the income of an Approved Enterprise will be subject to a dividend withholding tax of only 15%. The withheld tax is the final tax in Israel on dividends paid to non-residents who

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do not conduct business in Israel.

Residents of the United States will generally have withholding tax in Israel deducted at the source. They may be entitled to a credit or deduction for U.S. federal income tax purposes in the amount of the taxes withheld, subject to detailed rules contained in the United States-Israel Tax Treaty and in U.S. tax legislation.

A non-Israeli resident who has derived interest, dividend or royalty income from or accrued in Israel, from which tax was withheld at the source, is generally exempt from the duty to file tax returns in Israel with respect to such income, provided such income was not derived from a business conducted in Israel by the taxpayer.

### UNITED STATES FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSIDERATIONS

The following discussion is a general summary of the material U.S. federal income tax considerations applicable to U.S. Holders (as defined below) of ADSs or ordinary shares, who hold such instruments as capital assets (generally, property held for investment). This summary is based on provisions of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"), existing and proposed U.S. Treasury regulations promulgated thereunder and administrative and judicial interpretations thereof, all in effect as of the date of this annual report and all of which are subject to change (possibly with retroactive effect) and to differing interpretations. In addition, this summary does not discuss all aspects of U.S. federal income taxation that may be applicable to U.S. Holders in light of their particular circumstances or to U.S. Holders who are subject to special treatment under U.S. federal income tax law (including, for example, life insurance companies, dealers in stocks or securities, financial institutions, tax-exempt organizations, persons having a functional currency other than the U.S. dollar, and persons who have directly, indirectly or constructively owned 10% or more of the outstanding voting shares of Delta Galil at any time during the twelve months preceding the date of this annual report or of a disposition of ADRs, ADSs, or ordinary shares). EACH U.S. HOLDER IS URGED TO CONSULT WITH ITS TAX ADVISOR REGARDING THE TAX CONSEQUENCES OF ITS HOLDINGS, INCLUDING THE EFFECTS OF FEDERAL, STATE, LOCAL, FOREIGN AND OTHER TAX LAWS.

As used herein, the term "U.S. Holder" signifies a holder of an ADR evidencing an ADS or of an ordinary share, who is a citizen or resident of the United States, or that is (i) a corporation or a partnership created or organized in or under the laws of the United States or any political subdivision thereof; (ii) an estate the income of which is subject to U.S. federal income taxation regardless of its source or; (iii) a trust if (A) a U.S. court is able to exercise primary supervision over the trust's administration and (B) one or more U.S. persons have the authority to control all of the trust's substantial decisions.

This summary is based in part on representations of The Bank of New York, Delta Galil's depository, and assumes that each obligation provided for in, or otherwise contemplated by, Delta Galil's deposit agreement with The Bank of New York and any related agreement will be performed in accordance with its terms. In general, for U.S. federal income tax purposes, U.S. Holders of ADRs evidencing ADSs will be treated as the owners of the ordinary shares represented by the ADSs.

### DIVIDENDS PAID ON THE ADSS OR ORDINARY SHARES

A U.S. Holder will generally be required to include in gross income as ordinary dividend income the amount of any distributions paid on the ADSs or ordinary shares (including the amount of any Israeli taxes or depository fees withheld therefrom) to the extent that such distributions are paid out of Delta Galil's current or accumulated earnings and profits as determined for U.S.



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federal income tax purposes. Distributions in excess of such earnings and profits will be applied against and will reduce the U.S. Holder's tax basis in its ADSs or ordinary shares and, to the extent that they are in excess of such tax basis, they will

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be treated as a gain from a sale or exchange of such ADSs or ordinary shares. Such dividends will not qualify for the dividends-received deduction applicable in certain cases to U.S. corporations.

Any dividends paid by us to a US holder on the ordinary shares or ADSs will be treated as foreign source income and will be categorized as "passive income" or, in the case of certain US holders, "financial services income" for US foreign tax credit purposes. Under recently enacted legislation, for taxable years beginning January 1, 2007, dividend income generally will constitute "passive category income" or, in the case of certain US holders, "general category income". Subject to the limitations in the Code, as modified by the US Treaty, a US holder may elect to claim a foreign tax credit against its US federal income tax liability for Israeli income tax withheld from dividends received in respect of ordinary shares or ADSs. The US Treasury has expressed concerns that parties to whom ADSs are released may be taking actions that are inconsistent with the claiming of foreign tax credit for US holders of ADSs. Accordingly, the discussion above regarding the creditability of the Israeli withholding tax on dividends could be affected by future actions that may be taken by the US Treasury. US holders who do not elect to claim the foreign tax credit may instead claim a deduction for Israeli income tax withheld, but only for a year in which the US holder elects to do so with respect to all foreign income taxes. A deduction does not reduce US tax on a dollar-for-dollar basis like a tax credit. The deduction, however, is not subject to the limitations applicable to foreign tax credits. The rules relating to the determination of the foreign tax credit are complex. Accordingly, if you are a US holder of ordinary shares or ADSs, you should consult your own tax advisor to determine whether and to what extent you would be entitled to the credit.

Certain US holders (including individuals) are eligible for reduced rates of US federal income tax (at a maximum rate of 15%) in respect of "qualified dividend income" received in taxable years beginning before January 1, 2009. For this purpose, qualified dividend income generally includes dividends paid by a non-US corporation if, among other things, the US holders meet certain minimum holding periods and the non-US corporation satisfies certain requirements, including that either (i) the shares (or ADSs) with respect to which the dividend has been paid are readily tradable on an established securities market in the United States, or (ii) the non-US corporation is eligible for the benefits of a comprehensive US income tax treaty (such as the US Treaty) which provides for the exchange of information. We currently believe that dividends paid with respect to our ordinary shares and ADSs, should constitute qualified dividend income for US federal income tax purposes. The United States Treasury and the IRS have announced their intention to promulgate rules pursuant to which holders of shares and ADSs, among others, will be permitted to rely on certifications from issuers to establish that dividends are treated as qualified dividend income. Each individual US holder of ordinary shares or ADSs is urged to consult his own tax advisor regarding the availability to him of the reduced dividend tax rate in light of his own particular situation and regarding the computations of his foreign tax credit limitation with respect to any qualified dividend income paid by us, as applicable.

### FOREIGN TAX CREDIT

Any dividends paid by Delta Galil to a U.S. Holder with respect to the

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ADSs or ordinary shares will be generally treated as foreign source income for U.S. foreign tax credit purposes. Subject to the limitations set forth in the Code, as modified by the treaty concerning double taxation between the United States and Israel, U.S. Holders may elect to claim a foreign tax credit against the U.S. federal tax liability for Israeli income tax withheld from dividends received in respect of ADSs or ordinary shares. A U.S. Holder will be denied a foreign tax credit with respect to Israeli income tax withheld from dividends received in respect of ADSs or ordinary shares if such U.S. Holder has not held the ADSs or ordinary shares for a minimum period or to the extent that such U.S. Holder is under an obligation to make certain related payments with respect to substantially similar or related property. The rules relating to the determination of the foreign tax credit are complex, and each U.S. Holder should consult with its tax advisor to determine whether and to what extent it is entitled to such credit. U.S. Holders who do not elect to claim a foreign tax credit may instead claim a deduction for Israeli income tax withheld, but only for a year in which the U.S. Holder does so with respect to all foreign income taxes.

### DISPOSITION OF ADSS OR ORDINARY SHARES

Upon the sale or other disposition of ADSs or ordinary shares, a U.S. Holder will generally recognize capital gain or loss equal to the difference between the amount realized on the disposition and such Holder's adjusted tax basis in the ADSs or ordinary shares. Gain or loss upon the disposition of the

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ADSs or ordinary shares will be long-term if, at the time of the disposition, the holding period for the ADSs or ordinary shares exceeds one year. Long-term capital gains realized by U.S. Holders that are individuals are generally subject to a marginal U.S. federal income tax rate that is lower than the ordinary marginal income tax rate. The deductibility of capital losses by a U.S. Holder is subject to limitations.

In general, any gain recognized by a U.S. Holder on the sale or other disposition of ADSs or ordinary shares will be U.S. source income for U.S. foreign tax credit purposes. However, pursuant to the treaty concerning double taxation between the United States and Israel, gain from the sale or other disposition of ADSs or ordinary shares by a Holder who is a U.S. resident (for treaty purposes) and who sells the ADSs or ordinary shares in Israel may be treated as foreign source income for U.S. foreign tax credit purposes. Any loss on the sale or other disposition of ADSs or ordinary shares may be required to be allocated against foreign source income for U.S. foreign tax credit limitation purposes.

Exchanges, deposits and withdrawals by U.S. Holders of ordinary shares in exchange for ADSs will not result in the realization of gain or loss for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

### PASSIVE FOREIGN INVESTMENT COMPANY

A non-US corporation will be classified as a Passive Foreign Investment Company (a "PFIC") for any taxable year if at least 75% of its gross income consists of passive income (such as dividends, interest, rents, royalties (other than rents or royalties derived in the active conduct of a trade or business and received from an unrelated person), or gains on the disposition or certain minority interests), or at least 50% of the average value of its assets consist of assets that produce, or are held for the production of, passive income. We currently believe that we were not a PFIC for the year ended December 31, 2004. However, this conclusion is a factual determination that must be made at the close of each year and is based on, among other things, a valuation of our

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ordinary shares, ADSs and assets, which will likely change from time to time. If we were characterized as a PFIC for any taxable year, a US holder would suffer adverse tax consequences. These consequences may include having gains realized on the disposition of ordinary shares or ADSs treated as ordinary income rather than capital gains and being subject to punitive interest charges on certain dividends and on the proceeds of the sale or other disposition of the ordinary shares or ADSs. Furthermore, dividends paid by a PFIC are not eligible to be treated as "qualified dividend income" (as discussed above).

Application of the PFIC rules is complex. US holders should consult their own tax advisors regarding the potential application of the PFIC rules to the ownership of our ordinary shares or ADSs.

### INFORMATION REPORTING AND BACKUP WITHHOLDING

Dividend payments with respect to ordinary shares or ADSs and proceeds from the sale, exchange or other disposition of ordinary shares or ADSs may be subject to information reporting to the IRS and possible US backup withholding at a current rate of 28%. Backup withholding will not apply, however, to a holder who furnishes a correct taxpayer identification number or certificate of foreign status and makes any other required certification or who is otherwise exempt from backup withholding. US persons who are required to establish their exempt status generally must provide IRS Form W-9 (Request for Taxpayer Identification Number and Certification). Non-US holders generally will not be subject to US information reporting or backup withholding. However, such holders may be required to provide certification of non-US status (generally on IRS Form W-8BEN) in connection with payments received in the United States or through certain US-related financial intermediaries.

Backup withholding is not an additional tax. Amounts withheld as backup withholding may be credited against a holder's US federal income tax liability, and a holder may obtain a refund of any excess amounts withheld by filing the appropriate claim for refund with the IRS and furnishing any required information.

### DOCUMENTS ON DISPLAY

Delta Galil files reports and other information with the SEC. These reports include certain financial and statistic information about Delta Galil, and may be accompanied by exhibits. You may read and copy any document Delta Galil files with the SEC at the SEC's Public Reference Room at 450 Fifth Street, Washington D.C. 20549. Please call the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330 for further information on the public reference rooms.

The SEC maintains an Internet website at <http://www.sec.gov> that contains reports and other material that are filed through the SEC's Electronic Data Gathering, Analysis and Retrieval ("EDGAR") system. Delta Galil began filing through the EDGAR system beginning in October 2002.

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### ITEM 11: QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

Although Delta Galil is an Israeli company, its functional currency is the U.S. dollar. Delta Galil has operations and sales in many countries that are not denominated in dollars, and is therefore exposed to fluctuations in the rate of exchange between the dollar and those currencies. In 2004, Delta Galil derived 31% of its revenues from customers in pound sterling, 8% of its revenue were in NIS, and 10% were in euros. More than 10% of Delta Galil's expenses were in NIS in 2004.

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Some of Delta Galil's expenses in Israel are linked to the Israeli consumer price index. Consequently, Delta Galil is exposed to risk to the extent that the rate of Israeli inflation exceeds the rate of the NIS devaluation in relation to the dollar and to the extent that the timing of such devaluation lags behind inflation in Israel.

In order to reduce the exposure to exchange rate fluctuations between the dollar and other currencies Delta Galil carries out currency transactions that hedge part of its exposure in respect of its net income in non-dollar currency for periods of up to 12 months. The financial results in respect of these hedging transactions are reflected in Delta Galil's consolidated financial statements, together with the results of the hedged items, such as revenues and cost of revenues.

As of December 31, 2004, Delta Galil had not entered into hedging transactions. In 2004, Delta Galil carried out sales of the pound sterling and the Euro in the amount of \$72 million and \$8 million, respectively. The loss on these transactions amounted to \$2.3 million. \$1.7 million of that loss is reflected in revenues, and \$0.6 million, which reflects the ineffective portion of changes in the fair value is presented among financial expenses.

Based on current sales volumes, expenses and exchange rates, each one percent devaluation in pound sterling or euro against the dollar would result in a decrease of approximately \$1.4 million or \$0.4 million, respectively, in Delta Galil's yearly operating income, and a strengthening of the pound sterling or euro would have the opposite effect. Each one percent appreciation of the NIS against the dollar would result in a decrease of \$0.3 million in yearly operating income, and a devaluation of the NIS would have the opposite effect. Delta Galil's bank debt generally is denominated in U.S. dollars, and, therefore, is not materially exposed to changes in currency exchange rates.

For further discussion of Delta Galil's use of financial derivatives and instruments in the management of risks relating to currency and interest rate fluctuations, see notes 1(r) and 13 of the notes to Delta Galil's consolidated financial statements included in Item 18 of this annual report.

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### ITEM 12: DESCRIPTION OF SECURITIES OTHER THAN EQUITY SECURITIES

Not Applicable

### PART II

### ITEM 13: DEFAULTS, DIVIDEND ARREARAGES AND DELINQUENCIES

Not Applicable

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

Not Applicable

### ITEM 15: CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

DISCLOSURE CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES. Delta Galil's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have evaluated the effectiveness of its disclosure controls and procedures within the 90 days prior to the date of filing of this Annual Report on Form 20-F. Based upon such review, the Chief

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Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have concluded that Delta Galil has in place appropriate controls and procedures designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by Delta Galil in the reports it files or submits under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and the rules thereunder, is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms.

INTERNAL CONTROLS. Since the date of the evaluation described above, there have not been any significant changes in Delta Galil's internal controls or in other factors that could significantly affect those controls.

ITEM 16:

ITEM 16A: AUDIT COMMITTEE FINANCIAL EXPERT

The Board of Directors and the Audit Committee have determined that Amior Vinocourt is an independent director under the definition of independence under the rules of the Nasdaq National Market, and that Mr. Vinocourt is the financial expert serving on the Audit Committee of Delta Galil.

ITEM 16B: CODE OF ETHICS

Delta Galil has adopted a code of ethics applicable to all employees and directors. A copy is available upon request to the Chief Financial Officer, Delta Galil Industries Ltd., 2 Kaufman Street, Tel-Aviv 68012, Israel.

ITEM 16C: PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTANT FEES AND SERVICES

Delta Galil paid the following fees to Pricewaterhouse Coopers during the last two fiscal years:

	2003	2004
	----	----
Audit fees	\$385,660	\$383,000
Tax fees	75,000	67,000
	-----	-----
Total	\$460,660	\$450,000
	=====	=====

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Audit fees consist of audit work performed in the preparation of financial statements and services that are normally provided in connection with statutory and regulatory filings. Tax fees consist of audit work performed in the preparation of tax returns and other tax planning.

POLICY ON PRE-APPROVAL OF AUDIT AND NON-AUDIT SERVICES

Delta Galil's audit committee charter provides that the audit committee shall approve in advance all audit services and all non-audit services provided by the independent registered public accounting firm based on a policy attached to the charter.

Under the policy, proposed services either (i) may be pre-approved by the audit committee without consideration of specific case-by-case services as "general pre-approval"; or (ii) require the specific pre-approval of the Audit Committee as "specific pre-approval". The appendices to the policy set out the audit, audit-related and tax services that have received the general pre-approval of the audit committee, including those described in the footnotes to the table, above. These services are subject to annual review by the audit committee.

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All other audit, audit-related, tax and other services not mentioned in the appendices to the charter must receive a specific pre-approval from the audit committee. Requests or applications to provide services that require specific approval by the audit committee are submitted to the audit committee by the chief executive officer, the chief financial officer and the internal auditor.

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

None

ITEM 16E: PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES BY THE ISSUER AND AFFILIATED PURCHASERS

Not applicable.

PART III

ITEM 17: FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Not applicable

ITEM 18: FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Consolidated Financial Statements and related notes thereto required by this item are contained on pages F-1 through F-49 hereof.

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ITEM 19: EXHIBITS

(A) INDEX TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PAGE

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm.....  
Consolidated Statements of Income for the Years Ended December 31, 2002, 2003 and 2004...  
Consolidated Balance Sheets at December 31, 2002 and 2003.....  
Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity for the Years Ended December 3  
2002, 2003 and 2004.....  
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the Years Ended December 31, 2002,2003 and 2004  
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.....  
Schedule I.....  
Reports of Independent registered public accounting firms with respect to consolidated  
subsidiaries.....

(B) EXHIBITS

1.1 Memorandum of Association, as amended\*\*

1.2 Articles of Association\*\*

2.1 Form of Deposit Agreement and ADR\*

4.1 Stock Purchase Agreement dated as of December 8, 2004 by and among Steven Klein, Kristina Nettesheim, and Gary Beggs, as selling

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shareholders and Delta Galil Industries Ltd. and Delta Galil USA Inc. as Purchaser relating to the acquisition of Burlen Corp. +

- 4.2 Second Amended and Related Credit and Security Agreement dated as of December 9, 2004 by and among Delta Galil USA Inc., as Borrower; Bank Leumi USA and Bank Hapoalim B.M., as Lenders and Bank Leumi USA, as Agent.
- 4.3 Agreement for Purchase and Sale of Stock of Auburn Hosiery Mills, Inc. dated October 30, 2003, by and among Delta Galil USA Inc., Delta Galil Industries Ltd., Delta Galil Holland B.V., CGW Holdings, Inc., GCI Spainco, S.L. and Kellwood Company \*\*\*\*
- 4.4 Option Plan to 13 employees of Delta Galil and/or its subsidiaries\*
- 4.5 Option Plan to Arnon Tiberg\*
- 4.6 Option Plan to 70 employees of Delta Galil and/or its subsidiaries\*\*\*
- 4.7 Delta Galil Industries Ltd. 2002 Share Option Plan\*\*\*\*\*
- 4.8 Form of Indemnification Undertaking\*\*\*\*\*
- 8.1 List of subsidiaries
- 14.1 Consent of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
- 14.2 Consent of Baker Tilly
- 14.3 Consent of Ernst and Young
- 12.1 Section 302 Certification of Arnon Tiberg
- 12.2 Section 302 Certification of Yossi Hajaj
- 13.1 Section 906 Certification of Arnon Tiberg
- 13.2 Section 906 Certification of Yossi Hajaj

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\* Previously filed as an exhibit to Delta Galil's Registration Statement on Form F-1 (Registration No. 333-10062) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on February 26, 1999 and incorporated herein by reference.

\*\* Previously filed as an exhibit to Delta Galil's Annual Report on Form 20-F (File No.0-30020) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on June 8, 2001 and incorporated herein by reference

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\*\*\* Previously filed as an exhibit to Delta Galil's Registration Statement on Form S-8 (Registration No. 333-12608) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on September 26, 2000 and incorporated herein by reference.

\*\*\*\* Previously filed as an exhibit to Delta Galil's Annual Report on Form 20-F (File No. 0-30020) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on June 23, 2004 and incorporated herein by reference.

\*\*\*\*\* Previously filed as an exhibit to Delta Galil's Registration Statement on Form S-8 (Registration No. 353-102247) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on December 30, 2002 and incorporated herein by reference.

\*\*\*\*\* Previously filed as an exhibit to Delta Galil's Annual Report on Form 20-F (File No. 0-30020) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on June 26, 2003 and incorporated herein by reference.

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+Portions of this exhibit have been omitted and will be filed separately with the secretary of the Securities and Exchange Commission pursuant to a confidential treatment request.

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SIGNATURE

The registrant hereby certifies that it meets all of the requirements for filing on Form 20-F and that it has duly caused and authorized the undersigned to sign this annual report on its behalf.

DELTA GALIL INDUSTRIES LTD.

By: Yossi Hajaj  
-----

Name: Yossi Hajaj  
Title: Chief Financial Officer

Date: June 27, 2005

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DELTA GALIL INDUSTRIES LTD.  
(An Israeli corporation)  
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2004

DELTA GALIL INDUSTRIES LTD.  
(An Israeli corporation)  
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2004

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CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS:	



## Edgar Filing: DELTA GALIL INDUSTRIES LTD - Form 20-F

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Balance sheets	F-4-F-5
Statements of changes in shareholders' equity	F-6
Statements of cash flows	F-7-F-9
Notes to financial statements	F-10-F-53

The amounts are stated in U.S. dollars (\$) in thousands.

### REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the shareholders of  
DELTA GALIL INDUSTRIES LTD.

We have audited the consolidated balance sheets of Delta Galil Industries Ltd. (the "Company") and its subsidiaries as of December 31, 2004 and 2003 and the consolidated statements of income, changes in shareholders' equity and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2004. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's Board of Directors and management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

We did not audit the financial statements of certain subsidiaries, whose assets included in consolidation constitute approximately 12% and 18% of total consolidated assets as of December 31, 2004 and 2003, respectively, and whose revenues included in consolidation constitute approximately 0%, 2% and 10% of total consolidated revenues for the years ended December 31, 2004, 2003 and 2002, respectively. The financial statements of those subsidiaries were audited by other independent registered public accounting firms, whose reports have been furnished to us, and our Opinion, insofar as it relates to amounts included for those companies, is based on the reports of the other independent registered public accounting firms.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States of America) and with auditing standards generally accepted in Israel, including those prescribed by the Israeli Auditors (Mode of Performance) Regulations, 1973. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by the Company's Board of Directors and management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits and the reports of the other registered public accounting firms provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, based on our audits and the reports of the other independent registered public accounting firms, the consolidated financial statements referred to above, present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Company and its subsidiaries as of December 31, 2004 and 2003, and the consolidated results of their operations, changes in shareholders' equity and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2004, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Tel-Aviv, Israel  
June 27, 2005

Kesselman & Kesselman  
Certified Public Accountant (Isr.)

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International Limited

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DELTA GALIL INDUSTRIES LTD.  
(An Israeli corporation)  
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME  
(U.S. dollars in thousands, except earnings per share)

	YEAR ENDED DECEMBER	
	2004	2003
NET REVENUES	\$654,269	\$580,130
COST OF REVENUES	533,036	463,863
	121,233	116,267
GROSS PROFIT		
SELLING, MARKETING, GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES - net	98,646	82,089
GAIN (LOSS) ON SALE OF ASSETS AND SUBSIDIARY SHARES	922	3,645
RESTRUCTURING EXPENSES	1,100	1,007
	22,409	36,816
OPERATING INCOME		
FINANCIAL EXPENSES - net	6,231	5,637
OTHER INCOME - net	958	252
	17,136	31,431
INCOME BEFORE TAXES ON INCOME		
TAXES ON INCOME	2,846	7,340
	14,290	24,091
SHARE IN PROFITS (LOSSES) OF ASSOCIATED COMPANIES - net	(237)	(300)
MINORITY INTERESTS, NET	(1,368)	(439)
	\$12,685	\$23,352
NET INCOME		
EARNINGS PER SHARE:		
Basic	\$0.69	\$1.28
Diluted	\$0.67	\$1.24
WEIGHTED AVERAGE NUMBER OF SHARES (IN THOUSANDS):		
Basic	18,478	18,313
Diluted	18,834	18,763

THE ACCOMPANYING NOTES ARE AN INTEGRAL PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.

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DELTA GALIL INDUSTRIES LTD.  
 (An Israeli corporation)  
 CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS  
 (U.S. dollars in thousands)

	DECEMBER 31	
	2004	2003
ASSETS		
CURRENT ASSETS:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$22,150	\$17,699
Accounts receivable:		
Trade	105,129	85,723
Other	10,627	10,662
Inventories	183,767	142,984
Deferred income taxes	3,675	5,464
Other investment , see note 3		1,682
Total current assets	325,348	264,214
INVESTMENTS AND LONG-TERM RECEIVABLES:		
Associated company	455	661
Funds in respect of employee rights upon retirement	6,852	6,161
Long-term receivables, net of current maturities	226	419
	7,533	7,241
PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT, net of accumulated depreciation and amortization	128,341	124,877
GOODWILL	57,920	54,358
INTANGIBLE ASSET	14,778	
DEFERRED CHARGES, net of accumulated amortization	577	194
Total assets	\$534,497	\$450,884

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 D. LAUTMAN  
 CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

-----  
 A. TIBERG  
 CEO

-----  
 G. MORAG  
 DIRECTOR

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DELTA GALIL INDUSTRIES LTD.  
 (An Israeli corporation)  
 CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS  
 (U.S. dollars in thousands)

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	DECEMBER 31	
	2004	2003
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
CURRENT LIABILITIES:		
Short-term bank credit	\$55,603	\$94,560
Current maturities of long-term bank loans and other liability	27,942	10,436
Accounts payable and accruals:		
Trade	80,338	54,464
Other	34,083	48,142
Total current liabilities	197,966	207,602
LONG-TERM LIABILITIES:		
Bank loans and other liability, net of current maturities	99,437	14,709
Liability for employee rights upon retirement	7,408	6,732
Deferred income taxes	4,894	6,300
Total long-term liabilities	111,739	27,741
COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES, see note 9		
Total liabilities	309,705	235,343
MINORITY INTERESTS	3,711	3,207
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY:		
Ordinary shares of NIS 1 par value		
December 31, 2004 and 2003:		
Authorized - 26,000,000 shares;		
Issued - 19,947,849 shares;		
Issued and paid - 19,901,967 shares and 19,860,211 shares,		
respectively	21,840	21,830
Additional paid-in capital	100,749	99,735
Retained earnings	108,980	104,607
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(788)	(2,503)
Treasury shares, at cost (1,206,802 shares and 1,422,486 shares,		
in December 31, 2004 and 2003, respectively)	(9,700)	(11,335)
Total shareholders' equity	221,081	212,334
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$534,497	\$450,884

THE ACCOMPANYING NOTES ARE AN INTEGRAL PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.

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DELTA GALIL INDUSTRIES LTD.  
(An Israeli corporation)  
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY  
(U.S. dollars in thousands)

SHARE CAPITAL

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	NUMBER OF SHARES	PAR VALUE	ADDITIONAL PAID-IN CAPITAL	RETAINED EARNINGS	CO IN
	IN THOUSANDS				
BALANCE AT JANUARY 1, 2002	19,678	21,792	98,014	81,098	
CHANGES DURING 2002:					
Net income				16,626	
Losses in respect of derivative instruments designated as a cash-flow hedge (net of related taxes of \$363,000)				(808)	
Differences from translation of foreign currency financial statements					
Additional minimum pension liability adjustment (net of related taxes of \$540,000)					
Total comprehensive income					
Exercise of employee stock options	2	*	16		
Cash dividend (\$0.37 per share)				(6,976)	
Cost of acquisition of treasury shares					
BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 2002	19,680	\$21,792	\$98,030	\$90,748	
CHANGES DURING 2003:					
Net income				23,352	
Losses in respect of derivative instruments designated as a cash-flow hedge (net of related taxes of \$474,000)					
Differences from translation of foreign currency financial statements					
Additional minimum pension liability adjustment (net of related taxes of \$25,000)					
Total comprehensive income					
Exercise of employee stock options	181	38	1,387		
Tax benefit in respect of employee stock options exercised			318		
Cash dividend (\$0.52 per share)				(9,493)	
BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 2003	19,861	\$21,830	\$99,735	\$104,607	
CHANGES DURING 2004:					
Net income				12,685	
Gains in respect of derivative instruments designated as a cash-flow hedge (net of related taxes of \$798,000)					
Differences from translation of foreign currency financial statements					
Additional minimum pension liability adjustment (net of related taxes of \$30,000)					
Total comprehensive income					
Exercise of employee stock options	41	10	321		
Tax benefit in respect of employee stock options exercised			79		
Reissuance of treasury shares on acquisition of Burlen (see note 2a)			614		
Cash dividend (\$0.45 per share)				(8,312)	

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BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 2004	19,902	\$21,840	\$100,749	\$108,980
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\* Less than \$1,000.

THE ACCOMPANYING NOTES ARE AN INTEGRAL PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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DELTA GALIL INDUSTRIES LTD.  
 (An Israeli corporation)  
 CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS  
 (U.S. dollars in thousands)

	YEAR ENDED
	2004
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:	
Net income	\$12,685
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:	
Income and expenses not involving cash flows:	
Minority interests in profits of subsidiaries - net	1,368
Share in losses (profits) of associated companies, net	237
Amounts carried to deferred charges	(597)
Depreciation and amortization	15,185
Write-down of other investments	
Deferred income taxes - net	(279)
Restructuring expenses	1,310
Changes in accrued liability for employee rights upon retirement	1,023
Loss (gain) on amounts funded in respect of employee rights upon retirement	(416)
Capital loss (gain) on sale of property, plant and equipment and subsidiary shares	(922)
Capital gain from realization of other investment	(958)
Erosion of long-term receivables	(6)
Exchange differences (erosion) of principal of long-term bank loans - net	(180)
	15,765
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:	
Decrease (increase) in accounts receivable	1,798
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable and accruals	17,004
Increase in inventories	(20,078)
	(1,276)
Net cash provided by operating activities - forward	\$27,174

DELTA GALIL INDUSTRIES LTD.  
 (An Israeli corporation)  
 CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS  
 (U.S. dollars in thousands)

	YEAR EN
	2004
Brought forward	\$27,174
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:</b>	
Acquisition of subsidiaries (1)	(56,039)
Payments related to restructuring costs	(4,800)
Additional payment allocated to goodwill	(6,700)
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(13,484)
Investment grants relating to property, plant and equipment	1,074
Other investments	(58)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	4,318
Proceeds from realization of other investment	2,640
Proceeds from sale of subsidiary shares	
Associated company consolidated in previous years (2)	
Loans granted to employees	(260)
Collection of employees loans	313
Long term loans granted	(26)
Amounts funded in respect of employee rights upon retirement - net	(667)
Net cash used in investing activities	(73,689)
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:</b>	
Cost of acquisition of treasury shares	
Long-term bank loans and other long-term liabilities	119,000
Decrease in long-term loans and other long-term liabilities	(10,430)
Dividend to the Company's shareholders	(8,312)
Dividend to minority shareholders in a subsidiary	(863)
Short-term bank credit - net	(48,890)
Proceeds from exercise of options granted to employees and the company's CEO	331
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	50,836
<b>TRANSLATION DIFFERENCES ON CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS OF FOREIGN CURRENCY CONSOLIDATED SUBSIDIARY</b>	
	130
<b>NET INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS</b>	4,451
<b>CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR</b>	17,699
<b>CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR</b>	\$22,150

\* Less than \$1,000.

(1), (2) See next page for details.

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DELTA GALIL INDUSTRIES LTD.  
 (An Israeli corporation)  
 CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS  
 (U.S. dollars in thousands)

	YEAR EN
	----- 2004 -----
SUPPLEMENTARY DISCLOSURE OF CASH FLOW	
INFORMATION - CASH PAID DURING THE	
YEAR FOR:	
Interest	\$4,133
	=====
Income taxes	\$3,169
	=====
(1) ACQUISITION OF SUBSIDIARIES, SEE ALSO NOTE 2:	
Assets and liabilities of the subsidiaries upon acquisition:	
Working capital (excluding cash and cash equivalents)	\$29,944
Long-lived assets	9,636
Intangible asset	14,778
Goodwill arising on acquisition	4,930
	-----
	59,288
	-----
Reissuance of treasury shares	2,249
Amount payable	1,000
	-----
Cash paid - net	\$56,039
	=====
(2) ASSOCIATED COMPANY PREVIOUSLY CONSOLIDATED:	
Assets and liabilities of the subsidiary previously consolidated	
Working capital (excluding cash and cash equivalents)	
Fixed assets	
Long-term liabilities	
Minority interest in subsidiaries	
Investments in an associated company	

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION ON INVESTING ACTIVITIES NOT INVOLVING CASH FLOWS:



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In 2004, 2003 and 2002, the net changes in outstanding balances of trade payables in respect of the plant and equipment were an increase (decrease) of \$ 0.1 million, \$(1.1) million and \$ 0.2 million.

THE ACCOMPANYING NOTES ARE AN INTEGRAL PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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DELTA GALIL INDUSTRIES LTD.  
(An Israeli corporation)  
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### NOTE 1 - SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES:

#### A. GENERAL:

##### 1) Operations

Delta Galil Industries Ltd. (the "Company") is an Israeli corporation which, together with its subsidiaries (the "Group"), is engaged primarily in manufacturing and marketing of intimate apparel, in five reportable operating segments - Delta USA, U.S. upper market, Europe, Socks and Delta marketing Israel. As to the Group's segments and principal markets see note 15.

A significant portion of the Group's revenues derives from three principal customers. See note 12a and 15c.

##### 2) Accounting principles

The consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP") in the United States of America.

##### 3) Use of estimates in the preparation of financial statements

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the dates of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reported years. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

##### 4) Functional currency

The currency of the primary economic environment in which the operations of the Company and most of its subsidiaries are conducted is the U.S. dollar (the "dollar" or "\$").

Since the U.S. dollar is the primary currency in the economic environment in which the Company operates, monetary accounts maintained in currencies other than

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the dollar are remeasured using the representative foreign exchange rate at the balance sheet date. Operational accounts and non-monetary balance sheet accounts are measured and recorded at the rate in effect at the date of the transaction. The effects of foreign currency remeasurement are recorded as financial income or expenses as appropriate.

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DELTA GALIL INDUSTRIES LTD.  
(An Israeli corporation)  
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

NOTE 1 - SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued):

The functional currency of a subsidiary which was acquired in 2003 (see also note 2c) and an associated company is its local currency (EURO and NIS). The financial statements of this subsidiary are included in consolidation based on translation into dollars in accordance with the principles set forth in Statement of Financial Accounting Standard ("FAS") No. 52 issued by the FASB: assets and liabilities are translated at year end exchange rate, while operating results items are translated at average exchange rates during the year. Differences resulting from translation are presented in shareholders' equity, under accumulated other comprehensive income (loss).

B. PRINCIPLES OF CONSOLIDATION

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and all of its subsidiaries. In these financial statements, "subsidiaries" are companies controlled to the extent of over 50%, the financial statement of which are consolidated with those of the Company. Significant intercompany balances and transactions were eliminated in consolidation. Profits from intercompany sales, not yet realized outside the Group, have also been eliminated.

C. CASH EQUIVALENTS

The Group considers all highly liquid investments, which composed of short-term bank deposits (up to three months from date of deposit) that are not restricted as to withdrawal or use, to be cash equivalents.

D. INVENTORIES

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost or market. Cost is determined as follows:

Raw materials and supplies, packaging which is part of the production line and maintenance materials - on the "moving average" basis. Finished products and products in process - direct cost of materials (on the "moving average" basis), labor and an appropriate portion of indirect manufacturing costs.

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### E. INVESTMENTS IN AN ASSOCIATED COMPANY

An "associated company" is a company over which significant influence is exercised, but which is not a consolidated subsidiary. An associated company is accounted for by the equity method.

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DELTA GALIL INDUSTRIES LTD.  
(An Israeli corporation)  
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

### NOTE 1 - SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued):

#### F. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost, net of related investment grants in the amount of \$ 49.8 million and \$ 49.2 million at December 31, 2004 and 2003, respectively. Fixed asset leased by the Group under capital lease are classified as the Group's asset and included at the present value of the minimum lease payments as determined in the lease agreement.

Depreciation is computed by the straight-line method on the basis of the estimated useful life of the assets, at the following annual rates:

Buildings and plumbing	2%-7% (mainly 4%)
Machinery and equipment	7%-25% (mainly 7%)
Vehicles	15%-20% (mainly 15%)
Office furniture and equipment	6%-25% (mainly 7%)

Leasehold improvements are amortized by the straight-line method over the lease period, which is shorter than the estimated useful life of the improvements.

#### G. GOODWILL

Under FAS 142 "Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets", goodwill is no longer amortized but tested for impairment at least annually. The Company has selected September 30 of each year as the date on which it will perform its annual goodwill impairment test. No impairment resulted from the annual review performed in the year ended December 31, 2004, 2003 and 2002.

#### H. DEFERRED CHARGES

Deferred charges represent mainly financing charges, which are amortized over the credit period.

Amortization of deferred charges included among "financial expenses, net" were \$ 353 thousands, \$ 250 thousands and \$ 164 thousands, for the years ended December 31, 2004, 2003 and 2002, respectively.

DELTA GALIL INDUSTRIES LTD.  
(An Israeli corporation)  
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

NOTE 1 - SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued):

I. IMPAIRMENT IN VALUE OF LONG-LIVED ASSETS

Under FAS 144 "Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets" ("FAS 144"), the Company reviews long-lived assets, to be held and used, for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of the assets may not be recoverable. Under FAS 144, if the sum of the expected future cash flows (undiscounted and without interest charges) of the long-lived assets is less than the carrying amount of such assets, an impairment loss would be recognized, and the assets are written down to their estimated fair values.

As for long - lived assets impairment, see note 12e.

J. DEFERRED INCOME TAXES

Deferred taxes are determined utilizing the asset and liability method, based on the estimated future tax effect differences between the financial accounting and tax bases of assets and liabilities under the applicable tax laws. Deferred income tax provisions and benefits are based on the changes in the deferred tax assets or tax liabilities from period to period.

As stated in note 11a, a plant of an Israeli subsidiary has been granted "approved enterprise" status and, accordingly, upon distribution of dividends by this subsidiary to the Company, such dividends may be subject to tax. In light of the Group's policy not to cause distribution of dividends, which would result in additional tax liabilities, any dividends received from the abovementioned subsidiary will be distributed to the Company's shareholders. Accordingly, no account has been taken of the additional tax in respect of the above dividends. See note 11a(1) (a).

The Group does not provide for an additional tax liability with respect to the excess of the amount for financial reporting over the tax basis of investments in non-Israeli subsidiaries, as the Company does not expect such temporary differences to be reversed in the foreseeable future.

K. TREASURY SHARES

Treasury shares held by the Company are presented as a reduction of shareholders' equity, at their cost. The FIFO method was used for the costing of the reissuance of treasury shares, and any resulting gains (net of related tax) are credited to additional paid in capital.

DELTA GALIL INDUSTRIES LTD.  
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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

NOTE 1 - SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued):

L. REVENUE RECOGNITION

Revenues from sales of products and supplies are recognized when an arrangement (usually in the form of purchase order) exists, delivery has occurred and title passed to the customer, the company's price to the customer is fixed or determinable and collectibility is reasonably assured.

Volume discounts due to customers are estimated based on the terms of the agreements with the customers.

A reserve for sales returns is recorded based on historical experience or specific identification of an event necessitating a reserve.

M. CONCENTRATION OF CREDIT RISKS - ALLOWANCE FOR DOUBTFUL ACCOUNTS

The Group's cash and cash equivalents as of December 31, 2004 and 2003 were deposited Mainly with major banks in United States of America, United Kingdom, Hungary and Egypt and in 2003 United States of America, Israel, Hungary and Egypt. The Company is of the opinion that the credit risk in respect of these balances is remote.

A large part of the Group's sales is to 3 principal customers (see also note 15c). The balance receivables from these principal customers as of December 31, 2004 and 2003 were \$ 47,982 thousands and \$ 51,297 thousands, respectively (see also note 12a). The Group does not hold any collateral from these customers; however, based on past experience with those customers, the Group does not anticipate any difficulties in collecting the above balances. The balance of the item "accounts receivable - trade" is composed of a large number of customers. An appropriate allowance for doubtful accounts is included in the accounts in respect of specific debts doubtful of collection. The bad debt income (expenses) and allowance charged to expenses, for the years ended December 31, 2004, 2003 and 2002 aggregated \$ 950 thousands, \$ 309 thousands and \$ (3,558) thousands, respectively.

N. SHIPPING AND HANDLING COSTS

The Group's shipping and handling costs are included under selling and marketing expenses in the consolidated statements of income. Shipping and handling costs for the years ended December 31, 2004, 2003 and 2002 were approximately \$ 20 million, \$ 17 million and \$ 18 million, respectively.

O. ADVERTISING COSTS

These costs are expensed as incurred. Advertising costs for the years ended December 31, 2004, 2003 and 2002 were \$ 2.1 million,

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\$ 1.9 million and \$ 2.5 million, respectively.

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DELTA GALIL INDUSTRIES LTD.  
(An Israeli corporation)  
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

NOTE 1 - SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued):

P. STOCK BASED COMPENSATION

Stock options granted to employees are accounted for under the recognition and measurement principles of APB No. 25, "Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees", and related interpretations. Under APB 25, compensation cost for employee stock option plans is measured using the intrinsic value based method of accounting.

Accordingly, the difference, if any, between the quoted market price of the ordinary shares on the date of grant of the options and the exercise price of such options is amortized by the accelerated amortization method, against income, over the expected service period (up to four years).

FAS 123, "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation", established a fair value based method of accounting for employee stock options or similar equity instruments, and encourages adoption of such method for stock compensation plans. However, it also allows companies to continue to account for those plans using the accounting treatment prescribed by APB 25. The Company has elected to continue accounting for employee stock option plans under APB 25, and has accordingly complied with the disclosure requirements set forth in FAS 123, as amended by FAS 148, for companies electing to apply APB 25, (see also note 1t).

The following table illustrates the effect on net income and earnings per share assuming the Company has applied the fair value recognition provisions of FAS 123 to its stock-based employee compensation:

	YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31	
	2004	2003
	\$ IN THOUSANDS	
	(EXCEPT PER SHARE AMOUNTS)	
Net income, as reported	\$ 12,685	\$ 23,352
Add - stock-based employee compensation expense include in reported net income net of related tax effect		
Less - stock-based employee compensation expense determined under fair value method, net of related tax effect	(690)	(1,384)

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Pro forma net income	\$11,995	\$ 21,968
	=====	=====
Earnings per share:		
Basic - as reported	\$ 0.69	\$ 1.28
Basic - pro forma	\$ 0.65	\$ 1.20
Diluted - as reported	\$ 0.67	\$ 1.24
Diluted - pro forma	\$ 0.64	\$ 1.17

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DELTA GALIL INDUSTRIES LTD.  
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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

NOTE 1 - SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued):

The fair value of options granted during 2004, 2003 and 2002 was \$452 thousands, \$72 thousands and \$1,700 thousands, respectively. The fair value of each option granted is estimated on the date of grant using the Black & Scholes option-pricing model, with the following weighted average assumptions:

	2004	2003	2002
	-----	-----	-----
Dividend yield	3.5%	5%	5%
	=====	=====	=====
Expected volatility	28.00%	27.33%	30.94%
	=====	=====	=====
Risk-free interest rate	4%	1%	2%
	=====	=====	=====
Expected life - in years	4.25	4.25	5.58
	=====	=====	=====

Q. EARNINGS PER SHARE

Basic earnings per share are computed by dividing net income by the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year, net of treasury shares.

Diluted earnings per share are computed by dividing net income by the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year, net of treasury shares, taking into account the potential dilution that could occur upon the exercise of options granted under employee stock option plans, using the treasury stock method.

R. DERIVATIVES

The Company enters into forward exchange contracts to hedge the cash flows resulting from sales of products, salaries and wages, in currencies other than the functional currency. The Company does not hold derivative financial instruments for trading purposes.

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Under FAS 133 "Hedging Activities", all derivatives are recognized on the balance sheet at their fair value. On the date that the Company enters into a derivative contract, it designates the derivative for accounting purposes, as: (1) hedging instrument, or (2) non-hedging instrument.

For derivative financial instruments that are designated and qualify as a cash flow hedge, the effective portions of changes in fair value of the derivative are recorded in other comprehensive income (loss), under "Gains or losses in respect of derivative instruments designated as a cash-flow hedge, net of related tax" and are recognized in the income statement when the hedged item affects earnings. Ineffective portions of changes in the fair value of cash flow hedges are recognized immediately in income among financial expenses. Changes in the fair value of derivatives that do not qualify for hedge accounting are recognized in income among financial expenses. Cash flows from derivatives that qualify as a cash flow hedge are recognized in the statements of cash flows in the same category as that of the hedged item.

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DELTA GALIL INDUSTRIES LTD.  
(An Israeli corporation)  
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

NOTE 1 - SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued):

S. COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

In addition to net income, other comprehensive income (loss) includes gains or losses in respect of derivative instruments designated as cash-flow hedge, net of related taxes, differences from translation of foreign currency financial statements of a subsidiary and an associated company and additional minimum pension liability adjustments, net of related taxes.

T. RECENTLY ISSUED ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS:

- 1) In December 2004, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued the revised Statement of Financial Accounting Standards ("FAS") No. 123, SHARE-BASED PAYMENT (FAS 123R), which addresses the accounting for share-based payment transactions in which the Company obtains employee services in exchange for (a) equity instruments of the Company or (b) liabilities that are based on the fair value of the Company's equity instruments or that may be settled by the issuance of such equity instruments. This Statement eliminates the ability to account for employee share-based payment transactions using APB Opinion No. 25, ACCOUNTING FOR STOCK ISSUED TO EMPLOYEES, and requires instead that such transactions be accounted for using the grant-date fair value based method. This Statement will be effective as of the beginning of the first interim or annual reporting period that begins after June 15, 2005 (July 1, 2005 for the Company). Early adoption of FAS 123R is encouraged. On April 15, 2005, the Securities



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and Exchange Commission approved a new rule, under which FAS 123R is effective for public companies at the beginning of their next fiscal year that begins after June 15, 2005 (first quarter of 2006 for the company). This Statement applies to all awards granted or modified after the Statement's effective date. In addition, compensation cost for the unvested portion of previously granted awards that remain outstanding on the Statement's effective date shall be recognized on or after the effective date, as the related services are rendered, based on the awards' grant-date fair value as previously calculated for the pro-forma disclosure under FAS 123. The Company expects that upon the adoption of FAS 123R, it will apply the modified prospective application transition method, as permitted by the Statement. Under such transition method, upon the adoption of FAS 123R, the Company's financial statements for periods prior to the effective date of the Statement will not be restated. The impact of this statement on the Company's results of operations in 2005 and beyond will depend upon various factors, among them the Company's future compensation strategy.

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DELTA GALIL INDUSTRIES LTD.  
(An Israeli corporation)  
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

NOTE 1 - SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued):

The Company does not expect this Statement to have a material effect on the Company's results of operations in future periods. In March 2005, the SEC issued Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 107, "Share-Based Payment" ("SAB No. 107"). SAB No. 107 provides guidance on the initial implementation of FAS No. 123(R). In particular, the statement includes guidance related to share-based payment awards with non-employees, valuation methods and selecting underlying assumptions such as expected volatility and expected term. It also gives guidance on the classification of compensation expense associated with share-based payment awards and accounting for the income tax effects of share-based payment awards upon the adoption of FAS No. 123(R). The Company is currently assessing the guidance provided in SAB No. 107 in connection with the implementation of FAS No. 123(R).

- 1) In November 2004, the FASB issued FAS No. 151, "Inventory Costs - an amendment of ARB 43, Chapter 4" (FAS 151). This Statement amends the guidance in ARB No. 43, Chapter 4, "Inventory Pricing," to clarify the accounting for abnormal amounts of idle facility expense, freight, handling costs, and wasted material. This Statement requires that those items be recognized as current-period charges. In addition, this Statement requires that allocation of fixed production overheads to the costs of conversion be based on the normal capacity of the production facilities. This Statement will be effective for inventory costs incurred during fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2005 (January 1,

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2006 for the Company). Earlier application of FAS 151 is permitted. The provisions of this Statement shall be applied prospectively. The Company does not expect this Statement to have a material effect on the Company's financial statements or its results of operations.

- 2) In December 2004, the FASB issued FAS No. 153, "Exchanges of Non-monetary Assets - An Amendment of APB Opinion No. 29" (FAS 153). FAS 153 amends APB Opinion No. 29, "Accounting for Non-monetary Transactions" (Opinion 29). The amendments made by FAS 153 are based on the principle that exchanges of non-monetary assets should be measured based on the fair value of the assets exchanged. Further, the amendments eliminate the exception for non-monetary exchanges of similar productive assets and replace it with a general exception for exchanges of non-monetary assets that do not have commercial substance. The provisions in FAS 153 are effective for non-monetary asset exchanges occurring in fiscal periods beginning after June 15, 2005 (July 1, 2005 for the Company). Early application of the FAS 153 is permitted. The provisions of this Statement shall be applied prospectively. The Company does not expect the adoption of FAS 153 to have a material effect on the Company's financial statements or its results of operations.

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DELTA GALIL INDUSTRIES LTD.  
(An Israeli corporation)  
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

NOTE 1 - SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued):

- 3) In May 2005, the FASB issued FAS No. 154, "Accounting Changes and Error Corrections". FAS No. 154 is a replacement of Accounting Principles Board Opinion ("APB") No. 20 and FASB Statement No. 3. FAS No. 154 provides guidance on the accounting for and reporting of accounting changes and error corrections. It establishes retrospective application as the required method for reporting a change in accounting principle. FAS No. 154 also requires that a change in depreciation, amortization, or depletion method for long-lived, nonfinancial assets be accounted for as a change in accounting estimate effected by a change in accounting principle. The Statement carries forward the guidance contained in APB No. 20 for reporting the correction of an error in previously issued financial statements and a change in accounting estimate. FAS No. 154 is effective for accounting changes and corrections of errors made in fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2005 (January 1, 2006 for the Company). The Company does not expect this standard to have a material effect on the Company's financial statements or results of operations.

U. RECLASSIFICATIONS

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Certain figures in respect of prior years have been reclassified to conform with the current year presentation.

### NOTE 2 - ACQUISITIONS AND OTHER TRANSACTIONS ACQUISITIONS:

The acquisitions described bellow have all been accounted for by the purchase method. The consideration for each acquisition was attributed to net assets on the basis of the fair value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed.

#### A. ACQUISITION OF BURLIN INC. (BURLIN) - IN 2004

On December 8, 2004, the Company acquired, through a wholly owned subsidiary all of the shares of Burlin, a privately held U.S. company, which is engaged in the development, production and marketing of ladies' intimate apparel.

The Burlin acquisition is another step in the Company's strategy to increase its intimate apparel category of the mass market by exploiting the synergies between Burlin's operations and the Company's existing activities. This acquisition is expected to strengthen the Company's position in the mass market.

The acquisition price amounted to \$ 59.6 million from which \$ 56.4 million was paid in cash (including \$ 8.2 million paid to a bank for discharge of a loan) and \$ 2.2 million in ordinary shares comprised of 215,684 ordinary shares reissued from treasury shares, based on a price per share of \$ 10.43. Acquisition costs accrued to \$ 1.0 million would be paid in 2005.

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DELTA GALIL INDUSTRIES LTD.  
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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

### NOTE 2 - ACQUISITIONS AND OTHER TRANSACTIONS ACQUISITIONS (continued):

In addition, under the agreement the Company may pay additional amount to the selling shareholders, subject to achieving certain revenues and operating profit targets over a period of 3 years, 2005-2007. The additional consideration, will be recorded as additional goodwill.

Other intangible asset acquired, which amounted to \$ 14.8 million, represents customer relations and is amortized over a period of 20 years. The excess of cost of acquisition over the fair value of net assets, on acquisition date - \$ 3.9 million - was allocated to goodwill and included as part of Delta USA segment . Goodwill and customer relations are deductible for tax purposes. The following table summarizes the estimated fair values of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed at the date of acquisition:

At December 8, 2004 (in thousands)	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$2,605
Account receivable - trade	20,577

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Account receivable - Other	117
Inventories	19,677
Intangible asset	14,778
Property, plant, and equipment	7,805
Goodwill	3,873
	-----
Total assets acquired	\$69,432
	=====
Short-term bank credit	3,038
Accounts payable - trade	4,341
Accounts payable - Other	2,452
	-----
Net assets acquired	\$59,601
	=====

As to proforma result, see note d below.

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DELTA GALIL INDUSTRIES LTD.  
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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

NOTE 2 - ACQUISITIONS AND OTHER TRANSACTIONS (continued):

B. ACQUISITION OF MANUFACTURING PLANT IN THAILAND (THAILAND) - IN 2004

In December 2004 the Company acquired a manufacturing facility in Thailand for a total consideration of \$2.4 million. From the said amount \$0.9 million was paid for the shares and \$0.8 million to pay off debt to the former shareholders. In addition, the Company assumed bank debt of \$0.7 million. The acquired manufacturing facility in Thailand constitute a "business" under EITF 98-3 - "Determining Whether a Nonmonetary Transaction Involves Receipt of Productive Assets or of a Business".

The main strategy for the Thailand plant acquisition is to reduce the sewing cost. The excess of cost of acquisition over the fair value of net assets on acquisition date approximately - \$1.0 million - was allocated to goodwill.

At December 31, 2004 (in thousands)	
Cash and cash equivalent	\$61
Account receivable - trade	1,025
Account receivable - Other	34
Inventories	1,381
Property, plant, and equipment	1,831
Goodwill	1,057
	-----
Total assets acquired	\$5,389
	=====
Short-term bank credit	601
Accounts payable - trade	528
Accounts payable - Other	1,776
Long term debt	131
	-----
Net assets acquired	\$2,353
	=====

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DELTA GALIL INDUSTRIES LTD.  
 (An Israeli corporation)  
 NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

NOTE 2 - ACQUISITIONS AND OTHER TRANSACTIONS (continued):

C. ACQUISITION OF AUBURN HOSIERY MILLS ("AUBURN") - IN 2003

In November 2003, the Company acquired, through wholly owned subsidiaries from Kellwood inc. ("the seller") all of the shares of its two private held U.S. and Irish companies, which are engaged in the operations of design, development, manufacture, sourcing, marketing, distribution and sale of socks. The functional currency of the Irish operation is its local currency - the Euro.

The Group paid \$10.8 million in cash to the seller.

The following table summarizes the estimated fair values of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed at the date of acquisition. The excess of cost of acquisition over the fair value of net assets on acquisition date approximately \$ 1.4 million - was initially allocated to goodwill.

At November 13, 2003 (in thousands)	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$699
Account receivable - trade	5,754
Account receivable - other	700
Inventories	9,448
Property, plant, and equipment	6,642
Goodwill	1,368*
	-----
Total assets acquired	\$24,611
	=====
Short-term bank credit	\$213
Accounts payable	7,435
Accrued expenses - restructuring costs	6,163*
	-----
Net assets acquired	\$10,800
	=====

\*In 2003 the Company recorded liabilities in respect of restructuring costs in an amount of \$6.2 million, which includes approximately \$2.2 million for severance pay and related costs and \$ 4.0 million for costs associated with the shut down of certain acquired facilities. An amount of \$4.8 million was paid during 2004, \$2 million related to grants, \$2.3 million related to employees, \$0.1 million related to property, plant and equipment and \$0.4 million related to manufacturing and others.

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## NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

### NOTE 2 - ACQUISITIONS AND OTHER TRANSACTIONS (continued):

During 2004 the Company finalized the restructuring plan and liabilities in respect of restructuring costs, which results in a decrease of \$1.9 million on the excess of cost of acquisitions over the fair value of net assets on acquisition date. The said decrease was allocated \$ 1.4 million to the goodwill (which off set the entire goodwill initially recognized) and \$ 0.5 million to property, plant and equipment.

- D. Hereafter are certain unaudited pro forma combined income data assuming that the acquisition of Burlen had occurred on January 1, 2004 and 2003, respectively, and the acquisition of Auburn had occurred on January 1, 2003 and 2002, respectively. The unaudited pro forma financial information is not necessarily indicative of the combined results that would have been attained had the acquisitions of Burlen and Auburn occurred as of January 1, 2004 and 2003, and 2003 and 2002, respectively, nor is it necessarily indicative of future results.

	YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31		
	2004	2003	2002
	IN THOUSANDS		
	(EXCEPT EARNINGS PER SHARE)		
	(UNAUDITED)		
Net Revenues	\$763,375	\$721,172	\$626,732
Net Income	\$19,853	\$24,664	\$16,079
Earning per share - Basic	\$1.06	\$1.33	\$0.85
Earning per share - Diluted	\$1.04	\$1.30	\$0.85

- E. ACQUISITION OF THE OPERATIONS OF KOMAR TEXTILE TRADING CO. LTD. ("KOMAR") - IN 2002

In November 2002 the Company purchased some of the operations of Komar, a privately held Hungarian company. Komar is engaged in production of baby-wear. The purchase price - \$ 5,600 thousands was paid in cash. The excess of cost of acquisition over the fair value of net assets on acquisition date - \$ 753 thousands - was allocated to goodwill, which is included as part of the Europe segment. Goodwill is not deductible for tax purposes. During the fourth quarter of 2004 the group has decided to close the logistic center, and included \$ 1.5 million restructuring expenses, of which \$ 0.4 million is included in cost of revenues. See also note 12e.

- F. ACQUISITION OF INNER SECRETS INC. ("INNER") - IN 2001

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In January 2001, the Company acquired, through a wholly owned subsidiary - Wundies Industries Inc. ("the acquiring company"), all of the shares of Inner, a privately held U.S. company, which is engaged in the development, production and marketing of ladies' intimate apparel.

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DELTA GALIL INDUSTRIES LTD.  
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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

NOTE 2 - ACQUISITIONS AND OTHER TRANSACTIONS (continued):

The acquisition price was paid as follows: 85% in cash and 15% in Company shares. In addition, the acquisition price was set to be four times Inner's earnings before interest, income taxes, depreciation and amortization ("EBITDA"), subject to certain adjustments, for the year ended December 31, 2000, but after deducting liabilities to banks and other loans as of December 31, 2000.

In addition, in case the EBITDA of both the acquired company and the acquiring company for the year 2002 will be higher than the EBITDA of both companies for the year 2000 by at least \$ 4 million, the sellers will be entitled to an additional cash payment, of an amount not exceeding 50% of the EBITDA of the acquired company for the year 2000 (hereafter - "the performance payment"), in accordance with certain adjustments. In case the sellers' entitlement to full performance payment will not be in accordance with the 2002 results, the sellers will be entitled to receive the rest of the performance payment, in accordance with the agreement, considering the 2003 results. In any case, the sellers will not be entitled to an over-all payment that exceeds the performance payment. Such additional payment will be paid in cash and will be recorded when earned as additional purchase price.

During 2001 the Company paid \$ 48.7 million in cash (including \$ 14.4 million paid to a bank for discharge of a loan) and \$ 5.9 million in 454,020 Company shares, based on a price per share of \$ 13.05. During 2003 and 2004 the Company paid an additional \$ 2.0 million and \$ 6.7 million in cash, respectively, as an adjustment to the purchase price. The payments were allocated to goodwill.

In 2003 the purchase price was finalized and the total goodwill amount, resulted from the acquisition, was \$ 24.3 million, which is included as part of Delta USA segment. Goodwill is not deductible for tax purposes.

OTHER TRANSACTION:

SALE OF SUBSIDIARY'S SHARES

In August 2002, Delta Galil signed an agreement for the sale of 10% of its wholly-owned subsidiary, in consideration of \$250 thousands.

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During March 2003 the Company received the payment, transferred the shares and as a result recognized a gain in an amount of \$ 109 thousands.

According to the agreement the buyer has an option to purchase additional shares of the subsidiary on terms to be agreed at a later stage. The option shall remain in effect for a period of 36 months from the date of agreement.

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DELTA GALIL INDUSTRIES LTD.  
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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

### NOTE 3 - OTHER INVESTMENT AND INVESTMENT IN AN ASSOCIATED COMPANY

A. SALE OF INVESTMENT IN STANDARD TEXTILE EUROPE LTD. ("STE") - OTHER INVESTMENT

On August 4, 2000, a subsidiary signed an agreement for the sale of its investment in STE, which was an associated company (till January 2003), for \$ 9 million, which bears interest of LIBOR plus 1.5% per year.

The transaction was carried out in four equal batches, in the years 2004, 2003, 2002 and 2000. The capital gains recorded in the years 2004, 2003 and 2002 were \$958 thousands, \$885 thousands and \$ 960 thousands, respectively, and were classified to "Other Income - net".

B. EDMIT LTD. ("EDOMIT") - AN ASSOCIATED COMPANY

The Company holds 50% of the shares in Edomit. The Company's investment in Edomit is accounted for by the equity method.

The balance of the investment in Edomit as of December 31, 2004 and 2003 is \$ 455 thousands and \$ 661 thousands, respectively. As of December 31, 2004 and 2003 these balances include a loan in the amount of \$ 446 and \$ 417, respectively. The loan is linked to the Israeli CPI and bears no interest.

### NOTE 4 - LONG-TERM RECEIVABLES

Long-term receivables represent long-term loans to employees - mainly linked to the Israeli consumer price index ("CPI") and bearing interest at the rate of 4%.

These balances are mature in the following years after balance sheet dates:

DECEMBER 31	
2004	2003
IN THOUSANDS	



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First year - current maturities	\$193	\$512
	-----	-----
Second year	204	362
Third year	14	36
Fourth year	5	21
Fifth year	3	
	-----	-----
	\$226	\$419
	-----	-----
	\$419	\$931
	=====	=====

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DELTA GALIL INDUSTRIES LTD..  
 (An Israeli corporation)  
 NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

NOTE 5 - PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT:

- A. Composition of property, plant and equipment, grouped by major classifications, is as follows:

	DECEMBER 31	
	2004	2003
	-----	
	IN THOUSANDS	
	-----	
Land, buildings and plumbing, see b. below*	\$41,706	\$3,500
Machinery and equipment	134,873	12,000
Vehicles, office furniture and equipment and leasehold improvements	46,729	4,000
	-----	-----
	223,308	21,000
Less - accumulated depreciation and amortization	(94,967)	(8,000)
	-----	-----
	\$128,341	\$12,000
	=====	=====
* Including building leased under capital lease - (see note 1f):		
Cost	\$1,414	\$
Less - accumulated depreciation	409	
	-----	-----
	\$1,005	\$
	=====	=====

In 2003 the Group recorded a \$3.5 millions capital gain from sale of real estate in London.

B. LAND AND BUILDINGS

Part of the buildings of the Company stand on land leased from the Israel Lands Administration for periods expiring in the



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Acquisition of operations, see note 2c				
Adjustment to purchase price, see note 2f	6,700			
Goodwill at end of year	\$ 46,732	\$2,119	\$ 753	\$

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DELTA GALIL INDUSTRIES LTD.  
(An Israeli corporation)  
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

NOTE 7 - EMPLOYEE RIGHTS UPON RETIREMENT:

- A. Employee related obligations are composed as follows:  
B.

	DECEMBER 31	
	2004	2003
	IN THOUSANDS	
Accrued severance pay	\$6,076	\$5,442
Obligation in respect of defined benefit plans	1,332	1,290
	\$7,408	\$6,732

As of December 31, 2004 and 2003, the Group had deposits of \$ 5.7 million and \$ 5.1 million, respectively, with funds managed by major Israeli insurance companies, which are earmarked by management to cover the severance pay liability in respect of Israeli employees. Under FAS No. 132, "Employers Disclosures About Pensions and Other Post Retirement Benefits", such deposits are not considered to be "plan assets".

Costs of pension and severance pay charged to income in the years ended December 31, 2004, 2003 and 2002 were \$ 6.9 million, \$ 7.0 million and \$ 6.5 million respectively (in 2004, 2003 and 2002, excluding \$ 190 thousands, \$ 850 thousands and \$ 651 thousands, respectively, relating to the termination of employment, which were charged to restructuring expenses, see note 12e).

The profit (loss) from deposits in respect of severance pay were \$ 416 thousands, \$(214) thousands and \$(624) thousands in the years ended December 31, 2004, 2003 and 2002, respectively.

The main terms of the various arrangements with employees are described in b. below. Further details relating to defined benefit plans, as required by FAS 132, are presented in b and c below.

B. TERMS OF ARRANGEMENTS:

1) The Company and Israeli subsidiaries

Israeli law generally requires payment of severance pay and/or pensions upon dismissal of an employee or upon termination of employment in certain other circumstances. The following principal plans relate to employee rights upon retirement, as applicable to Israeli companies in the Group:

- a) Pension plans for the majority of the Group's employees - under collective labor agreements, these external pension plans cover the severance pay liability. The pension and severance pay liabilities covered by these plans are not reflected in the financial statements as the pension and severance pay risks have been irrevocably transferred to the pension funds.
- b) Insurance policies for employees in managerial positions - these policies provide coverage for severance pay and pension liabilities of managerial personnel. Under labor agreements these insurance policies are, subject to certain limitations, the property of the employees.

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DELTA GALIL INDUSTRIES LTD.  
(An Israeli corporation)  
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

NOTE 7 - EMPLOYEE RIGHTS UPON RETIREMENT (continued):

- c) Severance pay liabilities not covered by the pension funds are fully provided for in these consolidated financial statements, as if it was payable at each balance sheet date on an undiscounted basis, based upon the number of years of service and the most recent monthly salary of the Group's employees in Israel.
- 2) Non-Israeli subsidiary

A U.S. subsidiary provides various defined benefit pension plans to its employees, see c below.

At December 31, 2004, the assets of the defined benefit pension plan are primarily invested in group annuity contracts with an insurance company. The plan was frozen effective January 1996.

Contributions to the defined contribution 401(k) plan are based on a percentage of annual salaries. The Company generally matches 50% of each participant's pretax contribution up to 4% of the participant's annual compensation.

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C. CERTAIN DETAILS RELATING TO DEFINED BENEFIT PLANS:

	2004	2003
	----- IN THOUSANDS -----	
CHANGE IN BENEFIT OBLIGATION:		
Benefit obligation at beginning of year	\$3,145	\$3,151
Interest cost	179	18
Actuarial loss	20	
Benefit paid	(204)	(19)
	-----	-----
Benefit obligation at end of year	\$3,140	\$3,140
	-----	-----
CHANGE IN PLAN ASSETS:		
Fair value of plan assets at beginning of year	\$2,888	\$2,931
Actual return on plan assets	90	15
Employer contribution	225	
Benefit paid, including plan expenses	(204)	(19)
	-----	-----
Fair value of plan assets at end of year	\$2,999	\$2,888
	-----	-----
RECONCILIATION OF FUNDED STATUS:		
Funded status (carryforward obligations)	\$(141)	\$(25)
Unrecognized net actuarial loss	1,332	1,291
Adjustment to recognize minimum liability	(1,332)	(1,291)
	-----	-----
Prepaid / pension cost (accrued)	\$(141)	\$(25)
	-----	-----
	2004	2003
	-----	-----
WEIGHTED AVERAGE ASSUMPTIONS AT END OF YEAR:		
Discount rate	5.75%	6.00%
Expected return on plan assets	6.25%	6.25%
Rate of compensation increase	N/A	N/A

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DELTA GALIL INDUSTRIES LTD.  
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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

NOTE 7 - EMPLOYEE RIGHTS UPON RETIREMENT (continued):

The consolidated components of net periodic benefits costs are as follows:

	YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31	
	2004	2003
	-----	-----

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	IN THOUSAND	
Interest cost	\$179	\$18
Actual return on plan assets	(122)	(8)
Net amortization	10	1
	\$ 67	\$11
	\$ 67	\$11

D. CASH FLOWS INFORMATION REGARDING THE COMPANY'S LIABILITY FOR EMPLOYEE RIGHTS UPON RETIREMENT:

1. The Company expects to contribute in 2005, \$670 thousands to insurance companies and \$270 thousands to contribution plans.
2. The Company expects to pay the following future benefits to its Israeli employees upon their normal retirement age:

SEVERANCE PAY BENEFITS	
IN THOUSANDS	
2005	\$52
2006	\$283
2007	\$61
2008	\$801
2009	\$159
Years 2010-2014	\$1,196

These amounts, as they relate to the Israeli subsidiaries were determined based on the employees current salary rates and the number of service years that will be accumulated upon their retirement date. These amounts do not include amounts that might be paid to employees that will cease working with the Company before their normal retirement age.

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DELTA GALIL INDUSTRIES LTD.  
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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

NOTE 8 - LONG-TERM LIABILITIES - BANK LOANS AND OTHER LIABILITY:

A. COMPOSITION:

WEIGHTED  
AVERAGE  
INTEREST RATE

DECEMBER 31,

	2004
	%
Bank loans - in dollars or linked thereto	3.8%
Bank loans - in Canadian dollars	
Bank loans - in other currencies	5.5%
Other liability -	
Obligation under capital lease, see note 1f and c below - in dollars	8.6%
 Less - current maturities	

B. TOTAL LIABILITIES (NET OF CURRENT MATURITIES) MATURE IN THE FOLLOWING YEARS AFTER BALANCE SHEET DATES:

	DECEMBER 31	
	2004	2003
	IN THOUSANDS	
Second year	\$29,703	\$10,440
Third year	23,270	1,018
Fourth year	23,230	1,024
Fifth year	22,584	1,031
Sixth year and thereafter	650	1,196
	\$99,437	\$14,709
	=====	=====

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DELTA GALIL INDUSTRIES LTD.  
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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

NOTE 8 - LONG-TERM LIABILITIES - BANK LOANS AND OTHER LIABILITY (continue):

C. A subsidiary of the Company has entered into capital lease agreements for a building it uses; the lease will expire in the year 2014.

Following are the future minimum lease payments, by years, under capital lease and the present value of the net minimum lease payments as of December 31, 2004:

	IN THOUSANDS
First year - current maturities	158

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Second year	158
Third year	158
Fourth year	158
Fifth year	158
Sixth year and thereafter	790
	-----
	1,580
Less - amount representing interest	548
	-----
	1,032
	=====

- D. The balance of liabilities is fully secured by floating charges in an unlimited amount on all the assets and rights of the Company and the assets of its subsidiaries, and/or by fixed charges on the major portion of the Group's fixed assets.
- E. A subsidiary is a party to a credit agreement, which was amended, as of December 9, 2004, with Bank Leumi U.S.A and Bank Hapoalim B.M. Borrowings under the credit agreement are secured by substantially all of the assets of the subsidiary. The credit agreement provides for \$ 130 million in loans, of which \$ 70 million are long term loans which bear interest of Libor +1.4% and the remainder is short term credit which bear interest of Libor +1.15%. The principal of the term loans is payable in 20 equal quarterly installments of approximately \$3.5 million each until December 1, 2009. As of December 31, 2004 the unutilized credit line was \$ 15.2 million.

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DELTA GALIL INDUSTRIES LTD.  
 (An Israeli corporation)  
 NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

NOTE 9 - COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES:

A. COMMITMENTS

The Company and its subsidiaries lease 30 facilities under operating leases. The leases (including extension options) for 18 facilities expire on various dates between 2006 and 2025 and the remaining leases expired in 2005. The Company intends to renew some of these leases. The minimum future annual lease payment over each of the years 2005 to 2009 will amount to \$7.6, \$6.6, \$6.5, \$6.0 and \$5.4 million, respectively. In the period from 2010 to the end of the lease periods, the cumulative lease payments will amount to \$ 11.2 million. The lease expenses for each of the years 2004, 2003 and 2002 were \$ 8.6 million, \$ 7.3 million and \$ 6.6 million, respectively.

B. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES - GUARANTEES

The Company and its subsidiaries signed a guarantee, each for other, which is unlimited in amount to all of the group's liabilities.

C. As to contingent consideration, see note 2a.



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- D. The Company entered into agreements that provide the Company rights to market products brand names owned by other parties. Royalties under these agreements are calculated as a percentage of the sales. The royalties rate range from 4% to 16% of sales.

### NOTE 10 - SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY:

#### A. SHARE CAPITAL:

- 1) The Company's shares are traded on the Tel-Aviv Stock Exchange ("TASE") and in the form of American Depositary Shares ("ADS's"), each of which represents one ordinary share, on the Nasdaq National Market in the United States. On December 31, 2004, the closing price per ADS on Nasdaq was \$10.34; the shares were quoted on the TASE on that date at NIS 43.81 (\$10.09).
- 2) On December 2004, the Company reissued 215,684 treasury shares as part of the proceeds paid to the selling shareholders of Burlen, see note 2a.
- 3) In December 2002, the Company purchased 565,000 of the Company's shares for an amount of \$ 6,215 thousands (representing \$ 11.0 per share).
- 4) On September 28, 2001, the Company's Board of Directors approved the repurchase of Company shares for an amount of up to \$3.0 million. During 2002 and 2001 the Company purchased 282,483 and 96,017 shares, respectively, in the open market at an average price of \$7.58 and \$9.0 per share in a total amount of \$2,141 thousands and \$860 thousands, respectively.
- 5) As of December 31, 2004 and 2003, the balance of shares issued by the Company for the purpose of future exercise of employee stock options, which is held by a trustee company, is 45,884 and 87,638 shares, respectively.
- 6) The shares held by the Company have no voting rights and are not entitled to receive dividends.

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DELTA GALIL INDUSTRIES LTD.  
(An Israeli corporation)  
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

### NOTE 10 - SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY (continued):

#### B. STOCK OPTIONS PLANS FOR EMPLOYEES AND THE COMPANY'S CEO:

- 1) On May 10, 1998, the Company's Board of Directors approved an employee stock option plan for the grant, without consideration, of up to 304,696 options, exercisable in purchase of 319,931 ordinary shares of NIS 1 par value of the Company, to thirteen senior employees of the Company and/or its subsidiaries. All of the above options were granted in June 1998. The

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exercise price of each option is \$ 8.297, based on the quoted price of the Company's shares on the last day of trade prior to the Board of Directors' resolution (\$ 9.22), less 10%. The options vest in four equal batches.

As of December 31, 2004, all the options are fully vested. The options are exercisable over three years period, commencing on the date that is two years after the date such option vested. Any option not exercised within the said five years will expire. The options expire over the years 2003-2006.

- 2) On September 10, 1998, the Company's Board of Directors approved a plan for the grant, at no consideration, of up to 100,000 options to its CEO, which are exercisable in purchase of 100,000 shares of NIS 1 par value of the Company. All of said options were granted in September 1998. The exercise price of each option is \$ 7.90, based on the quoted price of the Company's share on the last day of trade prior to the Board of Directors' resolution (\$ 8.77), less 10%. The options vest in four equal batches. As of December 31, 2004, all the options are fully vested. The exercise terms under the CEO's plan are identical to those of the employees plan.
- 3) On June 4, 2000, the Company's Board of Directors approved an employee stock option plan for the grant, without consideration, of up to 809,000 options (including 100,000 options to its CEO), exercisable to 809,000 ordinary shares of NIS 1 par value of the Company, to 70 senior employees of the Group ("the optionees"). All the options were granted on August 6, 2000. The exercise price of each option is \$ 21.07, based on the quoted price of the Company's shares on the last day of trade prior to the Board of Directors' resolution.

The options vest in four equal batches: the first, second, third and fourth batch vest in August 2001, 2002, 2003 and 2004, respectively. The options are exercisable over a three years period, commencing one year after the vesting date of each batch.

- 4) On October 23, 2002, the Company's Board of Directors approved an employee stock option plan for the grant, without consideration, of up to 1,100,000 options (including 100,000 options to its CEO), exercisable in purchase of 1,100,000 ordinary shares of NIS 1 par value of the Company. The exercise price of each option is the higher of the quoted price of the Company's shares on the grant day or \$ 9.

On November 22, 2002, the Company granted 1,004,500 options to 97 senior employees of the Group (including 100,000 options to the CEO) at an exercise price of \$ 9. The options vest in four equal batches. The first, second, third and fourth batches will vest in November 2003, 2004, 2005 and 2006, respectively. The options are exercisable over a three-year period, commencing one year after the vesting date of the first batch and on the vesting date of the second, third and fourth batch.

DELTA GALIL INDUSTRIES LTD.  
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 NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

NOTE 10 - SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY (continued):

In May 2003 the Company granted 30,000 options to three employees of the Group at an exercise price of \$10.76. In March and in August 2004 the Company granted 80,000 and 30,000 options respectively, to six and one employees of the Group, respectively, at an exercise price of \$ 15.35 and \$ 12.74, respectively. The options are exercisable over a three-year period, commencing one year after the vesting date of the first batch and on the vesting date of the second, third and fourth batch.

At December 31, 2004 72,000 options remain available for grant under the plan.

- 5) The grant of options to Israeli employees under the Company's plans is subject to the terms stipulated by Section 102 and 102A of the Israeli Income Tax Ordinance. Inter-alia, that Section provides that the Company will be allowed to claim as an expense for tax purposes the amounts credited to the employees as a benefit, when the related tax is payable by the employee.
- 6) The rights pertaining to the ordinary shares issued upon exercise of the options will be identical to those of the other ordinary shares of the Company.
- 7) Following is a summary of the status of the Company's stock option plans:

	YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31			
	2004		2003	
	NUMBER*	WEIGHTED AVERAGE EXERCISE PRICE**	NUMBER*	WEIGHTED AVERAGE EXERCISE PRICE**
Options outstanding at beginning of year	1,830,702	\$13.50	2,038,562	\$ 13.07
Changes during the year:				
Granted - at market price	110,000	\$14.65	30,000	\$ 10.76
Exercised	(41,756)	\$7.91	(180,109)	\$ 7.91
Forfeited	(66,875)	\$9.34	(57,751)	\$ 11.35
Options outstanding at end of year	1,832,071	\$13.84	1,830,702	\$ 13.50
Options exercisable at end of year	1,106,821	\$14.69	528,952	\$ 17.15

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\* Represents the number of shares arising upon exercise of options, based on the conversion ratio.

\*\* Per option.

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DELTA GALIL INDUSTRIES LTD.  
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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

NOTE 10 - SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY (continued):

8) The following table summarizes information regarding options outstanding at December 31, 2004:

NUMBER OF SHARES ISSUABLE UPON EXERCISE OF OPTIONS				
	OUTSTANDING		VESTED	EXERCISABLE
EXERCISE PRICES	BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 2004	WEIGHTED AVERAGE REMAINING CONTRACTUAL LIFE	BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 2004	BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 2004
		YEARS		
\$8.30	65,696	1.2	65,696	65,696
\$7.90	50,000	1.4	50,000	50,000
\$21.07	688,375	2.0	688,375	532,125
\$9.00	888,000	4.4	459,000	459,000
\$10.76	30,000	4.8	7,500	
\$15.35	80,000	5.8		
\$12.74	30,000	6.1		
	=====		=====	=====
	1,832,071		1,270,571	1,106,821
	=====		=====	=====

C. RETAINED EARNINGS

In determining the amount of retained earnings available for distribution as a dividend, the Companies Law stipulates that the cost of the Company's shares acquired by the Company (that are presented as a separate item in the statement of changes in shareholders' equity) has to be deducted from the amount of retained earnings.

NOTE 11 - TAXES ON INCOME:

A. THE COMPANY AND CERTAIN ISRAELI SUBSIDIARIES (HEREAFTER - THE COMPANIES):

1) Tax benefits under the Israeli Law for the Encouragement of Capital Investments, 1959 ("the law")

The Company and certain Israeli subsidiary have received investment grants from the State of Israel. In the event of failure to comply with the terms attached to the receipt of those grants, the companies may be required to refund the amount of the grants, in whole or in part, with linkage differences to the Israeli CPI and interest from the date of receipt.

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DELTA GALIL INDUSTRIES LTD..  
(An Israeli corporation)  
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

NOTE 11 - TAXES ON INCOME (continued):

The abovementioned companies have registered floating charges on all their assets in favor of the State of Israel as security for compliance with the terms relating to the grants.

Under the law, by virtue of the "approved enterprise" status granted to certain of their enterprises, the Company and its Israeli subsidiary are entitled to various tax benefits, as follows:

a) Reduced tax rates

During the period of benefits - 7 to 10 years commencing in the first year in which the companies earn taxable income from the approved enterprises (provided the maximum period to which it is restricted by law has not elapsed) - a reduced tax rate of 25% applies, instead of the regular tax rate, see (4) below. Some of the approved enterprises are eligible for a tax exemption for the first two years commencing in the year in which the companies first earn taxable income.

The proportion of the Company's taxable income entitled to benefits of reduced tax rates is calculated on the basis of the ratio between the turnover of the approved enterprise and the whole turnover of the Company. The turnover applicable to the approved enterprise is calculated, as a general rule, by taking the increase resulting from the comparison of the Company's turnover with its "base" turnover, which is prescribed as being the turnover during the last year before the operation of the approved enterprise, or such other basis as is stipulated in the instrument of approval.

The period of benefits in respect of certain enterprises expired in 1994, while the period of benefits in respect of other enterprises expires in 2006. The Company first derived income from

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approved enterprises in 1998.

In the event of distribution of cash dividends out of income, which was tax exempt as above, the companies would have to pay the 25% tax in respect of the amount distributed.

b) Accelerated depreciation

The companies are entitled to claim accelerated depreciation in respect of buildings, machinery and equipment used by approved enterprises during the first five tax years of the operation of these assets.

c) Conditions for entitlement to the benefits

The entitlement to the above benefits is conditional upon the companies fulfilling the conditions stipulated by the law, regulations published thereunder and the

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instruments of approval for the specific investments in approved enterprises. In the event of failure to comply with these conditions, the benefits may be cancelled and the companies may be required to refund the amount of the benefits, in whole or in part, with the addition of linkage differences to the Israeli CPI and interest.

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DELTA GALIL INDUSTRIES LTD.  
(An Israeli corporation)

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

NOTE 11 - TAXES ON INCOME (continued):

- 2) Measurement of results for tax purposes under the Income Tax (Inflationary Adjustments) Law, 1985 (the "inflationary adjustments law")

Under the inflationary adjustments law, results for tax purposes are measured in real terms, having regard to the changes in the Israeli CPI. Under income tax regulations, the Company and certain subsidiaries are entitled to adjust their results for tax purposes on the basis of the changes in the exchange rate of the dollar, instead of the changes in the Israeli CPI. Commencing 2001 the Company and two of its subsidiaries chose to do so.

As explained in note 1a(4), the financial statements were measured in dollars. For the years in which the

result for tax purposes are measured in real terms, having regard to the changes in the Israeli CPI, the difference between the changes in the Israeli CPI and the exchange rate of the dollar - both on an annual and a cumulative basis - caused differences between taxable income and income reflected in these financial statements. Paragraph 9(f) of FAS 109 creates an exception which prohibits the recognition of deferred tax liabilities or assets that arise from differences between the financial reporting and tax bases of assets and liabilities that are remeasured from the local currency into dollars using historical exchange rates, and that result from (i) changes in exchange rates, or (ii) indexing for tax purposes.

3) Tax rates

- a) The income of the company and its Israeli subsidiaries (other than income from "approved enterprises", see 1a. above) is taxed at the regular rate. Through to December 31, 2004, the corporate tax was 36%. In July 2004, an amendment to the Income Tax Ordinance was enacted. One of the provisions of this amendment is that the corporate tax rate is to be gradually reduced from 36% to 30%, in the following manner: the rate for 2004 is 35%, and will be in 2005 - 34%, in 2006 - 32%, and in 2007 and thereafter - 30%. The effect of the change in the tax rates in the coming years, on the deferred tax balances of the amendment to the law, is included under the item "taxes on income" in the statements of income.
- b) Pursuant to another amendment to the Income Tax Ordinance, which became effective in 2003, capital gains are taxed at a reduced rate of 25% from January 1, 2003, instead of the regular corporate tax rate at which such gains were taxed until the aforementioned date. The aforesaid amendment stipulates that with regard to the sale of assets acquired prior to January 1, 2003, the reduced tax rate will be applicable only for the gain allocated to capital gains earned after the implementation of the amendment, which will be calculated, as prescribed by said amendment.

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DELTA GALIL INDUSTRIES LTD..  
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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

NOTE 11 - TAXES ON INCOME (continued):

- 4) Tax benefits under the Law for the Encouragement of Industry (Taxation), 1969

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The Company and certain Israeli subsidiary are "industrial companies" as defined by this law. As such, these companies are entitled to certain tax benefits, consisting mainly of accelerated depreciation, as stipulated by regulations published under the inflationary adjustments law, and the right to claim public issuance expenses as a deduction for tax purposes.

Pursuant to this law, the Company files consolidated tax returns with the said subsidiary.

### B. NON-ISRAELI SUBSIDIARIES

Subsidiaries that are incorporated outside of Israel, except which incorporated in the free zone, are assessed for tax under the tax laws in their countries of residence. The principal tax rates applicable to main subsidiaries outside Israel are as follows:

Company incorporated in the USA - tax rate of 38%-40%  
Company incorporated in U.K- tax rate of 30%

### C. CARRYFORWARD TAX LOSSES

Carryforward tax losses (derived from the Israeli companies) as of December 31, 2004 and 2003, aggregate \$ 36 million and \$ 33 million, respectively.

Carryforward tax losses in Israel may be utilized indefinitely.

### D. DEFERRED INCOME TAXES:

1) The deferred income taxes are composed as follows:

	DECEMBER 31	
	2004	2003
	IN THOUSANDS	
	-----	-----
Property, plant and equipment	\$13,832	\$13,975
Inventories	(841)	(907)
Provisions for employee related obligations	(1,457)	(1,551)
Other	653	(639)
In respect of carryforward tax losses (see c. above)	(10,968)	(10,042)
	-----	-----
Total	\$1,219	\$836
	=====	=====

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NOTE 11 - TAXES ON INCOME (continued):

- 2) Deferred income taxes are presented in the balance sheets among:

	DECEMBER 31	
	2004	2003
	IN THOUSANDS	
Current asset	\$ (3,675)	\$ (5,464)
Long term liability	4,894	6,300
	\$1,219	\$836

E. INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAXES IS COMPOSED AS FOLLOWS:

	YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31		
	2004	2003	2002
	IN THOUSANDS		
The Company and its Israeli Subsidiaries	\$3,190	\$ (4,832)	\$ (8,658)
Non-Israeli subsidiaries	13,946	36,263	31,930
	\$17,136	\$31,431	\$23,272

F. TAXES ON INCOME INCLUDED IN THE STATEMENTS OF INCOME:

	YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31		
	2004	2003	2002
	IN THOUSANDS		
Current:			
Israeli	\$1,636	\$746	\$353
Non-Israeli	1,941	10,292	4,963
	3,577	11,038	5,316
Deferred:			
Israeli	\$ (498)	\$ (4,075)	\$ (1,796)
Non-Israeli	219	520	2,236

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	(279)	(3,555)	440
	-----	-----	-----
For previous years :			
Israeli	\$ (516)	\$ (30)	\$ (112)
Non-Israeli	64	(113)	135
	-----	-----	-----
	(452)	(143)	23
	-----	-----	-----
	\$2,846	\$7,340	\$5,779
	=====	=====	=====

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DELTA GALIL INDUSTRIES LTD.  
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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

NOTE 11 - TAXES ON INCOME (continued):

- G. Following is a reconciliation of the theoretical tax expense, assuming all income is taxed at the regular tax rates applicable to income of companies in Israel (36% in the years 2002 and 2003, and 35% in 2004) and the actual tax expense:

	YEAR ENDED DECEMBER	
	2004	2003
	IN THOUSANDS	
	-----	-----
Income before taxes on income, as reported in the consolidated statements of income	\$17,136	\$31,400
Theoretical tax expense	\$5,997	\$11,300
	=====	=====
Additional tax expenses arising from reduced tax rate on losses from an approved enterprise	73	30
Decrease in tax arising from different tax rate applicable to non-Israeli subsidiaries	(2,575)	(2,830)
	-----	-----
	3,495	8,800
Increase (decrease) in taxes resulting from permanent differences:		
Disallowable deductions	110	
Previous years	(452)	(140)
Difference between the basis of measurement of income reported for tax purposes and the basis of measurement of income for financial reporting purposes - net	(807)	100
Sundry - net	500	(1,560)
	-----	-----
Taxes on income - in the consolidated statements of income	\$2,846	\$7,340
	=====	=====

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H. TAX ASSESSMENTS

Tax assessments for the Company and most of its subsidiaries are final through the tax year 1999.

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DELTA GALIL INDUSTRIES LTD.  
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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

NOTE 12 - SUPPLEMENTARY FINANCIAL STATEMENT INFORMATION:

BALANCE SHEETS:

	DECEMBER 31	
	2004	2003
	IN THOUSANDS	
A. ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE:		
1) Trade:		
Outside Israel	\$90,682	\$73,883
In Israel	14,447	11,840
	-----	-----
	\$105,129	\$85,723
	=====	=====
Allowance for doubtful accounts:		
Opening balance	\$1,038	\$1,131
Hamashbir		
Other		
Decrease due to bad debts		
Hamashbir	(872)	
K-Mart		
Other	(39)	(123)
Increase due to an acquisition of a new subsidiary		30
	-----	-----
Closing balance	\$127	\$1,038
	=====	=====
Principal customers (see note 1m and 15c):		
Customer 1	\$2,656	\$18,890
	=====	=====
Customer 2	\$29,871	\$15,907
	=====	=====
Customer 3	\$15,455	\$16,500
	=====	=====
2) Other:		
Investment grant receivable	\$646	\$576
Government departments - mainly value added tax refundable	1,501	4,500
Prepaid expenses	1,822	2,046
Deposits	858	663
Income receivable	1,184	96

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Employees	380	512
Receivables from subcontractors	2,987	1,157
Sundry	1,249	1,112
	-----	-----
	\$10,627	\$10,662
	=====	=====

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DELTA GALIL INDUSTRIES LTD.  
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 NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

NOTE 12 - SUPPLEMENTARY FINANCIAL STATEMENT INFORMATION (continued):

		DECEMBER 31	
		2004	2003
		-----	-----
		IN THOUSANDS	
		-----	-----
B.	INVENTORIES:		
	Finished products	\$137,813	\$94,338
	Products in process	21,829	21,380
	Raw materials and supplies	12,797	19,918
	Packaging and maintenance materials	11,328	7,348
		-----	-----
		\$183,767	\$142,984
		=====	=====

C. SHORT-TERM BANK CREDIT

The weighted average interest rate of short-term bank credit as of December 31, 2004 and 2003 is 3.5% and 1.9% , respectively. A subsidiary is a party to a credit agreement, which was amended, as of December 9 2004, with Bank Leumi U.S.A and Bank Hapoalim B.M. Borrowings under the credit agreement are secured by substantially all of the assets of the subsidiary. The credit agreement provides for up to \$ 60 million in short term credit (see note 8e).

Unutilized short-term credit lines of the Group (under the USA credit agreement and other credit agreements) as of December 31, 2004 and 2003 aggregated to \$ 163 million and \$ 100 million, respectively.

		DECEMBER 31	
		2004	2003
		-----	-----
		IN THOUSANDS	
		-----	-----

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D.	ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND ACCRUALS - OTHER:		
	Employees and employee institutions	\$7,745	\$7,589
	Provision for vacation and recreation pay	4,297	4,463
	Income tax payable	2,731	1,612
	Accrued expenses	18,300	17,956
	Accrued expenses - restructuring costs		6,163
	In respect of purchase price adjustment, see note 2f		6,700
	In respect of derivatives, see note 13c		2,657
	Other	1,010	1,002
		-----	-----
		\$34,083	\$48,142
		=====	=====

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DELTA GALIL INDUSTRIES LTD.  
(An Israeli corporation)  
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

NOTE 12 - SUPPLEMENTARY FINANCIAL STATEMENT INFORMATION (continued):

STATEMENTS OF INCOME:

E. RESTRUCTURING EXPENSES

- 1) Consolidated statements of operations for the years ended December 31, 2004, 2003 and 2002 include restructuring costs in the Europe segment totaling approximately \$1.1 million \$1.0 million and \$1.1 million respectively. During the years ended December 31, 2004, 2003 and 2002, the Company implemented restructuring plans which included the dismissal of a total of approximately 1,300 employees and the closing of certain of the Company's sewing plants and logistic centers.
- 2) The primary components of the restructuring costs are:

	YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31		
	2004	2003	2002
	-----	-----	-----
	IN THOUSANDS		
	-----	-----	-----
Costs relating to workforce reduction	\$190	\$850	\$651
Costs relating to write-off of fixed assets	50	157	414
Costs relating to write-off of other accounts receivable	860		
	-----	-----	-----
	\$1,100	\$1,007	\$1,065
	=====	=====	=====

THE 2004 PROGRAM

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During the fourth quarter of 2004 the Company initiated a restructuring program desined to reduce its cost structure (the "2004 Program"). The 2004 Program included the closure of a logistic center in Hungary and resulted in total restructuring costs of \$1.5 million, from which \$0.4 million included among cost of sales (related to inventory).

The implementation of the 2004 Program in Hungary, consisted of the dismissal of approximately 230 persons who had previously been employed by the Company's Hungary subsidiary. The 2004 Program was concluded by May 2005.

### THE 2003 PROGRAM

During 2003, the Company initiated a restructuring program designed to reduce its cost structure (the "2003 program"). The 2003 Program included the closure of sewing plants in Scotland and in Israel. The 2003 Program resulted in total restructuring charges to the Company of \$1.0 million, which were recorded in the first quarter of 2003.

The implementation of the 2003 Program in Scotland, which represented \$0.9 million of the total charges of \$1.0 million, consisted of the dismissal of approximately 100 persons who had previously been employed by the Company's European subsidiary.

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DELTA GALIL INDUSTRIES LTD.  
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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

### NOTE 12 - SUPPLEMENTARY FINANCIAL STATEMENT INFORMATION (continued):

The implementation of the 2003 Program in Israel which represented \$0.1 million of the total charges of \$1.0 million, consisted of the dismissal of approximately 70 employees in Israel, who had previously been employed by the Company's. 2003 Program was concluded by the end of the first quarter of 2003.

### THE 2002 PROGRAM

During 2002, the company initiated restructuring program designed to reduce its cost structure (the "2002 program"). The 2002 program included the closure of cutting and sewing facilities in Scotland and in the Dominican Republic. The 2002 program resulted in total restructuring charges to the Company of \$1.1 million which were recorded in the fourth quarter of 2002.

The implementation of the 2002 program in Scotland, which represented \$0.7 million of the total \$1.1 million, consisted of the dismissal of approximately 100 employees in Scotland.

The implementation of the 2002 program in Dominican Republic, which represented \$0.4 million of the total \$1.1 million, consisted of the dismissal of approximately 800 employees in the Dominican Republic.

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As to restructuring plan with respect to an acquiree company, in 2003, see note 2c.

F. FINANCIAL EXPENSES - NET:

	YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31		
	2004	2003	2002
	-----		
	IN THOUSANDS		
	-----		
Interest expenses	\$4,923	\$3,824	\$4,286
Interest income	(42)	(58)	(92)
Exchange differences and other - net	763	1,259	939
Losses from derivatives instruments	587	612	323
	-----	-----	-----
	\$6,231	\$5,637	\$5,456
	=====	=====	=====

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DELTA GALIL INDUSTRIES LTD.  
(An Israeli corporation)  
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

NOTE 12 - SUPPLEMENTARY FINANCIAL STATEMENT INFORMATION (continued):

G. EARNINGS PER SHARE

Following is data relating to the weighted average number of shares used in the computation of diluted earnings per share:

	2004	2003	2002
	-----	-----	-----
	IN THOUSANDS		
	-----		
Weighted average number of shares used in the computation of basic earnings per share	18,478	18,313	18,91
Add:			
Net additional shares from the anticipated exercise of stock options	356	450	1
	-----	-----	-----
Weighted average number of shares used in the computation of diluted earnings per share	18,834	18,763	18,92
	=====	=====	=====

NOTE 13 - FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT:

A. GENERAL

The Group operates internationally, which gives rise to exposure to market risks mainly from changes in exchange rates of foreign currencies in relation to the dollar. Derivative financial instruments ("derivatives") are utilized by the Group to reduce these risks, as explained in this note. As the counter parties to these derivatives are Israeli banks, the Company considers the inherent credit risks remote. The Company does not hold or issue derivative financial instruments for trading purposes.

B. FOREIGN EXCHANGE RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company enters into most foreign currency derivatives - forward exchange contracts - in order to protect itself from the risk that the eventual non-dollar net cash flows resulting from sales of products and from salaries, wages and related expenses, will be affected by changes in exchange rates. The term of most of these contracts is less than one year.

These transactions are mainly for the exchange of pounds sterling, Euro and NIS into dollars.

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DELTA GALIL INDUSTRIES LTD.  
(An Israeli corporation)  
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

NOTE 13 - FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT (continued):

For forward exchange contracts designated as cash flow hedges, gains and losses are recorded in other comprehensive income (loss) until the foreign currency denominated sales, salaries, wages and related expenses transactions are recognized in earnings.

The following table summarizes changes in other comprehensive income (loss) related to derivatives that are classified as cash flow hedges held by the Company during the period from January 1, 2002 through December 31, 2004:

	2004	2003
	\$ IN THOUSANDS	
	-----	-----
Balance at beginning of year	\$(1,715)	\$(583)
Changes in effective portion of derivatives designated as cash flow hedges	691	(2,905)
Reclassification into earnings from other comprehensive income	1,822	1,299
Net of tax effect	(798)	474
	-----	-----
Balance at end of year	-;-	\$(1,715)
	=====	=====



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Hedge loss related to the portion of cash flow hedging instruments excluded from assessment of effectiveness had impact on earnings for 2004 of \$ 0.6 million, 2003 of \$ 0.7 million loss and had no material impact on earnings for the years ended December 31, 2002. No cash flow hedges were discontinued during the years ended December 31, 2004, 2003 and 2002.

As of December 31, 2004, the Company has no derivatives instruments outstanding.

### C. FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The financial instruments of the Group consist mainly of non-derivative assets and liabilities (items included in working capital, long-term receivables - in insignificant amounts - and long-term liabilities); the Group also has derivatives.

In view of their nature, the fair value of the financial instruments included in working capital of the Group is usually identical or close to their carrying value. The fair value of long-term receivables and long-term loans also approximates their carrying value, since they bear interest at rates close to the prevailing market rates, or are in immaterial amounts. The fair values derivatives as of December 31, 2003 was \$ 2,657 thousands (As of December 31, 2004, the Company has no derivative instruments).

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DELTA GALIL INDUSTRIES LTD.  
(An Israeli corporation)  
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

#### NOTE 14 - "RELATED PARTIES" - TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES:

##### A. TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES:

	YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31		
	2004	2003	2002
	IN THOUSANDS		
Net revenues	\$1,303	\$2,433	\$4,922
Purchases and other expenses	\$21	\$249	\$410

The above transactions were made with one of the Company's shareholders in the ordinary course of business, at prices agreed upon in negotiations between the parties, taking into account the volume of orders, at customary supplier credit terms.

As to options granted to the Company's CEO, see note 10b.

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B. RELATED PARTIES BALANCES:

	DECEMBER 31	
	2004	2003
	IN THOUSANDS	
Current receivables - presented in the balance sheets among "accounts receivable - trade"	\$126	\$251
Current liabilities - presented under "accounts payable and accruals"	\$20	\$28

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DELTA GALIL INDUSTRIES LTD.  
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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

NOTE 15 - SEGMENT INFORMATION :

A. INFORMATION ON OPERATING SEGMENTS:

OPERATING SEGMENTS:

1) General:

The Company conducts its worldwide operations in five operating segments as follows:

Delta USA, U.S upper market and Europe- these segments are engaged in manufacturing and marketing of intimate apparel to various customers in the U.S and European markets. Socks- the segment is engaged in manufacturing and marketing of socks to various customers in the U.S and European markets. Delta marketing Israel - this segment is engaged in marketing of intimate apparel to various customers in Israel through retail and wholesale operations.

The Company changed its internal organization by transferring Socks marketing operation in Israel to the managerial responsibility of Delta Marketing Israel. In addition, US upper market and the textile divisions were merged. Numbers included below have been reclassified accordingly.

2) Information on revenues, profit (losses) and assets of the reportable operating segments:

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- a) Measurement of revenues, profit (losses) and assets of the operating segments:

The measurement of revenues, profit (losses) and assets of the reportable operating segments is based on the same accounting principles applied in these financial statements, except for:

- 1) The effect of hedging transactions that were excluded from segment data.
- 2) The Company fully consolidates the operating results of certain subsidiary in its consolidated financial statements, while for operating segment data the Company includes only its share (approximately 50.1%) in the operating profits of this subsidiary as part of the US Upper market segment.

Segment profits (losses) reflect the income (loss) from operations of the segment and do not include financial expenses, other income, income tax expenses, share in profits (losses) of associated companies and minority interest, since those items are not allocated to the segments. Sale price of intersegment revenue is based on negotiation between the segments and when applicable upon market price.

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DELTA GALIL INDUSTRIES LTD.  
(An Israeli corporation)  
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

NOTE 15 - SEGMENT INFORMATION (continued):

- b) Financial data relating to reportable operating segments:

	DELTA USA	US UPPER MARKET	EUROPE	SOCKS	DELTA MARKET ISRAELI
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
	(U.S. \$ IN THOUSANDS)				
	-----				
Year ended December 31, 2004:					
Net revenues:					
To unaffiliated customers	\$186,280	\$90,540	\$193,638	\$138,749	\$46,4
Intersegment		\$21,312	\$165	\$5,435	
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total net revenues	\$186,280	\$111,852	\$193,803	\$144,184	\$46,4
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
Operating income (loss)	\$5,911	\$(568)	\$4,906(4)	\$9,137	\$4,7

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Assets (at end of year)	\$225,744	\$98,055	\$100,264	\$56,271	\$23,8
Depreciation and amortization	\$1,438	\$6,097	\$4,326	\$2,463	\$4

- (1) Includes results of hedge transactions.
- (2) Includes mainly the effect of hedge transactions in an amount of \$1,700 thousands.
- (3) Includes general corporate assets not assignable to segments.
- (4) Includes restructuring expenses in the amount of \$1,500 thousands relating to the closure

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DELTA GALIL INDUSTRIES LTD.  
(An Israeli corporation)  
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

NOTE 15 - SEGMENT INFORMATION (continued):

	DELTA USA	US UPPER MARKET	EUROPE	SOCKS	DELTA MARKET ISRAEL
	(U.S. \$ IN THOUSANDS)				
Year ended December 31, 2003:					
Net revenues:					
To unaffiliated customers	\$213,241	\$66,665	\$176,827	\$86,393	\$37,5
Intersegment		21,603	563	3,022	
Total net revenues	\$213,241	\$88,268	\$177,390	\$89,415	\$37,5
Operating income (loss)	\$24,780	\$ (8,871)	\$4,453 (4)	\$8,997	\$2,4
Assets (at end of year)	\$137,762	84,185	\$109,377	\$69,877	\$19,7
Depreciation and amortization	\$1,561	\$5,560	\$4,368	\$2,148	\$3

- (1) Includes results of hedge transactions.
- (2) Including mainly capital gain in an amount of \$ 4,050 thousands, the effect of losses of hedge \$ 1,300 thousands and gain of \$600 thousands which represents the minority share in the open subsidiary - included in the US Upper market - which is partly consolidated for segment purposes in consolidated financial statements.
- (3) Includes general corporate assets not assignable to segments.
- (4) Includes restructuring expenses in the amount of \$ 1,007 thousands relating to the closure of in Israel.

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DELTA GALIL INDUSTRIES LTD.  
(An Israeli corporation)  
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

NOTE 15 - SEGMENT INFORMATION (continued):

	DELTA USA	US UPPER MARKET	EUROPE	SOCKS	DELTA MARKET ISRAEL
(U.S. \$ IN THOUSANDS)					
Year ended December 31, 2002:					
Net revenues:					
To unaffiliated customers	\$202,024	\$81,968	\$170,265	\$79,193	\$34,8
Intersegment		29,157	706	4,710	
Total net revenues	\$202,024	\$111,125	\$170,971	\$83,903	\$34,8
Operating income (loss) (3)	\$14,575	\$ (4,731)	\$10,205	\$8,319	\$ (1,2
Assets (at end of year)	\$143,730	\$94,849	\$105,522	\$46,413	\$17,1
Depreciation and amortization	\$1,294	\$5,518	\$3,932	\$2,420	\$3

- (1) Includes results of hedge transactions.  
(2) Includes general corporate assets not assignable to segments.  
(3) Includes restructuring costs in the amount of \$ 673 thousands in Europe and \$ 392 thousands  
(4) Including mainly the losses of hedge transactions in an amount of \$ 960 thousands and gains represents the minority share in the operating profits of certain subsidiary - included in t partly consolidated for segment purposes and fully consolidated in the consolidated financial

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DELTA GALIL INDUSTRIES LTD.  
(An Israeli corporation)  
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

NOTE 15 - SEGMENT INFORMATION (continued):

B. GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION:

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31		
2004	2003	2002
IN THOUSANDS		

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1) Revenues			
attributed to geographic area			
(based on the location of the			
customers):			
North America	\$334,833	\$300,708	\$303,103
United Kingdom	202,831	187,885	181,302
Europe (other than U.K.)	64,605	48,766	44,409
Israel	52,000	42,771	38,484
	-----	-----	-----
	\$654,269	\$580,130	\$567,298
	=====	=====	=====

2) The net balance of the Company's property, plant and equipment, by geographic location, are as follows:

	DECEMBER 31		
	-----	-----	-----
	2004	2003	2002
	-----	-----	-----
	IN THOUSANDS		
	-----	-----	-----
Israel	\$57,685	\$60,108	\$64,998
Egypt	24,464	22,218	20,940
United States	15,637	8,369	7,284
Eastern Europe	11,370	11,719	6,803
Jordan	9,470	9,666	10,510
United Kingdom	3,831	4,429	7,740
Ireland	1,184	5,450	
Thailand	2,108		
Other	2,592	2,918	3,326
	-----	-----	-----
	\$128,341	\$124,877	\$121,601
	=====	=====	=====

C. REVENUES FROM PRINCIPAL CUSTOMERS:

	YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31		
	-----	-----	-----
	2004	2003	2002
	-----	-----	-----
	IN THOUSANDS		
	-----	-----	-----
Customer 1	\$188,947	\$179,120	\$174,195
Customer 2	\$86,177	\$82,472	\$76,910
Customer 3	\$70,157	\$86,829	\$65,317

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We have audited the balance sheets of Delta Textiles (London) Limited ("the Company") as at 31 December 2004 and 31 December 2003 and the related statements of income, changes in shareholders' equity and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended 31 December 2004. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's Board of Directors and management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards in the United Kingdom and in accordance with the Standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those Standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and the significant estimates made by the Company's Board of Directors and management, as well as evaluating the overall annual accounts presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the aforementioned financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2004 and 31 December 2003 and the results of its operations, changes in its shareholders' equity and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended 31 December 2004, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles in the United Kingdom. In addition they present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2003 and 31 December 2003 and the results of its operations for each of the three years in the period ended 31 December 2004 and the generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America.

BAKER TILLY

Registered Auditor  
Chartered Accountants  
2 Bloomsbury Street  
London WC1B 3ST  
United Kingdom

15 June 2005

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To the shareholders of  
DELTA TEXTILE EGYPT (S.A.E.)

We have audited the balance sheets of DELTA TEXTILE EGYPT (S.A.E.) as of 31 December 2004 and 2003 and the related statements of income, changes in

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shareholder's equity and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended 31 December 2004. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's Board of Directors and management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those Standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by the Company's Board of Directors and management, as well as evaluating the overall annual accounts presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the aforementioned financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of 31 December 2004 and 2003, and the results of its operations, changes in its shareholders' equity and its cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended 31 December 2004, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP") in the United States.

EMAD H. RAGHEB  
FFSAA - FEST  
(RAA - 3678)

CAIRO 15 June 2005

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To the shareholders of  
DELTA SOURCING EGYPT (L.L.C)

We have audited the balance sheets of DELTA SOURCING EGYPT (L.L.C) as of 31 December 2004 and 2003 and the related statements of income, changes in shareholder's equity and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended 31 December 2004. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's Board of Directors and management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those Standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates



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made by the Company's Board of Directors and management, as well as evaluating the overall annual accounts presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the aforementioned financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of 31 December 2004 and 2003, and the results of its operations, changes in its shareholders' equity and its cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended 31 December 2004, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP") in the United States.

EMAD H. RAGHEB  
FFSAA - FEST  
(RAA - 3678)

CAIRO 15 June 2005