

**UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549
FORM 20-F**

(Mark One)

REGISTRATION STATEMENT PURSUANT TO SECTION 12(b) OR (g) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

OR

ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2015

OR

TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
For the transition period from _____ to _____

OR

SHELL COMPANY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
Date of event requiring this shell company report _____

Commission file number 1-14426

ALON BLUE SQUARE ISRAEL LTD.

(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its charter)

Israel

(Jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

Europark Yakum, France Building, Yakum 6097200 Israel

(Address of principal executive offices)

Zehavit Shahaf, General Counsel and Corporate Secretary

Tel: (972)-9-9618504; Fax: (972)-9-9618636

(Name, Telephone, E-mail and/or Facsimile number and Address of Company Contact Person)

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

Title of class	Name of each exchange on which registered
American Depositary Shares, each representing ten Ordinary Shares ⁽¹⁾	New York Stock Exchange, Inc.
Ordinary Shares, par value NIS 1.0 per share ⁽²⁾	New York Stock Exchange, Inc.

(1) Evidenced by American Depositary Receipts.

(2) Not for trading, but only in connection with the listing of the American Depositary Shares.

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

None

(Title of Class)

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

None

(Title of Class)

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

65,954,427 Ordinary Shares, par value NIS 1.0 per share

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

Yes No

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

Yes No

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

Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files).

Yes No

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

Large Accelerated filer Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer

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

U.S. GAAP

International Financing Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board

Other

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

Item 17 Item 18

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

Yes No

INTRODUCTION

Unless otherwise indicated, as used in this Annual Report, (a) the term “Alon Blue Square” or the “Company” means Alon Blue Square Israel Ltd., (b) the terms “we,” “us” and “our,” mean Alon Blue Square and its consolidated subsidiaries, (c) “BSRE” means Blue Square Real Estate Ltd., a corporation of which we held 53.92% of the outstanding shares as of March 31, 2016, and the balance of whose shares are publicly held and traded on the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange, and its subsidiaries, (d) “Dor Alon” means Dor Alon Energy In Israel (1988) Ltd., a corporation in which we held approximately 63.13% of the outstanding ordinary shares as of March 31, 2016, (an additional 8% is held by our controlling shareholder, Alon Israel Oil Company Ltd., or Alon) and the balance of whose shares are publicly held and traded on the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange, and its subsidiaries, (e) “Naaman” means Naaman Group (NV) Ltd., a corporation in which we held approximately 77.51% of the outstanding ordinary shares as of March 31, 2016, and the balance of whose shares are publicly held and traded on the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange, and its subsidiaries, (f) “Bee Group” means our wholly-owned subsidiary, Bee Group Retail Ltd., and (g) “Mega Retail” a corporation currently operated through court-appointed trustees, in which we hold 100% of the outstanding shares; we undertook to transfer 33% of Mega Retail's share capital (either by way of issuing new shares of Mega Retail or by our transfer of Mega Retail's shares held by us) to an Israeli corporation to be formed by the employee union of Mega Retail. On January 17, 2016 the Lod District Court appointed trustees for the operation of Mega Retail following Mega Retail's motion for stay of proceedings.

We are a holding company which operates in three reportable operating segments (two as discontinued operations). In our BSRE segment, we own, lease and develop yield-generating commercial properties and projects. In our Dor Alon segment, which is held for sale we operate a chain of filling stations and convenience stores in different formats in Israel, and we are considered to be one of the four largest fuel retail companies in Israel based on number of petrol stations and is a leader in the field of convenience stores. In our Naaman segment (operated through Bee Group), which is also held for sale, we operate specialist outlets in self-operation and franchises and offer a wide range of houseware and home textile products as a retailer and wholesaler in the houseware and home textile markets. In addition, we have another operation that consists of Bee Logistics Service Center Ltd., our wholly-owned operator of a logistics center, which provides services to Naaman as well as third party activities.

Mega Retail is currently operated by court-appointed trustees and according to reports of its trustees owns 127 supermarkets under different formats. Mega Retail is designated for sale by its trustees.

The financial results of our Dor Alon and Naaman segments have been presented as discontinued operations because they consist of activities designated for sale by us, and the financial results of Mega Retail have also been deconsolidated due to our loss of control of Mega Retail.

Please note that unless otherwise indicated, as used in this Annual Report, the term “Ben Moshe Proposal” shall mean the proposal made by Mr. Moti Ben Moshe from February 15, 2016 and the clarifications to the proposal requested by Alon and Alon Retail Ltd., which includes, among others, that in consideration for NIS 115 million to be paid to Alon and Alon Retail Ltd., Mr. Ben Moshe would purchase (through a company under his control) the holdings of Alon and Alon Retail Ltd. in the Company on AS IS basis, and the rights and obligations of Alon to a bridge loan of NIS 110 million extended to the Company by Alon, including the right to allocate our shares against such bridge loan, and the rights and obligations in another loan subordinated to financial debt of NIS 60 million extended to us by Alon. In addition, the Ben Moshe Proposal includes an outline for the repayment of our financial debt (NIS 924 million). The debt repayment would include the injection of up to NIS 900 million into the Company for the full repayment of the financial debt to our financial creditors, of which NIS 200 million can be designated for the acquisition of Mega Retail by the Company or a company controlled by Ben Moshe (the identity of the acquiring entity will be determined by court) free and clear of all claims, provided Mega Retail will be acquired directly by the Company. On February 28, 2016, an acceptance notice to the Ben Moshe Proposal, subject to conditions, was issued by Alon and Alon Retail Ltd. (holding, in the aggregate, approximately 72.21% of our shares). On May 8, 2016 we filed a motion with the District Court in Lod, Israel to convene meetings of our financial creditors and shareholders for approval of a debt settlement based on the Ben Moshe Proposal (the “Debt Settlement”) under Section 350 of the Companies Law (the “Motion to Convene Creditors Meeting”). The Ben Moshe Proposal is subject to a final agreement between Ben Moshe and the Company’s creditors, the trustees appointed to operate Mega Retail and the creditors of Mega Retail.

On May 10, 2016, the trustees of Mega Retail submitted to the court in Lod, Israel a notice in which they chose the offer of Bitan Wines Ltd. among the offers that were submitted to them for the acquisition of Mega Retail (Ben-Moshe submitted one of the offers). The trustees requested the court to convene meetings of the creditors of Mega Retail to approve the arrangement based on such offer of Bitan Wines for the reasons detailed in the request of the trustees (“Motion 38”). Following the trustees’ motion, Ben Moshe and a company under his control, filed a motion with the Court requesting the setting of a date for an urgent court hearing during which, according to Ben Moshe, the Court would hear each party’s argument in a manner which would be beneficial towards Mega Retail’s creditors, or alternatively, determine that Ben Moshe can respond to the trustees’ motion within a time frame determined by the court. As part of the motion filed by Ben Moshe, Ben Moshe claimed, among other things, that his proposal to acquire Mega Retail is more beneficial than that of Bitan Wines, in particular given that his proposal to acquire Mega Retail may be increased by an additional NIS 40 million, as mentioned in the trustees’ motion. In addition, Ben Moshe detailed in his motion such alleged inconsistencies in the motion filed by the trustees.

As of the date of this Annual Report, we do not know whether the court will grant the trustees’ motion and/or if the offer of Bitan Wines will be included as part of a final binding Mega Retail arrangement. In addition, we cannot estimate if a price competition between the offers of Bitan Wines and the other offers, including the offer of Ben-Moshe will be conducted (in which case the Ben Moshe Proposal, which includes that acquisition of Mega Retail, as in our proposed debt reorganization and arrangement for the Company submitted to court on May 8, 2016 may be feasible), or alternatively, that we and Ben-Moshe will work to submit an alternative debt reorganization and arrangement for the Company that doesn’t include the acquisition of Mega Retail. It is understood that there is no certainty that the court will approve the request of the Mega Retail trustees to convene meetings and/or that the offer of Bitan Wines as part of an arrangement for Mega Retail will be consummated and/or that the alternative debt reorganization and arrangement for the Company will be reached. Therefore, as of the date of this Annual Report, we cannot estimate the ramifications such notice of the trustees of Mega Retail.

Please note that unless otherwise indicated, as used in this Annual Report, the term “owned” or “ownership” with respect to Dor Alon filling stations, Naaman outlets, and supermarkets means the ownership of the operations of sites, outlets, and supermarkets, and not legal title to the real estate underlying sites, outlets, and supermarkets.

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

We urge you to consider that statements which use the terms “believe,” “do not believe,” “expect,” “plan,” “intend,” “estimate,” “anticipate,” “project” and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements. These statements reflect our current views with respect to future events and are based on assumptions and are subject to risks and uncertainties. Except as required by applicable law, including the securities laws of the United States, we do not undertake any obligation nor intend to update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

All references in this Annual Report to dollars or \$ are to U.S. dollars and all references in this Annual Report to NIS are to New Israeli Shekels. Unless mentioned otherwise, all figures in U.S. dollars are based on the representative exchange rate between the NIS and the dollar as published by The Bank of Israel for December 31, 2015, which was NIS 3.902 per \$1.00, except figures for the first quarter of 2016, which are based on the representative exchange rate between the NIS and the dollar as published by The Bank of Israel for March 31, 2016, which was NIS 3.766 per \$1.00.

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ITEM 1. IDENTITY OF DIRECTORS, SENIOR MANAGEMENT AND ADVISERS

Not applicable.

ITEM 2. OFFER STATISTICS AND EXPECTED TIMETABLE

Not applicable.

ITEM 3. KEY INFORMATION

Selected Financial Data.

We have derived the following selected consolidated financial data as of December 31, 2014 and 2015 and for each of the years ended December 31, 2013, 2014 and 2015 from our consolidated financial statements and notes included elsewhere in this Annual Report. We have derived the selected consolidated financial data as of December 31, 2011, 2012 and 2013 and for each of the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2012 from our consolidated financial statements not included in this Annual Report. We prepare our consolidated financial statements in conformity with IFRS. The results for 2015 included the effects of presenting Dor Alon and Naaman as operations designated for sale, are presented at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less cost to sell deconsolidation of Mega Retail, and the effects of the plan of recovery and arrangement of Mega Retail in the Lod District Court. The selected financial results for the years 2011 through 2014 have been restated accordingly. You should read the selected consolidated financial data together with the section of this Annual Report titled “Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects”, our consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this Annual Report, the related notes, and the independent registered public accounting firm’s report.

For the year ended December 31,

**Statement of Income Data
In accordance with IFRS:**

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2015 ⁽¹⁾
	NIS (in thousands, except per ordinary share or ADS data)					\$
Revenues	89,778	67,924	1102,666	96,548	205,529	52,673
Cost of revenues	22,973	45,664	74,388	73,553	57,634	14,769
Gross profit	66,805	22,260	28,278	22,995	147,895	37,904
Selling, general and administrative expenses	104,899	104,900	92,004	87,242	104,890	26,882
Other gains	4,569	248	3,131	60,899	6,113	1,567
Other losses	(8,451)	2,605	(3,003)	(35,575)	(57,983)	(14,860)
Increases in fair value of investment property, net	41,913	7,778	45,521	49,894	57,464	14,727
Share in gains of associates	3,321	65,335	17,253	20,034	2,646	678
Operating profit (loss) before loss in respect of guarantees to Mega	3,258	(6,673)	(824)	31,005	51,245	13,134
Loss in respect of guarantees to Mega	-	-	-	-	(137,553)	(35,252)
Operating profit (loss)	3,258	(6,673)	(824)	31,005	(86,308)	(22,118)
Finance income	101,687	18,263	21,021	20,626	34,648	8,880
Finance expenses	(174,505)	(169,632)	(188,406)	(134,434)	(95,022)	(24,352)
Finance expenses, net	(72,818)	(151,368)	(167,385)	(113,808)	(60,375)	(15,472)
Loss before taxes on income	(69,560)	(158,041)	(168,209)	(82,803)	(146,683)	(37,590)
Taxes on income	48,500	10,175	23,658	69,676	5,071	1,300
Loss from continuing operations	(118,060)	(168,216)	(191,867)	(152,479)	(151,754)	(38,890)
Profit (loss) from discontinued operations	201,773	190,581	74,459	(225,482)	(1,198,173)	(307,065)
Net income (loss) for the year	83,713	22,365	(117,408)	(377,961)	(1,349,927)	(345,955)
Loss from continuing operations						
Attributable to:						
Equity holders of the Company	(129,240)	(201,324)	(212,834)	(197,588)	(214,314)	(54,925)
Non-controlling interests	11,180	33,108	20,967	45,109	62,560	16,035
	(118,060)	(168,216)	(191,867)	(152,479)	(151,754)	(38,890)
Profit (loss) from discontinued operations						
Attributable to:						
Equity holders of the Company	188,753	183,193	67,139	(234,190)	(1,055,035)	(270,382)
Non-controlling interests	13,020	7,338	7,320	8,708	(143,138)	(36,683)
	201,773	190,581	74,459	(225,482)	(1,198,173)	(307,065)
Earnings (loss) per Ordinary share or ADS attributable to equity holders of the Company:						
Basic and diluted						
Continuing operations	(1.96)	(3.05)	(3.23)	(2.99)	(3.25)	(0.83)
Discontinued operations	2.86	2.78	1.02	(3.55)	(16.00)	(4.09)
	0.90	(0.27)	(2.21)	(6.54)	(19.25)	(4.92)
Cash dividends declared per ordinary share or ADS	1.13	-	-	-	-	-
Number of Ordinary Shares Outstanding at the end of each year: (2)	66,043,315	65,954,427	65,954,427	65,954,427	65,954,427	65,954,427

- (1) The translation of the NIS amounts into dollars has been made for the convenience of the reader at the representative exchange rate prevailing at December 31, 2015 (NIS 3.902 = \$1.00), as published by The Bank of Israel. During 2015, the US dollar increased in value vis-à-vis the NIS by approximately 0.33%.
- (2) After deduction of treasury shares.

	At December 31,					
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2015
	NIS (in thousands)					\$(¹)
Balance Sheet Data:						
In accordance with IFRS						
Working capital (deficit)	(494,401)	(660,255)	(596,090)	(828,975)	(648,252)	(166,134)
Total assets*	9,094,217	9,213,254	9,162,484	8,564,160	6,744,025	1,728,351
Short term credit from banks and others and current maturities of debentures	1,561,296	1,933,295	1,691,255	1,524,903	1,245,334	319,153
Long term debt, net of current maturities	3,657,957	3,415,683	3,672,577	3,563,611	1,757,536	450,419
Total equity	1,546,226	1,587,549	1,485,015	1,141,789	652,828	167,306

- (1) The translation of the NIS amounts into dollars has been made for the convenience of the reader at the representative exchange rate prevailing at December 31, 2015 (NIS 3.902 = \$1.00), as published by The Bank of Israel.

* Total assets of "disposal group" classified as held for sale amounted to NIS 2,744 million (U.S. 703.3 million) and total liabilities of "disposal group" classified as held for sale amounted to NIS 2,077.9 million (U.S. \$532.5 million) in 2015.

B. Capitalization and Indebtedness.

Not applicable.

C. Reasons for the Offer and Use of Proceeds.

Not applicable.

D. Risk Factors.

Our business, operating results and financial condition could be seriously harmed due to any of the following risks. If we do not successfully address any of the risks described below, our business, operating results and financial condition could be materially adversely affected, and the share and ADS price of Alon Blue Square may decline. We cannot assure you that we will successfully address any of these risks.

Risks Related To Our Business as a Whole

There is substantial uncertainty whether we will continue operations, in which case you could lose your entire investment, and our auditors have issued a going concern opinion. If we are not able to reach a debt settlement with our material creditors, we will have liquid available sources sufficient for financing our current operations for a few months, and we may be forced to file for a stay of proceedings and cease operations.

There is substantial uncertainty whether we will continue operations, and our auditors have issued a going concern opinion in their report on our consolidated financial statements for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2015. We have aggregate bank debt of approximately NIS 522 million, comprised of direct debt in the sum of NIS 231 million, and the remaining amount of approximately NIS 291 million representing guaranteed debt mostly on behalf of Mega Retail. In addition we have debt of approximately NIS 380 million par value owed to holders of our Series C Debentures, and approximately NIS 96 million to holders of our gift certificates. We are currently in breach of the financial covenants covering our long-term bank debt, and we did not pay principal on our Series C Debentures in November 2015 as required. The holders of the Series C Debentures have instructed the Series C Debenture trustee to put for immediate repayment the full balance of the Company's debt to the holders of the Series C Debentures. The immediate repayment decision will enter into effect without further decision at the earlier of transfer of the control of the Company directly or indirectly (including by change in the control in the controlling shareholder) without the consent of the holders of the Series C Debentures or an application is not filed with the court to convene meetings for the approval of the debt arrangement between the Company and its financial creditors. At this stage, the entry into effect of the immediate repayment decision was extended to May 18, 2016. If the immediate repayment decision were to become effective, it could have a material adverse effect on our liquidity and operations and our ability to continue as a going concern.

We and our bank lenders have agreed on terms of renewal of existing on-call loans from the bank lenders to us. This agreement by the bank lenders is subject to no other creditors either accelerating their debt for immediate payment or not renewing their on-call loans to us. If any of the bank lenders accelerate their debt for immediate payment or do not renew their on-call loans, our assets may not be sufficient to satisfy our obligations to our debtors, our liquidity would be materially affected, and we may be forced to file for a stay of proceedings and cease operations. Lastly, we have outstanding guarantees to lessors of real estate properties, suppliers, supplier credit insurers, employees, and claims made by Mega Retail's trustees, which if materialized, may require us to make substantial payments of on account of these guarantees.

We have cash and cash equivalents of approximately NIS 59 million as of May 8, 2016 which are not sufficient to repay our outstanding indebtedness. On May 8, 2016 we filed a motion with the District Court in Lod, Israel to convene meetings of our financial creditors and shareholders for approval of a debt settlement based on the Ben Moshe Proposal. See “Item 4. Information on the Company – A. History and Development of Alon Blue Square - Offer to Acquire Holdings of Alon Oil in the Company”. Our ability to continue as a going concern is dependent on approval of the Debt Arrangement by the financial creditors followed by approval by the District Court in Lod, Israel, and satisfaction of other conditions. If we and Mr. Ben Moshe are not be able to enter into a debt settlement with our material creditors on reasonable commercial terms or at all, we will have liquid available sources sufficient at the most for financing our current operations for a few months (provided that no extraordinary events occur), and our assets may not be sufficient to satisfy our obligations to our debtors. In such event, our liquidity would be materially affected, we may have limited time to realize our assets, and we may be forced to file for a stay of proceedings and cease operations.

As a result, there is substantial risk that you could lose the entire amount of your investment in our company.

If the Debt Arrangement based on Ben Moshe's Proposal does not close, there is substantial uncertainty whether we will be able to continue operating as a going concern, in which case you could lose your entire investment. In addition to the debt arrangement, Mr. Ben Moshe will need to inject additional funds into our company in order for us to continue our operations and repay our debts.

Mr. Moti Ben Moshe has offered to acquire the approximately 72.71% direct and indirect interest in Alon Blue Square held by our controlling shareholder, Alon Israel Oil Company Ltd., or Alon, and the proposal has been accepted by Alon's board of directors subject to the satisfaction of various closing conditions. As part of the Debt Arrangement based on the Ben Moshe Proposal, Ben Moshe would commit to inject up to NIS 900 million into our company, including NIS 300 million upon closing, which we would use to pay our financial creditors as an initial debt repayment on account of the overall financial debt and thereafter the financial debt would be paid upon a set repayment schedule. See “Item 4. Information on the Company – A. History and Development of Alon Blue Square - Offer to Acquire Holdings of Alon Oil in the Company”. Within the framework of the initial injection of NIS 300 million upon closing, additional amounts may be injected as agreed between the Company and Ben Moshe in order to address the Company's immediate cash flow needs.

The Debt Arrangement based on the Ben Moshe Proposal is subject to the satisfaction of various conditions, including approval by the Company's financial creditors, shareholders, the Israeli court, and reaching a new debt arrangement for Mega Retail.

On May 10, 2016, the trustees of Mega Retail submitted to the court in Lod, Israel a motion in which they chose the offer of Bitan Wines Ltd. among the offers that were submitted to them for the acquisition of Mega Retail (Ben-Moshe submitted one of the offers). It is understood that there is no certainty that the court will approve the motion of the Mega Retail trustees to convene meetings and/or that the offer of Bitan Wines as part of an arrangement for Mega Retail will be consummated. Therefore, as of the date of this Annual Report, we cannot estimate the ramifications such notice of the trustees of Mega Retail. For more information, see “Item 4. Information on the Company – A. History and Development of Alon Blue Square - Offer to Acquire Holdings of Alon Oil in the Company”.

There is no guarantee that this transaction will close. If the transaction does not close, we will not have sufficient funds to repay our outstanding indebtedness, we may be forced to file for a stay of proceedings and cease operations and you may lose the entire amount of your investment in our company. Even if the Ben Moshe Proposal does close, he will need to inject additional funds into our company in order for us to continue our operations and repay our debts.

If all or certain parts of the claims submitted to the courts by the trustees of Mega Retail are accepted, we may be unable to pay our outstanding debts, which would have a material adverse effect on our liquidity and operations and our ability to continue as a going concern.

On March 9, 2016 the court-appointed trustees of Mega Retail submitted a claim with the District Court of Lod, Israel requesting the court to order us to pay approximately NIS 117 million alleging that we did not satisfy our obligations to inject funds into Mega Retail under Mega Retail's plan of recovery. In other court filings, the trustees also made other allegations, including that we must pay approximately NIS 300 million on account of bank loans to Mega Retail that we guaranteed or are jointly-owned and that we would have no right of recovery against Mega Retail following such payment and that we owe an estimated NIS 300 million in the aggregate on account of Mega Retail's employees, suppliers, credit insurers and lessors and on account of a dividend distributed by Mega Retail in 2013. The trustees also alleged that we owe Mega Retail on account of the claim by the other shareholder in Mega Retail's subsidiary Eden Teva and other claims regarding the lease payments made by Mega Retail to Blue Square Real Estate Ltd. The trustees further allege that we should have issued options to Mega Retail's suppliers under Mega Retail's plan of recovery and arrangement and that we conducted the business of Mega Retail with insufficient capital.

For more information regarding the plan of recovery, see "Item 4. Information on the Company – A. History and Development of Alon Blue Square – Mega Retail's Plan of Recovery" and "Item 4. Information on the Company – A. History and Development of Alon Blue Square –Legal proceedings initiated by the trustees of Mega Retail against us."

In the event all or part of the claims made by the trustees are accepted by the court, we will be required to obtain the consent of our financial creditors in order to satisfy our obligations. Even if we obtain such consent, we will be required to sell assets in order to satisfy these obligations and we may be unable to fully repay such obligations.

As a result, our liquidity and operations would be materially affected, and we may be unable to continue operating as a going concern.

We are exposed to third party claims for a significant amount of Mega Retail's outstanding debt and liabilities. If we are found liable to satisfy these debts and liabilities it could have a material adverse effect on our liquidity and operations and our ability to continue as a going concern.

We are exposed to actual and potential third party claims for a significant amount of Mega Retail's outstanding debt and liabilities. This includes social security (*bituach leumi*) payments due on account of employees of Mega Retail, outstanding VAT obligations for which we have joint and several liability with Mega Retail, guarantees extended by us to lessors and credit insurers of Mega Retail, payment obligations under various Mega Retail property leases and management agreements to which we are a party, real estate taxes, water expenses, municipal fines, and other obligations for which we may be liable because we were a party to various Mega Retail leases which were not fully transferred under Mega Retail's name at the time our food retail operations were transferred to Mega Retail in 2009. In addition, we are exposed to payments on account of guarantees we extended and obligations we incurred on behalf of Mega Retail prior to its plan of recovery and as part of Mega Retail's plan of recovery. Many of the third party claims are subject to dispute, and therefore it is unclear what we would be required to pay and when we would be required to make any payments.

In the event we are unable to repay all or a significant part of the outstanding debt and liabilities described above, there would be substantial uncertainty whether we will be able to continue operating as a going concern.

Delays or inability to sell our assets at all or on commercially reasonable terms in the event the Ben Moshe Proposal is not closed could significantly harm our financial condition and our ability to satisfy our debts in a timely manner.

In order to repay our outstanding debts in a timely manner, and unless the Ben Moshe Proposal is closed under its current terms we are required to sell some of our assets. Since the court approval of Mega Retail's Plan of Recovery, we have sold our holdings in Diners Club Israel Ltd. to Israel Credit Cards Ltd., and our board of directors has approved the sale of our shareholdings in our subsidiary, Dor Alon. Our ability to satisfy our debt obligations is dependent upon our ability to sell our assets on commercially reasonable terms.

In addition, the Ben Moshe Proposal required that until the transaction closing date, we and our controlled companies will not carry out any disposition of our and their assets and/or any act to foil the purchase of control and debt arrangement, or otherwise Mr. Ben Moshe will have the right to cancel his commitments. We have therefore suspended promoting the sale of our assets, in order not foil the possibility of admitting the potential buyer.

Following reports in connection with the Ben Moshe Proposal, the trustee for BSRE's Series E bonds notified BSRE that, based on a legal opinion it received regarding the definition of "the current controlling shareholder" contained in the deed of trust for the Series E Bonds, in the event of a transfer of control in the Company or , a meeting of the Series E Bondholders should be convened for the purpose of obtaining Series E Bondholder approval prior to a sale by Alon of its holdings on the Company. Additionally, in the event our holdings in BSRE drop below 50%, the holders of Series E Debentures of BSRE have the right to declare all outstanding amounts due and payable. This right would restrict our ability to sell our holdings in BSRE without the consent of such holders.

In the event we are unable to sell our holdings in Dor Alon (fully or partially) or any other assets in a timely manner and on commercially reasonable terms, we may be unable to repay a significant portion of our outstanding indebtedness and may have a material adverse effect on our liquidity and ability to continue operating as a going concern.

The proposed framework for debt repayment with our financial creditors imposes financial and operational restrictions on us which may adversely affect our ability to raise capital and/or sell our assets in the future

We reached a proposed framework for debt repayment with most of our financial creditors in November 2015 under which we agreed, among other things, to impose liens on our shareholding in Mega Retail, Dor Alon, and 50.1% of BSRE. In addition, any sale of such shares will require the approval of the holders of Series C Debentures and holders of 75% of our bank debt, and we are restricted from selling an amount of BSRE shares which would cause our holdings in BSRE to fall below 50.1%. The proposed framework restricts us from incurring obligations beyond the existing ones (unless such new obligations will repay existing ones), and requires us to adopt managerial cost cutting measures. For more information regarding our proposed framework, see “Item 4. Information on the Company – A. History and Development of Alon Blue Square – Proposed Framework for Debt Repayment”.

These and other restrictions detailed in the proposed framework limit our ability to operate and may have a substantial effect on our ability to raise capital and/or sell our assets in the future.

Our agreement with the holders of our Series C Debentures places restrictions on us which constrain our ability to develop our operations and may have a material adverse effect on our liquidity.

Under our agreement with the holders of our Series C Debentures, until the occurrence of certain events detailed therein, we agreed, among other things, not to distribute any dividends with the prior approval of the holders of our Series C Debentures' representative, notify the Series C trustee of our intention to enter into an arrangement with any financial creditor and/or change the terms of loans or credit extended to us and/or obtain new credit in excess of NIS 5 million, notify the Series C trustee prior to an agreement to dispose of any rights in material assets, notify the Series C trustee in advance of the imposition of liens on our assets, and deliver relevant information to enable the holders of our Series C Debentures to review our financial status. For more information regarding our arrangement with the holders of our Series C Debentures, see “Item 4. Information on the Company – A. History and Development of Alon Blue Square – Undertaking Agreement with the holders of our Series C Debentures”.

These restrictions may severely constrict our ability to develop our business and adversely affects our operations.

If we do not satisfy the NYSE requirements for continued listing, our ADS could be delisted from NYSE.

The listing of our ADSs on the New York Stock Exchange Inc. is contingent on our compliance with the NYSE's conditions for continued listing. One such condition is that our average total market capitalization is not less than \$50 million over a 30-day trading period and our shareholders' equity is not less than \$50 million. On October 1, 2015 the NYSE notified us of our noncompliance with this continues listing standard and set a period of 90 days to submit a business plan that demonstrates compliance with this standard, and 180 days in order to regain compliance. We submitted the requisite business plan to the NYSE on January 3, 2016. On February 16, 2016 the NYSE notified us that the business plan was accepted. The NYSE will continue to review our regularly scheduled financial reporting cycle during an 18 month period from October 1, 2015 in order to examine compliance with the goals and initiatives outlined in the business plan.

Failure to implement or achieve the financial and operational goals outlined in our business plan or any of the minimum listing standards (such as having an average global market capitalization over a 30-day period of over \$15 million) will result in us being subject to NYSE trading suspension at the point the initiative, goal, or standard is not met. Upon such an occurrence we may be delisting by the NYSE. We may also be subject to immediate suspension and delisting if the NYSE determines that we have filed or have announced an intent to file for relief under any provisions of any bankruptcy laws. In the event our ADSs are no longer listed for trading on the NYSE we will have decreased exposure in foreign markets and experience further difficulties in raising capital which could materially affect our operations and financial results.

We may have commitments to issue additional shares which would dilute your holdings and may lower the trading price of our securities.

The Mega Retail plan of recovery included a commitment to conduct a rights offering in order to raise at least NIS 150 million from our shareholders, of which Alon Israel, our largest shareholder, would commit to invest its share (approximately NIS 110 million). The plan also provides that large suppliers and service providers of Mega Retail would be able to convert the deferred debt owed to them by Mega Retail into our ordinary shares during a period of five months commencing seven days from the closing of our contemplated rights offering. During the first two months, the large suppliers would be able to convert their deferred debt into our ordinary shares at the price per share in our rights offering and during the remaining three months, the conversion price would be the higher of (i) 120% of the price per share in our rights offering and (ii) the average closing price of our shares during the 30 trading days prior to conversion.

It is our position that following the court appointment of trustees for the operation of Mega Retail that the obligation to conduct a rights offering and grant debt conversion rights to suppliers have been extinguished. However, the District Court of Lod, Israel may rule that these commitments are still in effect.

Under our proposed framework for debt repayment with our material creditors, and under the Ben Moshe Proposal, we would be required to issue shares to our financial creditors which will constitute, in the aggregate, 10% of our share capital, following the abovementioned rights offering. Under the Ben Moshe Proposal, it is also contemplated to issue shares of our company to the trustees of Mega Retail and to Mr. Ben Moshe, See “Item 4. Information on the Company – A. History and Development of Alon Blue Square - Offer to Acquire Holdings of Alon Oil in the Company”.

These share issuances would cause your proportional holdings in our company to decrease and may result in an immediate decrease in the market value of our ordinary shares and ADSs. In addition, the trading price of our ordinary shares and ADSs may fluctuate substantially as a result of the share issuance described above.

We may be required to immediately repay an NIS 50 million loan to BSRE under our deposit of cash balances agreement with BSRE. In the event we don't pay such amounts we may lose our controlling interest in BSRE.

We currently owe BSRE NIS 50 million under our Deposit of Cash Balances Agreement with BSRE. Our obligations to BSRE under this agreement are secured by a pledge of shares that we hold in BSRE. We may be required to immediately repay these loans at any time to BSRE. In the event BSRE demands repayment of these amounts (and depending on the value of BSRE's shares at the time we exercise), we may be unable to fulfill these obligations and BSRE may elect to foreclose on the pledge.

Economic conditions in Israel affect our financial performance.

The financial performance of each of our operating segments is dependent to a significant extent on the economy of Israel.

For our BSRE segment, we value our yield-generating real estate property at fair value according to IAS 40 and changes to the fair value of our real estate are reflected in our consolidated financial statements. The fair value of our properties could be impacted by a number of factors, including the global economic and financial market crisis, as well as the retail sector in Israel because most of our assets are intended for retail businesses. Reductions in the fair value of our real estate may materially adversely affect our financial results.

The financial performance of our Naaman segment is also dependent to a significant extent on the economy of Israel. Global economic instability and uncertainty affected our non-food and wholesale business in the past by causing a slowdown in the growth of private consumption, which affected the growth of our houseware, home textile, toys and leisure businesses. Economic instability, uncertainty or slowdown could also affect the growth of our Naaman businesses in the future.

The demand for Dor Alon's products and petroleum products in general is materially affected by the state of the Israeli economy. An economic slowdown may cause a decrease in demand for Dor Alon's products and have an adverse effect on Dor Alon's profit margins and exposure to customer credit risk. However, some petroleum products sold by Dor Alon are considered basic products which have a fixed demand.

In addition, the global economic instability, and uncertainty has also reduced the availability of credit, increased the costs of financing and the terms under which banks agree to provide financing. These developments may reduce our sales, increase our costs of borrowing and reduce our profitability.

Alon is able to control the outcome of matters requiring shareholder approval.

As of March 31, 2016, Alon owned, directly and indirectly through Alon Retail Ltd., approximately 72.71% of our outstanding ordinary shares. So long as Alon, or any successor to its shareholdings in Alon Blue Square, continues to own beneficially more than 50% of our outstanding ordinary shares and voting power, it will be able to control the outcome of matters requiring shareholder approval that do not require a special majority, including the election of all our directors, other than our two external directors whose election, under the Israeli Companies Law, requires that a majority of the non-controlling shareholders who participate in the vote, vote for their appointment, or that the total number of shares of non-controlling shareholders that voted against their appointment does not exceed two percent of the aggregate voting rights in the Company.

Increase in employee minimum wage in Israel may adversely affect the value of our assets.

A substantial portion of the wages of the employees of Dor Alon and Naaman is adjusted upon changes to the minimum wage in Israel. Under Israeli law, the minimum wage, which is increased from time to time as a result of various economic parameters and updating of employee-union agreements, equals approximately 47.5% of the average wage for an employee in Israel, unless otherwise determined by government regulations. As of April 1, 2016, the minimum wage was NIS 4,650 or approximately \$1,192, with further increases to NIS 5,000 until the beginning of 2017. In addition, collective bargaining agreements have imposed a higher minimum wage for certain industries, such as cleaning employees and security employees. A large part of the employees of Dor Alon and Naaman receive minimum wage such that corresponding increases in minimum wage in the future will increase their labor costs and thus may adversely affect the value of our assets.

We own a majority interest in our subsidiaries. As a majority shareholder, we owe fiduciary duties to the non-controlling shareholders of our subsidiaries and have to share dividends and distributions with these non-controlling shareholders.

Our main subsidiaries, as of March 31, 2016 are BSRE, in which we own a 53.92% interest, Naaman, in which we own 77.51% interest (through Bee Group), and Dor Alon, in which we own an approximately 63.13%, all three which are traded on the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange. Substantially all the ordinary shares of these companies that are not owned by us are publicly held.

In order to satisfy whatever fiduciary obligations we may have under applicable law to the non-controlling shareholders of our partially owned subsidiaries, we endeavor to deal with each of these subsidiaries at “arm’s-length.” Some transactions between us and any of these subsidiaries, including any cancellation of such transactions, require the approval of the audit committee, the directors, and, under certain circumstances, approval of the shareholders of the subsidiary by special vote and are subject to the receipt of applicable permits and approvals. In addition, any dividend or distribution from a subsidiary requires the approval of the directors of that subsidiary, and may be subject to restrictions imposed by loan and other agreements to which they are parties.

Rights to filling stations in the Dor Alon chain and Naaman stores are subject to agreements with third parties who may not renew the agreements or worsen their terms, which could affect our share in their market value.

The majority of the real estate underlying the filling stations of Dor Alon and the Naaman Group stores are leased from third parties with whom we have entered into agreements to rent such properties. Upon the expiration of such agreements, the owners of the stations and stores may not renew their agreements with Dor Alon and Naaman Group and enter into agreements with other companies, or worsen the terms of the agreements, either of which would result in a loss of profits since these companies are held for sale and presented at their market value.

Increases in oil, electricity, raw material and product prices may affect the value of our assets.

The sharp fluctuation in oil prices in recent years has led to the fluctuation in the electricity prices and the price of raw materials used in the plastic packing industry. We cannot assure you that the suppliers of our subsidiaries will not raise prices in the future. Increase in oil, raw material and product prices would impose significant expenses and costs on our subsidiaries, which could have an adverse effect on the value of our assets.

Fluctuations of inflation may adversely affect our financial expenses and value of our assets.

Our non-financial assets and equity are not adjusted for inflation in Israel, while the repayment of interest and principal of part of our loans and debentures are adjustable, linked to changes in the Israeli consumer price index, as provided in our loan and debenture agreements. As a result, an increase in inflation in Israel would have the effect of increasing our financial expenses without any corresponding offsetting increase in our assets and revenues in our consolidated financial statements, leading to lower reported earnings and equity. The extent of this effect on our consolidated financial statements would be dependent on the rate of inflation in Israel. We have an excess of CPI-linked liabilities over CPI-linked assets (mainly in respect of outstanding debentures). From time to time, we engage in transactions to hedge a portion of this inflation risk through NIS – CPI swaps in order to reduce our risk to inflation, although we do not eliminate the risk of inflation.

In addition, some of our operating expenses are either linked to the Israeli consumer price index (such as lease payments payable by us under various real estate property leases in connection with our operations) or are indirectly affected by an increase in the Israeli consumer price index. As a result, an increase in the inflation rate in Israel would have the effect of increasing our operating expenses, thereby affecting the value of our assets. The extent of this effect on the value of our assets depends on the rate of inflation in Israel.

In addition, BSRE, our 53.92% subsidiary, is exposed to modifications of the construction valuation index, which may affect constructions costs.

An increase in the interest rate of the Bank of Israel may adversely affect our financial expenses.

We have issued debentures and obtained loans in NIS, some of which bear fixed interest and some of which variable interest. An increase in the interest rate published by the Bank of Israel will affect our financial expenses related to our debentures and loans which bear variable interest. Additionally, an increase rise in the interest rate published by the Bank of Israel may adversely affect our financing costs, in case we may be required to raise funds for future activities.

Fluctuations in the capital markets may affect our subsidiaries' ability to raise funds in order to finance their operations and to refinance their debt and effect their ability to enter into additional operational fields.

Our subsidiaries fund their operations from a variety of sources, including from operating activities and by raising capital from banks and the capital markets. From time to time, our subsidiaries refinance a portion of their debt and issue new debentures to fund new projects. Adverse change in capital market conditions, specifically in the demand for debentures and debentures yield, or new regulations in the capital market may adversely affect their ability to raise funds in order to finance their operations and refinance their debt, and affect their ability to enter into additional operational fields, and distribute dividends to us, any of which may materially adversely affect their financial results and their ability to operate.

Volatility of our share and ADS price could adversely affect our shareholders.

The market price of our ordinary shares and ADSs could be volatile and could be subject to fluctuations in response to numerous factors, including the following:

- our ability to satisfy our obligations to our financial and other creditors;
- acceptance by the court of the claims of the trustees of Mega Retail;
- sale by Alon of its holdings in the Company;

- future equity issuances under the Plan of Recovery and arrangement with our creditors;
- financial results of our subsidiaries;
- delisting from the New York Stock Exchange;
- changes in financial estimates by securities analysts;
- conditions or trends in our business;
- the political, economic, security and military conditions in Israel; and
- additions or departures of key personnel;

Many of these factors are beyond our control and may materially adversely affect the market price of our ordinary shares and ADSs, regardless of our performance.

Volatility of the price of our securities on the New York Stock Exchange or the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange is likely to be reflected in the price of our securities on the other market. In addition, fluctuations in the exchange rate between the NIS and the dollar may affect the price of our ordinary shares on the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange and, as a result, may affect the market price of our ADSs on the New York Stock Exchange.

Currency fluctuations might affect the value of our assets and translation of operating results.

Any devaluation of the NIS against various non-Israeli currencies in which we or our suppliers pay for imported goods has the effect of increasing the selling price of those products which we sell in Israel in NIS and thereby our operating results. Dor Alon is exposed to fluctuations in the US dollar - NIS exchange rate due to credit that Dor Alon obtains from its suppliers (mostly from oil refineries in Israel which is linked to the US dollar). Depreciations of the NIS - US dollar exchange rate could materially adversely affect Dor Alon's financial results. This devaluation would have a greater effect on Naaman because a higher proportion of the goods that Naaman sells are acquired from overseas suppliers. Any devaluation of the NIS would also cause an increase in our expenses as recorded in our NIS denominated financial results even though the expenses denominated in non-Israeli currencies would remain unchanged.

In addition, because our financial results are denominated in NIS and are translated into US dollars for the convenience of US investors, currency fluctuations of the NIS against the US dollar may impact our US dollar translated financial results.

Also see "Item 3. Key Information – D. Risk Factors – Risks Related To Our Business as a Whole – Increases in oil, electricity, raw material and product prices may affect value of our assets."

The failure of our use of technological information systems and computer systems may adversely affect our day-to-day operations.

We use several IT systems. Our day-to-day operations are dependent on the proper function of these systems. We take various measures to ensure the integrity and reliability of the data and computer systems, including data protection and data back-up. However, a failure of our data and/or computer systems may adversely affect our day-to-day operations.

Additionally, we may and our subsidiaries may be subject to breaches of cyber security which may cause interruptions in our or our subsidiaries' service or allow unauthorized third parties to access our or our subsidiaries' customers' personal data. In the event of such a cyber security breach, we or our subsidiaries may need to make a significant investment to fix or replace our or our subsidiaries' IT systems, and we or our subsidiaries may face costly litigation, government investigations, government enforcement actions, fines and/or lawsuits. In addition, our and our subsidiaries' brand and reputation, as well as our and our subsidiaries' relationships with customers, may be negatively impacted.

We are exposed to risks of fraud and theft with regard to our gift certificates which may cause a loss of revenue and non-recoverable expenses.

We run programs under which we issue and sell gift certificates and electronic prepaid cards to institutions, companies and individuals, particularly during the Jewish New Year and Passover seasons. The gift certificates and prepaid cards can be used in our stores as well as other stores with which we entered into collaboration agreements. Based on our experience, we are exposed to risks connected with the issuance of gift certificates, including risks that they may be fraudulently forged or stolen, and we are exposed to risks of computer fraud or errors in connection with the issuance of prepaid cards. A substantial or large scale forgery, theft, fraud or error may cause a reduction in our revenue and increase our expenses.

Political conditions in Israel affect our operations and may limit our ability to sell our products.

We and all of our subsidiaries are incorporated under Israeli law and our principal offices and operations are located in the State of Israel. Political, economic, security and military conditions in Israel directly affect our operations. 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. We could be adversely affected by hostilities involving Israel, the interruption or curtailment of trade between Israel and its trading partners, a significant increase in inflation, or a significant downturn in the economic or financial condition of Israel.

The future of Israel's relations with its Arab neighbors and the Palestinians is uncertain, and several countries, companies and organizations continue to restrict business with Israel and with Israeli companies. We could be adversely affected by adverse developments in Israel's relationship with its Arab neighbors and the Palestinians or by restrictive laws, policies or practices directed towards Israel or Israeli businesses.

Many of our officers and employees are currently obligated to perform annual reserve duty and are subject to being called to active duty at any time under emergency circumstances. We cannot assess the full impact of these requirements on our workforce or business if conditions should change, and we cannot predict the effect on us of any expansion or reduction of these obligations.

It may be difficult to enforce a U.S. judgment against us and some of our officers and directors, to assert U.S. securities laws claims in Israel or serve process on our officers and directors.

We are incorporated in Israel. Our executive officers and directors are nonresidents of the United States, and substantially all of our assets and most of the assets of these persons are located outside the United States. Therefore, it may be difficult to enforce a judgment obtained in the United States based upon the civil liabilities provisions of the U.S. federal securities laws against us or any of these non-residents of the United States or to effect service of process upon these persons in the United States. Additionally, it may be difficult for you to enforce civil liabilities under U.S. federal securities laws in actions instituted in Israel.

We are exposed to, and currently are engaged in, a variety of legal proceedings, including class action lawsuits.

As a result of the scope and magnitude of our operations we and our subsidiaries are subject to the risk of a large number of lawsuits, including class action suits by consumers and consumer organizations. These actions are costly to defend and could result in significant judgments against us or our subsidiaries. Recent years have been characterized by a substantial increase in the number of requests for certification of class actions filed and approved in Israel, including against us and our subsidiaries, and this trend is expected to continue. Currently, we and our subsidiaries are engaged in various material legal proceedings, many of which are for substantial amounts. Should these requests to certify lawsuits against us or our subsidiaries as class actions be approved and succeed, this may have a material adverse effect on our financial results and value of our subsidiaries. For a summary of legal proceedings against us, see “Item 8. Financial Information – A. Consolidated Statements and Other Financial Information – Legal Proceedings.”

Risks Related To BSRE

BSRE is dependent to a significant degree on Mega Retail as a lessee of its properties. There is no guarantee that BSRE will continue to lease its properties on the same terms and there may be periods during which BSRE may not receive these payments.

As of the date of this annual report, BSRE's income from lease payments made by Mega Retail constitutes a significant portion of BSRE's income. Mega Retail is currently operated by court-appointed trustees following the issuance of a stay of proceedings with respect to Mega Retail. See note 5a to our consolidated financial statements. There is uncertainty regarding the outcome of Mega Retail's stay of proceedings and the sale of Mega Retail's supermarket branches. There is no assurance that BSRE will be able to continue to lease its supermarket branches on the same terms as currently leased. In addition, there may be periods during which BSRE may not receive lease payments. Any of the above may result in a decrease in BSRE's revenues which may materially adversely affect its financial results.

Entrepreneurship in real estate and residential construction entails risks of not meeting the targets set forth in the original schedule and budget.

Entrepreneurship in real estate and residential construction entails risks of not meeting the targets set forth in the original timetable and budget, among others, due to lack of manpower in the construction industry, ongoing shortage of raw materials and/or increase in prices of raw material. Given that BSRE's activities include the development of residential and commercial areas in the wholesale market project in Tel Aviv, this risk may materially adversely affect BSRE's operational results. In the event BSRE is not able to meet the targets set forth in its original timetable and/or budget, BSRE may incur additional costs and/or it may be required to defer its recognition of revenues, any of which may have a material adverse effect on our financial results.

We are subject to risks regarding the ownership of real estate assets, including a slowdown in the Israeli yield-generating real estate market, which may adversely affect our business.

We own, through our subsidiaries, real-estate assets, most of which are currently used by our retail operation, and the remainder of which is leased to third parties or held for future development. These assets are subject to risks with regard to ownership of real-estate assets, including a slowdown in the Israeli yield-generating real estate market, evidenced by a decline in demand and surplus of supply of commercial properties, a reduction in the availability of credit sources, an increase in financing costs and/or stricter requirements by banks for providing such financing, which may have a material adverse effect on the real-estate markets, occupancy rates, rental fees and revenues from third parties and on the value of the assets in BSRE's financial statements. These risks include increase of operational costs, decline of the financial conditions of the lessees and additional factors which are beyond our control. Any of these risks could adversely affect our business.

In addition, from time to time we acquire real estate with the intention of changing the zoning of such real estate. We cannot assure that the relevant planning authorities will approve these contemplated zoning changes or, if approved, that we will be able to sell our real estate at a profit following a change of zoning.

BSRE may not be able to obtain additional financing for its future capital needs on favorable terms, or at all, which could limit its growth and increase its costs and could adversely affect the price of its ordinary shares.

Most of BSRE's activities, including its residential and commercial wholesale market project in Tel Aviv, are largely financed from external sources. In the event that we relinquish control of BSRE due to need for liquidity, BSRE may be in default due to the change of control provisions contained in certain of its financial agreements with such external sources. To the extent such change of control occurs without the consent of BSRE's lenders, they may declare BSRE's loans immediately due and payable, triggering cross default provisions in other loan agreements. In addition, in the event that Alon sells control of the Company, the trustee for BSRE's Series E Debentures may take the position that such change of control constitutes an event of default under the Series E Debentures without the consent of the holders of the Series E Debentures.

In addition, we cannot be certain that BSRE will be able to obtain financing on favorable terms for its activities, and BSRE cannot be certain that its existing credit facilities will be renewed. In addition, an adverse change can occur in the terms of the financing that it receives. Any such occurrence could increase BSRE's financing costs and/or result in a material adverse effect on the results of the Company and its ability to develop its BSRE business. As of December 31, 2015, BSRE had long term loans including debentures in the outstanding amount of approximately NIS 1.7 billion. The amount of long term loans currently outstanding may inhibit BSRE's ability to obtain additional financing for its future capital needs, inhibit BSRE's long-term expansion plans, increase its costs and adversely affect the price of its ordinary shares. For more information, see "Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects – Liquidity and Capital Resources – BSRE Series D Debentures".

The value of BSRE's securities portfolio may be adversely affected by a change in the capital markets, interest rates or the status of the companies in whose securities BSRE has invested.

As of December 31, 2015, BSRE held approximately NIS 140 million in Israeli corporate and government bonds with fixed interest rates, a portion of which are linked to the Israeli CPI. A decrease in the market value of these bonds or interest rates or a change in the status of the companies in whose bonds BSRE have invested could lead to a material increase in our net financing expenses.

An earthquake of great magnitude could severely damage our business.

In the event of an earthquake, BSRE may incur damages, including but not limited to extensive damages to its properties and loss of revenues, which cannot be evaluated. As of the date of this report BSRE has insured its properties against earthquakes, including indemnification for loss of rent revenues for a period of 12 months, although this insurance will not cover all the damages and losses we would incur in the event of an earthquake.

Risks Related to Our Naaman segment

Naaman's financial results may be materially affected as a result of Mega Retail's plan of recovery and/or the sale of Mega Retail to third parties.

In 2015, Mega Retail was deemed a significant customer of Naaman. As a result of the stay of proceedings against Mega Retail and the appointment by the court of trustees for the operation of Mega Retail, the scope of sales from Naaman to Mega Retail have decreased from NIS 22 million in 2014 to NIS 14 million in 2015. As of the date of this annual report it is unclear that Naaman will continue to sell products to Mega Retail in 2016. As a result Naaman's profitability may be materially adversely affected.

We have outstanding debts to Bank Hapoalim secured by a majority of our shares in Naaman. If we are unable to repay this debt, Bank Hapoalim has the right to foreclose on the shares which would cause us to lose our control of Naaman and may materially affect our financial results.

According to Bank Hapoalim's records, as of March 31, 2016, Bee Group's outstanding debt towards Bank Hapoalim equals approximately NIS 23.8 million (not including interest, commissions, and linkage differentials). In order to secure the outstanding debt, Bank Hapoalim placed a lien on 60% of Naaman's ordinary shares (constituting 8,593,998,958 ordinary shares) held by Bee Group. In the event the ongoing debt incurred towards Bank Hapoalim until May 31, 2016 are not repaid in full and on a timely basis, or upon the occurrence of an event of default, Bank Hapoalim would have the right to foreclose on these shares in Naaman.

Our financial results may be materially affected in the event we lose our majority interest in Naaman.

We are engaged in a highly competitive business. If we are unable to compete effectively against major non-food retailers and wholesalers, low-priced non-food retailers and wholesalers, and other competitors, our business will be materially adversely affected.

The merchandise we sell in our Naaman and wholesale business is varied, and we therefore compete in several different markets. Our "Naaman" and "Vardinon" stores compete in the houseware, home textile and accompanying accessories markets.

In recent years, competition in the Houseware and Textile and wholesale industry has increased, primarily due to the entry of retail chains and stores from outside the food industry, and Office Depot, do-it-yourself chains such as Home Center and ACE (a franchisee of Ace Hardware), household stores, home textile stores, such as Golf & Co. Ltd., Fox Home and Kitan Textile Industries Ltd., houseware stores, electricity appliances stores, and also due to the expansion of the houseware and home textile departments in supermarkets, in the houseware industry. This competition affects the selling prices of our products and the level of our sales. Increased competition may adversely affect our level of sales and our profitability.

In addition, the barriers of entry are low in some of the markets in which our Naaman segment competes due to the price and availability of products from overseas suppliers, although the establishment of a network of stores throughout the country together with the required import and marketing of products requires a high level of investment. The entrance of new competitors may reduce our market share and may reduce the selling prices of our products and lead to a reduction in our profitability.

Tension between Israel and the Palestinian Authority may cause a delay in supply of products.

Some of our bed textile products are sewn in the Palestinian Authority. If there is a closure of the borders between Israel and the areas governed by the Palestinian Authority for security reasons, this could affect the transport of persons and goods and can harm the supply of products from these sewing workshops. From our past experience, there were no significant delays in the supply of products from these sewing workshops during such closures. Furthermore, sudden and unexpected interruption in supply by one of Vardimon's suppliers can cause a shortage in products which that supplier supplied for a period of several months until the beginning of supply from an alternative supplier.

We are dependent to a significant extent on one supplier. If this supplier raises prices or encounters difficulties in providing its products, our operating results will be adversely affected.

Our Naaman segment is dependent on Offis Textile Ltd. which provides us with dyed and printed fabrics. Delay in supply of products from, or a deterioration in the terms of trade with, Offis Textile may adversely affect our Naaman segment operation.

Disruptions of the Israeli ports may affect our ability to import products used in our Naaman business.

Our Naaman segment acquires most of its products from suppliers outside of Israel, and most of its products are imported via the sea. A prolonged general strike, shutdown or a disruption of any of the Israeli ports for an extended period of time, including as a result of a military conflict, would affect our ability to import such products or increase their prices. In addition, since the peak selling season of some of our Houseware and Textile stores is before or during the holidays, disruptions in the ports before or during such holiday seasons may adversely affect our sales and financial results.

Political and economic conditions in China may affect the operating results of our Naaman segment.

Most of our Naaman segment's imports are from suppliers located in China. Because most of the products sold by our Naaman segment are manufactured in and imported from China, its activity may be affected by changes in the political and economic conditions in China. For instance, any material change in the NIS-US dollar or the NIS-Chinese Yuen currency exchange rates may increase our manufacturing costs and increase the price of those imported products from China.

Our imports from China are affected by costs and risks inherent in doing business in Chinese markets, including changes in regulatory requirements or tax laws, export restrictions, quotas, tariffs and other trade barriers, and the state of the economy.

Any of these risks could have a material adverse effect on our ability to deliver or receive houseware and textile products on a competitive and timely basis and on our sales and profitability.

Our Naaman segment profitability is significantly influenced by the cost of raw materials and cost of sales. Increase in these factors may adversely affect our operational results.

Our Naaman segment is exposed to fluctuations in the cost of raw materials used to manufacture our products, which affect the cost of our products. We monitor the price volatility and may speed up or delay orders in cases we identify trends of increases or decreases in the price of raw materials and products and adjust the sale price accordingly. Additionally, the cost of goods of our Naaman segment products is a fundamental component in the pricing of these products and the volume of sales and profit margins. Most of our Naaman segment products are imported (directly by us or by our suppliers). Cost of goods are affected or may be affected by changes in the rate of import tariffs, especially a change in import tariffs in the Far East, costs of raw materials, changes in shipping rates and changes in foreign currency exchange rates (mainly US dollar and Chinese currency). An increase in the price of raw materials or cost of goods may adversely affect our operational results.

Risks Related To Our Dor Alon Segment

Fluctuations in the price of petroleum products and increases in excise tax rates may have a material adverse effect on the earnings and profitability of Dor Alon and increase its need for financing.

The primary factors affecting the price of petroleum products in Israel are the prices of petroleum products in the Mediterranean Basin, foreign exchange rates and the excise taxes imposed on the sale of petroleum products in Israel. In the last few years, fuel prices worldwide and in Israel have fluctuated significantly. Fluctuations in fuel prices have a direct effect on Dor Alon's working capital.

Generally, an increase in fuel prices causes increases in the value of Dor Alon's inventory and increases the volume of customer credit that Dor Alon extends to its customers and, therefore, also increases Dor Alon's working capital requirements and increases its exposure to customer credit risk. Increased working capital requirements result in increased finance expenses.

The excise tax component of certain fuel prices such as diesel oil, kerosene and gasoline is significant. Excise tax is imposed directly on fuel companies at the time of sale of fuel to customers and is generally payable within 10 days after the sale, while the credit line provided by Dor Alon to its customers is significantly longer. As Dor Alon's working capital requirements increase due to the increases in excise taxes, it will be required to procure additional credit facilities and incur additional financing expenses. Dor Alon may be unable to obtain additional financing on reasonable terms or at all. Failure to obtain additional credit facilities would have a material adverse effect on the business, financial condition and results of our operations.

In addition, a decrease in fuel prices under supervision (octane 95 gasoline) generally causes decreases in the value of Dor Alon's inventory. A decrease in these fuel prices may cause a loss in the reporting period during which this price decrease occurs.

Competition in the energy industry is intense, and an increase in competition in the market in which Dor Alon sells its products could adversely affect the earnings and profitability of Dor Alon.

Competition in the Israeli energy industry is intense and has even increased in recent years. Dor Alon's major competitors are large fuel companies in Israel and natural gas marketing companies: Paz Oil Company Ltd., or Paz, The Delek Israel Fuel Corporation Ltd., or Delek, and Sonol Israel Ltd., or Sonol, are Dor Alon's competitors in the filling stations field of activity, and Paz, Delek, Sonol PazGas, AmisraGas, SuperGas and tens of additional small and medium size fuel marketing companies as well as small LPG companies, which are mostly local companies that operate in a limited geographic area, are Dor Alon's competitors in the direct marketing field of activity. The principal competitive factors affecting the retail fuel and natural gas marketing business are location of filling stations, brand identity, product price, the variety of related services offered to customers, the level of service, financial strength allowing the establishment of new filling stations, procurement of petroleum products at competitive prices and the terms offered to fleet customers, real estate owners and/or owners of filling stations. In addition, Dor Alon faces competition from Oil Refineries Ltd., or ORL, following its privatization and increased competition from Paz which now owns one of the two oil refineries in Israel. Increases in competition may adversely affect our earnings and profitability.

If price control over diesel fuel and LPG is imposed, it may have a material adverse effect on Dor Alon's results of operations.

On July 31, 2012, an amendment to the Price Control of Goods and Services Order (Application of the Law on Diesel Fuel for Transportation and Determining the Level of Control), 2012, was published, requiring a fueling company to annually report the profitability of diesel fuel sold at filling stations. In accordance with the amendment, the Company reports such data from time to time, pursuant to chapter VII of the Price Control of Goods and Services Law, 1996. Although Dor Alon estimates that the reporting requirements of the Order will not materially adversely affect Dor Alon's results of operations, at this stage, we cannot evaluate the influence of additional requirements which may be imposed in the future, including price control, which may materially adversely affect our results of operations.

The LPG price for refineries is determined by the Fuel and Gas Administration at the end of each month for the following month. In May 2013, the Fuel and Gas Administration notified its intent to impose price controls for LPG sales to the private sector. In June 2015, new ordinances became effective which require Dor Alon to publish, on its website, a list of the average prices charged to its private customers. As of the date of this Annual Report, this requirement has not had a material adverse effect on Dor Alon's operation results.

Dor Alon is exposed to risks associated with the reduction of the marketing margin of petroleum products, which may influence the financial results of Dor Alon.

Dor Alon's profitability is derived from the marketing margin of petroleum products, which is a fixed amount that is not affected by oil prices and is particularly low. Therefore, Dor Alon is exposed to risks arising from changes in the marketing margin of petroleum products which are under price control and petroleum products that are not under price control. A reduction of the marketing margin by the Israeli Ministry of National Infrastructure, Energy and Water Resources may adversely affect our financial results.

On June 12, 2015 new regulations entered into effect under which Dor Gas is required to publish, on its website, a list of the average prices collected from private customers in every local municipal council. As of the date of this report, these regulations have had no material effect on Dor Alon.

Dor Alon may incur costs to comply with petroleum and natural gas product and environmental regulatory controls related to its operating activities.

The sale and distribution of petroleum and natural gas products in Israel is subject to extensive regulation and supervision focused on preventing potential harm to the environment (principally water, air and soil contamination) and maintaining public safety. Petroleum and natural gas products are classified, under certain circumstances, as hazardous materials that are potentially contaminating. Therefore, handling and dealing with these products in Israel is subject to regulation and supervision. In recent years, enforcement of the laws in Israel concerning environmental issues has become more stringent. These developments will likely increase the costs required to construct and maintain our filling stations and private filling stations. If we do not comply with the abovementioned regulatory controls, we may be subject to litigation by regulatory authorities, third party claims, class action lawsuits and other litigation in addition to the risk of losing, conditioning or delaying the business permit of filling stations with environmental contamination. Furthermore, defending ourselves against regulatory violations alleged by regulatory authorities or consumers may in the future require substantial financial and management resources.

Dor Alon is exposed to customer credit risk that may increase with future increases in the price of petroleum products.

Currently, accepted practice in the fuel marketing industry in Israel is to grant customers (especially fleet customers and commercial customers) a credit line for the purchase of products for extended periods without any security interest. Beginning in 2012, Dor Alon reduced the credit line for its customers. During 2015, Dor Alon had an average of NIS 464 million in outstanding customer credit (26 credit days) in the Filling Stations and Convenience Stores operation, and an average of NIS 276 million in outstanding customer credit (89 credit days) in the Direct Marketing operation. As a result of customer credit, we are exposed to the risk of delayed collections and nonpayment of debt.

Increases in the price of petroleum products and in excise taxes as well as economic slowdown may lead to a potential increase in the exposure to credit risks and an increase in Dor Alon's financing expenses which may limit Dor Alon's ability to conduct its business.

Political, economic and military instability in Israel may impede Dor Alon's ability to operate and harm its financial results.

In addition to the risks described above in the risk factor entitled "Risks Related To Our Business As A Whole - Political conditions in Israel affect our operations and may limit our ability to sell our products", the security situation in Israel tends to affect recreational activities of private automobile owners in Israel, and as a result, affects their consumption of petroleum products. Deterioration in the security situation causes a decrease in the consumption of petroleum products in Israel.

In addition, the general security situation in Israel affects the incoming and outgoing tourist industry in Israel and the airlines' volume of activity, which in turn affects our activities in supplying jet fuel to these airlines.

Enacting legislation, establishment of government committees and protests against high cost of living may adversely affect our business.

In response to increased public awareness of the high cost of living, the Knesset has raised the priority of reducing the cost of living in Israel and has begun the process of enacting legislation, including by way of establishment of government committees, in order to address this issue. These developments could materially adversely affect our ability to open new convenience stores and the profitability of our existing convenience stores. For additional information on this matter, see "Item 4. Information on the Company – B. Business Overview – Dor Alon Segment".

Dor Alon is dependent on fuel suppliers, an event of a consistent operational failure in the sites of the fuel product suppliers may lead to a failure in Dor Alon's ability to conduct its business and materially impact its profitability.

Dor Alon, like other fuel companies in Israel, is dependent on Oil Refineries Ashdod ("ORA") and ORL for the supply of refined petroleum products. Since Dor Alon has limited fuel storage capacity, if the oil refineries fail to supply refined petroleum products or supply them at noncompetitive prices, Dor Alon may be unable to conduct its business and its profitability may be materially impacted. In addition, Dor Alon would have to increase the amount of refined petroleum products it imports. There is no certainty regarding the ability of Dor Alon to purchase these products at competitive prices.

A safety event in Dor Alon's operation sites or in the customers' sites (direct marketing) may cause severe damages and expose Dor Alon to legal claims and damage its reputation.

Dor Alon's results depend on its ability to identify and mitigate the risks and hazards inherent to operating in the fueling industry. Dor Alon seeks to mitigate these operational risks by designing and building its sites in accordance with industry standards, and conducting its activities in a safe and reliable environment. However, failure to manage these risks effectively could impair Dor Alon's ability to operate and result in unexpected incidents, including fires, explosion, mechanical failures or other safety event, which may be expose Dor Alon to severe damage to or destruction of property, natural resources and equipment, which could lead to significant legal claims and damage to its reputation. These events may materially adversely affect Dor Alon's profitability and financial condition.

Significant natural or other disasters in Dor Alon's sites or its costumers' sites (in respect of the gas operations) might damage Dor Alon's operations continuity and damages its profitability.

Dor Alon's operations could be disrupted by natural or human causes beyond its control, including physical risks from severe storms, floods, and other forms of severe weather, war accidents, civil unrest, political events, earthquakes, system failures, and terrorist acts. If any of these occur, it could result in the suspension of operations of Dor Alon or harm people or the natural environment, which could damage Dor Alon's profitability.

The absence of a comprehensive process or set of procedures to recover or protect its operational sites and data may cause Dor Alon damages in its operational and business continuity and damage its brand and profitability.

Dor Alon does not currently have a comprehensive process or set of procedures to recover or protect its operational sites or data in the event of a major incident which would materially limit its ability to continue operating its business. In the event of a major incident that limits the ability of Dor Alon to operate its business, there may be significant disruptions in the continuity of Dor Alon's business which may adversely affect its brand and profitability.

Risks Related To Mega Retail

If the trustees of Mega Retail are unsuccessful in selling Mega Retail at all or on reasonable commercial terms, it would increase our exposure to Mega Retail's debts and obligations which would materially affect our ability to continue operating as a going concern.

Following the filing of a stay of legal proceedings by Mega Retail with the District Court of Lod, Israel on January 17, 2016, the court appointed trustees for the operation of Mega Retail. The trustees commenced and later terminated a tender process for the sale of Mega Retail.

The trustees of Mega Retail may not be successful in selling Mega Retail at all, or on reasonable commercial terms. If the trustees do not successfully operate the business of Mega Retail, the market value of Mega Retail may decrease. The operation of Mega Retail may be adversely affected by the highly competitive Israeli food retail business, which is characterized by high turnover, narrow operating margins, low barriers to entry such as low establishment costs. Competitors to Mega Retail include Shufersal, Rami Levy Chain Stores Hashikma Marketing 2006 Ltd., Bitan Wines Ltd., Victory Supermarket Chain Ltd., and Osher Ad - Food Warehouses, as well as independent grocers, open-air markets, and other retailers selling supermarket goods. These market factors can render Mega Retail unattractive to a potential third party buyer.

Additionally, perceived unattractive property lease obligations and demands of the labor union of Mega Retail may further hinder the trustees' ability to sell Mega Retail to third parties.

In the event Mega Retail is not sold to third parties at all, or on reasonable commercial terms, the liabilities we incurred on account of Mega Retail may become payable in full or in part. See "Item 3. Key Information – D. Risk Factors – Risks Related to our Business as a Whole – We are exposed to third party claims for a significant amount of Mega Retail's outstanding debt and liabilities. If we are found liable to satisfy these debts and liabilities it could have a material adverse effect on our liquidity and operations and our ability to continue as a going concern" for more information. We may be unable to pay these outstanding liabilities which may materially affect our ability to continue operating as a going concern.

Regulatory restrictions on sale of Mega Retail may hinder the sale of Mega Retail to third parties at all, or on reasonable commercial terms.

As of the date of this report, the District Court in Lod, Israel has indicated to the trustees of Mega Retail its preference that Mega Retail be sold as one business unit rather than individual stores. Regulatory restrictions imposed by the Israel Anti-Trust Authority may materially impact the ability of the trustees of Mega Retail to sell Mega Retail as one business unit. These regulatory restrictions limit the number of potential third party buyers who are capable and willing to purchase Mega Retail. As a consequence, the reduced competition for the purchase of Mega Retail can further negatively affect the sale price of Mega Retail.

In the event Mega Retail is not sold to third parties at all, or on reasonable commercial terms, the liabilities we incurred on account of Mega Retail may become payable in full or in part. See “Item 3. Key Information – D. Risk Factors – Risks Related to our Business as a Whole – We are exposed to third party claims for a significant amount of Mega Retail's outstanding debt and liabilities. If we are found liable to satisfy these debts and liabilities it could have a material adverse effect on our liquidity and operations and our ability to continue as a going concern” for more information. We may be unable to pay these outstanding liabilities which may materially affect our ability to continue operating as a going concern.

ITEM 4. INFORMATION ON THE COMPANY

A. History and Development of Alon Blue Square.

Alon Blue Square Israel - Ltd. was incorporated in June 1988 as a company under the laws of the State of Israel. Our principal executive offices are located at Europark Yakum, France Building, Yakum 6097200, Israel, and our telephone number is +972-9-961-8504.

In 1996, we completed our initial public offering and our ADSs were listed for trading on the New York Stock Exchange. In November 2000, our ordinary shares were listed for trading on the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange.

On July 17, 2010, our name was changed to “Alon Holdings Blue Square – Israel Ltd.”, and on April 24, 2013, our name was changed to “Alon Blue Square Israel Ltd.”

During the third quarter, our board of directors decided to put up for sale our entire holding in Dor Alon at that time (71.17%). Following this decision, Dor Alon is presented starting from the third quarter of this year as part of activities designated for sale according to its market value; as a result, we recorded a loss of NIS 714 million.

During the fourth quarter, the board of directors of Bee Group decided to put up for sale the Company's entire holding in Naaman at that time (77.51%). Following this decision, Naaman is presented at the end of this year as part of activities designated for sale.

Following the continued deterioration in the financial strength of Mega Retail, on January 17, 2016, Mega Retail applied to the District Court in Lod, Israel for a temporary stay of proceedings, following which trustees were appointed for the operation of Mega Retail. As a result, we have no impact on the management of Mega Retail.

Agreement with the employees and plan of recovery from July 2015

On June 21, 2015, a collective bargaining agreement and understanding letter were signed between Mega Retail's management, us, Mega Retail's employee committee and the Histadrut, effective April 1, 2015. The following are the principles of the collective bargaining agreement:

Closure of 32 losing branches of Mega Retail, discontinuing the employment of employees in the branches to be closed, and reduction of personnel at corporate headquarters.

The employees waived part of their wage costs and certain terms of retirement of the employees for whose employment were scheduled to be terminated.

The allocation of 33% of Mega Retail's share capital (to be carried out by way of allocating new shares or by transferring Mega Retail shares held by us) to a newly formed legal entity to be established by the employees' committee for active and permanent employees. The newly formed entity is entitled to appoint one-third of the members of Mega Retail's Board of Directors who are not external directors, and in any event not less than two members, where one would be the chairman of the employees' committee and the other a professional party. As of the date of this annual report, the shares were not yet allocated to the newly formed entity.

We committed under the employees' collective bargaining agreement to provide certain credit lines during the first five years of the agreement. This commitment was replaced by a commitment to extend higher credit lines to which we agreed under Mega Retail's plan of recovery (see below).

Mega Retail's plan of recovery

On June 29, 2015, Mega Retail filed with the District Court in Lod, Israel a plan of recovery for Mega Retail under which a petition was filed under section 350 of the Israeli Companies Law-1999 to convene meetings of certain of Mega Retail's creditors, namely, its employees, suppliers, property owners and certain the banks in order to reach an arrangement with each of these creditor groups as part of the plan of recovery. On July 1, 2015, the District Court approved the convening of creditor meetings and granted Mega Retail an interim period of two weeks during which it will be able to formulate a plan of recovery with its creditors.

On July 12, 2015, the creditors' meetings of Mega Retail convened for the purpose of voting on the recovery plan being presented.

On July 14 and 15, 2015, the District Court approved the plan of recovery. Under the plan of recovery, we assumed various liabilities as follows:

- Supporting Mega Retail - We committed to extend to Mega Retail, effective June 1, 2015, an amount of NIS 320 million as follows:
 - NIS 240 million by way of loans or guarantees, of which NIS 160 million would be converted into Mega Retail's share capital (prior to the allocation of 33% of Mega Retail's share capital to employees by virtue of the collective bargaining agreement signed on June 21, 2015). The balance of NIS 80 million beyond the converted amount to share capital would be repaid only after the full repayment of the effective debt to banks and suppliers (as defined in the plan of recovery).
 - NIS 80 million as a framework for working capital based on the current needs of Mega Retail and at its request if necessary.
- Liabilities regarding guaranteed and shared bank debts - the debts of Mega Retail and Eden Briut Teva Market Ltd. to banks that were secured by our guarantee or debts that are shared by us and Mega Retail (the guaranteed debt) would be paid by us without derogating from our right to assume the rights of the creditors in respect of the paid debt under the conditions set forth in the plan of recovery. The total guaranteed debt as of March 31, 2016 is approximately NIS 300 million on account of Mega Retail and NIS 29 million as on account of Eden Teva.
- Arrangement with suppliers - under the arrangement with Mega Retail's suppliers it was agreed that 30% of past debts to Mega Retail's large suppliers (namely, those to whom Mega Retail had debt as of the effective date of greater than NIS 800 thousand) shall be deferred for a grace period of two years (the deferred debt) and shall be repaid effective July 15, 2017 in 36 equal monthly installments (the repayment period). The deferred debt shall bear during the grace period, interest (unlinked) at a rate of 2% per annum (grace interest) and shall bear in the repayment period, interest (unlinked) at a rate of 3% per annum (repayment interest). The deferred debt shall not be linked. Each large supplier shall be granted a non-marketable option for five months from the issuance date of such option to convert the deferred debt (in whole or in part) into our shares by allocating shares in lieu of the deferred debt to the supplier (the suppliers' option). During the first two months from the allocation date of the suppliers' option, the exercise price shall be the price of our shares in the proposed rights issuance date (base price).
- Upon the elapse of two months from the allocation of the suppliers' option, the exercise price of the option shall be the higher of: (i) the closing price of our shares during the 30 trading days that preceded the conversion, or (ii) 120% of the base price. In accordance with the plan of recovery, the deadline for issuing the options was January 15, 2016. Due to regulatory limitations, such options were not issued by such deadline. We applied to the District Court seeking a decision stating that the commitment to issue the suppliers' options is not valid following Mega Retail's entry into a stay of proceedings and the as a result we are not committed to issue the supplier's option. A decision has not yet been rendered in the above motion.

- Waiver of control in Mega Retail's Board – under the above plan of recovery, we agreed that Mega Retail's Board will be composed of seven members, three of whom are to be appointed by us, two members are to be appointed by the employees' committee, one director to be appointed by Mega Retail from a list of five candidates to be recommended by the President of the Manufacturers Association of Israel and one director to be appointed by the District Court based on the bank's recommendations. As a result of this provision, we lost our majority in Mega Retail's Board and consequently lost the control of Mega Retail. Following this loss of control, the investment in Mega Retail is presented on an equity basis.

On July 20, 2015, we approved the provisions of the plan of recovery that relate to us, subject to the approval of the plan of recovery with Discount Bank regarding a deferral until September 30, 2015 of the repayment of on call loans made by Discount Bank to us.

On July 27, 2015, we reached an agreement with Discount Bank under which the bank will not require an immediate repayment of on call loans until September 30, 2015. Following this agreement, all our conditions precedent for approving the plan of recovery were satisfied.

Mega Retail's plan of recovery did not settle two material issues, the first, the continued supply of products by suppliers to Mega Retail on credit terms that preceded the plan of recovery; and the second, the return of Mega Retail's customers to making their supermarket purchases in its branches.

Following approval of the plan of recovery, Mega Retail closed 32 supermarket branches and two other losing branches were closed (in addition to the initial bargaining agreement), and 1,200 employees were dismissed. Additionally, Mega Retail negotiated a discount of 9% in rental fees commencing on November 1, 2015 for a period of 24 months with its main lessor, BSRE. See "Item 4. Information on the Company – B. Business Overview – Mega Retail".

The terms of supply of Mega Retail's suppliers continued to worsen, resulting in substantial deterioration of sales, especially in the discount stores operated under the "YOU" brand. After further deterioration in relations with its suppliers, Mega Retail sold all 22 "YOU" brand supermarket branches which constituted Mega Retail's discount chain which employed more than one thousand employees. The sale of the "YOU" chain was made quickly for a total of NIS 130 million and including agreements with Mega Retail's employees' committee and the Histadrut regarding the termination of employment of more than an additional one thousand employees.

Stay of Proceedings and Appointment of Trustees for Mega Retail

We announced on January 18, 2016 that in furtherance of the filing by Mega Retail of a voluntary request with the District Court in Lod for a stay of proceedings, the court approved the temporary stay of proceedings with respect to Mega Retail and the appointment of Gabi Trabelsi, CPA, Adv. Ehud Gindes, and Adv. Amir Bartov as trustees for the operation of Mega Retail. Their role is to manage Mega Retail in an attempt to restore and sell Mega Retail, either as one unit or as groups of supermarket branches, with a view towards retaining places of work for Mega Retail employees, as well as examining the matter of completing the execution and fulfillment, to the extent possible, of the Mega Retail plan of recovery and arrangement. The stay of proceedings was extended until May 17, 2016.

For information regarding the claims and counter-claims of the trustees, the Company and the Company subsidiaries, please see “Item 4. Information on the Company – B. Business Overview – Mega Retail – Legal proceedings initiated by the trustees of Mega Retail against us.”

Financing from Alon Israel Oil Company Ltd.

On June 4, 2015 we announced that we entered into a potential credit line transaction with a bank for an aggregate amount of NIS 75 million. The credit line was to be for a period of up to 3 months, bearing interest rate similar to other credit lines received by us from that bank. As a security for repayment, our controlling shareholder, Alon Israel Oil Company Ltd., or Alon, charged in favor of the bank a deposit of NIS 75 million which was used as collateral for the credit line. As of December 31, 2015, the credit line was paid out of the deposit of Alon.

On July 19, 2015, the board of directors of Alon approved to inject a total of NIS 95 million as a bridge loan to us which is to be repaid from the proceeds we would receive from a rights issuance of NIS 150 million, under which Alon committed to participate according to its percentage of holdings in the Company (NIS 110 million) such that the charged deposit amount described above which was used by us along with the injection amount would constitute NIS 170 million. The total amount of NIS 170 million is composed of NIS 110 million representing a bridge loan to be repaid from the proceeds we would receive on account of Alon's share in the rights issuance and a total of NIS 60 million representing a long term loan to be repaid after the full repayment of our debt to financial creditors and the holders of our Series C Debentures. As of December 31, 2015, we had received the NIS 170 million from Alon.

In addition, Alon committed to extend to us a short-term loan of NIS 50 million to be used by us to support Mega Retail's plan of recovery. The short-term loan was to be repaid from proceeds to be received by us from the sale of our holdings in our subsidiaries. It was determined that all of these loans do not bear interest but are linked to the CPI (Including the base index).

In lieu of the short-term loan of NIS 50 million described above, on November 8, 2015, Alon acquired our shares in Dor Alon in an amount of NIS 50 million (8.04% of our shares in Dor Alon). As part of the transaction, in the event of the sale of the sold shares by Alon to third parties, we may receive additional consideration. As a security for the additional consideration, 20% of the sold shares were charged in our favor for a period of up to 2 years.

Undertaking Agreement with the holders of our Series C Debentures

On September 11, 2015, we entered into an undertaking agreement with the holders of our Series C Debentures. We undertook, among other things, to (i) make only ongoing payments on account of principal, interest, and linkage to our financial creditors, subject to the understandings with bank lenders as part of Mega Retail's plan of recovery; (ii) notify the holders of our Series C Debentures' trustee of our intention to enter into an arrangement with any financial creditor and/or change the terms of loans or credit extended to us and/or obtain new credit in excess of NIS 5 million and/or intention to amend or grant guarantees or security to secure the debt owed by us to financial creditors, and notify the holders of our Series C Debentures' trustee prior to an agreement to dispose of rights in material assets, subject to limited exceptions; (iii) notify the holders of our Series C Debentures' trustee in advance of the imposition of liens on our assets to secure existing debt to financial creditors, the acceleration of payments of principal to financial creditors, any exceptional preference granted to a financial creditor, investments in Mega Retail and/or grant of guarantees to creditors of Mega Retail not contemplated in the Mega Retail plan of recovery, grant of guaranty in favor of financials creditor of any of our subsidiaries, and any new extraordinary transaction between us (or private company under its control) and our controlling shareholder or a transaction in which our controlling shareholders has a personal interest; and (iv) not distribute dividends without prior approval of the holders of our Series C Debentures' representative.

Starting from October 27, 2015, meetings of the holders of the Series C Debentures were convened, and the holders decided on the deferral of the payment dates on account of the principal amounts from November 4, 2015 to May 29, 2016.

The above undertakings are applicable until the earliest of (i) notification by the holders of our Series C Debentures' trustee of termination of negotiations; (ii) seven days after such notification by us to the trustee (with certain undertaking continuing for a longer period), (iii) decision to demand full or partial repayment of the debt owed by us to the holders of our Series C Debentures, and (iv) initiation of legal actions by the holders of our Series C Debentures' trustee against us.

Proposed Framework for Debt Repayment

On November 2, 2015, within the framework of the negotiations conducted by us with the representatives of the holders of the Series C Debentures and our creditor banks, guidelines were formulated for an outline of rescheduling and reorganizing the financial debt, including debt which we guaranteed in favor of Mega Retail. As part of the framework, it was agreed that effective November 1, 2015, (i) all debts would bear interest at the rate of 4% per annum linked to the CPI to be paid in regular semi-annual installments, (ii) interest at a rate of 1% interest would accrue and be payable on the final payment date of the principal amounts, and (iii) an additional interest amount of up to 1% would be payable in accordance with the terms of a definitive agreement between the parties. In addition, principal payments (pro-rated among banks and the holders of our Series C Debentures) would be paid at a rate of 2% per annum from November 2017 until November 2019. The outstanding principal amount (94%) would be repaid in one payment in November 2020.

Additionally, it was agreed that debt repayment would be accelerated in the event Dor Alon or BSRE were sold, in which case, the debt holders would receive up to 10% of our shares.

However, on February 28, 2016, an acceptance notice was given by Alon for the Ben Moshe Proposal. The offer includes various conditions for debt rescheduling and reorganization. See “Item 4. Information on the Company – A. History and Development of Alon Blue Square - Offer to Acquire Holdings of Alon Oil in the Company.”

Offer to Acquire Holdings of Alon Oil in the Company

In the first quarter of 2016, Alon and its subsidiary, Alon Retail Ltd. received two proposals to purchase control of the Company which were brought for approval by the holders of our Series C Debentures. On February 16, 2016, the holders of our Series C Debentures approved to hold negotiations with one of the potential acquirers, Mr. Ben Moshe, regarding his proposal which includes, among others, an outline for the repayment our financial debt (NIS 924 million). On February 28, 2016, an acceptance notice to the Ben Moshe Proposal, subject to conditions, was issued by Alon and Alon Retail Ltd. (holding, in the aggregate, approximately 72.21% of our shares).

On May 8, 2016 we filed a motion with the District Court of Lod, Israel to convene meetings of our financial creditors (consisting of holders of our bank debt and guaranteed bank debt and holders of our Series C Debentures) and shareholders for the approval of a proposed debt reorganization and arrangement under Section 350 of the Companies Law. Although it is contemplated that we would convene a meeting of shareholders, we retained our right, in accordance with applicable Israeli law, to apply to court at a later date to determine that shareholder approval is not required for the Ben Moshe Proposal.

Concurrently with the debt reorganization and arrangement, a company under control of Mr. Moti Ben Moshe would acquire (i) all of the outstanding shares of the Company held directly and indirectly by Alon and Alon Retail, (ii) the rights and the obligations of Alon to a bridge loan of NIS 110 million extended to the Company by Alon, including the right to allocate our shares against such bridge loan, and (iii) the rights and the obligations in another loan subordinated to financial debt of NIS 60 million extended to the Company by Alon, in consideration for the payment of NIS 115 million.

The Ben Moshe Proposal is subject to a final agreement between Ben Moshe and the Company’s creditors, the trustees appointed to operate Mega Retail and the creditors of Mega Retail.

The Ben Moshe Proposal contemplates the complete waiver of all claims against the Company and against its subsidiaries and against all parties entitled to receive indemnification from the Company and its subsidiaries by Mega Retail, the trustees of Mega Retail and creditors of Mega Retail as well as the purchase by the Company or a company controlled by Ben Moshe of the operations of Mega Retail free and clear of all claims.

As part of the Ben Moshe Proposal, Ben Moshe would commit to make cash infusions of up to NIS 900 million (approximately \$238.1 million) into the Company, of which up to NIS 200 million can be designated for the acquisition of Mega Retail, provided Mega Retail will be acquired directly by the Company.

The Closing of the Ben Moshe Proposal is contingent upon, among others, the following: (i) approval of the financial creditors, (ii) approval of the Company's shareholders (or alternatively, determination by the court that no such approval is required), (iii) approval of the Israeli court following convening of meetings described above, (iv) receipt of agreed upon third party approvals for effectuating a change of control in the Company, (v) the transfer of the acquired assets free and clear of any liens, and (vi) approval by the court of the acquisition of, or investment in, Mega Retail by the Company or a company controlled by Ben Moshe and the waiver of all claims against the Company and its subsidiaries by the trustees and creditors of Mega Retail. The deadline for satisfying the closing conditions is July 31, 2016. More information on closing conditions is set forth below.

There is no guarantee that Ben Moshe will reach a final agreement with the Company's creditors, the trustees appointed to operate Mega Retail and the creditors of Mega Retail, or that all the closing conditions for the Ben Moshe Proposal will be satisfied.

Below is a description of the contemplated Ben Moshe Proposal:

Cash Infusions by Ben Moshe

In general, Ben Moshe would commit to make the following cash infusions into the Company:

- on the closing date, Ben Moshe would inject NIS 300 million (approximately \$79.3 million) into the Company which are designated for partial payment of the debt to Company financial creditors and such additional amount agreed for the Company's immediate cash flow needs (collectively, the "First Injection"); the First Injection would include approximately NIS 240 million paid in equity by Ben Moshe and the remainder in convertible debt;

- subject to various conditions but in any event if the Company has cash flow needs and/or insomuch as required for an early repayment, Ben Moshe would inject into the Company an additional amount, that together with the First Injection, would reach NIS 600 million (the “Second Injection”);
- Ben Moshe would inject an additional (third) NIS 300 million into the Company during the third year following the closing (the “Third Injection”);
- Ben Moshe may make the cash injections into the Company (cash in excess of the approximately NIS 240 million paid as equity on the closing date) in the form of subordinated convertible debt, capital notes or equity or as part of a private investment or as part of a rights offering or on account of participation in future rights offerings and/or exercise of rights or options exercisable into Company shares. To the extent paid by Ben Moshe (i) as part of a rights offering, the amounts will be paid on the terms in the rights offering and (ii) as part of a private offering, the amounts will be paid at a 10% discount to the market price at that time. Conversion of Ben-Moshe's subordinated debt into Company shares would be made at a Company valuation of NIS 50 million (approximately \$13.2 million). The Company valuation (NIS 50 million) at which the financial creditors, the trustees of Mega Retail and Ben Moshe would be issued shares (including shares to be issued in the future to Ben Moshe in a private offering or upon conversion of subordinated debt) has not been finally agreed to by the Company;
- The balance of the financial debt following repayment at closing would be repaid as described below and unpaid financial debt would bear interest and linkage differentials as described in the Ben Moshe Proposal. The Ben Moshe Proposal contemplates the full repayment of the financial debt of the Company and does not apply to jointly-held debt, such as creditors who, at the time of closing, have a claim of debt against the Company together with Mega Retail, or which is guaranteed by the Company, or is based on facts or matters relating to Mega Retail, other than bank lenders (collectively, the “Joint Debt”). Under the Debt Arrangement based on the Ben Moshe Proposal, the Joint Debt will be addressed within the framework of a new debt arrangement for Mega Retail, the closing of which is a condition to closing the Debt Arrangement based on the Ben Moshe Proposal ; and
- Upon the closing date, NIS 300 million would be deposited into an account to guarantee Ben-Moshe's obligations for carrying out the fund injections after the closing. Inasmuch as the outstanding obligations decrease from the above amount, the deposit amount will decrease accordingly (in lieu of such deposit, Ben-Moshe may, under certain circumstances, increase Second Injection by NIS 100 million and decrease Third Injection by the same amount. An additional NIS 100 million would be paid to the financial creditors at the end of six months from the closing date).

Additional Principal Terms

The Ben Moshe Proposal would contain the following additional principal terms:

- at closing, Company shares would be issued to the Company's financial creditors, to the trustees of Mega Retail and to Ben-Moshe, as described below;
- annual interest rate of 6% would accrue beginning from 30 days prior to the closing and be paid semi-annually beginning on the sixth month following closing (until full repayment of the debt);
- each of the Company's financial creditors will have the right to demand early repayment of its debt, which will be effectuated after the elapse of 12 months from the closing date (an amount of 2.5% of the paid amount will be added to the repayment amount). After the First Injection, the remaining financial debt will be repaid in four annual payments, each equal to 15% of the principal debt amount, upon completion of 12 months, 24 months and 36 months, and the balance of the debt within 48 months after closing;

- until full repayment of the outstanding debt, the Company will be entitled to effectuate early repayment of the debt accrued until such time (in whole or in part). If an early debt repayment is effectuated in the first three years from the closing date beyond the payment designated for that year, 2.5% of the paid amount will be added to the repayment amount (not applicable to the amount paid upon the closing or amounts paid according to new repayment schedule);
- all other outstanding debts or liabilities of the Company (other than the Joint Debt) will be paid by the Company in the ordinary course of business as determined by the Company at its sole discretion. The Ben Moshe Proposal does not apply to debts or liabilities incurred towards creditors not determined to be financial creditors under the Ben Moshe Proposal;
- to secure full repayment under the Ben Moshe Proposal, at closing the Company would create a lien principally on the Company's unsecured shares in its subsidiaries Dor Alon Energy In Israel (1988) Ltd. and Blue Square Real Estate Ltd. for the benefit of the financial creditors;
- the financial creditors will be entitled to immediate repayment of their debt and to foreclose on the lien upon the occurrence of certain events, including among others: (i) delay in payment to them, (ii) a fundamental breach by the Company or Ben Moshe of their respective obligations, or (iii) dissolution proceedings;
- upon the elapse of 12 months following full repayment of the debt of the financial creditors, the Company would be obligated to repay Ben Moshe the full amount of cash infusions paid to the Company in the form of debt that had not previously been converted to equity (subject to extension at the election of Ben-Moshe); after repayment of the Company's financial debt, the debt to Ben-Moshe will be linked and bear interest at 5%;
- Ben-Moshe's obligation to make the cash infusions will end when the Company's obligations under the Ben Moshe Proposal terminate (including repayment of all financial debt); and
- the Company has requested that the court grant it a grace period so that it is not required to make any payments until closing other than ongoing payments such as to employees, service providers, and consumers of gift certificates at stores, and payments that are essential to the Company maintaining its operations as a going concern.

Closing Conditions and Requested Orders from the Court

The Ben Moshe Proposal is subject to the satisfaction of the following closing conditions:

- until May 29, the court would order the convening of creditor meetings to approve the Ben Moshe Proposal;
- until June 19, 2016, the creditor meetings would approve the Ben Moshe Proposal;
- until July 3, 2016, the court will approve the Ben Moshe Proposal (without conditions, unless approved explicitly in writing by the Company and Ben-Moshe), and will grant the orders providing for the following:
 - prior to closing changes will be made to the Company's shareholders equity to enable implementation and execution of the Ben Moshe Proposal, including issuance of shares thereunder, including through cancellation of par value of the Company's shares and/or increase in registered share capital of the Company and/or combination of the Company's shares;
 - on the date of closing directors will be added to the board of directors of the Company in the scope and identity provided by Ben-Moshe to the Company, and that Company directors serving prior to closing will be terminated, other than Company directors that had been appointed by Ben Moshe prior to closing (if so appointed) and excluding external directors;
 - on the date of closing the Company's articles of association will be amended to a form approved by the Company and Ben Moshe and attached as Schedule 22 to the Ben Moshe Proposal prior to convening meetings of creditors to approve the Ben Moshe Proposal;
 - until the date of closing, that no third party will have grounds for any demand or claim against the Company or any company under its control (including Blue Square Real Estate) or against any third party whatsoever based on the fact that control of the Company or any under company under its control has changed;
 - all requests for class actions against the Company will be dismissed, and commencing from closing date, no requests for class actions will be submitted against the Company with respect to the period prior to closing;
 - approval of the Ben Moshe Proposal will constitute also an approval of all share issuances to be made under the Ben Moshe Proposal, including approval pursuant to Securities Regulations (private placement of securities in registered company), 2000, such that no additional approval or action under such regulations will be required in connection with such issuances, including approval of the shareholders of the Company for any such issuance. This order will also approve the offers and issuances of securities under the Ben Moshe Proposal without the need for a prospectus;

- the securities to be issued under the Ben Moshe Proposal and/or relating thereto, whether to financial creditors and trustees of Mega Retail and whether to Ben-Moshe, including results from a conversion of the debt of the Company to shares to Ben-Moshe in accordance with the Ben Moshe Proposal, will be free and clear of any resale limitations (including under the Israel Securities Law and regulations thereunder or under the articles of The Tel Aviv Stock Exchange (“TASE”));
- approval by the court and satisfaction of the conditions to effectiveness of the offer by Ben Moshe for an investment in, or acquisition of, Mega Retail or its activities submitted to the trustees of Mega Retail by a company under the control of Ben Moshe on May 5, 2016 (or based on any change to such offer or replacement offer from a company under the control of Ben Moshe) (“Offer to Acquire Mega”) and of the creditors arrangement based on the Offer to Acquire Mega Retail (“Creditors Arrangement in Mega”) which includes the mandatory provisions attached as a schedule to court application relating to, among others, (i) waiver by trustees and creditors of Mega Retail exempted the Company and any company under its control from any claim or demand and (ii) that the funds of the Mega Retail trustees solely will be used to pay all obligations to the creditors of Mega Retail who have claims against the Company relating to Mega Retail (including those to whom the Company granted guarantees) (other than bank lenders);
- approval of TASE and The New York Stock Exchange (“NYSE”) for the issuance and listing for trading of the Company shares to be issued under the Ben Moshe Proposal, including approval for issuance and listing of the shares issuable upon exercise or use of the debts of the Company to Ben Moshe under the Ben Moshe Proposal (including on account of all the cash injections, and the loans acquired by Ben Moshe from Alon in the total amount of NIS 170 million); to the extent the Company shares will stop trading on the NSYE, the condition to receive approval of the NYSE for such issuance and listing will be cancelled;
- approval of the TASE to the change in the terms of the Company's Series C Debentures;
- the Company and Ben Moshe will agree to the list of agreements and approvals needed in connection with the transfer of control in the Company and any company under its control to Ben Moshe and consummation of the Ben Moshe Proposal, including under commitments and agreements to which the Company and companies under its control (including Blue Square Real Estate) are parties, and for which their receipt will be a closing condition for the Arrangement (“Required Approvals”). In addition, receipt of the Required Approvals; without derogating from the foregoing, it is agreed that if the Company or any company under its control (directly or indirectly) is party to an agreement with the banks that includes a “change of control” provision, the agreement of a bank to the Ben Moshe Proposal shall be seen as an agreement by such bank to the change of control of the Company and of any company under its control on account of an agreement for acquisition of control (for the removal of doubt – in a manner that the bank will not have any right by virtue of the change of control);

- approval of the shareholders of the Company of the Ben Moshe Proposal, or alternatively, approval by the court that there is no need for a shareholders meeting; and
- transfer of the acquired assets (as defined in the control acquisition agreement) to Ben Moshe free and clear of any third party rights.

The last day for satisfaction of all conditions is July 31, 2016.

Alon, the current controlling shareholder of the Company, notified the Company that the terms of the Ben Moshe Proposal don't match the agreement signed between it and Ben Moshe, with respect to the mechanism of closing and the closing conditions. To the Company's knowledge, Alon and Ben Moshe are acting to work out these issues, subject to required approvals.

Terminating Conditions

So long as the closing date has not occurred, Ben Moshe will have the right to cancel the Ben Moshe Proposal if any one of the following conditions occurs, and in such event the Ben Moshe Proposal will have not effectiveness:

- the Offer to Acquire Mega Retail is cancelled or nullified according to its terms (in which event, the Company and Ben-Moshe will act to submit a different arrangement);
- the court rejects the request to convene meetings;
- the creditors meetings (or any of them in the event of more than one meeting) decide not to approve the Ben Moshe Proposal; or
- the court rejects the request to approve the Ben Moshe Proposal.

Events Occurring Upon Closing

The following events would occur upon closing of the Ben Moshe Proposal:

- Ben Moshe would acquire from Alon the shares and rights and obligations regarding the loans and inject the First Injection into the Company;
- the Company would pay NIS 300 million to its financial creditors as debt repayment;

- 7,328,270 shares, representing 10% of the outstanding shares on a post-issuance basis (prior to share issuances to Mega Retail Trustees, creditors of Mega Retail, and to Ben Moshe described below), would be issued to the Company's financial creditors;
- 294,117,647 shares would be issued to the trustees of Mega Retail and creditors of Mega Retail, as described above, in connection with the waiver of claims; and
- 1,762,220,188 shares would be issued to Ben Moshe for its equity investment of NIS 240 million, based on a Company valuation of NIS 50 million which has yet to be determined by the Company's audit committee and board of directors. Therefore the precise number of shares is subject to change based on the final valuation of the Company. Since the receipt of the Ben Moshe Proposal, Mr. Ben Moshe, the Company and its creditors have been negotiating the terms of final arrangement, and the terms of the offer above are subject to change based on the results of these negotiations.

In addition, the Ben Moshe Proposal from February 2016 includes the following additional terms:

- The proposed debt arrangement will include limitations on using the injected funds for new investments and/or for the purchase of Mega Retail;
- Restrictions on distribution of dividends by the Company, unless the creditors' consent is obtained;
- Until the transaction closing date, the Company and its controlled companies will not carry out any disposition of their assets and/or any action that may foil the acquisition of control, including not entering into an agreement with Mega Retail's trustees, or otherwise Mr. Ben Moshe will have the right to cancel his commitments;
- Mr. Ben Moshe committed to deposit NIS 250,000,000 to demonstrate seriousness. Documents that were presented to the Company show that such amount was deposited in two banks accounts where the authorized signatories are the attorneys of Mr. Ben Moshe;
- If Mr. Ben Moshe revokes his offer under circumstances under his control and in default of his obligations, his attorney will be directed to transfer NIS 20 million to the Company as an agreed compensation by Mr. Ben Moshe as an exclusive remedy for breach;
- Effective upon acceptance of the Ben Moshe Proposal and until the conditions precedent are satisfied and/or the expiration of the Ben Moshe Proposal, Alon and Alon Retail Ltd. will not negotiate an alternative transaction; and
- ExtraHolding Ltd. will guarantee any commitment Mr. Ben Moshe is required to effectuate on the closing date.

On May 10, 2016, the trustees of Mega Retail submitted to the court in Lod, Israel a notice in which they chose the offer of Bitan Wines Ltd. among the offers that were submitted to them for the acquisition of Mega Retail (Ben-Moshe submitted one of the offers). The trustees requested the court to convene meetings of the creditors of Mega Retail to approve the arrangement based on such offer of Bitan Wines for the reasons detailed in the request of the trustees ("Motion 38"). Following the trustees' motion, Ben Moshe and a company under his control, filed a motion with the Court requesting the setting of a date for an urgent court hearing during which, according to Ben Moshe, the Court would hear each party's argument in a manner which would be beneficial towards Mega Retail's creditors, or alternatively, determine that Ben Moshe can respond to the trustees' motion within a time frame determined by the court. As part of the motion filed by Ben Moshe, Ben Moshe claimed, among other things, that his proposal to acquire Mega Retail is more beneficial than that of Bitan Wines, in particular given that his proposal to acquire Mega Retail may be increased by an additional NIS 40 million, as mentioned in the trustees' motion. In addition, Ben Moshe detailed in his motion such alleged inconsistencies in the motion filed by the trustees.

As of the date of this Annual Report, we do not know whether the court will grant the trustees' motion and/or if the offer of Bitan Wines will be included as part of a final binding Mega Retail arrangement. In addition, we cannot estimate if a price competition between the offers of Bitan Wines and the other offers, including the offer of Ben-Moshe will be conducted (in which case the Ben Moshe Proposal, which includes that acquisition of Mega Retail, as in our proposed debt reorganization and arrangement for the Company submitted to court on May 8, 2016 may be feasible), or alternatively, that we and Ben-Moshe will work to submit an alternative debt reorganization and arrangement for the Company that doesn't include the acquisition of Mega Retail. It is understood that there is no certainty that the court will approve the request of the Mega Retail trustees to convene meetings and/or that the offer of Bitan Wines as part of an arrangement for Mega Retail will be consummated and/or that the alternative debt reorganization and arrangement for the Company will be reached. Therefore, as of the date of this Annual Report, we cannot estimate the ramifications such notice of the trustees of Mega Retail.

Events Relating to Blue Square Real Estate

On December 24, 2015, the board of directors of BSRE approved the transfer of rights in 10 "YOU" brand supermarket branches which are leased by Mega Retail to third parties following Mega Retail's decision from December 2015 to immediately sell of all of its "YOU" brand supermarkets. BSRE entered into lease agreements with third parties under which the rental fees paid by Mega Retail (subject to commercially reasonable adjustments, grace periods and various discounts) were granted to these third parties. The rental periods under the new lease agreements range from 10 to 20 years and include renewal options to extend the period. The new lease agreements include mechanisms for the provision of collateral.

- Following reports in connection with proposals for the sale of Company shares held by Alon, the trustee for BSRE's Series E bonds notified BSRE that, based on a legal opinion it received regarding the definition of "the current controlling shareholder" contained in the deed of trust for the Series E Bonds, in the event of a transfer of control in the Company, a meeting of the Series E Bondholders should be convened for the purpose of obtaining Series E Bondholder approval prior to a sale by Alon of its holdings on the Company.
- On February 16, 2016, BSRE filed a creditor's claim with Mega Retail's trustees, claiming that an amount of NIS 9.2 million (excluding VAT) is owed to BSRE on account of rental fee debt and other expenses and debts in respect of the lease of properties from BSRE to Mega Retail, and an additional amount of NIS 123.5 million (excluding VAT) is owed to BSRE on account of (i) damages caused to BSRE by Mega Retail (ii) Mega Retail's liabilities in accordance with agreements and indemnification letters between the parties and (iii) potential exposure due to legal proceedings where BSRE and Mega Retail are parties to such proceedings.
- On February 23, 2016 (Application 37), Mega Retail's trustees filed an application for instruction in which the court was requested to sign a summary judgment instructing the land registry offices and/or the Israel Lands Authority to register in the books caveats regarding the appointment of Mega Retail's trustees, on all of the real estate assets in which Mega Retail has rights. BSRE filed an appeal, but the Supreme Court ruled that under the circumstances it saw no reason to delay the registration.

We received several proposals to purchase our holdings in BSRE (53.92%), and these proposals were reviewed by our board. As of the report date, the proposals the Company received for the purchase of BSRE are invalid.

Permanent Liquidation of Eden Briut Teva Market

On July 9, 2015, Eden Briut Teva Market Ltd. ("Eden") filed an application with the court for leave of a stay of proceedings order, to which was attached the creditors' arrangement proposal for the creditors of Eden Teva Market creditors. Eden's debts are estimated at NIS 81 million, excluding the banks' creditors which amount to NIS 74.6 million. Mega Retail guarantees the debts of Eden to Bank Leumi in the amount of approximately NIS 35.7 million and NIS 9.7 million to the First International Bank. The Company guarantees the debts of Eden to Bank Hapoalim in the amount of approximately NIS 29.2 million.

On July 9, 2015, the court granted the stay of proceedings application and rendered a stay of proceedings order to Eden and appointed a trustee for the stay of proceeding period. Under the application for stay of proceedings, Mega Retail filed a proposal for creditors' arrangement however, on July 22, 2015 Mega Retail notified the court that it withdraws the proposed arrangement submitted to Eden's creditors.

On December 3, 2015, a settlement agreement between Mega Retail and Eden was approved by the district court according to which NIS 3.8 million was paid to Eden Teva. An appeal against the settlement agreement was filed in January 2016 by a supplier of Eden Teva and a court hearing has been scheduled for July 14, 2016. On December 6, 2015, a permanent liquidation order was rendered against Eden Teva.

Other Recent Developments

The following is a description of certain events that have occurred during the last number of years:

In our BSRE segment:

- In connection with the Wholesale Market Project in Tel Aviv, as of March 15, 2016, commitments for 717 sale agreements with apartment purchases for NIS 1,894 million (including VAT) had been entered into and advances of NIS 1,328 million (including VAT) had been received. For more information on the transaction with the Wholesale Market Company, see “Item 4. Information on the Company – B. Business Overview – BSRE – Description of Real Estate Properties” below and “Item 7. Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions – B. Related Party Transactions – Agreements between Alon and Alon Blue Square’s Subsidiaries – Agreement with the Wholesale Market Company.”
- *Givon Parking project, Tel Aviv-* in the first quarter of 2015, Tel Aviv Parking Lots Ltd., a Company controlled by BSRE and a third party (the “Parking Company”), completed the parking lot, in accordance with the engagement with the Tel-Aviv municipality in an agreement to Build, Operate, and Transfer the Givon Parking Tel Aviv Project in an aggregated 31,000 square meters which includes approximately 1,000 parking spaces and development of the public square on its roof. In April 2015, the parking lot was open to the public. The development of the public square and its delivery to the Tel-Aviv municipality was completed.

In our Dor Alon segment:

The approval by the Israel Land Authority in February 2014 of the allocation of land in the southern industrial region of Herzliya to a company owned equally by Dor Alon and a third party. The allocation is subject to several conditions, including the payment of capitalized lease fees. The jointly owned company submitted an objection with regard to the amount of the capitalization lease fees and is working to complete the transaction with the Israel Land Authority. The zoning plan permits the jointly owned company to establish a project containing 70,000 square meters designated for commercial and industrial purposes. Dor Alon intends to continue to operate (through the joint company) the promotion and implementation of this project, including the allocation of land to the project by the Israel Land Authority.

Other operations:

- In December 2015, we decided to cease our gift certificate operations. We will continue to honor outstanding obligations to issue gift certificate.
- On July 6, 2015, we signed an agreement with Pelephone Communications Ltd. for the sale of our Alon Cellular activity, our 100% subsidiary through which we operated an MVNO network in Israel. Upon the completion of the agreement, Alon Cellular would be entitled to half the income from the transferred customers for 36 months. In addition, under the agreement, the purchaser would be entitled to market and sell SIM cards in Mega Retail stores in exchange for fees determined in the agreement between the parties. The agreement was subject to the approvals of the relevant parties, the Ministry of Communications and the Antitrust Authority. In September and October 2015, the required regulatory approvals were received, and in November 2015 the transaction closed. Contingent on the number of transferred customers, Alon Cellular is entitled to a minimum consideration of NIS 10 million if its share in income from transferred customers over three years is lower than this amount. In December 2015, Alon Cellular's board of directors resolved to voluntarily dissolve Alon Cellular following our debt forgiveness to Alon Cellular and the forgiveness of the debt balance upon the completion of the dissolution process.
- On November 29, 2015, we entered into an agreement with Dor Alon for the sale of all of their holdings in Diners Club Israel Ltd., an associate company held 49% by us (36.75% directly by us and 12.25% by Dor Alon), in which we operated in the sector of issuance and clearance of credit cards in Israel and the issuance of YOU credit cards to the customer club membership of the group, to Israel Credit Cards Ltd. ("ICC"). On December 15, 2015, the transaction was completed in a consideration for NIS 130 million of which NIS 120.25 million was received in cash and the balance was received in January 2016. The agreement states that ICC will pay us and Dor Alon further consideration of four additional equal installments amounting to NIS 5 million on March 31, 2016, September 30, 2016, March 31, 2017 and September 30, 2017, subject to fulfillment of the following conditions (for each of the dates above): (1) the agreement between Diners Customer Club, us, and Dor Alon (a registered partnership) ("You Partnership") (in which the holders of rights are the Company and Mega Retail, which settles the relationship between You Partnership and You Customer Club ("The club's agreement" and "club", respectively), remains in effect; (2) Mega Retail and the chain of fueling stations of Dor Alon (including the convenience stores attached to them, operating under the brands "Dor Alon" and "Alonit") are part of the companies that provide benefits under the club; (3) on the payment date March 31, 2016, the number of Mega Retail stores will not be less than 115 stores and regarding the payments between the dates April 1, 2016 to September 30, 2017, the number of Mega Retail stores will not be less than 100 stores; (4) Mega Retail and Dor Alon will continue to offer to their customers and the customers of corporations controlled by them (as applicable), the issuance of the Club credit card and all as set forth in the club agreement and pursuant to its terms; (5) the club will offer value proposition to the Club credit card holders, as set out in the club agreement; and (6) an application for a liquidation order and/or appointment of a receiver and/or stay of proceedings and/or the appointment of a temporary or permanent liquidator against Mega Retail was not filed, which was not canceled within 60 days of filing the application and/or granting the order, respectively.

- On June 22, 2015, an agreement was signed between Bee Group Ltd., our wholly owned subsidiary, Retail 3000 Ltd., and Kfar Hashaashuim for sale of all of the holdings of Bee Group in Kfar Hashaashuim. According to the agreement the share transfer would take place with the full repayment of the debt, for which we granted guarantees of NIS 45 million and with the cancellation of the guarantee granted by us in favor of Bank Hapoalim. In return for the transfer of the shares, Retail 3000 undertook to pay Bee Group five annual installments from the date of signing the agreement of NIS 1 million each (the first payment was fully paid), or 35% of our net income in the same year, whichever is higher. Under the agreement, Retail 3000 committed to repay the entire debt to Bank Hapoalim, which is guaranteed by us, until December 30, 2015. As part of the agreement, in 2015 we injected into Kfar Hashaashuim a total of NIS 19 million and our guarantees to Bank Hapoalim were canceled. As of December 30, 2015, the shares of Kfar Hashaashuim were transferred and shareholders' loans granted to Kfar Hashaashuim were assigned in favor of Retail 3000.
- On July 28, 2015 an application for the liquidation of Dr. Baby (a company held by Mega Retail) was filed and a liquidator was appointed by the court.
- On December 27, 2015, a merger agreement was signed between us and Bee Retail Group, under which in view of broad economic considerations, we agreed to merge for the purposes of streamlining the activities carried out by us and Bee Group while utilizing the organizational and economic advantages deriving from the merger. Under the merger, Bee Group would transfer to us, upon the effective date that which was set for December 29, 2015, the ownership and the basic right to use the assets of Bee Group and we would absorb all of the rights and liabilities of Bee Group which are to be transferred to us on an as is basis, for no consideration. The merger is contingent upon the satisfaction of several conditions precedent including the approval of the relevant corporate organs of each of the companies, and approvals of various governmental authorities. As of the date of this annual report, the approvals have not yet been received.
- According to Bank Hapoalim's records, as of March 31, 2016, Bee Group's outstanding debt towards Bank Hapoalim equals approximately NIS 23.8 million (not including interest, commissions, and linkage differentials). In order to secure the outstanding debt, Bank Hapoalim placed a lien on 60% of Naaman's ordinary shares (constituting 11,166,998 ordinary shares) held by Bee Group. In the event the ongoing debt incurred towards Bank Hapoalim until May 31, 2016 are not repaid in full and on a timely basis, or upon the occurrence of an event of default, Bank Hapoalim will be entitled to immediate repayment of the outstanding debt and exercise of the secured Naaman shares held by Bee Group.

Capital Expenditures

In 2015, we invested approximately NIS 218.1 million, or \$55.9 million, in property and equipment, intangible assets and investment property, a 48% decrease from our 2014 investment of NIS 413 million. Of our investment in property, and equipment and investment property in 2015, we invested NIS 21.0 million, or \$5.4 million, in land and buildings, including land that we lease and investment property, as compared with NIS 79.6 million in 2014.

For additional information pertaining to our principal capital expenditures and divestitures for the last three financial years and those of which are currently in progress, and the method of financing, see “Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects – Liquidity and Capital Resources.”

B. Business Overview.

General

We are a holding company which operates in three reportable operating segments (two as discontinued operations). In our BSRE segment, we own, lease and develop yield-generating commercial properties and projects. In our Dor Alon segment, which is held for sale, we operate a chain of filling stations and convenience stores in different formats in Israel, and we are considered to be one of the four largest fuel retail companies in Israel based on number of petrol stations and is a leader in the field of convenience stores. In our Naaman segment (operated through Bee Group), which is also held for sale, we operate specialist outlets in self-operation and franchises and offer a wide range of houseware and home textile products as a retailer and wholesaler in the houseware and home textile markets. In addition, we have another operation that consists of Bee Logistics Service Center Ltd., our wholly-owned operator of a logistics center, which provides services to Naaman as well as third party activities. .

Mega Retail is currently operated by court-appointed trustees and owns, according to reports by its trustees, 127 supermarkets under different formats. Mega Retail is designated for sale by its trustees.

The financial results of our Dor Alon and Naaman segments have been presented as discontinued operations because they consist of activities designated for sale by us, and the financial results of Mega Retail have been deconsolidated due to our loss of control of Mega Retail. As of March 31, 2016, Alon Blue Square owned 53.92% of the outstanding shares of BSRE, 63.13% of the outstanding shares of Dor Alon, 100% of the outstanding shares of Bee Group, 77.51% of the outstanding shares of Naaman and 100% of the outstanding shares of Mega Retail (we undertook to transfer 33% of Mega Retail's share capital to a private Israeli company to be formed by the employee union of Mega Retail). The balance of BSRE shares, Dor Alon shares and Naaman shares is publicly held and traded on the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange.

BSRE is the owner of most of our real estate properties, and it leases approximately 84 properties to Mega Retail. Following the deconsolidation of Mega Retail's financial results from our consolidated financial results commencing in the third quarter of 2015, these assets are presented at fair value in our consolidated financial statements. As of December 31, 2015, the consolidated assets of BSRE aggregated approximately NIS 3.1 billion, or \$ 784 million. BSRE's assets constituted approximately 45.4% of our total consolidated assets at that date.

As of December 31, 2015, we were the owners, through Naaman, of 107 Houseware and textile stores, while the remaining 13 of our Houseware and textile stores were owned and operated by franchisees. As of December 31, 2015, the consolidated assets of our Naaman segment (excluding the stores owned and operated by franchisees) aggregated approximately NIS 162.3 million, or \$41.6 million. Our Naaman's assets constituted approximately 2.4% of our total consolidated assets at that date. Mega Retail is a material client of Naaman, and following the deterioration of Mega Retail's financial results, the sales to Mega Retail and the investment in Naaman were reduced.

As of December 31, 2015, Dor Alon operated 211 filling stations, 218 convenience stores, which are comprised of 144 convenience stores in filling station and commercial sites and 74 independent convenience stores (30 of which are under the "Alonit" brands and 44 under the AM:PM brand). As of December 31, 2015, the total consolidated assets of Dor Alon and its subsidiaries aggregated approximately NIS 1.8 billion, or \$466.7 million. Dor Alon's assets constitute approximately 27% of our total consolidated assets at that date. In July 2015, our board of directors decided to sell our holdings in Dor Alon in order to reduce our financial debt. Following that decision, Dor Alon is presented as "an activity designated for sale".

Following the continued deterioration in the financial strength of Mega Retail, on January 17, 2016 Mega Retail applied to the District Court in Lod, Israel for a temporary stay of proceedings following which trustees were appointed for the operation of Mega Retail. As a result, the investment in Mega Retail is presented in our consolidated financial statements on an equity basis, and we deconsolidated Mega Retail's financial results from our results. According to report No. 4 of the trustees of Mega Retail dated March 18, 2016, Mega Retail was the owner of 127 supermarkets and maintains the Mega@Internet website. Most of the supermarkets are local neighborhood store brand "Mega in Town". According to the report, from January 17, 2016 until February 16th, 2016 sales of Mega Retail equaled NIS188 million, and losses for that period equaled NIS 8.6 million. As of June 30, 2015, the unaudited consolidated assets of Mega Retail aggregated approximately NIS 576 million, or \$148 million.

During 2015, we decided to sell those businesses that are not profitable and/or not core to our overall business strategy.

Our Strategies

Our strategy is to pursue a number of strategies, which include:

- entering into a reorganization plan with our financial and other creditors, which would include locating a strategic investor to inject equity or debt financing into the Company or disposing of our assets;
- developing and expanding of the BSRE segment by developing and improving the existing real estate properties, maximizing of leases, increasing building rights, and purchasing additional commercial real estate in Israel;

in our discontinued operations, growing our filling stations and convenience store operations, both within our filling stations and as stand-alone stores, including expanding the variety of products and services offered within the stores, and

- expanding the marketing of natural gas for industry and maintaining operation in the private electricity sector while examining the development of additional projects and expanding the marketing of Dor Alon's private brand in the lubricant oil sector, "Dor Oil".

BSRE

As of December 31, 2015, through our 53.92% subsidiary, BSRE¹, we were the legal owner (including through long-term leases from the Israel Land Authority and the Municipality of Tel Aviv) of 115 yield generating real estate properties (including properties owned in connection with our Mega Retail and Naaman segments, which includes offices), totaling approximately 280,000 square meters, and approximately 104,000 square meters of unutilized building rights. In addition, BSRE operated in the area of residential real estate promotion and planning.

Most of our real estate is currently used in connection with the retail operation of our stores. A significant portion of BSRE's investment properties (providing approximately 60% of its rental income in 2015), are leased to Mega Retail. During 2015, Mega Retail exited 22 supermarket branches, and as of March 31, 2016 leased from BSRE 61 supermarket branches, offices located in Rosh Ha'ayin, and the logistics center in Kibbutz Eyal. The trustees for Mega Retail have submitted applications to the court requesting that Mega Retail withdraw from a supermarket branch, the offices located in Rosh Ha'ayin and the logistics center in Kibbutz Eyal. For a discussion regarding the effects of Mega Retail's stay of proceedings on BSRE, see "Item 4. Information on the Company – A. History and Development of Alon Blue Square - Events Relating to Blue Square Real Estate."

¹ The following data is presented in the aggregate with respect to all of the investment property of BSRE, investment property of BSRE's subsidiaries and the proportionate share of BSRE in jointly controlled parties.

Description of Real Estate Properties

Most of our real estate is owned by BSRE and includes commercial areas, distribution centers and offices which are mainly designated for the use of our Mega Retail segment and our Naaman segment, a 50% holding in Hadar Mall and Kiryat Hasharon, small commercial sites, office buildings, logistics sites, our holdings in the Wholesale Market Companies and additional undeveloped properties for use as commercial areas, office buildings, and logistics centers.

As of December 31, 2015, the total square meters of developed property that we (including jointly controlled entities) owned was approximately 280,000 square meters, the total square meters of property in development that we owned was approximately 16,230 and the total square meters of unutilized building rights that we owned was approximately 104,000 square meters. In addition, BSRE has the building rights for 3,000 apartments in Point Wells and 722 apartments in the Wholesale Market Project.

The following table provides certain details regarding our real estate properties held for use or rent of which we are the legal owner (including through long-term leases from the Israel Land Authority), as of December 31, 2015:

	Number of properties for use or rent	Area in square meter for leasing (property space)	Occupancy rate
Commercial areas, including supermarket stores	107	191,000	97.8%
Warehouses and Logistics Centers	6	58,000	97.6%
Offices(1)	6	31,000	88.3%
Total Developed property(2)	119	280,000	N/A
Total property in development-commercial areas, logistics centers and the Wholesale Market Project	1	16,230	
Total unutilized building rights		104,000	

(1) Not including an area of 14,000 square meters of an office building in Petah Tikva.

(2) Not including an area of 42,000 square meters of parking lots adjacent to commercial and office areas and 17,000 square meters of parking lots adjacent to BSRE's yield generating assets.

Below is a short description of a number of these properties:

Commercial areas, including supermarket stores

The properties designated for supermarkets are individual units or integrated units in buildings in industrial, residential or commercial areas. Some of the properties have parking lots and operational areas that are not included in the square meters calculated for lease. The majority of the yield-generating properties are leased for supermarket use, principally to Mega Retail. For more information, see "Item 7. Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions – B. Related Party Transactions – Agreements between Alon Blue Square and its Subsidiaries." Below are additional commercial areas not designated for supermarkets that BSRE owns:

- **Hadar Shopping Mall** - BSRE owns 50% of the property, which is located in the Talpiot industrial area in Jerusalem, and the other 50% is held by a third party. The lease from the Israel Land Authority ends in 2021 with an option to extend the lease for an additional 49 years, subject to a fee. The mall includes 26,744 square meters of commercial space in addition to 1,064 parking spaces. The space is leased to third parties. As of March 31, 2016, the occupancy rate of the mall is 98.8%. The property is managed by a joint management company.

On June 5, 2012, BSRE entered into a loan agreement with a group of institutional companies to finance the building of an addition to the Hadar Mall, which has since been completed. The lenders extended an amount of NIS 125 million over a period of 10 years during which an aggregate of NIS 42.5 million will be repaid in 17 bi-annual payments commencing on the 18th month subsequent to the date of the loan, and the remaining sum will be repaid in a one-time payment at the end of the loan term. BSRE has the option to obtain an additional loan of NIS 40 million upon the completion of the construction. The loan is linked to the CPI and bears annual interest of 4.1%. As collateral for the repayment of the loan, BSRE placed a lien on its rights in the Hadar Mall.

On June 3, 2015 BSRE entered into an amendment to the loan agreement pursuant to which the option to obtain an additional loan increased from NIS 40 million to NIS 70 million. On August 5, 2015, due to disagreements regarding the option and considering Mega Retail's financial condition, BSRE decided not to accept and the lenders decided not to extend an additional loan. Nonetheless, the remaining provisions contained in the amendment to the loan agreement remained in effect, such as: (i) the original NIS 125 million loan will be repaid until June 30, 2023 (ii) the principal and interest will be repaid in 17 semi-annual payments beginning from June 10, 2015 (32% of the principal will be repaid in 16 payments and the additional 38% will be fully paid on June 30, 2023) (iii) triggers for immediate repayment were revised and are currently as follows: (A) in the event the Net Operating Income (NOI) from the mall is below NIS 20 million (linked to the CPI); (B) in the event BSRE ceases being rated by a rating agency approved by the Supervisor of Capital Markets; (C) in the event there is a change in the holdings of BSRE such that we will no longer have control of BSRE; (D) in the event BSRE enters into a merger and the ratio between its financial debt and its CAP (total financial debt plus shareholders' equity) following the merger is not greater than 70%; (E) in the event the guarantee ratio (ratio between outstanding loan amount and guaranteed assets) is greater than 70% of the loan amount and BSRE has not provided additional guarantees; (F) in the event of immediate payment demand of a debenture or other material financial debt valued at over 7.5% of BSRE' shareholders' equity; (G) upon the ratio between the NOI from the mall in respect of the pledged real-estate and the annual principal and interest payments being under 105%; (H) in the event that the coverage ratio is higher than 105% but lower than 110% and BSRE hasn't extended additional securities to the lenders within six months; and (H) in the event the coverage ratio is higher than 110% but lower than 120% and BSRE hasn't extended additional securities to the lenders within nine months.

Offices

BSRE is the owner of the following major office building and properties designated for office building construction:

Comverse Building, Ra'anana – BSRE has completed construction of a 23,000 square-meter office building on real property it owns in Ra'anana and a 3,500 square-meter basement and 900 parking spaces (the "structure"), most of which has been leased to Comverse for a period of 10 years with projected monthly lease payments in the first period of NIS 1.8 million, with a renewal option for an additional 5 years, during which the rental fees would increase by 7.5% (the "Comverse Building Project"). In addition, BSRE has undertaken to erect a surrounding structure at an estimated cost of NIS 200 million and to perform all of the finishing work, if requested by the third party leasing the structure (the "Lessee"), which is estimated at a cost of NIS 75 million, and BSRE will be entitled to receive 7.5% of the cost in addition to the rental fees. BSRE completed construction of the shell and transferred usage rights to the Lessee during the fourth quarter of 2014. Following a request by the Lessee to minimize the leased property, the initial monthly lease payments are approximately NIS 1.8 million (BSRE is entitled to NIS 0.9 million). On March 31, 2014 BSRE entered into a credit line agreement with several financial entities, held by Harel Investments in Insurance and Financial Services Ltd., in an aggregate amount of NIS 105 million in order to finance its part of the construction and operation of the project. On May 31, 2015 BSRE withdrew NIS 95 million from the credit line, and on August 2, 2015 withdrew an additional NIS 7 million. According to the agreement those funds will bear a variable interest rate linked to the prime rate, and will be repaid over a 15 year period.

Warehouses and Logistics Areas

Below is a short description of the logistics areas owned by BSRE:

Kibbutz Eyal - BSRE and Eyal Microgal Ltd. ("Eyal Microgal") signed an agreement for the development of a 57 dunam property for storage and logistics usage. Pursuant to the agreement, BSRE and Eyal Microgal jointly hold in equal parts a new company, Eyal Baribua Ltd. ("Eyal Baribua"), to which Kibbutz Eyal transferred the property in February 2011. In addition, pursuant to this agreement in February 2011, BSRE transferred to Eyal Baribua an amount based on the purchasing costs, development costs and an additional cost. Upon these transfers, the parties entered into a statement of work for the development project, pursuant to which, among other things, BSRE was issued 200 shares in the new company, which as of March 31, 2015 represented 50% of the issued and outstanding shares of Eyal Baribua. The Israel Land Authority has approved the allocation of only 41.5 dunam for Eyal Baribua. A building permit has been obtained, and the joint company is in the process of constructing the logistics center in an area of 28,000 square meters. In June 2014, the construction of the logistics was completed, with Mega Retail commencing operations of the logistics center in July of 2014 according to the lease agreements between BSRE and Mega Retail.

BSRE and Mega Retail are party to a lease agreement, pursuant to which BSRE is constructing the logistics center in Kibbutz Eyal to be leased by Mega Retail. The lease is for a period of 15 years from the beginning of use of the property with an option to renew for additional three year periods (but not to exceed a total renewal period of 24 years) for an annual payment equal to 8.7% to 9% of the total investment made by Eyal Baribua in acquiring and building the logistic center, according to the calculation mechanism and orders provided for in the lease agreement.

Eyal Baribua has a credit facility from a bank in the amount of approximately 97.5 million. Eyal Baribua created liens in favor of the bank, including a lien on all of its rights in the land, a floating charge on the project, a pledge and assignment by way of pledge of BSRE's rights under the lease agreement with Mega Retail.

Property in development

- **Wholesale Market Company** - On May 31, 2012, BSRE, Gindi Investments 1 Ltd. and an additional entity controlled by Moshe and Yigal Gindi completed the purchase of long term lease rights to a property in the wholesale market site in Tel Aviv (the "Wholesale Market Project") for the purpose of building and marketing on the property an apartment building complex and a shopping mall from the municipality of Tel Aviv and the Wholesale Market for Agricultural Produce in Tel Aviv Company Ltd. (the "Wholesale Market Company"). As of December 31, 2015, BSRE owned 49.5% of the company that owns the residential building rights and 50% of the company that owns the commercial building rights. The property consists of building rights of approximately 97,460 square meters, of which approximately 65,840 square meters are designated for residential use, approximately 3,700 square meters are designated for residential leases, and approximately 27,920 square meters are designated for commercial use, part of which would be located on the ground floor of the residential buildings. Within the framework of the approved plan, the Wholesale Market Project will include 11 buildings, each consisting of 14 floors. The Wholesale Market Project includes 722 residential units for sale and 54 units which will be leased in accordance with certain criteria determined by the Municipality of Tel Aviv and the Purchasers. It is contemplated that the Wholesale Market Project will contain approximately 32,460 square meters leased space for commercial use. Building permits for all the residential units had been granted as well as permits for the commercial space. In August 2015, construction for the Tel-Aviv Light Railway System began. Part of the construction required the demolition of the Maariv Gate which was in proximity to the Wholesale Market Project, and a new route was opened leading to the adjacent Givon Parking lot. According to the urban plans relating to the construction of the Light Railway system, all routes towards the adjacent Givon Parking should remain unaffected.

On June 26, 2013, the Residence Company and the Mall Company entered into a financing agreement with banks pursuant to which the banks would extend financing and credit facilities to the Residence Company in the amount of NIS 2 billion for granting guarantees and financing and credit lines of up to NIS 450 million to the Mall Company for completing the construction of the mall basements and foundation. The Mall Company and the banks entered into subsequent amendments to the financing agreement, most recently, in June 2015 (the "Amendment"). Under the Amendment the banks will extend the credit line to up to NIS 1 billion. As of December 31, 2015, the Mall Company had utilized NIS 700 million from the total credit line. The credit line will be repaid at any time following the third anniversary of the mall's opening date, subject to certain conditions, but not later than September 30, 2019. The credit line will bear variable interest linked to the prime rate with an additional gap of 2% per year. The Amendment also includes provisions pursuant to which in certain circumstances of failure to comply with the financial requirements, schedules, minimal renting rate and payments, additional interest will apply. To secure the liability of the Residence Company, in addition to securities imposed on the assets of the Residence Company, BSRE provided a constant guarantee of approximately NIS 25 million, and to secure the liability of the Mall Company, in addition to securities imposed on assets of the Mall Company and certain assets of the Residence Company, BSRE provided a constant guarantee of NIS 100 million. The Amendment also includes a cross-default mechanism pursuant to which a default event under the financing agreement with the Mall Company which allows the banks to demand immediate repayment of the loan, would also be deemed a breach of the financing agreement between the Residence Company and the banks.

On August 31, 2014 City Core entered into an agreement with a construction contractor for the construction of four residential buildings, comprising a total of 276 housing units for consideration of NIS 150 million. The construction period under the agreement is 19 months commencing on the date the construction site is received by the contractor. The agreement includes provisions for provision of bank guarantees to City Core, bonus payment and late penalty payment mechanisms.

On November 10, 2014 City Core entered into an agreement with an additional construction contractor for the construction of three residential buildings, comprising a total of 223 housing units for consideration of NIS 127.2 million. The construction period under the agreement is 20 months (with a three month grace period) on the date the construction site is received by the contractor. The agreement requires the contractor to undertake to provide bank guarantees to City Core and includes mechanisms for bonus payments and late penalty payments.

On November 11, 2014 City Core entered into an additional agreement with a construction contractor for the construction of three residential buildings, comprising a total of 223 housing units for consideration of NIS 127.2 million.

- As of March 16, 2016, City Core entered into commitments for 717 sale agreements with apartment purchases for NIS 1,894 million (including VAT) and received advances of NIS 1,328 million (including VAT). Down payments for such apartments reached approximately 70% of the aggregate consideration amount for the purchased apartments.

Properties with development potential

As of December 31, 2015, BSRE had rights to build a total of 104,000 square meters (72,000 square meters mainly for commercial purposes and 32,000 square meters for residential purposes). Because the utilization of building rights is dependent on economic feasibility, satisfaction of various conditions, payment of costs and other factors, it is not clear if and when BSRE will utilize these building rights.

Point Wells, Washington

On June 1, 2010, BSRE completed the acquisition of an approximately 240-dunam parcel (approximately 59 acres) of property in Point Wells, near Seattle, Washington, which serves primarily as a plant for storage and distribution of fuel and oils. BSRE purchased the property through a special purpose entity established in the United States, BSRE Point Wells, LP, which entered into a purchase agreement, dated May 7, 2010, with Paramount of Washington LLC ("POW") for the property and into a development agreement, dated June 1, 2010, with POW and Paramount Petroleum Corporation ("PPC"). PPC leases the property from POW and operates and maintains it. POW and PPC are wholly owned subsidiaries of Alon USA Energy Inc., a public company whose shares are traded on the NYSE ("Alon USA") and, until May 14, 2015 was controlled by our indirect controlling shareholder, Alon. Alon's holdings in Alon USA Energy Inc. were acquired by Delek USA, a U.S. publicly traded company, in which Alon holds 9.65%.

Upon the closing of the transaction, BSRE Point Wells, LP granted to POW and PPC a right of use of the property, for a consideration of approximately \$440 thousand per quarter commencing July 1, 2010, for a period commencing on June 2, 2010 and terminating upon the earlier of: (i) June 2, 2020 or (ii) the time of sale of the property, after the enhancement thereof, to a third party in accordance with the development agreement (the "License Period"). In the event BSRE sells the land, POW will have the right to participate in the consideration net of costs as defined in the agreement.

The present land use designation of the property was changed to urban center zoning from its original land use designation, which was heavy industrial. On May 12, 2010, the local Snohomish County Council (the "Local Council") adopted (a) an ordinance approving the new Urban Center Code and (b) an ordinance to change the zoning designation of Point Wells to Urban Center, both of which became effective on May 29, 2010. In March 2011, BSRE, through BSRE Point Wells, LP, submitted a detailed plan to the Local Council, which included plans for the building of three residential areas, including approximately 3,000 residential units, and public areas as well as development plans (the "Plan"), and in November 2011, the court determined that a building permit will be provided only after completion of all the required adjustments pursuant to the local law and the aforementioned ordinances. BSRE is working to give legal effect to the detailed plan. Based on a report submitted by BSRE Point Wells, the Local Council approved new regulations pursuant to which the land use designation was defined as urban village and approved the plans for 2,700 residential units. On January 7, 2013, the court of appeals determined that BSRE Point Wells is permitted to continue with the development of the property despite the new regulations. Opponents to the detailed plan appealed to the Supreme Court of the State of Washington to allow a further hearing regarding the court of appeals decision. Such hearing occurred on October 24, 2013, in the Washington State Supreme Court.

On April 10, 2014, the State of Washington Supreme Court upheld that BSRE has a vested right to the development of the land under the designation of "urban center", which shall include the construction of 3,000 housing units, public areas and development programs. As of the date of this report, the Company is unable to estimate the exact duration of time it will take to receive the approval of the competent authorities for exercising the construction rights under the plan which determined the designation of land as an "urban center".

According to the development agreement signed between the parties, BSRE Point Wells, LP will take action to initiate a detailed plan for approving the construction of at least 2,000 residential units on the property. All of the expenses connected with the approval of the change of zoning, including the initiation and preparation of a detailed plan, will be borne by BSRE Point Wells, LP. BSRE assesses that these expenses will amount to approximately \$8.5 million (which is \$6.9 million capitalized). If the detailed plan is not approved and/or if it does not contain at least 2,000 residential units, BSRE Point Wells, LP will bear no responsibility to POW and/or PPC. In consideration for PPC's right to participate in the development of the property and in the proceeds that will be received from the sale of the property to a third party after the enhancement thereof, PPC will pay BSRE Point Wells, LP quarterly participation fees in a sum of \$440,000, which will be paid commencing from July 1, 2010 and throughout the entire License Period.

The development agreement further stipulates provisions regarding a division of the consideration that will be received from the sale of the property to a third party after the change of zoning and enhancement of the property.

Givon Parking

In July 2010, Gindi was awarded a tender to Build Operate and Transfer (“BOT”) a parking lot in Tel Aviv (“Givon Parking”) for approximately 1,000 parking spaces adjacent to the Wholesale Market Project. In August 2010, BSRE joined Gindi in this project as a 50% joint venture partner. On October 11, 2011, BSRE received a notice from Tel Aviv municipality that all of the conditions to approve the BOT agreement of “Givon Parking” in Tel Aviv had been satisfied. In consideration for constructing the parking lot, BSRE and its partners will be entitled to operate and collect rental fees for parking for a period of 23 years from delivering the authority for use of property. On November 13, 2011 BSRE received the right to use the property for constructions work. Construction of the parking lot was completed in September of 2014. Development of the public area on the roof of the parking lot was completed. The parking lot obtained a Form 4 prior to operation and BSRE obtained final approval to operate the parking lot. The total cost for establishing the parking lot, including related costs, is estimated at NIS 144 million (\$37 million), and the share of BSRE is approximately NIS 72 million (\$18.5 million). On December 12, 2011, BSRE and its partners signed an agreement with the bank for the funding of approximately 82% of the parking lot construction’s costs, and the credit lines provided for financing the project were in the aggregate amount of NIS 115 million (approximately US \$33 million). In December 2015 the credit line was replaced with a long-term loan in an amount of approximately NIS 119 million, which bears interest at prime plus 1% and is to be repaid in installments until the final repayment date of December 31, 2030 (includes options for repayment). BSRE and its partners determined material issues regarding the construction and the management of the parking lot in which an unanimously decision is required, and principles regarding dilution of each of the parties’ rights in the event that one of the parties will not invest the amounts that such party obligated to invest. The parking lot was opened for use in April of 2015.

During 2015, BSRE invested a total amount of NIS 20 million, including investments in rental offices and areas used for commercial and industrial development. Additionally, BSRE jointly controlled entities which invested NIS 84 million during 2015.

Industry Overview

The yield-generating real estate market in Israel includes the development, promotion, planning, construction, marketing and operating of real estate properties intended for leasing primarily for the purpose of commercial, industrial, office space, parking and warehouse use. The yield-generating real estate market is affected by the growth or slowdown in the Israeli economy, and by changes in the demand and the available supply of commercial areas, as well as the construction of additional commercial areas. The real estate market is also affected by governmental, municipal and tax authority policies regarding planning, building, marketing and taxation of land.

A slowdown in the Israeli yield-generating real estate market as occurred in Israel beginning in the fourth quarter of 2008 and until 2010, could adversely affect our real estate business. If the economic conditions in Israel were to deteriorate, there may be a decline in demand for commercial real estate, a reduction in rental fees, a decline in the fair value of our real estate assets and an increase in the cost and availability of financing from Israeli banks, which could adversely affect our real estate business. In addition, we can identify greater caution on behalf of companies and potential investors to new projects which has resulted, among others, from directives of The Bank of Israel with respect to the amount of leverage permitted in the real estate market and requirements from banks to a higher occupancy rate prior to construction. As a result, we estimate that the availability of yield generating properties will be reduced or remain stable due to lack of new projects or their delay.

In addition, it is expected that there will be a greater gap between the high supply of office space in Israel and the relatively low supply of existing places of work, which may result in higher rates for existing projects, but greater competition and lower rates for future projects. An additional market factor is the increased strength of "acquisition groups" which lead to greater competition for property prices. In leading shopping centers, occupancy rates remained high in 2015, and retail store sales turnover rose. In areas where competition increased, such as Beer Sheva and the suburbs of Haifa, occupancy rates decreased which caused downward pressure on rental fees.

With respect to the residential building sector in Israel, a recession may cause a decrease in the scope of marketing and sales and a decrease in the prices of apartments. In addition, government policies may affect the availability and value of real estate designated for building and may also affect the prices of apartments. Moreover, since 2010, we entered the field of promotion and planning of residential real estate. There are different risks in this sector including: exposure to changes in the demand for residential properties as a result of changes in the economy, especially as a result of a recession or a significant deterioration in the economy; the speed at which local planning authorities and cities approve the building projects; changes in and increases to the stringency of building and planning laws and regulations, which may require BSRE to incur additional expenses; lack of human resources in the building sector as a result of the government's policy for employing foreign workers, or 'closures' for security reasons as well as delays or continuing lack of raw materials, for example as a result of the closure of Israel's ports, that may affect the Company's ability to meet the original timetables as well as its originally contemplated costs; and changes in the government's policies for the granting of mortgages, which affect the level of demand for residential properties.

Competition

The yield-generating real estate market in Israel is highly competitive and is characterized by a large number of competitors. The main factor affecting competition in this market is geographic location of property. There are properties in close proximity to some of our properties that are similar in purpose and use, which has the effect of increasing competition for the leasing of those properties as well as reducing the rental rates for those properties. Other factors affecting competition are the leasing price, the physical condition of the properties, the finishing of the properties and the level of the management services provided to tenants. Furthermore, economic and financial conditions may further increase competition, leading to a reduction of rental fees and a decline in demand for properties. BSRE's portion in the office space rental market is small, and we are therefore only slightly affected by the trends and changes in the competition of this specific field. In the commercial centers sector, there was a consistent increase in rental fees during the last three years. In addition, many mergers and acquisitions occurred in the sector of shopping malls sector in recent years, creating centralization and control by a limited number of companies, reducing the competition in the yield-generating real estate market, and affecting rental and management fees.

Government Regulation

Environmental Laws Related to Real Estate

As the owner or long-term lessee of real estate property, we may be held liable for any violation of law, including of environmental laws, which takes place on real estate property that we either own or lease pursuant to a long term lease, and we may be required to bear the costs associated with compliance with such laws.

Due to the fact that most of our real estate properties are leased to commercial businesses, which are not polluting factories, and in light of the division of liabilities between us and the lessees, we do not anticipate material exposure in the area of environmental law with respect to our real estate properties.

In addition, pursuant to authorization agreements with cellular companies, we allow cellular companies to place and operate cellular communication devices in certain locations on our properties. Under such agreements, the cellular companies have agreed to operate and use the devices in accordance with the standards of the Ministry of Environmental Protection and the commissioner of radiation, and in accordance with the provisions of any other law.

Planning and Construction Law, 1965

The *Planning and Construction Law* and the regulations promulgated thereunder determine the regulatory and supervisory scheme, among other things, in matters relating to construction permits, licensing, and rights, changes in the designated uses of real estate property and betterment taxes levied on improved properties. In addition, under the *Planning and Construction Law*, the owner of real estate may be held criminally liable for an offense committed by a lessee on such property.

In addition, the field of residential construction and selling of residential units is subject to the *Sale (Apartments) Law, 5733-1973* and to the *Sale (Apartments) (Assurance of Investments of Persons Acquiring Apartments) Law, 5735-1974*, and the regulations promulgated thereunder. In June 2008, these laws were respectively amended to obligate a seller, among other things, to keep a dedicated project bank account for each project, as well as providing a guarantee to the buyer for payments already received by the seller for the residential unit (without which a buyer will not be obligated to pay any amount above 7% of the price for the unit). In March 2011, these laws were additionally amended to broaden the sellers' responsibilities toward the buyers, among others, regarding the examination period and its terms, compensation in the event of late delivering of the occupancy on the apartment, and obligations to register a house as condominium.

Regulations for Equal Rights for Persons with Disabilities (accommodations for accessibility in a public place which is an existing building)

On November 3, 2011, the Regulations for Equal Rights for Persons with Disabilities (accommodations for accessibility in a public place which is an existing building), 2011 was approved and published. For additional information, see “Item 4. Information on the Company – B. Business Overview – General Government Regulation.”

BSRE’s Strategies

Our strategy for our real estate activities is to become a substantial owner of yield-generating properties and developer of commercial real estate through our subsidiary, BSRE. To achieve this goal, we intend to pursue a number of operating and growth strategies, which include:

- management and lease of rental properties, development and improvement of existing properties and building rights. Approximately 60% of BSRE’s rental properties are leased to Mega Retail;
- locating and initiating real estate investments in Israel and abroad while expanding and diversifying BSRE’s asset portfolio;
- cautiously examining the expansion of activities abroad;
- focusing on rental property designated as trading, logistics and offices; and
- submitting requests for approvals from municipalities in order to add usage rights, re-categorize land rights, and add building rights to its properties.

Naaman

General

Through our wholly owned subsidiary, Bee Group Retail Ltd. (“Bee Group”), we operate in the Naaman segment, concentrated in our Naaman and Vardinon stores and wholesale sales. The chain operates under two different brand names: (i) “Naaman”, which sells houseware products; and (ii) “Vardinon”, which sells home textile products and accompanying accessories. The stores of our “Naaman” and “Vardinon” chains are primarily owned and operated by us. In addition to these stores, we have established houseware departments within most of our large supermarket stores. As of December 31, 2015, we operated, through our subsidiaries and franchisees, a total of 120 houseware and textile stores under the Naaman and Vardinon chains, of which 13 stores were owned and operated by franchisees.

As of December 31, 2015, Bee Group owned approximately 77.51% of the outstanding shares of Naaman Group (N.V.) Ltd., a company traded on the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange. Naaman is one of Israel's major branded houseware retailers which imports and markets various houseware products, such as kitchen utensils, cutlery and dinner sets. As of December 31, 2015, Naaman had its own chain of 68 houseware stores and supplied its products to Mega Retail for sale in Mega Retail's supermarkets. Naaman also sells its products to wholesale customers, including privately owned stores, retail chains, institutional customers, employee committees and sales promotion companies.

Vardinon products are distributed by its chain of retail stores (52 stores as of December 31, 2015) and by wholesale to customers that include other wholesalers, retail chains, employee committees and catalogues.

Industry Overview

The Houseware and Textile retail sales of houseware in Israel include houseware departments in large retail chains, do-it-yourself retail chains, and private specialty stores and boutiques. The sale of these products through catalogs and internet sales sites has increased in recent years. We do not have enough information to assess our market share in this market, as most of our competitors are privately owned companies.

There are also many companies and distributors that market and sell home textile products to wholesale customers. We do not have any formal information about the size of the home textile market and the market share of the various competitors in this market; however, we estimate that our "Vardinon" chain is one of the leading retailers in the mid to premium home textile market.

Competition

In addition, due to our controlling interests of "Non-Food" chains, Vardinon and Naaman, we face increased competition in the Houseware and Textile market. In recent years, this competition has increased primarily due to the entry of retail chains and stores outside the food industry, such as Office Depot, do-it-yourself chains such as Home Center and ACE (a franchisee of Ace Hardware), household stores, home textile stores, such as Golf & Co. Ltd. (competes with both Vardinon and Naaman), Ahim Fried Feathers Industry (1977) Ltd. (competes with Vardinon), Fox Home and Kitan Textile Industries Ltd., houseware stores, electricity appliances stores, and also due to the expansion of the houseware and home textile departments in supermarkets. This increased competition affects the sales prices of our products and our sales. Increased competition may adversely affect our sales and our profitability.

In addition, the barriers of entry are low in some of the markets in which our Naaman segment competes due to the price and availability of products from overseas suppliers, although the establishment of a network of stores throughout the country together with the required import and marketing of products requires a high level of investment. The entrance of new competitors may reduce our market share and may reduce the sale prices of our products and lead to a reduction in our profitability.

The merchandise we sell in our Naaman business is varied, and we therefore compete in several different markets.

In the houseware market, in which our “Naaman” stores compete, there has been a consistent increase in competition, both due to the entry of the do-it-yourself chains, such as Home Center and ACE, and due to the expansion of houseware departments within the supermarket chains, such as Shufersal, and the entry of other new competitors, such as Fox Home, and specialized stores. The sale of these products through catalogs and internet sales sites has also increased in recent years. We do not have enough information to assess our market share in this market, as most of our competitors are privately owned companies.

The home textile and accompanying accessories market in Israel in which our “Vardinon” stores compete is highly competitive. Vardinon’s competitors in this market include home textile departments in large chains, department stores and privately owned stores and new competitors, such as Ahim Fried Feathers Industry (1977) Ltd., Fox Home and Kitan Textile. In addition, there are also many companies and distributors that market and sell home textile products to wholesale customers.

This market can be divided into two main categories: (i) brand name companies such as Kitan Textile Industries Ltd., Golf & Co. Ltd., Fox Home which operate in the home textile market and Ahim Fried Feathers Industry (1977) Ltd. which operates primarily in the bedding market. Brand name companies generally manufacture high quality products which are on average more expensive than non- brand name products; (ii) non – brand name companies which sell lower quality and less expensive products. We do not have any formal information about the size of the home textile market and the market share of the various competitors in this market, however, we estimate that our “Vardinon” chain is one of the leading retailers in the mid to premium home textile market.

Naaman Operations

The following table provides certain information regarding our Naaman stores as of December 31, 2015:

Non-Food Properties		Number	Square meters
Stores	Leased	102	12,030
	Leased from BSRE	2	214
	Franchise operated	3	-
	Franchises	13	-
Offices	Leased	1	2,538
Total		121	14,782

Purchasing and Distribution

Naaman acquires its products and accompanying accessories which it markets from numerous suppliers in Israel and abroad, mainly from the Far East. The overseas suppliers are generally manufacturers. Vardinon purchases its home textile products either as finished products or through subcontractors, each of which is generally responsible for a certain part of the manufacturing process. Vardinon has many suppliers and subcontractors in Israel and abroad, mainly the Far East, India and Turkey, and they may vary from season to season based on various factors.

Marketing

Our main marketing channels for our Houseware and Textile products are (i) the Houseware and Textile stores operating under various brand name chains, (ii) Houseware and Textile departments in our supermarkets and (iii) direct sales to wholesalers and institutional customers.

Our Naaman chain markets its products to privately owned stores, retail chains, institutional customers, employee committees and sales promotion companies. Our Vardinon chain markets its products through stores that are owned and operated by Vardinon that are located primarily in shopping centers, as well as to other customers, including wholesalers, retail chains, employee committees and catalogues. Our marketing activities include advertisements for the media, such as television and newspaper.

Government Regulation

Naaman

Our Naaman business is subject to Israeli laws relating to imports, customs, labeling of products and consumer protection laws, as well as to labor laws and license and permit laws as they apply to the operation of our network of stores.

Our sales activities are subject to general laws such as the *Liability for Defective Products Law, 1980*, pursuant to which, under certain circumstances, we may be liable for personal injuries resulting from defects in products that we market. We are also subject to the *Consumer Protection Law, 1981*, which is described below under “– General Government Regulation”. We are also subject to the *Supervision of Products and Services Law, 1957*, and orders promulgated pursuant to such law.

Houseware Products

We are subject to safety tests, quality control and certification by the Standards Institution of Israel. These are primarily related to the release of metals from ceramic appliances/wares, marking of wares/dishes, pressure cookers, lighters and plastic ware used for food and drink.

Business Permits

As of March 31, 2016, the aggregate floor space for all Naaman and Vardinan retail stores is less than 800 square meters, most of which are located in malls operated by management companies. As such, the Naaman is not required to obtain a business permit for such retail stores under the *Business Permits Law, 1968*. Naaman does not estimate that it will be liable under such law, but cannot ascertain such statement due to unforeseeable regulatory changes.

For additional information regarding government regulations relating to our Naaman segment, please see “General Government Regulation” below.

Seasonality

Our business is subject to fluctuations in quarterly sales and profits. These fluctuations are primarily attributable to increased sales and higher operating income in the holiday seasons occurring in different quarters from year to year. Thus, for example, in our “Naaman” and “Vardinon” chains increased sales attributable to Passover, which occurs in either March or April, may be realized in either the first or the second quarter, and sales attributable to the Jewish New Year, which occurs in either September or October, may be realized in either the third or the fourth quarter. In our filling stations, there is an increase in activity during vacations and holidays.

Many of our expenses are unrelated to the level of sales, and therefore a relatively modest increase or decrease in sales, whether or not related to the timing of holidays, tends to have a disproportionately large impact on our profitability.

Naaman Strategies

Please see “Item 4. Information on the Company – B. Business Overview – Our Strategies” above for a description of our strategies in our Naaman segment.

Dor Alon Segment

General

We operate filling stations and convenience stores and market petroleum products in Israel through Dor Alon, our direct subsidiary in which we held 63.13% as of March 31, 2016. In July 2015 we decided to sell our holdings in Dor Alon in order to reduce our financial debt. Dor Alon’s activity includes four primary fields of activity:

- **Filling Stations and Convenience Stores** - Dor Alon develops, constructs and operates a network of public filling stations operating under the "Dor Alon" and "Alonit" brand, most of which include convenience stores, and markets and supplies gasoline and other products through travel centers (commercial centers that include a gasoline service station operating under the "Alonit" and "Super Alonit" brands), internal filling stations and leasing of commercial space to third parties.

- **Direct Marketing** - Dor Alon supplies fuel oil and other petroleum products, including Liquefied Petroleum Gas (“LPG”), Natural Gas, and steam, directly to residential and commercial customers as well as governmental entities.
- **Marketing of Jet Fuel** - Dor Alon supplies jet fuel to commercial airlines.
- **Others** – in addition to the three primary fields of activity described above, Dor Alon is active in the development, and operation of independent convenient stores under the "AM:PM", "Super Alonit", "Alonit Ba'Moshav", and "Alonit Ba'Kibbutz" brands.

In addition, Dor Alon is in the process of establishing through a subsidiary, a power plant in Sugat’s industrial area in Kiryat Gat, Israel and advancement of the development of real estate in which Dor Alon has rights to increase their value and increase the number of yield-producing assets of Dor Alon. Furthermore, Dor Alon holds 5% of Dor Gas Searches LP, a limited partnership which holds 4% of the rights in the Tamar natural gas field.

Filling Stations, Convenience Stores, and Others

As of December 31, 2015, Dor Alon supplied motor fuels, motor oil and other petroleum products to a network of 211 filling stations operating under the “Dor Alon” brand. Integrated into most of Dor Alon’s public filling stations are Diesel Fueling Centers (“DFC”) that sell diesel fuel for large vehicles such as trucks and buses at preferential terms. Dor Alon also supplies ARAL lubricants and Texaco lubricants in Israel.

As of December 31, 2015, Dor Alon operated 218 convenience stores, including 144 convenience stores adjacent to our filling stations and 74 standalone convenience stores (30 under the “Super Alonit “Alonit in the Kibbutz”, and “Alonit in Moshavim” brands, and 44 standalone convenience stores operated under the AM:PM brand). 213 convenience stores are operated by the Alon Group, and five convenience stores are operated by third parties. All the stand alone convenience stores are leased for different periods.

The Dor Alon filling stations and convenience stores network is divided into complexes owned by Dor Alon, complexes in which Dor Alon has a long term lease (most of which are jointly owned or leased in equal shares with third parties) and complexes owned by third parties. As of December 31, 2015, Dor Alon (either solely or through joint companies or partnerships) owned or held under lease and operating agreements 182 commercial and filling sites. The other 29 filling stations and convenience stores are operated by third parties, under the Dor Alon brand, who have entered into supply agreements with Dor Alon for petroleum products. The filling stations and convenience stores include four travel centers along the Cross-Israel Highway (Israel’s first toll road); Dor Alon has the exclusive rights to operate these travel centers for a 30-year period beginning in June 1999.

The filling stations and convenience stores sector demands substantial capital investment (the cost of establishing a refueling and commercial complex is estimated at NIS 4-6 million, not including the cost of land) and competition is fierce. Most of the competition relates to the acquisition of rights to establish new commercial refueling complexes and around obtaining commitments from existing filling stations. In the last few years, there have been a number of developments in this sector, including:

- intensified competition in marketing products to end users, such as price competition, reduction of credit terms to customers, improvement of the quality of service and the diversity of the products and services;
- an increase in the investments necessary to build a new filling station due to higher building standards of filling stations and due to planning and regulatory strict requirements regarding environmental protection and safety imposed by the Israel Ministry of Environmental Protection;
- an expansion of retail activity in convenience stores apart from the filling stations; and
- imposition of price control on LPG and diesel oil.

Increase in the minimum wage (see “Item 3. Key Information – D. Risk Factors – Risks Related to Our Business as a Whole – Increase in employee minimum wage in Israel may adversely affect the value of our assets”).

Legislation in favor of Promoting Competition in the Food Industry

In March 2014, the Knesset adopted new legislation in favor of “Promoting Competition in the Food Industry” (the "Food Law"). The Food Law is divided into three (3) main topics: (i) regulation of operations of suppliers and retailers; (ii) geographic competition of retailers; and (iii) transparency of prices. The Food Law is already in effect.

- *Regulation of operations of suppliers and retailers.* The Food Law states a list of required actions and prohibited actions regarding the relationship between suppliers and retailers, such as: (a) a retailer may not dictate or recommend to a supplier or interfere in any way with regard to the consumer price charged by other retailers for a product or the terms under which other retailers sell products to consumers; (b) a supplier may not dictate or recommend to a retailer or interfere in any way with regard to the consumer price charged by the retailer for a product provided by another supplier or the terms under which the retailer sells the product of another supplier; (c) a Large Supplier (a supplier with total sales exceeding NIS 300 million per year or a monopoly) may not arrange products at a Large Retailer (a retailer with at least three stores and total sales exceeding NIS 250 million per year) and may not dictate, recommend, or interfere in any way with the arrangements of its products (excluding guidance required to keep the quality and safety of its products); (d) a Large Supplier may not be a party to an arrangement with a Large Retailer under which products are sold to retailer in a lower price than the marginal cost of supplying the product to retailer; (e) a sale of a certain product to the retailer by a Large Supplier may not be a condition for the sale of another product by such supplier; (f) a supplier may not grant bonuses to a Large Retailer; (g) the Commissioner may instruct a Large Retailer, which sells a product of a Large Supplier, with regard to the steps that should be taken in relation with same product or a substitute product in order to prevent reduction of competition or to increase competition. In addition, the Commissioner may issue instructions with respect to the shelf space assigned to a specific product and substitute products and the payments for such shelf spaces; (h) a Large Retailer may not assign shelf space to a Very Large Supplier (a supplier with total sales exceeding NIS 1 billion per year) exceeding 50% of the shelf space in each of the retailer's big stores. The remaining shelf space must be assigned to suppliers which are not Very Large Suppliers; and (i) the Commissioner was granted the authority to issue instructions to a Large Retailer in case its actions with respect to its private label may reduce competition or harm the public.
- *Geographic competition of retailers.* The following issues will apply to Large Retailers and retailers with at least one store with sales exceeding NIS 100 million per year with regard to Big Stores (stores with sale space exceeding 250 square meters): (a) the Commissioner will define for each Big Store its geographical area based on statistical information, such as distance from consumers, store size and store area, whether it is in an urban area or other; (b) with respect to each Big Store, the Commissioner will define its competition group which will include all the stores which compete for the same consumers; (c) the Commissioner will calculate for each Big Store its share of the competition group according to the ratio between its total sales compared to the total sales of the competition group; (d) once every two years, the Commissioner will notify each Large Retailer with regards to the demand areas in which its Big Stores' share in the competition group exceed 30% and 50%. Opening a new store in such demand areas will require the Commissioner's prior approval. Such request will not be approved unless the Commissioner determines that there is no reasonable doubt that opening a new store will adversely affect the competition in the relevant demand area. A request to open a new store in a demand area of which the retailer's share compared to the competition group exceeds 50% will not be approved, unless the Commissioner determines there is near certainty that opening a new store will not adversely affect the competition in the relevant demand area. The Commissioner's decision will be granted within 90 days and may be appealed; (e) the Commissioner must publish the demand areas within six months from publication of the Food Law; (f) the court, upon the Commissioner's request, may order that a Large Retailer that owns a store, which its share compared to the competition group exceeds 50% in a certain demand area, cease the store's operation, transfer its right in such store to another party, sell its rights in the store or take any other appropriate measure in order to increase the competition in the demand area; (g) a Large Retailer that received a notification from the Commissioner as described in section (d) above may not enter into an agreement which will limit other retailers from entering into similar agreements in the demand area; and (h) once a year, each Large Retailer is required to report to the Commissioner with respect to each of its Big Stores: the store location, the date of opening and the total sales of each store.

- *Transparency of Prices.* The Food Law provides for the following, among others, with regard to the transparency of prices: (a) a Large Retailer which owns stores with an average selling space exceeding 120 square meters will publicize via the internet, with respect to each of its stores, the updated price of each product sold in each store, such that a comparison between Large Retailers may be conducted; (b) the publication will include the list of all products sold in each store, their prices, including prices for different consumers, special sales, deals and discounts, terms and date of expiration; (c) the price of each product must be updated within an hour from the moment it is updated in the store; and (d) failure to comply with sections (a) to (c) above may lead to criminal and monetary penalties.

Enactment of The Law to Promote Competition and Reduce Concentration

The "Law to Promote Competition and Reduce Concentration" – 2013, or (the "Competition Law") established, among other matters, that when granting any national rights, permits and licenses to use national resources ("Rights"), the applicable regulating agency must take into account, in addition to all other matters, the advancement of competition in that specific sector and anti - concentration in the economy as a whole. Under the Competition Law, certain companies, such as Dor Alon, are considered "concentration groups" as they relate to the petroleum industry, LPG, or industries where a natural gas marketing permit is required. As of December 10, 2014, any applicable regulating agency must take into account, in addition to all other matters, the advancement of competition in that specific sector, while granting any right, permit or licensing to a sector which is not an essential infrastructure section.

Dor Alon adds filling stations to its network by either developing new commercial and/or filling stations or, less frequently, entering into an agreement with the owners of existing filling stations and convenience stores whose supply contract with another fuel company has expired. Developing new commercial and filling stations often takes several years and requires compliance with numerous laws and regulations.

Dor Alon anticipates opening and operating an additional 7-9 filling stations during 2016 and 2017. Dor Alon has plans and agreements to plan, establish, and operate additional filling stations, and these stations are currently in different stages of authorization and establishment.

Dor Alon has a cooperation agreement with a third party to establish through a joint company a nationwide chain of Si "espresso-bars" to be located in Dor Alon's filling stations. As of December 31, 2015, Dor Alon's filling stations included 12 Si cafes that were operated by a joint company, three of which are located outside of Dor Alon's filling stations. The cafes sell products under the "Si" brand as well as other products. In addition, most of the Alonit convenience stores include a small coffee bar.

Customers of Dor Alon's filling stations and convenience stores consist of the public at-large and, to a lesser degree, drivers of fleet vehicles (referred to as fleet customers). Fleet customers use electronic fueling cards or vehicle mounted devices to refuel their vehicles, with payment for the fuel products to be made at a later date, on a consolidated basis. The electronic fueling cards are also offered to private customers. Customers utilizing electronic fueling cards enjoy preferential fuel prices and terms of payment, which Dor Alon believes leads to concentrated buying by fleet customers from Dor Alon.

Internal Filling Stations (fleet stations)

As of December 31, 2015, Dor Alon supplied motor fuels to 160 internal filling stations operating under the Dor Alon brand, including 94 fleet stations operated by a joint company described below. Internal filling stations are stations in Israel located on the premises of kibbutzim and moshavim, as well as some DFCs that are not integrated with filling stations. Fuel products sold in internal filling stations are designated for a defined group of customers, such as inhabitants of the kibbutzim and moshavim, who receive preferential fuel prices and payment terms.

Dor Alon also holds 50% of a joint company together with a certain third party (50%) which operates internal stations located in moshavim. Dor Alon supplies this jointly held company with motor fuels and other petroleum products. As of December 31, 2015, this joint company operated and supplied motor fuels and other petroleum products to 94 internal filling stations operating in moshavim.

Direct Marketing

Dor Alon and Dorgas (a wholly owned subsidiary of Dor Alon) distribute petroleum products, including fuel oil, diesel, LPG, kerosene, naphtha and bitumen as well as natural gas directly to commercial, industrial, institutional and residential customers as well as governmental entities. They also supply, install and maintain customer end-user equipment, such as fuel tanks and LPG balloons, related to the petroleum products they supply. The direct marketing of LPG is coordinated solely by Dorgas.

Most engagements with industrial and commercial customers include installation of end equipment at the customer's site, including the conversion of the customers plants into natural gas generated plants. The engagement period is affected, *inter alia*, by the volume of investment in equipment provided to the customer. Commercial customers include customers in the fields of industry, transportation, earthwork, agriculture, infrastructure and marine works, among others. Institutional customers include municipalities and cooperatives for public transportation. The majority of Dor Alon's communications with institutional clients are commenced following a public bidding process, are for a defined period and are based on terms of exclusivity.

Private sector clients are mostly domestic customers and small businesses that use refined oil for heating and cooking, private homes, apartment buildings and small businesses. As of December 31, 2015, Dor Alon had approximately 110,000 LPG customers. Agreements with domestic customers are for fixed periods, with the agreement renewing automatically at the end of each period, with no need for any further notice.

Dorgas also coordinates the marketing of the Company's natural gas operations. Dorgas manages a marketing and engineering network which offers its customers services related to the conversion of customer plants into natural gas generated plants and the supply of natural gas to such plants. During the course of the reporting period, Dorgas entered into several agreements for the conversion of customer plants into natural gas generated plants and the subsequent supply of natural gas. Dorgas hires and trains professional engineering personnel to manage and handle this highly regulated sector. In order to enable the plant conversions described above, Dorgas enters into agreements with engineering and project development companies.

During the years 2014-2015, an increasing number of industrial customers switched from purchasing petroleum-based products to natural gas. As a result of the reduction in prices of petroleum-based products in 2015, there was a decrease in the gap between prices of petroleum-based products and prices of natural gas which resulted in a reduction in the number of industrial and institutional customers switching from purchasing petroleum based products to purchasing natural gas.

Marketing of Jet Fuel

Dor Alon's jet fuel marketing operations include marketing and sale of jet fuel to Israelis civilian airlines and foreign airlines which land at Ben Gurion airport. In connection with this operation, Dor Alon has an agreement with Chevron. For additional information, see "Item 4. Information on the Company – B. Business Overview – Dor Alon Segment – Industry Overview – Marketing – Marketing of Jet Fuel."

Industry Overview

Recent Developments in the Israeli Fuel Market

Competition

Competition in the Israeli energy industry is intense. Dor Alon's major competitors are large fuel companies in Israel and natural gas marketing companies: Paz, Delek and Sonol in the filling stations field of activity. Dor Alon is the fourth largest fuel company in Israel based on the number of filling stations. The principal competitive factors affecting the retail fuel and natural gas marketing business are location of filling stations, brand identity, product price, the variety of related services offered to customers, the level of service, financial strength allowing the establishment of new filling stations, procurement of petroleum products at competitive prices and the terms of agreement offered to fleet customers, real estate owners and/or owners of filling stations. With respect to its direct marketing operations, Dor Alon expects to face competition from Paz, Delek and Sonol Pazgas, Amisragas, Supergas, Oil Refineries Ltd., or ORL, and tens of additional small and medium size fuel marketing companies as well as small LPG companies, which are mostly local companies that operate in a limited geographic area. The principal competitive factors in the direct marketing business are product price, credit terms and levels of service. Moreover, a portion of the customers in the direct marketing sector require professional support in installation of equipment and continuous maintenance. These direct marketing customers view the significance in the quality of the petroleum distillate. Increases in competition may adversely affect the earnings and profitability of Dor Alon.

Purchasing and Distribution

Motor Fuel and Other Petroleum Products

Dor Alon, like other fuel companies in Israel, is dependent on Oil Refineries Ashdod (“ORA”) and ORL for the supply of refined petroleum products. If the oil refineries fail to supply refined petroleum products or supply them at noncompetitive prices, Dor Alon would have to increase the amount of refined petroleum products it imports. There is no certainty regarding the ability of Dor Alon to purchase these products at competitive prices.

Dor Alon purchases motor oils marketed by it from various suppliers, such as ARAL Lubricants GmbH and SA Texaco N.V. In addition, Dor Alon purchases motor oils from local manufacturers and markets them under the private label brand name “Dor Oil.” Dorgas purchases natural gas directly from the Tamar Partnership. See “Item 4. Information on the Company – B. Business Overview – Dor Alon Segment – Industry Overview – Marketing – Natural Gas Purchase Agreements.” Additionally, Dor Alon manufactures products independently at its oil mixing facility in Haifa bay. Dor Alon purchases raw materials, especially base oils from local manufacturers, and manufactures a variety of oils, which are marketed under the “Dor Oil” brand.

Convenience Store Products

Until June 2015 Dor Alon purchased most of the food and non-food products sold in its convenience stores from our subsidiaries. Pursuant to an agreement with Mega Retail, a subsidiary of Dor Alon paid Mega Retail the price of the products plus a 2% margin for the direct supply of products by the suppliers to the convenience stores, and a 2.75% margin plus distribution costs for the supply of products from that subsidiary’s central warehouse. For further information on this agreement, see “Item 7. Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions – B. Related Party Transactions – Agreements between Alon Blue Square and its Subsidiaries – Procurement Agreement with Dor Alon Management.” In July 2015, following Mega Retail's Plan of Recovery, Dor Alon and Mega Retail agreed to terminate the agreement between them. Consequently, Dor Alon purchases food and non-food products sold in its convenience stores directly from food suppliers. As of the date of this report, Dor Alon has engaged with all necessary suppliers and the termination of the agreement with Mega Retail is not expected to change its commercial expenses.

Marketing

Direct Marketing

Dor Alon and Dorgas' marketing and sales personnel or its distributors are responsible for entering into agreements with customers in this field of operations. Products are transported directly to the customer's facilities. Dor Alon has a marketing, service and support apparatus for customers in this field of operations.

LPG marketing (for use of homes and small businesses) is done partly by independent distributors. The agreements with the independent distributors include a mutual exclusivity provision for a defined geographical area and are for an unlimited period. The distributors are responsible for the marketing, payment collection and equipment maintenance as required by applicable law. For this purpose, Dorgas established engineering and marketing system offering services, which include conversion to gas infrastructure in enterprises and supply of natural gas.

Marketing of Jet Fuel

Dor Alon's jet fuel marketing operations include the marketing of jet fuel to civilian airlines, which are conducted through a joint venture with Chevron to market and supply jet fuel to commercial airlines at Ben Gurion International Airport. Each party refers customers to the joint venture, with Chevron referring its customers, foreign airlines, with whom it operates abroad. The term of the joint venture expires in mid-2019. All fuel companies marketing jet fuel are obligated to purchase refueling services for aircrafts at Ben Gurion International Airport from two companies - Paz Aviation Services Ltd. and Mercury Aviation (Israel) Ltd., a company in which Dor Alon holds a 31.25% interest. Mercury Aviation (Israel) Ltd. provides the customer refueling services to the joint venture of Dor Alon and Chevron. As of the date of this Annual Report, Paz Aviation Assets Ltd. is the only company that provides jet fuel storage services, though this company's activities are regulated and it is obligated to provide storage services at regulated prices. Dor Alon is dependent on this joint venture as a material customer in the marketing of jet fuel.

Marketing and Distribution

In the filling stations and convenience stores sector, Dor Alon markets and promotes its products using the following methods:

- increasing the attractiveness of the refueling and commercial compounds by diversifying its products and services;
- conducting sales and promotions in the filling stations and convenience stores;
- improving Dor Alon's brand name recognition and image through public relations;

- marketing of fuel products to fleet customers along with discounts on fuel prices and preferential payment terms via electronic fueling cards or vehicle mounted devices; and
- Improving Dor Alon's relationship with its customers and increasing the costumers loyalty to the filling stations chain and the services provided by Dor Alon within the benefits granted under You club activities.

In the direct marketing sector, Dor Alon markets its oil distillates using Dor Alon sales personnel and independent distributors. The marketing of some of the LPG (for use in private residences and small businesses) is performed by independent distributors. The distribution agreements with distributors are on a mutually exclusive basis for marketing LPG to private residences and retail customers and are for an unlimited time. The distributors are responsible for marketing the LPG, collecting payments and maintaining the LPG equipment as required by law. Consumers who purchase LPG from the distributors are customers of Dorgas.

Marketing and distribution in the jet fuel sector is done through the joint venture with Chevron (as mentioned above).

Other Activities

Establishment of a Power Plant

In February 2012, Dor Alon Energy Centers, a limited partnership under the control of a subsidiary of Dor Alon (55%) and a third party (45%) (the "Partnership"), entered into an agreement with Sugat Sugar Refineries Ltd. ("Sugat"), according to which the Partnership will plan, finance, establish, maintain, and operate a power plant in Sugat's industrial area in Kiryat Gat, Israel, consisting of an energy output of up to 124 megawatts. In the first stage, the energy output of the plant is to be 64 megawatts.

The Partnership is to provide Sugat's energy requirements for a period of 24 years and 11 months. Sugat has the option to extend the term of the agreement following the first stage of the agreement. The Partnership began supplying steam to Sugat in the second half of 2014.

The Partnership will be authorized to sell electricity and steam manufactured at the facility also to third parties.

According to the agreement with Sugat, prior to commencement of the first stage, the Partnership will connect to the Israel Natural Gas Lines and will convert the current Sugat power plant into a dual usage plant, providing both natural gas and mazut. On March 1, 2012, the Partnership entered into an agreement with Israel Natural Gas Lines Ltd., or Natgaz, in order to connect the Sugat power plant to the Israel Natural Gas Lines, and to provide natural gas conduit services. The Partnership completed conversion of the Sugat power plant on June 22, 2014. The agreement is in effect until July 31, 2029 with an option to extend for an additional five years.

Under the agreement with Natgaz, the Partnership is responsible for payment on account of the connection to the natural gas lines, of approximately NIS 13 million, as well as immaterial ongoing annual payments for conduit services, regardless of whether the Partnership uses such services or not.

On September 8, 2015 the parties signed an additional amendment to the agreement which primarily includes a provision whereby Sugat replaces the Partnership as operator of the facility. In addition, under certain circumstances, the period of time prior to the commencement of the first stage will be extended by one year.

Natural Gas Purchase Agreements

On December 9, 2012, the Partnership signed a natural gas purchase agreement with the partners of Tamar Partnership for the operation of existing facilities and the power plant, if established, aimed to provide Sugat's energy requirements. Pursuant to the agreement, Tamar Partnership is to supply the Partnership with natural gas in the amount of up to 1.68 BCM (billion cubic meters) (the "Total Agreed Quantity"). In addition, the Partnership has the right to reduce the quantities purchased in the event that it does not establish the abovementioned power plant.

The agreement was effective from June 2014 until the earlier of approximately 15 years or upon the Partnership's consummation of the Total Agreed Quantity, with an option of both parties to extend for an additional two years or upon the consummation of the Total Agreed Quantity, whichever is earlier.

The Partnership has committed to acquire or pay (Take or Pay) a minimum annual quantity of gas in accordance with the mechanism set in the Supply Agreement.

In November 2013, New Dorgas Ltd., a subsidiary of Dor Alon ("Dorgas"), signed a natural gas purchase agreement with the partners of Tamar Partnership in the amount of US\$ 85 million. According to the agreement, Tamar Partnership is to supply Dorgas with natural gas in the amount of up to 0.36 BCM (billion cubic meters) (the "Total Agreed Quantity"). Dorgas began supplying under the agreement in the fourth quarter of 2013 and the agreement is effective until the earlier of seven years or upon the consummation by the purchaser of the Total Agreed Quantity. The purchaser has committed to acquire or pay (Take or Pay) a minimum annual quantity of gas in accordance with the mechanism set in the agreement. It was further agreed that during an interim period until the enlargement of the supply capacity abilities of Tamar, if applicable, the natural gas supply will be subject to the availability of the natural gas quantities, after supply to other third parties, to whom there are prior commitments.

The agreement is subject to obtaining an approval from the Antitrust Authority. An exemption request was filed with the Antitrust Authority which notified Dor Alon that as of December 31, 2015, it will not initiate antitrust enforcement procedures regarding the agreement until a decision regarding the exemption request is given.

Establishment of a Joint Loyalty Plan

On November 29, 2005, we entered into the following agreements with Dor-Alon (i) an agreement establishing a joint loyalty plan for the benefit of Alon Blue Square' and Dor Alon's customers, formed as a partnership to be held 75% by Alon Blue Square (now held by Mega Retail) and 25% by Dor Alon (the "Loyalty Plan") and (ii) an agreement under which Alon Blue Square and Dor Alon purchased 49% (36.75% Alon Blue Square and 12.25% Dor Alon) of the shares of capital stock of Diners Israel from CAL for a total consideration of NIS 21.3 million (of which NIS 15.6 million was paid by Alon Blue Square). The consideration was funded through a non-recourse loan granted by CAL to Alon Blue Square and Dor Alon.

For more information regarding the Loyalty Plan, see "Item 7. Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions – B. Related Party Transactions – Agreements between Alon Blue Square and its Subsidiaries – Transactions with Dor Alon in Connection with Establishment of a Joint Loyalty Plan."

Government Regulation

Environmental regulation

In its filling stations and convenience stores business, Dor Alon is subject to various laws and regulations aimed at preventing damage to the environment (mainly air, water and soil contamination), including the following laws and regulations:

- The Water Law, 5719-1959, or the Water Law, provides for the protection of all water resources in Israel and imposes liability on those who, by action or lack thereof have caused and/or may cause contamination of water sources. The law gives the authorities broad powers, including the authority to require whoever caused the damage to do everything necessary to stop the contamination, restore the status quo ante and fined for violating the order.
- The Water Regulations (Prevention of Contamination) (Filling Stations), 5757-1997, promulgated under the Water Law, or the Water Regulations, which provides regulations for the construction of filling stations, and directives issued by the Commissioner (as defined under the Water Regulations) concerning the planning, construction and operation of filling stations, including the insulation and protection of fuel tanks. Failure to comply with the provisions of the Water Law and regulations promulgated thereunder may be considered a criminal offense.
- Public Health Regulations (Wastewater Quality Standards and Rules for Sewage Treatment), 5770-2010, and the Water and Sewage Rules (Factories Wastewaters Discharged into the Sewage System), 5771-2011, published during 2010-2011 aim to protect the public health, prevent water pollution from wastewater and sewage, protect the environment including the ecosystems, land and crops, by regulating discharge of wastewater from factories (including filling stations) to prevent damage to the sewage system by imposing penalties and by sampling. As of the date of this Report, some of the water corporations have begun sampling pursuant to the rules and regulations. Dor Alon estimates that the costs for the sampling are insignificant.

- The Environmental Protection Regulation, 5768-2008, which increases the penalties determined in other environmental laws.
- The Dangerous Goods Law, 5753-1993, which imposes an obligation to obtain a permit to handle dangerous substances.
- Business Permits. In order to obtain business permits to operate filling stations, Dor Alon must install devices at some of its stations. In addition, the regulations state the manner in which storage fuel and how to obtain the associated licenses.
- The Combined Environmental Licensing law memorandum was published on October 9, 2015. The memorandum classifies factories into three levels according to their influence on the environment. Factories classified as A or B will be obligated to obtain a combined environmental license, while factories classified as C level will be obtain licensing under its business permits. It is expected that operating fuel filling stations will be classified as level B. The law memorandum is not final and is subject to further change.
- As of March 31, 2016 the Israel government published the Liquefied Petroleum Gas Bill. The bill would apply to LPG while the previous Gas Law (Safety and Licensing) would apply to natural gas. The bill includes provisions which do not affect the current legal status along with provisions designated to enhance the authorities of the Gas Safety Administration and the enforcement system. As of March 31, 2016 Dor Alon cannot evaluate the effects of the proposed bill.
- Our natural gas operations are subject to the Natural Gas Industry Law, 5762-2002, which regulates the natural gas sector in Israel. The law determines, among others, that one must not engage in the construction and operation of a transmission system or part of it, the establishment and operation of a distribution network or part of it, the construction and operation of a LNG facility and the construction and operation of the storage facility, without a license issued by the Minister of National Infrastructure (hereinafter in this section “Minister”) and in accordance with its terms. In addition, the Natural Gas Industry Law states that the following shall not engage in the sale and marketing of natural gas: (a) a transmission system licensee, (b) an electric power provider, and anyone who is involved with oil refining at a rate exceeding ten percent (10%) of the oil refined in Israel. According to the Natural Gas Industry Law, the sale and marketing of natural gas does not require a license, provided however, that the Minister, in his sole discretion, under the conditions stipulated by law and the consent of the Minister of Finance and the approval of the Knesset Finance Committee, may determine that for a period to be determined, the marketing of natural gas will require a license.

- The Planning and Building Regulations (Licensing of Natural Gas Facilities) Law, 2003-5763, lists the requirements of the permit application to be submitted for the construction of a gas facility by an applicant requesting to construct a gas facility.
- Dor Alon is aware of environmental law proposals including, *inter alia* the *Bill for Preventing Land Contamination and Treatment of Contaminated Lands, 5772-2011* which, among others, defines the term “Contaminated Land”, prohibits contamination of lands and disposal of contaminate materials, establishes a fund for rehabilitation of contaminate lands, authorizes a commissioner and defines its governance enforcement authority, including monetary sanctions, and establishes a criminal offense for breaching the law. These law proposals may influence Dor Alon’s financial results if the laws are approved.

Dor Alon expects to invest approximately NIS 8 million in 2016, approximately NIS 6 million in 2017, and approximately NIS 3.5 million in 2018 in order to satisfy the environmental laws and regulations. These amounts may vary depending on the actual costs of the required restoration work and the planning and construction of new facilities and whether new laws, regulations and other requirements will be imposed for which additional expenses will be incurred.

Dor Alon reached an arrangement with the Israeli Ministry of Environmental Protection regarding the execution of an eight year plan for identifying and treating contaminations at 54 filling stations operated by Dor Alon built before 1997. In addition, Dor Alon reached an understanding with the Ministry of Environmental Protection concerning a vapor recovery system (referred to as Stage 2) in fuel stations located in residential areas. Pursuant to the understanding, Dor Alon has installed Stage 2 in fuel stations located within 40 meters of residential areas.

Additionally, and without derogating from Dor Alon’s obligations above, in September 2011 and in January 2012, the Ministry of Environmental Protection issued directives pursuant to which Dor Alon would be required to install vapor recovery systems in each of its fuel stations located within 80 meters of residential areas by the end of 2013; and in all other fuel stations by the end of 2017. Pursuant to the aforementioned directives, by the end of 2015 Dor Alon installed the vapor recovery system in 149 filling stations and is expected to install vapor recovery systems in an additional 45 filling stations in the course of 2016-2017.

In its direct marketing business, Dor Alon is also subject to various laws and regulations, including laws and regulations that:

- Impose duties of licensing and of obtaining various permits, such as permits to operate as a gas supplier and licenses to operate and deal with LPG and LPG’s storage;
- Impose provisions related to safety in connection with the marketing and supplying of gas; and

- Impose provisions related to the marketing of LPG, such as standards for gas containers, gas systems and installation of central gas systems.

In its jet fuel business, Dor Alon is subject also to other laws and regulations. Dor Alon's activity as a provider of infrastructure services for jet fueling and jet fueling services for jets at Ben Gurion International Airport are subject to regulation.

Other Government Regulation

Dor Alon, as a fuel company, is subject to various other laws and regulations, including laws and regulations that:

- provide that any use of property must be done in accordance with the designated purpose of the property as per The Planning and Building Law, 5725-1965, or the Planning and Building Law. Often, the permit for establishing filling stations involves changing the designated purpose of the property;
- impose duties of licensing and obligations to obtain various permits from various governmental authorities, including the police, the Ministry of Environmental Protection, the Ministry of Industry, Trade and Labor, the fire department and the relevant zoning committees. As of the date of this Annual Report, there are a few indictments or sentences pending against Dor Alon and its subsidiaries regarding the operation of filling stations and/or convenience stores without permits. A number of indictments are pending against Dor Alon and its subsidiaries with respect to filling stations and convenience stores concerning the operation of filling station and convenience stores without permits. Dor Alon estimates that even if one or more of the filling stations and/or convenience stores will be closed, it would not have a material effect on Dor Alon's financial results.
- establish the duty of fuel companies to maintain an inventory of fuels for emergency purposes, the expenses of which are paid by the Israeli Fuel and Gas Administration, and to maintain, at their own expense, a supply of diesel fuel that is not an emergency supply;
- impose an excise tax on the supply of fuel from ORL and on the release of fuel from customs;
- prescribe a maximum consumer price for 95 octane gasoline;
- impose anti-trust prohibitions under the Antitrust Law, including with respect to price setting and exclusive long term (over three years) supply agreements between gas supply companies, such as Dor Alon, and filling stations (which are not owned by such companies);

- impose restrictions on the operation of filling stations and convenience stores on the Jewish Sabbath (Saturday) and requiring a permit to be obtained in order to employ Jewish workers on Saturday. Dor Alon does not possess such a permit. Most of Dor Alon's filling stations and convenience stores are open during the Jewish Sabbath. Under Israeli law, employment of workers in violation of the law is subject to a fine or imprisonment of up to a month, or both. The convenience stores in the AM:PM chain of stores also operate during the night and on Saturdays. On the basis of information obtained from Dor Alon, in the cities in which AM:PM operates there are municipal regulations restricting their activity during the night and on Saturdays. Most of the AM:PM stores have obtained permits to operate at night.
- Following legal proceedings between the Tel Aviv Municipality and the Ministry of Interior, the government received the authority to regulate municipal regulations restricting the operation of businesses on Saturday. A private bill, supported by the government, which prohibits the operation of businesses on Saturday would have to receive the approval of a special committee of executives prior to implementation. Furthermore, legal proceedings regarding the private bill were conducted in the Supreme Court in March 2016 which provided the parties involved until July 2016 to submit their comments regarding the private bill.
- set provisions pertaining to safety in the marketing and supply of fuel and LPG.
- The "Fuel Industry Advancement of Competition Law (Installation of Automatic Fueling Device) – 2010" requires fueling companies to install automatic and universally compatible fueling devices (the "**Devices**") which allow filling from all fueling companies with whom customers entered into a services agreement. Using the Devices, customers can purchase gasoline without the need for an alternative method of payment at the filling station. Rather, the filling pump automatically detects the Device and provides fuel automatically. In the past, automatic fueling device were not universal, and as such, could only be used by customers of the fueling companies who installed the fueling devices and entered into services agreements with such customers. Under this legislation, fueling companies are only permitted to sell gasoline through universally compatible devices, regardless of which fueling company the device belongs to or who installed the device, and are restricted from selling not universally compatible devices. In addition, fueling companies are restricted from refusing, without reason, to enter into a services agreement with a customer for the installation of a universally compatible fueling device, or from selling gasoline through such devices.

This legislation will become effective after the Fuel Administration at the Ministry of National Infrastructure approves product specifications for the Devices. On October 20, 2014, the Fuel Administration published relevant specifications and deadlines for compliance. In September 2015 an amendment to the regulations was published detailing the timeline for the application of the regulations.

As of December 31, 2015, two fueling companies had received lab approval for their Devices. However one of the components of the device can be easily hacked and therefore not recommended for monetary transactions. The Supreme Court postponed the date of effectiveness of the regulations. Dor Alon is making the necessary preparations to apply the regulation and estimates that it will be able to apply the on a timely basis. Dor Alon cannot currently estimate the effect of the Devices on its business operations.

In July 2012, a draft proposed law entitled the "Fuel Industry Law - 2012" was circulated. The proposed law stipulates, among other things, the following: requirement of a license from the Fuel and Gas Administration for a period of three years which must be extended at the end of each term; prohibition on the possession of more than one refinement license by one company or its controlling shareholders; restriction on the possession of refinement licenses together with marketing licenses under the same license; imposition of fees and additional payments as a condition for granting a license; limitations on transferring or pledging the license and the rights thereunder without prior consent of the Fuel and Gas Administration; obligation to hold operational and emergency inventory; prohibition on running a public filling station without registering with the filling station registrar and the requirement for both a valid business license and building permit for the filling station; broad criminal liability, including personal liability of officers and a monetary sanctions; and prohibition on unreasonable refusal to provide

Dor Alon Sites Strategies

Our strategies in our Dor Alon segment are to continuously expand our filling station coverage in Israel and expand our convenience stores, both as part of our filling stations and on a standalone basis. To achieve this goal, we intend to pursue a number of operation and growth strategies, which include:

- expanding our national presence of filling stations and commercial retail centers, while giving preference to developing filling complexes and public filling stations in urban areas (including small stations);
- strengthening and expanding the various services and products offered to customers in the filling and commerce complexes, as well as improve the quality of those services and observing environmental regulations;
- increasing sales in the convenience store sector in order to increase its relative market share in this sector by expanding convenience store chain in the existing filling and commerce complexes, in new complexes, and through independent convenience stores (under the brands AM:PM, Alonit in kibbutzim, and Alonit in moshavim);
- initially operating a few of our convenience stores and "Si" coffee shops by franchises, and if such action will succeed, to operate additional convenience stores by franchises;
- expanding our national presence in our stand alone convenience stores mainly in city centers;

- combining parallel activity of building and operating convenience stores in turban, village, and roadside complexes in order to provide Dor Alon the basis for a national chain in the Dor Alon segment;
- expanding the fleet customers base;
- preserving and nurturing the Dor Alon and Alonit brands as a leading brands;
- preserving Dor Alon's status as a leader in the computerized fueling sector for drivers of heavy vehicles, by various road services which are given to these customers in the filling stations and commercial sites, such as resting areas, showers, and more;
- in the direct marketing sector, maintaining Dor Alon's growth in the scope of sales, subject to maintaining profitability and proper diversification of its types of customers;
- diversifying Dor Alon's fuel supply sources, including the importation of fuels;
- expanding the marketing of Dor Alon's private brand in the lubricant oil sector – "Doroil", while at the same time leveraging its international brands ("Texaco", "Chevron" and "Aral") in order to increase its market share in the oils marketing sector;
- continuing to take part in tenders for the supply of petroleum distillates, which are mostly published by institutional bodies, subject to specific economic examination of each tender;
- expanding Dor Alon's fuel distribution suppliers in additional terminals;
- expanding the marketing of natural gas for industry sector, which is subject to establishment of distribution systems by local franchises; In addition, the company will monitor the possibility of using natural gas for transportation and will prepare accordingly;
- maintaining the joint operation with the international company Chevron in the jet fuel sector along with its continuing operations with Ben Gurion International Airport;
- in the power plants sector, maintaining operation in the private electricity sector and examining development of additional projects;
- evaluating options to expand operations in the chemistry field together with partners in Israel and worldwide; and

- continuing to invest in human resources while encouraging innovation, devotion, teamwork and improvement of administrative abilities.

The following table provides certain information regarding our filling stations and convenience stores in the Dor Alon segment as of December 31, 2015:

Filling stations	Owned (including leases exceeding 25 years)	34
	Leased (leases of up to 25 years)	148
	Supply agreements	29
		211
	Internal stations (1)	160
Convenience Stores (2)	Operated	213
	Franchised	5
		218
	Sites In Development	37

(1) Typically, our stations are in Kibbutzim and Moshavim used by defined populations

Convenience Stores: 144 Alonit stores are adjacent to filling stations and 30 Alonit stand alone stores, including 44 stores under the AM:PM brand.

Mega Retail

Plan of Recovery; Stay of Proceedings and Appointment of Trustees

On July 15, 2015, the District Court of Lod, Israel approved Mega Retail's plan of recovery. After the approval of the plan of recovery, Mega Retail closed 32 supermarket branches and two other losing branches were closed (in addition to the initial bargaining agreement), and 1,200 employees were dismissed. Additionally, Mega Retail negotiated a discount of 9% in rental fees commencing on November 1, 2015 for a period of 24 months with its main lessor.

Mega Retail's plan of recovery did not settle two material issues, the first, the continued supply of products by suppliers to Mega Retail on credit terms that preceded the plan of recovery; and the second, the return of Mega Retail's customers to making their supermarket purchases in its branches.

A significant part of the suppliers did not return to supply Mega Retail under the credit terms prior to the arrangement. As reported by Mega Retail to the Company, the suppliers continued to stiffen and toughen the supply conditions to Mega Retail, resulting in substantial deterioration of sales, especially in the discount stores operated under the brand YOU. After further deteriorated relations with the suppliers, Mega Retail reached a decision to sell all 22 branches in the sub chain, YOU. The sub chain, YOU, constituted Mega Retail's discount chain which employed more than 1,000 employees. The sale of the sub chain, YOU, was made quickly for a total of NIS 130 million and reaching agreements with the employees' committee and the Histadrut on the employment termination of more than an additional 1,000 employees.

Following the continued deterioration in the financial strength of Mega Retail, on January 17, 2016 Mega Retail applied to the District Court in Lod, Israel for a temporary stay of proceedings following which trustees were appointed for the operation of Mega Retail.

General

According to report No. 4 of the trustees of Mega Retail dated March 28, 2016, Mega Retail was the owner of 127 supermarkets and maintains the Mega@Internet website which allows customers to place orders via the internet. Most of the supermarkets are local neighborhood store brand "Mega in Town". According to the report, from January 17, 2016 until February 16th, 2016 sales of Mega Retail equaled NIS 188 million, and losses for that period equaled NIS 8.6 million. As of September 30, 2015, the unaudited consolidated assets of Mega Retail aggregated approximately NIS 937 million, or \$241 million.

Mega Retail's supermarkets offer a range of food and beverage products and "Non-Food" items, such as houseware, small electrical appliances, and entertainment products and textile products (called "Non-Food" in this Annual Report), and "Near-Food" products, such as health and beauty aids, baby and young children products, cosmetics and hygiene products (called "Near-Food" in this Annual Report). Many of Mega Retail's supermarkets offer specialty departments such as full service bakeries, delicatessens, fresh meat and prepared food departments; certain supermarkets also contain franchise operations. Mega Retail supermarkets also sell and market the "Mega" line of private label goods.

The following table sets forth the change in the number of Mega Retail supermarket stores (net of store closures) and supermarket store space as of the dates indicated:

	<u>No. of Stores</u>	<u>Store Space (square meters)</u>
As of December 31, 2011	211	377,650
As of December 31, 2012	212	369,000
As of December 31, 2013	213	360,000
As of December 31, 2014	197	303,000
As of March 28, 2016	127	Not Available

The following table sets forth the selected operating data of our supermarket stores as of the date indicated:

	For the year ended December 31,		For the period ended September 30, 2015	
	2013	2014	2015 (3)	2015
Selected Operating Data:	NIS (in thousands)			U.S. Dollars (in thousands) (4)
Number of supermarket stores (at year end)	213	197	150	-
Increase (decrease) in same store sales(1)	(1)%	(3.6)%	(6.8)%	-
Total square meters (at year end)(2)	360,000	303,000	208,000	-
Supermarket sales per square meter (in NIS)	18,171	19,017	15,143	3,860
Supermarket sales per employee (in thousands)	812	864	924	236

(1) The percentage change in same store sales is the percentage change in sales of those stores that operated continuously during the entire reporting period of both the current period and the year preceding it. Stores are not deemed to have operated continuously (and therefore not included as “same stores”) if such stores were permanently closed during the reporting period or the preceding period, were resized significantly during the period or were significantly renovated or expanded during the period. Store resizing is considered significant if it exceeds 5% or more of the store’s original size. The comparative figures include the results of branches whose operations we resolved to cease.

(2) Based on an average total square meters at month end during the relevant period.

(3) The information as of and for the nine month period ended September 30, 2015 is unaudited and does not take into account the subsequent sale by Mega Retail of 23 supermarket branches.

(4) Based on the representative exchange rate between the NIS and the dollar as published by The Bank of Israel for September 30, 2015, which was NIS 3.923 per \$1.00.

To the Company's knowledge, in addition to its ownership of supermarkets, Mega Retail also leases a distribution center in Kibbutz Eyal and leases a building in Rosh Ha'ayin covering approximately 8,000 square meters.

During 2015 and until March 28, 2016, and based on Report No. 4 of the trustees of Mega Retail, Mega Retail closed or sold 70 branches Mega Retail leases the real estate underlying the stores that it operates from BSRE and third parties.

Eden Teva

We also previously held 51% of the outstanding shares of Eden Briut Teva Market Ltd. (“Eden Teva”).

On July 9, 2015, Eden Teva filed an application with the court for leave of a stay of proceedings order. We guaranteed the debts of Eden Teva to Bank Hapoalim in the amount of approximately NIS 29.2 million. On July 9, 2015, the court granted the stay of proceedings order to Eden Teva and appointed a trustee for the stay of proceeding period.

On December 3, 2015, a settlement agreement between Mega Retail and Eden Teva was approved by the District Court according to which NIS 3.8 million was paid to Eden Teva. An appeal against the settlement agreement was filed in January 2016 by a supplier of Eden Teva and a court hearing has been scheduled for July 14, 2016. On December 6, 2015, a permanent liquidation order was rendered against Eden Teva.

In July 2015, a claim was filed against us, directors and officers of Eden Teva who serve in such capacity at our request, and Mega Retail with the Tel Aviv District Court, in connection with Eden Teva, by the minority shareholders (49%) in Eden Teva. In the claim, the plaintiffs sought, among others, an injunction under which the defendants will be required to purchase the shares of the plaintiffs in Eden Teva for NIS 40 million. On November 25, 2015, an amended claim was filed under which the plaintiffs allege that damages were caused to them in the amount of loss of their share value (according to the value claimed in the original claim); however the amount of the claim was reduced for purposes of court fees and was set at NIS 40 million. For more information see “Legal Proceedings”.

Competition

The Israeli food retailing industry is highly competitive and is characterized by high turnover and narrow operating margins. Mega Retail competes with the largest supermarket chain, Shufersal, growing low-priced supermarket chains, such as Rami Levy, Bitan, Victory, and Osher Ad, independent grocers, open-air markets, and other retailers selling supermarket goods. Because there are few barriers to entry, new companies continue to enter the market throughout the country, increasing available store space in an already saturated market.

Other supermarket chains in recent years have continued to aggressively increase their market share and expanded their presence in locations throughout Israel, often geographically beyond their original locations. The low barriers of entry, including the relatively low cost of establishing new smaller supermarket chains, have contributed to the increase in number and expansion of smaller supermarket chains in recent years and the corresponding decrease in the number of branches held by Mega Retail, particularly in the hard discount format. Mega Retail was not successful in developing its hard discount format branches and its organic health food format, Eden Teva.

Shufersal, the largest supermarket chain, has taken numerous initiatives in the last few years to improve its competitive position. The competitive position of Shufersal, together with the expansion of smaller supermarket chains in recent years, has contributed to the intensified competition experienced in recent years.

Marketing

Mega Retail maintains a Loyalty Plan, which it established together with Dor Alon and which offers to its customers credit cards (Diners and Mastercard) bearing the name “You”, or a membership card, is to promote customer loyalty to the Company and Dor Alon. For more information, see “Item 7. Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions – B. Related Party Transactions – Agreements between Alon Blue Square and its Subsidiaries – Transactions with Dor Alon in Connection with Establishment of a Joint Loyalty Plan”.

In June 2014, Diners Israel and YOU club entered into an agreement with El Al Israel Airlines Ltd. (El Al) to issue a credit card of the "FLY CARD" brand. In November 2015, we entered into an agreement with Dor Alon for the sale of all of its holdings in Diners (36.75% and 12.25%, respectively, for a total of 49%) to Israel Credit Cards Ltd. (ICC) for NIS 130 million. For more information see "Item 4. Information on the Company – A. History and Development of Alon Blue Square – Other Recent Developments".

Seasonality

Mega Retail's business is subject to fluctuations in quarterly sales and profits. These fluctuations are primarily attributable to increased sales and higher operating income in the holiday seasons occurring in different quarters from year to year. Thus, for example, in its supermarkets, increased sales attributable to Passover, which occurs in either March or April, may be realized in either the first or the second quarter, and sales attributable to the Jewish New Year, which occurs in either September or October, may be realized in either the third or the fourth quarter. Generally, purchases for a particular holiday occur during the two-week period prior to the commencement of that holiday. However, the timing of the holidays does not affect its semiannual results.

For information regarding legal proceedings initiated by the trustees of Mega Retail, see "Item 8. Financial Information – Legal Proceedings – Legal Proceedings Initiated by the Trustees of Mega Retail Against Us."

Additional Business Information

Diners Israel

On November 29, 2015, we entered into an agreement with Dor Alon for the sale of all of their holdings in Diners Club Israel Ltd., an associate company held 49% by us (36.75% directly by us and 12.25% by Dor Alon), in which we operated in the sector of issuance and clearance of credit cards in Israel and the issuance of YOU credit cards to the customer club membership of the group, to Israel Credit Cards Ltd. ("ICC"). On December 15, 2015, the transaction was completed in a consideration for NIS 130 million of which NIS 120.25 million was received in cash and the balance was received in January 2016. For more information see, "Item 4. Information on the Company – A. History and Development of Alon Blue Square – Other Recent Developments".

Alon Cellular

Other Recent Developments

On July 6, 2015, we signed an agreement with Pelephone Communications Ltd. for the sale of our Alon Cellular activity, our 100% subsidiary through which we operated an MVNO network in Israel. Upon the completion of the agreement, Alon Cellular would be entitled to half the income from the transferred customers for 36 months. In December 2015, Alon Cellular's board of directors resolved to voluntarily dissolve Alon Cellular following our debt forgiveness to Alon Cellular and the forgiveness of the debt balance upon the completion of the dissolution process. For more information see, "Item 4. Information on the Company – A. History and Development of Alon Blue Square – Other Recent Developments".

Dr. Baby – which sold baby and young children accessories operated 13 stores and through other wholesale channels. The Company is evaluating its continued operation in this industry with its main competitors being *store chains "Motzezim" and "Shilav"*. In July 2015 *Dr. Baby* entered into temporary receivership.

Distribution and Logistics Center - Through Bee Logistics Services Ltd., the Company holds 100% of the operator of a logistics center, which services a portion the Company's Non-Food activities as well as third party activities. The distribution center is operated on an approximately 24,000 square meter site and is currently leased to Bee Group by BSRE.

General Government Regulation

The Law for Increasing the Enforcement of Labor Law, 5771-2011

The law establishes a mechanism of enforcement and warning, both in the criminal and civil levels, imposes direct liability to execute legal requirements even on the chief executive officer, and provides the Israel Industry, Trade and Employment Office the authority to impose sanctions towards companies which receive services from contractors in three different industries: (i) security services; (ii) cleaning services; and (iii) food catering. The law became effective on June 19, 2012. The law may affect the manner of hiring employees and also may impose on the Company great liability towards independent contractors providing these services.

Consumer Protection Laws

We are obligated to label prices on our products on the basis of The *Consumer Protection Law, 1981*. Contravention of the law constitutes a criminal offense. In 2009, new regulations under the Consumer Protection Law became effective under which we are obligated to indicate on the shelf the price per measurement unit with respect to most of our products. Said regulations impose additional costs and could increase the risk for discrepancies between the prices that appear on the products, the prices that appear on the shelf and the prices charged by the cash register. Claims regarding violation of the Consumer Protection Law are filed against the Company from time to time. These claims are usually settled in plea bargain proceedings. In addition, the Company may be subject to criminal liability in connection with future claims under the Consumer Protection Law. These discrepancies are the result of human error by personnel responsible for labeling our products and circumstances beyond the Company's control. We are making efforts to minimize these errors, including directing store management to charge the lower price in situations where a discrepancy is found between the price on a product and the price appearing at the cash register.

We are also obligated under these laws to advertise and conduct our business in a manner that is not misleading to our customers. Our obligations include, among other things, ensuring that our advertised prices are the prices that are actually charged by the cash registers in our stores, and ensuring that our coupons may be used in our stores as advertised. In December 2005, the applicability of the Consumer Protection Law with respect to the prohibition of misleading conduct was expanded to apply also to conduct following the completion of the transaction between the consumer and the supplier.

In addition, under *the Consumer Protection Law*, we are obligated to post our merchandise return policy in our stores. The law and regulations promulgated thereunder impose various requirements regarding the location, details, size and shape of the notice of such policy.

In addition, under the *Consumer Protection Law*, a remedy of exemplary (punitive) damages may be provided to plaintiffs for specific violations of the law under certain circumstances.

Regulations under the *Consumer Protection Law* also regulate the warranty and post-sale services of certain electrical appliances. Under the regulations, sellers of new electrical appliances (priced in excess of NIS 400) to the end user consumer are required to assume the responsibilities of the manufacturer(s) of the appliances in the event such manufacturer cannot be located. In addition, sellers must deliver to consumers a manufacturer warranty certificate with the delivery of the products.

On December 14, 2010, the *Regulations of Consumer Protection (Abolition of Transaction)*, came into effect pursuant to which a consumer is allowed to cancel purchase agreements of certain goods and receive a full refund on condition that the consumer returns the goods unused and undamaged. These regulations apply to certain goods over the price of NIS 50.

The *Class Actions Law* (the “Law”) codified prior existing class actions arrangements, including under the Consumer Protection Law, by among other things, substantially extending the causes of action under which one can bring a class action, alleviating the prerequisites for certifying and maintaining a class action and lowering the eligibility requirements for a class action representative. The Law is not unique to the line of business in which we engage; however, the expansion of the availability of the Law to potential claimants increases our exposure to potential lawsuits.

In addition, A *Bill for the Consumer Protection Law (Amendment no. 35) (Redeeming Gift Cards)*, 5772-2012 was adopted on January 2014, and will become effective July 1, 2014. The new law establishes a minimum mandatory validity period of a gift card of five years, and that the amount stated in the gift card must be uniform to all businesses subscribing to the gift card. In addition, the new law grants the Minister of Economy the right to enact additional regulations prohibiting the limit of use of the gift certificates. This legislation may adversely affect our profitability from gift certificates, by increasing their cost and increasing competition in the market.

Product Liability

We market various products, including foods and cleaning and hygiene products, which may affect consumer health, and, as such, we are subject to legislation and supervision (for example, *Liability for Defective Products Law*, 1980) relating to these areas, including orders of the Ministry of Health relating to the import and sale of food and cleaning and hygiene products, as well as veterinary supervision of the marketing of meats. In addition, many laws and regulations govern the rights of persons that may have been injured by products that we manufacture, assemble, store, market or sell. Under certain circumstances, the Company may be responsible for damages as a result of defects in the products marketed and sold by the Company.

Regulations for Equal Rights for Persons with Disabilities

On November 3, 2011, the Regulations for Equal Rights for Persons with Disabilities (accommodations for accessibility in a public place which is an existing building), 2011, were approved and published. The regulations require that until November 1, 2017 public service providers to make necessary modifications at their own expense to ensure that their services are accessible to people with disabilities. The provision of public services is defined, among other things, as services provided in a public place. According to the Equal Rights for Persons with Disabilities Law, 1998, supermarkets are considered public places. The regulations include various requirements to increase accessibility for people with disabilities in public places to be implemented within the timeframe provided in the proposed regulations, such as modifying passages between fixtures in public places, modifying procedures, proceedings and customs, modifying signposts and public address and loudspeaker systems, installing aids and accessories to ensure accessibility and to provide services to aid in ensuring the accessibility of services for people with disabilities, publicizing the accommodations made to ensure accessibility of, appointment of a coordinator to ensure accessibility, among others.

In April 2013, the Regulations for Equal Rights for Persons with Disabilities (improving access to service), 2013, were approved and published. Under these regulations, any entity that provides a public service must adapt its practices to ensure the provision of independent and safe service to people with disabilities. The regulations provide for gradual adjustments to be completed until November 1, 2017.

Manufacturing and Import Standards

We are required to comply with certain manufacturing standards in connection with our manufacturing activities, and specifically those activities that relate to the manufacturing of our private label products. We endeavor to ensure that that the products that are manufactured on our behalf comply with any relevant standards and legal requirements.

In addition, we must comply with import standards relating to the sale of imported products, including obtaining a general import license from the Ministry of Health for importing food products that we sell, as well as requirements relating to electrical appliances.

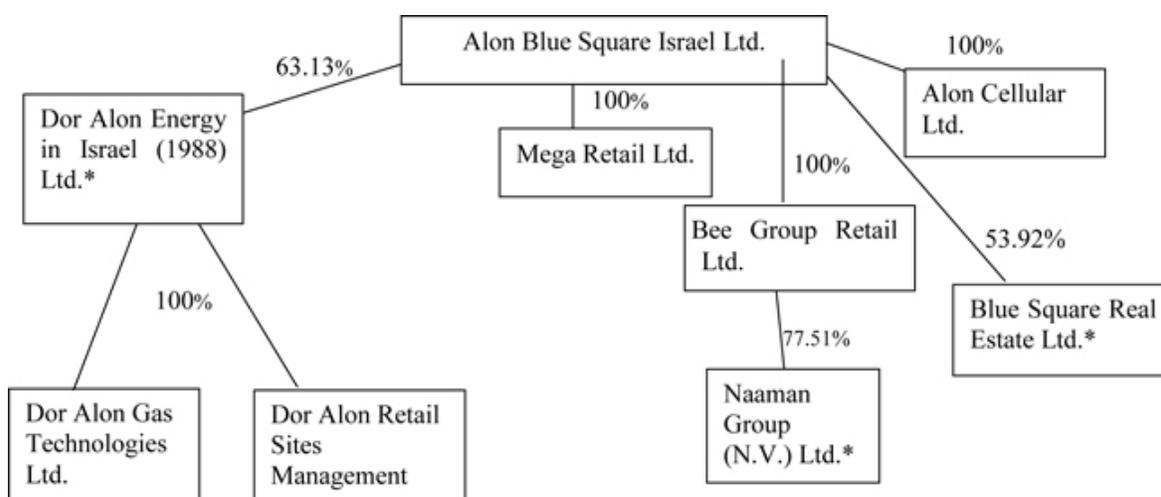
C. Organizational Structure

We operate our BSRE segment through our TASE traded 53.92% subsidiary, BSRE, which owns, leases and develops yield generating commercial properties and projects.

We operate all of our “Housing and Textile” outlets through our wholly owned subsidiary Bee Group, which in turn held, as of March 31, 2015, approximately 77.51% held Naaman Group (N.V.) Ltd. which is designated for sale and is classified as a discontinued operation. The shares of Naaman are traded on the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange.

We operate our Dor Alon segment, which is designated for sale and is classified as a discontinued operation, through our 63.13% subsidiary, Dor Alon, which is listed on the TASE. Dor Alon is one of the four largest fuel retail companies in Israel based on the number of filling stations and a leader in the field of convenience stores. Dor Alon operates a chain of 211 filling stations and 218 convenience stores in different formats in Israel.

The 127 supermarkets are operated through Mega Retail, which since January 17, 2016 has been managed by court-appointed trustees. See “Item 4. Information on the Company – B. Business Overview – Mega Retail – Stay of Proceedings and Appointment of Trustees.” Mega Retail leases from BSRE and third parties the real estate underlying the stores that it operates. Below is a chart indicating our holdings in our material subsidiaries as of March 31, 2016.



* Listed on the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange.

Dor Alon, and BSRE, Bee Group and each of our subsidiaries has its own board of directors. We appoint all or a majority of the board of directors of each of these companies and typically our appointee serves as the chairman of the board of directors of each of these companies. As of January 2016, Mega Retail is operated by court-appointed trustees. Although we appoint all or most of the board of directors of each of Dor Alon, and BSRE, Bee Group and Bee Group's subsidiaries, each company's board of directors has independent fiduciary obligations to all of its shareholders and to the company itself. Alon Blue Square is obligated to deal with its partially owned subsidiaries at "arm's-length." Moreover, in the case of BSRE, Dor Alon, and Naaman which are publicly traded on the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange, the board of directors must include at least two external directors appointed under Israeli law. These external directors must satisfy all the requirements of external directors under the Israeli Companies Law, 1999, referred to as the Israeli Companies Law.

Alon Blue Square owned 100% of the outstanding shares of Mega Retail as of March 31, 2016, and we undertook to transfer 33% of Mega Retail's share capital to an Israeli corporation to be formed by the employee union of Mega Retail.

Bee Group has signed a merger agreement with us.

Alon Blue Square owned 53.92% of the outstanding shares of BSRE as of March 31, 2016. The balance of BSRE's outstanding shares is publicly held and traded on the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange. Alon Blue Square receives fees from BSRE as payment for the management services it provides to BSRE for the Chairman of the board of directors services, financial and accounting management services (including bookkeeping), computer management and maintenance service, legal consulting and corporate secretary services, office space and related office services, and internal audit services. At the request of BSRE, at the end of 2015 the management services were terminated.

Alon Blue Square owned 63.13% of the outstanding shares of Dor Alon as of March 31, 2015.

See "Item 7. Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions – B. Related Party Transactions" for a description of the agreements relating to the fees Alon Blue Square receives from its subsidiaries and services that Dor Alon receives from Alon. For information concerning the flow of funds between Alon Blue Square and its direct and indirect subsidiaries, see also "Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects – Liquidity and Capital Resources."

Set forth below is a list of our significant holdings as of March 31, 2016. The companies marked with an asterisk (*) are not consolidated in our consolidated financial statements.

Company ⁽¹⁾	Operations	% Ownership Held by Alon Blue Square
Blue Square Real Estate Ltd.(2)	Real estate	53.92
Dor Alon Energy in Israel (1988) Ltd.	Filling stations and convenience stores	63.13
Bee Group Retail Ltd.(3)	Retail and wholesale of houseware and home textile and leisure	100
Naaman Group (NV) Ltd.	Houseware and Textile	77.51
Mega Retail Ltd. (4)	Supermarkets	100

(1) All companies are incorporated under Israeli law.

(2) As of March 31, 2016, BSRE held approximately 50% of the outstanding shares of Tel Aviv City Mall Ltd., and 49.5% of the outstanding shares of Tel Aviv Towers Ltd. The remaining shares of BSRE are held by the public and institutional investors and traded on the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange.

(3) In October 2010, we increased our holding in Bee Group Retail Ltd. to 100%. As of March 31, 2016, Bee Group Retail Ltd., held approximately 77.51% of the outstanding shares of Naaman Group (N.V.) Ltd., which is traded on the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange.

(4) Since January 17, 2016, Mega Retail has been operated by court-appointed trustees. We undertook to transfer 33% of Mega Retail's share capital to a corporation to be formed by the employee union of Mega Retail

D. Property, Plants and Equipment.

For details regarding the properties that we and our subsidiaries own and/or lease, see “Item 4. Information on the Company – B. Business Overview – Dor Alon Sites Strategies”, “Item 4. Information on the Company – B. Business Overview – Naaman”, and “Item 4. Information on the Company – B. Business Overview – BSRE.”

During first nine months of 2015, Mega Retail closed or sold 38 supermarkets with a total area of 73,600 square meters. We do not have information for Mega Retail for the entire year ended December 31, 2015.

During the first nine months of 2015, we spent more than NIS 38 million (or \$9.7 million at the exchange rate as of December 31, 2015) on the acquisition and development of new store branches and the remodeling of our existing supermarkets.

In July 2014, a lot constituting a part of the logistic center in Rishon Lezion was sold for NIS 35 million. In December 2014, the logistic center was sold for NIS 95 million. A total of NIS 65 million were deposited in trust and were transferred on January 4, 2015. The remaining consideration is secured by a financial guarantee of the purchasers and will be paid until the end of March 2015. Exclusive possession of the logistic center was delivered in favor of the purchasers on December 31, 2014. The profit from the sale amounted to NIS 57.0 million before taxes, of which NIS 29 million was recorded in other gains in the fourth quarter of 2014.

In 2015, as a result of the loss of control over Mega Retail, all branches that were presented in the consolidated financial statements as property and equipment, were transferred and classified upon deconsolidation, as investment property of the Company (for further information please see Note 5a to our consolidated financial statements).

In 2016 and 2017, we plan to open approximately seven to nine additional filling stations. For additional information, see “Item 4. Information on the Company – B. Business Overview – Dor Alon Segment”.

For further information regarding our real estate, including the transfer of the Company’s real estate to BSRE and the transfer of Mega Retail’s real estate to BSRE, please see “Item 4. Information on the Company - B. Business Overview - BSRE” and “Item 7. Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions – B. Related Party Transactions.”

ITEM 4A. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

Not applicable.

ITEM 5. OPERATING AND FINANCIAL REVIEW AND PROSPECTS

The following discussion and analysis should be read together with “Item 3. Key Information - Selected Financial Data” and our consolidated financial statements and notes included elsewhere in this Annual Report. This discussion contains forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties. Our actual results may differ materially from those anticipated in these forward-looking statements as a result of certain factors, including, but not limited to, those set forth in “Item 3. Key Information - D. Risk Factors.”

General

We are a holding company which operates in three reportable operating segments (two as discontinued operations). In our BSRE segment, we own, lease and develop yield-generating commercial properties and projects. In our Dor Alon segment, which is held for sale we operate a chain of fueling stations and convenience stores in different formats in Israel, and we are considered to be one of the four largest fuel retail companies in Israel based on number of petrol stations and is a leader in the field of convenience stores. In our Naaman segment (operated through Bee Group), which is also held for sale, we operate specialist outlets in self-operation and franchises and offer a wide range of houseware and home textile products as a retailer and wholesaler in the houseware and home textile markets. In addition, we have another operation that consists of Bee Logistics Service Center Ltd. our wholly-owned operator of a logistics center, which provides services to Naaman as well as third party activities.

Discontinued Operations

Following the control loss in Mega Retail and the liabilities assumed by the Company to support Mega Retail under the plan of recovery, Mega Retail was presented in our consolidated financial statements from the third quarter as discontinued operations. The effect of deconsolidation resulted in recording of a loss of NIS 78 million deriving from liabilities and guarantees granted to Mega Retail in the past and liabilities the Company assumed under the plan of recovery in the amount exceeding the Company's share in Mega Retail's accumulated losses on the deconsolidation date.

During the third quarter, the Company's Board of Directors decided to put up for sale our entire holdings in Dor Alon at that time (71.17%). Following this decision, Dor Alon is presented starting from the third quarter of this year as part of activities designated for sale according to its market value; as a result, the Company recorded a loss of NIS 714 million. During the fourth quarter, it was resolved to sell our entire holdings in Naaman at that time (77%) which is also presented as part of activities designated for sale starting from the fourth quarter of this year.

As a result of such changes, the results of the Group's continuing operations primarily reflect the results of BSRE and changes in the liabilities prior to the plan of recovery and the liabilities assumed by the Company as part of Mega Retail's plan of recovery. The consolidated balance reflects – mainly the assets and liabilities of BSRE and the Company (solo) and in addition the assets and liabilities of discontinued operations.

BSRE Segment

Through our subsidiary BSRE, we are engaged in generating yield from supermarkets, commercial centers, logistics centers and offices, land for capital appreciation and deriving long-term yield as well as developing projects, which include tens of thousands of square meters of construction rights in different stages of design and construction, such as a partnership in a mall (50% ownership), residential (49.5% ownership) and parking lot (50% ownership) projects in the wholesale market complex in Tel Aviv, expanding the Hadar Shopping Mall (50% ownership) and property designated for a offices in Ra'anana (50% ownership), and the purchase of property in Point Wells, Washington while changing the land use designation from a heavy industrial area to a residential area. As of December 31, 2015, BSRE had rights to build a total of 104,000 square meters at different stages of construction (including the projects mentioned above).

We are currently in the process of examining acquisitions of additional commercial real estate and yield-generating assets in Israel in light of market conditions, while diversifying our real estate property base.

Naaman segment

As of March 31, 2016, we held approximately 77.51% of the outstanding shares of Naaman Group (N.V) Ltd. ("Naaman"), one of Israel's major branded houseware retailers and wholesalers, which operated 120 stores as of December 31, 2015 and imports and markets various houseware products, such as kitchen utensils, cutlery and dinner sets. We have designated Naaman for sale.

Dor Alon segment

Dor Alon is one of the four largest fuel retail companies in Israel based on the number of filling stations and is a leader in the convenience stores sector. In recent years, the Dor Alon segment has been characterized by fierce competition. This competition is reflected in price wars, improvement in credit terms in direct marketing, and improvement in the quality of services offered at fueling sites. We have designated Dor Alon for sale.

In an effort to improve our competitive position in this segment, we anticipate opening and operating approximately seven to nine additional filling stations during 2016 and 2017 as well as investing additional capital to renovate our existing fueling stations and convenience stores. In addition, we intend to expand the chain of convenience stores outside of our filling stations, as well as the activities of our countryside stores.

Other Businesses

The Company had an activity of issuance and clearance of gift certificates. During December 2015, we decided to end the issuance of new gift certificates, but we continue to clear existing gift certificates. In addition, we through our 100% subsidiary, Alon Cellular Ltd, operated an MVNO network in Israel, which activity was sold in November 2015, and through Diners Club Israel Ltd., an associate held at 36.75%, operated in the sector of issuance and clearance of YOU credit cards to the customer club members of the group, which activity was sold in December 2015. In addition, through our 100% subsidiary, Bee Group Ltd., we operate the logistic center in Beer Tuvia.

Key Developments

Mega Retail

Following a deterioration in the financial results of Mega Retail, on June 29, 2015, Mega Retail submitted a plan of recovery with the District Court in Lod, Israel in a proceeding under section 350 of the Israel Companies Law. On July 14 and 15, 2015, the District Court approved the plan of recovery. Under the plan of recovery, we assumed various liabilities, including (i) extending to Mega Retail, effective June 1, 2015, an amount of NIS 320 million (NIS 240 million by way of loans or guarantees, of which NIS 160 million would be converted into Mega Retail's share capital (before transferring or issuing 33% of Mega Retail's outstanding shares to a corporation to be formed by the employee union of Mega Retail by virtue of the employees' agreement signed on June 21, 2015), and the balance of NIS 80 million would be extended as a shareholders' loan and repaid only after the full repayment of the debt to banks and suppliers, as defined in the plan of recovery)), (ii) NIS 80 million as a framework for working capital based on the current needs of Mega Retail and at its request if necessary) and (iii) the debts of Mega Retail and Eden Briut Teva Market Ltd. to financial creditors that were secured by our guarantee or debts that are shared by us and Mega Retail (the "guaranteed debt") would be paid by us, without derogating from our right to assume the rights of such creditors' shoes with respect to the paid debt, in accordance with the terms of the plan of recovery (total guaranteed debt as of March 31, 2016 is approximately NIS 300 million on account of Mega Retail and NIS 29 million as on account of Eden Teva). See "Item 4. Information on the Company – A. History and Development of Alon Blue Square". We also lost our majority in Mega Retail's Board and consequently lost the control of Mega Retail. Following this loss of control, the investment in Mega Retail is presented on an equity basis.

Following approval of the plan of recovery, and to address the deterioration in its financial results, Mega Retail closed 32 supermarket branches and two other losing branches were closed, and 1,200 employees were dismissed. Additionally, Mega Retail negotiated a discount of 9% in rental fees for a period of time with its main lessor, BSRE. This discount was conditioned upon Mega Retail not being subject to a stay of proceedings. Once Mega Retail became subject to a stay of proceedings, this discount is no longer in effect. See “Item 8. Financial Information – A. Consolidated Statements of our Financial Information – Legal Proceedings”.

The terms of supply of Mega Retail's suppliers continued to worsen, resulting in substantial deterioration of sales, especially in the discount stores operated under the "YOU" brand. After further deterioration in relations with its suppliers, Mega Retail sold all 22 "YOU" brand supermarket branches (which constituted Mega Retail's discount chain) for a total of NIS 130 million and agreements for the termination of employment of more than an additional 1,000 employees were reached.

On January 17, 2016 we announced that at the voluntary request made by Mega Retail, the District Court in Lod approved the temporary stay of proceedings with respect to Mega Retail and the appointment of trustees for the operation of Mega Retail. Their role, among others, is to manage Mega Retail in an attempt to restore and sell Mega Retail, either as one unit or as groups of supermarket branches, and to inquire whether the plan of recovery was executed in full, and principally whether we fully complied with our obligations under the plan of recovery to support Mega Retail. The stay of proceedings was extended until May 17, 2016.

On March 7, 2016 the court-appointed trustees of Mega Retail submitted a claim with the District Court of Lod, Israel requesting the court to order us to pay approximately NIS 117 million alleging that we did not satisfy our obligations to inject funds into Mega Retail under Mega Retail's plan of recovery. In other court filings, the trustees also made other allegations, including that we must pay approximately NIS 300 million on account of bank loans to Mega Retail that we guaranteed or are jointly-owned and that we would have no right of recovery against Mega Retail following such payment and that we owe an estimated NIS 300 million in the aggregate on account of Mega Retail's employees, suppliers, credit insurers and lessors and on account of a dividend distributed by Mega Retail in 2013. See “Item 3. Key Information – D. Risk Factors – Risks Related to our Business as a Whole – If all or certain parts of the claims submitted to the courts by the trustees of Mega Retail are accepted, we may be unable to pay our outstanding debts, which would have a material adverse effect on our liquidity and operations and our ability to continue as a going concern.”

We are also exposed to actual and potential third party claims for a significant amount of Mega Retail's outstanding debt and liabilities. This includes social security (*bituach leumi*) payments due on account of employees of Mega Retail, outstanding VAT obligations for which we have joint and several liability with Mega Retail, guarantees extended by us to lessors and credit insurers of Mega Retail, payment obligations under various Mega Retail property leases and management agreements to which we are a party, real estate taxes, water expenses, municipal fines, and other obligations. See "Item 3. Key Information – D. Risk Factors – Risks Related to our Business as a Whole – We are exposed to third party claims for a significant amount of Mega Retail's outstanding debt and liabilities. If we are found liable to satisfy these debts and liabilities it could have a material adverse effect on our liquidity and operations and our ability to continue as a going concern".

A number of the creditors of Mega Retail to whom we previously granted guarantees of payment, have approached us with demands for payment.

Financial Creditors

We did not pay principal on our Series C Debentures due to our failure to principal in November 2015 as required. Starting from October 27, 2015, the holders of Debentures decided on the deferral of the payment dates on account of the principal amounts from November 4, 2015 to May 29, 2016 or unless a decision is otherwise made, subject to exceptions, including a notification by the holders of our Series C Debentures' trustee of termination of negotiations.

The holders of the Series C Debentures have instructed the Series C Debenture trustee to put for immediate repayment the full balance of the Company's debt to the holders of the Series C Debentures. The immediate repayment decision will enter into effect without further decision at the earlier of transfer of the control of the Company directly or indirectly (including by change in the control in the controlling shareholder) without the consent of the holders of the Series C Debentures or an application is not filed with the court to convene meetings for the approval of the debt arrangement between the Company and its financial creditors. At this stage, the entry into effect of the immediate repayment decision was extended to May 18, 2016. If the immediate repayment decision were to become effective, it could have a material adverse effect on our liquidity and operations and our ability to continue as a going concern.

In addition, on November 2, 2015, within the framework of the negotiations conducted by us with the representatives of the holders of our Series C Debentures and our financial creditors, guidelines were formulated for an outline of rescheduling and reorganizing the financial debt, including bank debt which was guaranteed by us in favor of Mega Retail. The guidelines also provided that debt repayment would be accelerated in the event Dor Alon or BSRE are sold. In addition, the debt holders would receive up to 10% of our shares. See "Item 4. Information on the Company – A. History and Development of Alon Blue Square – Proposed Framework for Debt Repayment".

In addition, we are currently in breach of the financial covenants covering our long-term bank debt. We and the bank lenders have agreed on terms of renewal of existing on-call loans from the bank lenders to us. This agreement by the bank lenders is subject to no other creditors either accelerating their debt for immediate payment or not renewing their on-call loans to us. This arrangement is not binding on debenture holders. If any of the bank lenders or holders of the Series C Debentures accelerate their debt for immediate payment or do not renew their on-call loans, our assets may not be sufficient to satisfy our obligations to our debtors, our liquidity would be materially affected, and we may be forced to file for a stay of proceedings and cease operations.

As of April 30, 2016, we had cash and cash equivalents which is not sufficient to repay our outstanding indebtedness.

Proposal by Mr. Moti Ben Moshe

On February 28, 2016, an acceptance notice was given by Alon for the offer by Mr. Moti Ben Moshe (through a company under his control) to acquire the direct and indirect holdings of Alon in the Company, and the rights of Alon to a bridge loan of NIS 110 million and a loan of NIS 60 million extended to the Company by Alon, for consideration of NIS 115 million to be paid to Alon. The proposal, which includes a proposal for an arrangement with financial creditors of the Company providing for repayment of their debt, includes the injection of NIS 900 million into the Company for the full repayment of the financial debt to financial creditors interested in such repayment.

The proposal required that until the transaction closing date, we and our controlled companies will not carry out any disposition of our and their assets and/or any act to foil the purchase of control, or otherwise Mr. Ben Moshe will have the right to cancel his commitments. We have stopped promoting the sale of our assets, in order not to foil the possibility of admitting Ben Moshe as the potential buyer.

The debt arrangement is subject to various conditions, including receipt of approval of the Company's financial creditors and the District Court approval for the proposed debt arrangement and receipt of all of requisite regulatory and third party approvals, and there is no guarantee this acquisition and repayment of financial debt will occur.

On April 20, 2016, a hearing was held in the District Court in Lod, Israel, regarding motion 75, which details the trustees' fifth report. The court's decision was to grant an extension of 15 days for the Company to file a motion to convene creditors meetings to vote on for a proposed debt arrangement in accordance with section 350 of Israel Companies Law, 1999. The purpose of the extension is to allow the trustees of Mega Retail to utilize their negotiation with Mr. Ben Moshe, for reaching an arrangement regarding both the Company and Mega Retail as a whole. According to the court's decision, at the end of the period, the trustees are to submit a notice to the court detailing the outcome of the negotiations, if possible with the agreements of all sides. In addition, at the end of the stated period, Mr. Ben Moshe should submit a proposal for a reorganization of Mega, supported with a bank guarantee of NIS 40 million. If Ben Moshe and the trustees do not reach an agreement by the end of the period, or if Mr. Ben Moshe does not make such an offer, he will not be allowed to propose any alternative offers for purchasing Mega. The same applies with regard to any other proposal for the acquisition of Mega Retail made by that date by third parties. Therefore, the court has suggested that we and Mr. Ben Moshe delay the filing of the above mentioned motion until after the extension period, and recommended to the creditors of Alon Blue Square not to file any proceedings against the Company until the end of the extension period.

On May 8, 2016 we filed a motion with the District Court of Lod, Israel to convene meetings of our financial creditors (consisting of holders of our bank debt and guaranteed bank debt and holders of our Series C Debentures) and shareholders for the approval of a proposed debt reorganization and arrangement under Section 350 of the Companies Law. Concurrently with the debt reorganization and arrangement, a company under control of Mr. Moti Ben Moshe would acquire the direct and indirect holdings of Alon in the Company, and the rights of Alon to a bridge loan of NIS 110 million and a loan of NIS 60 million extended to the Company by Alon, for consideration of NIS 115 million to be paid to Alon. See “Item 4. Information on the Company – A. History and Development of Alon Blue Square – Offer to Acquire Holdings of Alon Oil in the Company” for more information.

Going Concern

In view of the uncertainty regarding the completion of the Ben Moshe Proposal, including the arrangement with our financial creditors, and in light of our stopping to negotiate for the sale of our assets, there are substantial doubts about our continued existence as a "going concern". See “Item 3. Key Information – D. Risk Factors – Risks Related To Our Business As A Whole – If the Ben Moshe Proposal, including the arrangement with our creditors does not close, there is substantial uncertainty whether we will be able to continue operating as a going concern, in which case you could lose your entire investment. In addition to the debt arrangement, Mr. Ben Moshe will need to inject additional funds into our company in order for us to continue our operations and repay our debts” and Note 1b to financial statements.

Operating Results

The following table sets forth certain statement of income data as a percentage of sales for the periods indicated:

	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
Continuing Operations		%
Sales	100.0	100.00
Gross profit	72.0	23.8
Selling, general and administrative expenses	51.0	90.4
Operating profit before loss in respect of guarantees to Mega	24.9	32.1
Operating loss	(42.0)	32.1
Taxes on income	2.5	72.1
Net loss for the year from continuing operations	(73.8)	(157.9)
Discontinued Operations		
Net loss from discontinued operation	(583.0)	(233.5)

Year Ended December 31, 2015 compared with year ended December 31, 2014

The statements of income, including comparative figures, have been restated to separate the results of discontinued operations from continuing operations and presented them separately after the income from continued operations. Operating segment reporting presents the segments' results from continued operations before taxes.

Net revenues. Revenues for 2015 amounted to NIS 205.5 million (U.S. \$52.7 million) as compared to revenues of NIS 96.5 million in 2014, an increase of 113.0% mainly deriving from recording rental fees from Mega Retail in the second half of 2015 due to Mega Retail's deconsolidation in the course of the year.

Gross profit. Gross profit in 2015 amounted to NIS 147.9 million (U.S. \$37.9 million) as compared to gross profit of NIS 23.0 million in 2014, an increase of 543%. The increase in the gross profit derived from recording rental income from Mega Retail in the second half of the year.

Selling, general and administrative expenses. Selling, general, and administrative expenses in 2015 amounted to NIS 104.9 million (U.S. \$26.9 million), compared to expenses of NIS 87.3 million in 2014, an increase of 20.2%. The increase in expenses in this year compared to last year mainly derived from recording provisions mainly regarding legal procedures and in respect of demand from local authorities.

Changes in fair value of investment property in 2015, the Company recorded a profit in the amount of NIS 57.5 million (U.S. \$14.7 million), compared to a profit of NIS 49.8 million in 2014. The main increase in value derived from the lowering the discount rate in the fourth quarter of this year in the amount of 0.25%-0.50% in assets leased to third parties.

Other expenses, net other expenses, net in 2015 amounted to NIS 51.9 million (U.S. \$13.3 million) compared to other income, net of NIS 25.3 million in 2014. These expenses include mainly amortization of investment of NIS 54.7 million (U.S. \$14.0 million) in Diners that was sold in the fourth quarter of this year.

Share in gains of associates in 2015 amounted to NIS 2.6 million (U.S. \$0.7 million) compared to a profit of NIS 20.0 million in 2014. The main decrease in this period derived from a revaluation of the value of the commercial spaces of Tel Aviv Mall in the wholesale market in 2014.

Operating profit before loss in respect of guarantees to Mega in 2015 amounted to NIS 51.2 million (U.S. \$13.1 million) as compared to operating profit of NIS 31.0 million in 2014. The increase in operating profit mainly derived from an increase in sales and gross profit and was partially offset by an increase in other expenses, as aforesaid.

Operating loss in 2015 amounted to NIS 86.3 million (U.S. \$22.1 million) as compared to operating profit of NIS 31.0 million in 2014.

Mega Retail's guarantees expenses in 2015 amounts to NIS 137.5 million (U.S. \$35.2 million). These expenses include the updates in the value of the guarantees granted by the company to Mega Retail.

Finance expenses, net in 2015 amounted to NIS 60.4 million (U.S. \$15.5 million) as compared to net finance expenses of NIS 113.8 million in 2014, a decrease of 46.9%. The decrease in finance expenses, net derived from a decrease in finance expenses in BSRE.

Taxes on income tax expenses in 2015 amounted to NIS 5.1 million (U.S. \$1.3 million) as compared to tax expense of NIS 69.7 million in 2014. The decrease in tax expenses derived from recording a tax asset for the Company's investments in Bee Group and Alon Cellular and was partially offset by recording a tax provision due to investments in BSRE. The tax expenses derived from tax losses for which no deferred income tax assets was recognized of NIS 42.9 million (U.S. \$11.0 million) and eliminations of intercompany transactions between continuing and discontinued operations of NIS 20.2 million (U.S. \$5.2 million) and was offset by utilization of previously unrecognized tax losses of NIS 21.7 million (U.S. \$5.6 million).

Net loss from continuing operations amounted in 2015 amounted to NIS 151.7 million (U.S. \$38.9 million) compared to a net loss of NIS 152.4 million in 2014. The loss from continued operations this year attributed to the Company's shareholders amounted to NIS 214.3 million (U.S. \$54.9 million) or NIS 3.25 per share (U.S. \$0.83), and the profit from continued operations attributed to non-controlling interests amounted to NIS 62.6 million (U.S. \$16.0 million).

Net loss from discontinued operations in 2015 amounted to NIS 1,198.2 million (U.S. \$307.1 million) compared to a loss of NIS 225.5 million in 2014. The loss from discontinued operations in 2015 attributed to the Company's shareholders amounted to NIS 1,055.0 million (U.S. \$270.4 million) or NIS 16.00 per share (U.S. \$4.01), and the loss from discontinued operations attributed to non-controlling interests amounted to NIS 143.1 million (U.S. \$36.6 million).

The loss balance from discontinued operations this year included:

- Mega Retail's financial results in the first half of 2015, and a loss of loss of control in Mega Retail, including the value of liabilities and guarantees upon the control loss date;
- The results of Dor Alon in the first half of 2015 and a loss from the adjustment of value of the Company's investment in Dor Alon to the market value resulting from the Board resolution to sell the Company's holdings in Dor Alon; and
- The financial results of Naaman for 2015 and amortization of the Company's investment in Naaman to its equity resulting from the resolution of Bee Group's Board to sell the Company's holdings in Naaman.

For further information, see note 7 to our consolidated financial statements.

Segment Information Analysis

Segment Information Analysis for the year 2015

Explanatory note: We are unable to provide segment information for Mega Retail for 2015 and have omitted this information in reliance on Rule 12b-21 promulgated under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"). We have requested this information from the trustees of Mega Retail, but they have not cooperated with our request, and we do not have the necessary records to prepare the required segment financial information.

BSRE Segment

	For the year ended December 31		% Change	Convenience translation for the year ended December 31
	2015	2014		2015
	NIS in millions			U.S. \$
Segment Revenues, net	230	224	2.7%	59
Appreciation of Investment Property	(16)	114	N/A	(4)
Segment profit	189	338	(44)%	48
Segment profit as a percentage of segment revenues	82%	150%		

In the year 2015, the BSRE segment recorded a loss in the amount of NIS 15.7 million (U.S. \$4.0 million) from valuation of investment property compared to a profit of NIS 113.7 million in 2014.

Profit for the BSRE segment in the year 2015 decreased by 44% to NIS 189 million (U.S. \$48 million) compared to the segment profit of NIS 338 million in the corresponding period. The decrease in the segment profit was due to revaluation loss in 2015.

Naaman segment

	For the year ended December 31		% Change	Convenience translation for the year ended December 31
	2015	2014		2015
	NIS in millions			U.S. \$
Segment Revenues, net	291	300	(3)%	75
Segment profit (loss)	(10.2)	11.5	N/A	(2.6)
Segment profit (loss) as a percentage of segment revenues	(3.5)%	3.8%		

The loss for the Naaman segment in the year 2015 amounted to NIS 10.2 million (US\$ 2.6 million) (3.5% of segment revenues) compared to the segment profit of NIS 11.5 million (3.8% of segment revenues) in the corresponding period in 2014. The transition into loss derives from decrease in gross profit and increase in selling, general and administrative expenses.

Dor Alon segment

	For the year ended December 31		% Change	Convenience translation for the year ended December 31
	2015	2014		2015
	NIS in millions			U.S. \$
Segment Revenues, net	4,012	4,908	(18.3)%	1,028
Segment profit	116	143	(19)%	29.8
Segment profit as a percentage of segment revenues	2.9%	2.9%		

The profit for the Dor Alon segment in the year 2015 amounted to NIS 116.2 million (US \$29.8 million) (2.9% of segment revenues) compared to the segment profit of NIS 143.1 million (2.9% of segment revenues) in the corresponding period in 2014. The main decrease in profit derived from decrease in revenues and decrease in selling, general and administrative expenses.

Year Ended December 31, 2014 compared with year ended December 31, 2013

The statements of income, including comparative figures, have been restated to separate the results of discontinued operations from continuing operations and presented them separately after the income from continued operations. The statements of income, including comparative figures of Supermarkets segment, have been restated to separate the results of branches which were resolved to cease their operations. Operating segment reporting presents the segments' results from continued operations before taxes.

Net revenues. Net revenues amounted to NIS 96.5 million (U.S. \$24.8) compared to revenues of NIS 102.7 million in 2013, a decrease of 5.9%.

Gross profit. Gross profit in 2014 amounted to NIS 23.0 million (U.S. \$5.9 million) (23.8% of revenues) as compared to gross profit of NIS 28.3 million (27.5% of revenues) in 2013, a decrease of 18.7%. The decrease in the gross profit compared to the corresponding period last year was mainly due to the decrease in revenues.

Selling, general and administrative expenses. Selling, general, and administrative expenses in 2014 amounted to NIS 87.2 million (U.S. \$22.4 million) (90.3% of revenues), compared to expenses of NIS 92.0 million (89.6% of revenues) in 2013, a decrease of 5.2%, deriving from reversal of provisions.

Changes in fair value of investment property, in 2014, the Company recorded a profit in the amount of NIS 49.9 million (U.S. \$12.8 million) from valuation of investment property compared to a profit of NIS 45.5 million in 2013.

Other income (expenses), net other income, net in 2014, amounted to NIS 25.3 million (U.S. \$6.5 million) and included mainly profits from asset realization compared to other income, net of NIS 0.1 million in 2013.

Share in gains of associates in 2014, amounted to NIS 20.0 million (U.S. \$5.1 million) compared to a share in gains of NIS 17.2 million in 2013.

Operating profit in 2014, amounted to NIS 31.0 million (U.S. \$7.9 million) (32.1% of revenues) as compared to operating loss of NIS 0.8 million (0.8% of revenues) in 2013. The transition to operating profit mainly derived from decrease in selling, general and administrative expenses and from an increase in changes in fair value of investment property.

Finance expenses, net in 2014, amounted to NIS 113.8 million (U.S. \$29.3 million) as compared to net finance expenses of NIS 167.4 million in 2013. The decrease in finance costs, net derives from the effect of the CPI on the Company's financial liabilities, part of which are linked to the CPI (in this period the CPI decreased at 0.1% compared to an increase of 1.90% in the comparable period last year), raising debt at lower interest rates and was partly offset from increase in the dollar exchange rate.

Taxes on income tax expenses in 2014 amounted to NIS 69.6 million (U.S. \$18.0 million) as compared to tax expenses of NIS 23.6 million in 2013.

Loss from continuing operations amounted in 2014 to NIS 152.4 million (U.S. \$39.2 million) compared to a loss of NIS 191.9 million in 2013. The loss from continued operations in this period attributed to the Company's shareholders amounted to NIS 197.6 million (U.S. \$50.8 million) or NIS 2.99 per share (U.S. \$0.77) and the income from continued operations attributed to non-controlling interests amounted to NIS 45.1 million (U.S. \$11.6 million).

Net loss from discontinued operations in 2014 amounted to NIS 225.5 million (U.S. \$65.7 million) compared to a profit of NIS 74.5 million in 2014. The loss from discontinued operations in 2014 attributed to the Company's shareholders amounted to NIS 234.2 million (U.S. \$60.2 million) or NIS 3.55 per share (U.S. \$0.91), and the profit from discontinued operations attributed to non-controlling interests amounted to NIS 8.7 million (U.S. \$2.24 million).

Segment Information Analysis

Segment Information Analysis for the year 2014

BSRE segment

	For the year ended December 31		% Change	Convenience translation for the year ended December 31
	2014	2013		2014
	NIS in millions			U.S. \$
Segment Revenues	224	214	5%	57
Appreciation of Investment Property	114	113	0.9%	29
Segment profit	338	320	5.6%	87
Segment profit as a percentage of segment revenues	150%	149%		

In the year 2014, the BSRE segment recorded a profit in the amount of NIS 113.7 million (U.S. \$29.2 million) from valuation of investment property compared to a profit of NIS 113.5 million in 2013.

Profit for the BSRE segment in the year 2014 increased by 5.8% to NIS 338 million (U.S. \$87 million) compared to the segment operating profit of NIS 320 million in the corresponding period. The increase in the segment operating profit was due to increase in revenues compared to 2013.

Naaman Segment

	For the year ended December 31		% Change	Convenience translation for the year ended December 31
	2014	2013		2014
	NIS in millions			U.S. \$
Segment Revenues	300	300	0%	77
Segment profit (loss)	11.5	(2.2)	N/A	3.0
Segment profit (loss) as a percentage of segment revenues	3.8%	(0.7)%		

The profit for the Naaman segment in the year 2014 amounted to NIS 11.5 million (US\$ 3.0 million) (3.8% of segment revenues) compared to the segment loss of NIS 2.2 million (0.7% of segment revenues) in the corresponding period in 2013. The transition into profit derives from increase in gross profit and decrease in selling, general and administrative expenses.

Dor Alon segment

	For the year ended December 31		% Change	Convenience translation for the year ended December 31
	2014	2013		2014
	NIS in millions			U.S. \$
Segment Revenues	4,908	5,180	(5.2)%	1,262
Segment profit	143	141.1	1.3%	36.7
Segment profit as a percentage of segment revenues	2.9%	2.7%		

The profit for the Dor Alon segment in the year 2014 amounted to NIS 143.1 million (US\$ 36.7 million) (2.9% of segment revenues) compared to the segment profit of NIS 141.1 million (2.7% of segment revenues) in the corresponding period in 2013. The main increase in the profit derived from increase in the company's share in gains of associates and increase in other income.

Quarterly Fluctuations

Our business is subject to fluctuations in quarterly sales and profits. These fluctuations are primarily attributable to increased sales and higher operating income in the holiday seasons occurring in different quarters from year to year. Thus, for example, in our “Naaman” and “Vardinon” chains increased sales attributable to Passover, which occurs in either March or April, may be realized in either the first or the second quarter, and sales attributable to the Jewish New Year, which occurs in either September or October, may be realized in either the third or the fourth quarter. In our filling stations, there is an increase in activity during vacations and holidays.

Many of our expenses are unrelated to the level of sales, and therefore a relatively modest increase or decrease in sales, whether or not related to the timing of holidays, tends to have a disproportionately large impact on our profitability.

The following table sets forth certain quarterly information.

	Net revenues		Operating profit before loss in respect of guarantees to Mega	
	NIS	Percentage of Full Year	NIS	Percentage of Full Year
	(In thousands)		(In thousands)	
2015	205,529	100%	51,245	100%
First quarter	43,878	21.3%	18,200	36%
Second quarter	32,713	15.9%	(59,066)	(115)%
Third quarter	67,320	32.8%	34,696	68%
Fourth quarter	61,618	30.0%	57,415	112%
2014	96,548	100%	31,005	100%
First quarter	26,494	27.4%	2,889	9.3%
Second quarter	34,398	35.6%	15,096	48.7%
Third quarter	31,435	32.6%	26,098	84.2%
Fourth quarter	4,221	4.4%	(13,078)	(42.2)%

Exchange Rates

At December 31, 2015, the representative rate of exchange of the NIS to the dollar, as published by The Bank of Israel, was NIS 3.90 = \$1.00. On March 31, 2016, the representative rate of exchange of the NIS to the dollar, as published by The Bank of Israel, was NIS 3.77 = \$1.00. The table below sets forth, for the periods and dates indicated, certain information concerning the representative exchange rate of the NIS to the dollar, as published by The Bank of Israel for the years ended December 31, 2011 through 2015:

Year Ended December 31,	Period End	Average Rate ⁽¹⁾ (NIS per \$1.00)	High	Low
2011	3.82 ⁽²⁾	3.58	3.82	3.36
2012	3.73 ⁽²⁾	3.86	4.08	3.70
2013	3.47 ⁽²⁾	3.61	3.79	3.47
2014	3.89 ⁽²⁾	3.58	3.99	3.40
2015	3.90 ⁽²⁾	3.88	4.05	3.76

(1) The average of the daily exchange rates in each year.

(2) During 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, and 2015 the US dollar depreciated in value vis-à-vis the NIS by (7.6)%, 2.3%, 7.0%, (12.0%) and (0.3%), respectively.

The following table sets forth certain information concerning the representative exchange rate of the NIS to the dollar, as published for the months October 2015 through March 2016:

Month	Period End	Average Rate ⁽¹⁾ (NIS per \$1.00)	High	Low
October	3.87	3.86	3.92	3.82
November	3.88	3.89	3.92	3.87
December	3.90	3.88	3.91	3.86
January	3.95	3.95	3.98	3.91
February	3.91	3.91	3.96	3.87
March	3.77	3.87	3.91	3.77

(1) The average of the daily exchange rates.

Impact of Inflation and Currency Fluctuations

Inflation in Israel increases some of our expenses, which, because of competitive pressures, are generally not offset, fully or as quickly, by increases in our selling prices and revenues. See “Item 3. Key Information – D. Risk Factors – Risks Related To Our Business As A Whole – Fluctuations of inflation may adversely affect our financial expenses and value of our assets” and “Item 3. Key Information – D. Risk Factors – Risks Related To Our Business as a Whole – Currency fluctuations might affect the value of our assets and translation of operating results.”

Dor Alon is exposed to fluctuations in the US dollar - NIS exchange rate due to credit that Dor Alon obtains from its suppliers (mostly from Oil Refineries Ltd., which is linked to the US dollar). In addition, any devaluation of the NIS against various non-Israeli currencies in which we or our suppliers pay for imported goods has the effect of increasing the selling price of those products which we sell in Israel in NIS and affects our operating results. In particular, a devaluation of the NIS against the Chinese currency could significantly increase the cost of production of our Houseware and Textile products at our Naaman stores and the selling price of those products to our customers. An increase in price of imported goods by our suppliers can usually be offset by an increase in the consumer price of such goods. This devaluation would have a greater effect on our Houseware and Textile retail business because a higher proportion of the goods that we sell in our Naaman stores is acquired from suppliers overseas. This devaluation would also cause an increase in our expenses as recorded in our NIS denominated financial results even though the expenses denominated in non-Israeli currencies will remain unchanged. Changes in interest rates, in the Israeli consumer price index and in the US dollar - NIS exchange rate could materially adversely affect our financial results. In addition, we have loans and debentures in NIS, some of which are subject to floating interest rates and some are linked to the Israeli consumer price index. Due to these loans and to the consumer price index linked debentures issued by us, we are exposed to changes in bank interest rates and in the Israeli consumer price index. We also have rent expenses and other operating expenses which are linked to the Israeli consumer price index. Due to these expenses, we are exposed to the changes in the Israeli consumer price index.

In addition, because our financial results are denominated in NIS and are translated into US dollars for the convenience of US investors, currency fluctuations of the NIS against the US dollar may impact our US dollar translated financial results.

Political Conditions

We and all of our subsidiaries are incorporated under Israeli law and our principal offices and operations are located in the State of Israel. Political, economic, security and military conditions in Israel directly affect our operations. Since the establishment of the State of Israel in 1948, a number of armed conflicts have taken place between Israel and its Arab neighbors. A state of hostility, varying from time to time, in intensity and degree, has led to security and economic problems for Israel. Israel signed a peace treaty with Egypt in 1979 and a peace treaty with Jordan in 1994. Israel has not entered into any peace agreements with Syria and Lebanon. In the last few years, the establishment of a Hamas government in Gaza has created additional unrest and uncertainty in the region and has increased hostilities between Israel and the Palestinians. These hostilities have included terrorist acts in Israel and military operations in the West Bank and Gaza. During the last decade, there has been a high level of violence between Israel and the Palestinians, including missile strikes by Hamas against Israel.

The future of Israel's relations with its Arab neighbors and the Palestinians is uncertain and several countries, companies and organizations continue to restrict business with Israel and with Israeli companies. We believe that in the past, these practices have not had a material adverse effect on us. However, we could be adversely affected by adverse developments in Israel's relationships with its Arab neighbors and the Palestinians, or by restrictive laws, policies or practices directed towards Israel or Israeli businesses. In addition, ongoing violence between Israel and its Arab neighbors and Palestinians may have a material adverse effect on the Israeli economy, in general, and on our business, financial condition or results of operations. In particular, in recent conflicts, missile attacks have occurred on civilian areas, which could cause substantial damage to our infrastructure network, reducing our ability to continue serving our customers as well as our overall network capacity. In addition, in the event recent political unrest and instability in the Middle East, including changes in some of the governments in the region and the emergence of Islamic State causes investor concerns in a reduction in the value of the NIS, our expenses in non-NIS currencies may increase, with a material adverse effect on our financial results.

Most of Naaman's imports during 2014 and 2015 were from suppliers located in the Far East. Because most of the products sold by Na'aman and Vardinon are manufactured overseas and imported from China, its activity may be affected by changes in the political and economic conditions in China. In addition, because this segment acquires most of its products from suppliers outside of Israel, and most of its products are imported via the sea, a prolonged general strike, shutdown or a disruption of any of the Israeli ports for an extended period of time, including as a result of a military conflict, would affect our ability to import such products or increase their prices. In addition, since the peak selling season of some of our Houseware and textile stores is during the holidays, disruptions in the ports during or adjacent to such holiday seasons may adversely affect our sales and financial results.

Economic Conditions

Our financial performance is dependent to a significant extent on the economy of Israel. During 2013 and 2014, Israel's Gross Domestic Product rose by 3.3% and 2.6%, respectively. Reports of the Israeli Central Bureau of Statistics indicate that during 2015 Israel's Gross Domestic Product rose by 2.5%.

Trade Agreements

Israel is a member of the United Nations, the International Monetary Fund, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Finance Corporation, and the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, also known as, OECD. Israel is a signatory to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, which provides for reciprocal lowering of trade barriers among its members. 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 these programs either duty-free or at reduced tariffs. In addition, Israel, the EU (known as the European Union), and the European Free Trade Association have a free trade agreement.

Corporate Tax Rate

We and our subsidiaries are subject to corporate tax in Israel at a flat rate of 26.5% in 2015.

For further tax information, see "Item 10. Additional Information – E. Taxation –Israeli Tax Considerations."

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

We have chosen accounting policies that we believe are appropriate to accurately and fairly report our operating results and financial position, and we apply those accounting policies in a consistent manner. Our significant accounting policies are summarized in Note 2 to our consolidated financial statements.

We base our estimates on historical experience, where applicable, and on other assumptions that we believe are reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis for making judgments about the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions or conditions, and could have a material impact on our reported results.

We believe that the following accounting policies are the most critical in the preparation of our consolidated financial statements because they involve the most difficult, subjective or complex judgments about the effect of matters that are inherently uncertain.

Provisions with respect to guarantees and funding commitments in respect of Mega Retail.

As detailed in Note 5b to our consolidated financial statements, our provision with respect to our guarantees and funding commitments towards Mega Retail were measured under the best estimate model, and is based on the assessment of most likely scenarios. These scenarios may or may not happen, or have different timing than assumed. In addition, some of the amounts were determined on the basis of our legal interpretation and our legal advisors. Should the outcome and realization of such guarantees and commitments be different from the assumptions and interpretations used for measurement, we may be required to recognize additional expenses.

Provisions for claims

The provisions for legal claims are recorded based on the estimates of our management (after consulting with legal counsel) as to the likelihood that cash flows will be required to settle these liabilities and as to the discounted amounts of such cash flows.

Our assessments are based on our history in these cases, on the stage of these claims and on the experience of our legal advisors. The outcome of the legal cases in court could be different from our assessments.

Goodwill and indefinite life intangible assets

In accordance with the accounting policy stated in note 2 of our consolidated financial statements, we test at least annually whether goodwill and indefinite life intangible assets of continuing operations have been impaired. The recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit (CGU) to which goodwill has been allocated is determined mostly based on value-in-use calculations.

During 2015, certain goodwill and property impairments were recognized, which relate to the discontinued operations of Na'aman and Mega Retail respectively see also note 7 to our consolidated financial statements.

Fair value of disposal groups

Following the classification during 2015, of the Dor Alon segment as discontinued operations (see also Note 7), this disposal group is stated at the lower of their book value, or its fair value less cost to sell. Estimates and judgments are required in order to determine whether the market value represents the fair value of those holdings and the amounts of costs to sell. Consequently, Dor Alon net assets at December 31, 2015, were written down to the market value of its shares (level 1).

Investment property and investment property under development

Under IAS 40 "Investment Property," investment property is initially valued at cost, including costs directly attributable to the acquisition. Thereafter, IAS 40 allows us to measure the value of our investment property (i) at cost less depreciation and impairment or (ii) at fair value. We measure the value of investment property at fair value. Gains or losses arising from changes in fair value of our investment property are recognized in profit or loss when they arise. Accordingly, such changes can have a significant impact on our profit or loss. Investment properties are not systematically depreciated.

Investment property is presented at fair value based on assessments of external independent appraisers, who have the appropriate qualifications. In certain cases fair value is determined using discounted cash flows that are based on various assumptions; judgments and estimates are required for cash flows projections that are expected during the remaining economic life of the asset, in accordance with the lease terms during the lease period and, after such period, based on suitable rentals that are determined on the basis of market surveys for similar assets with similar location and terms, using adjustments and discount rates that reflect the current market assessments as to uncertainties prevailing with respect to cash flow amounts and timing.

In some cases, mainly building rights or assets under development, the residual value approach is used to determine fair value. The evaluation of the asset's fair value is based on the value of the completed asset, less estimated constructor's profit and construction costs to complete.

As of December 31, 2015, substantially all of our investment property under development was measured at fair value. Changes in the assumptions that are used to measure the investment property may lead to a change in the fair value. See note 4(4) to our consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this Annual Report for a sensitivity analysis regarding changes in the discount rates used in our fair value estimates.

Income taxes and deferred taxes

We recognize liabilities for anticipated tax exposures based on estimates of whether additional taxes will be due. Where the final outcome of these matters differs from the amounts that were initially recorded, such differences will impact the current and deferred income tax assets and liabilities in the period in which such determination is made.

In addition, we recognize deferred tax assets and tax liabilities based on the difference between the carrying value of such assets and liabilities and their amount for tax purposes. We continually assess the recoverability of deferred tax assets based on historical taxable income, expected taxable income, the expected timing of the reversals of temporary differences and the application of tax planning strategies taking into account market expectations, the duration of successive tax losses and their magnitude. When we, as a result of these assessments, reduce deferred tax assets (or increase deferred tax liabilities), our effective tax rate will increase and negatively affect our results.

Recently issued accounting pronouncements

For information on recently issued accounting pronouncements, see note 2ae to our consolidated financial statements.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Sources and Uses of Cash

Sources.

The principle sources of our liquidity are sale of shares of our subsidiaries, financing from our controlling shareholder and dividends from subsidiaries, long-term and short-term borrowing by BSRE and Dor Alon from banks and other institutions and issuance of debentures by BSRE and Dor Alon. During 2015, we received long-term loans from banks in the amount of NIS 354.3 million, or \$90.8 million and received long term loans from the parent company of NIS 170 million or \$43.6 million. For information regarding outstanding balances and repayment information see “Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects – Liquidity and Capital Resources – Long-Term Loans from Banks and other Financial Institutions” and “Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects – Liquidity and Capital Resources – Debentures.”

BSRE used its available cash resources and bank financing and debentures to finance the expansion of its activities and repay its obligations. The available cash resources of Dor Alon and its subsidiaries were used in 2015, and are expected to continue to be used, to finance the expansion of Dor Alon.

Cash generated by operations was approximately NIS 270.4 million, or \$69.3 million, in 2015, a decrease of 46.5% compared with approximately NIS 505.9 million in 2014. The main decrease derived from changes in net working capital in the amount of NIS 297.3 (U.S \$76.1 million) compared to last year and was partially offset by an increase from continued operations of NIS 92.9 million (U.S \$23.8 million).

We incurred a substantial net loss from continuing operations and from discontinued operations in the year ended December 31, 2015. In the absence of disposal of properties or the completion of the Ben Moshe Proposal, we have liquid available sources sufficient at the most for financing our current operations for a few months (provided that no extraordinary events occur), at the end of which, if the transaction with the potential buyer is not completed, the Company will need to sell any of its assets to finance its continued operations. There exists substantial doubt whether we will be able to continue as going concern.

Uses.

During 2015, we repaid long-term loans in the amount of NIS 496.4 million, or \$127.2 million, debentures in the amount of NIS 415.5 million, or \$106.5 million, short-term borrowing from banks in the amount of NIS 206.2 million or \$52.8 million and interest in the amount of NIS 178.3 million, or \$45.7 million.

In 2015, we funded our support of Mega Retail primarily from sale of shares of our subsidiaries, financing from our controlling shareholder and dividends from subsidiaries. During 2015, we invested approximately NIS 133.8 million, or \$34.3 million, in property and equipment, intangible assets, investment property and payments on account of real estate, a 58.7% decrease from our 2014 investment of NIS 323.8 million. Of our investment in property and equipment, intangible assets and investment property in 2015, we invested NIS 21.0 million, or \$5.4 million, in land and buildings, including land that we leased and investment property, as compared with NIS 79.6 million in 2014. During 2016 and 2017, we intend to open approximately seven to nine filling stations at a cost of approximately NIS 4 million to NIS 6 million per filling station. We intend to finance our store development, renovation, modeling, expansion and acquisitions mainly from cash generated by our operations, from borrowings from banks and others and sales of subsidiary shares.

Dividends

The following table sets forth dividends paid by the Company from January 1, 2011 until the date of this Annual Report:

Date of payment	Amount per share	Total amount⁽¹⁾
December 29, 2011	NIS 1.13 (\$0.30)	NIS 75 million (approximately \$20.2 million)

⁽¹⁾ In accordance with the representative rate of exchange of the NIS to the dollar as of the date of the payment of the dividend.

Pursuant to the Israeli Companies Law, dividend distributions are limited to the greater of retained earnings or earnings generated over the previous two years, according to our then last reviewed or audited financial statements, provided that the date of the financial statements is not more than six months prior to the date of the distribution, or we may distribute dividends that do not meet such criteria only with court approval. As of December 31, 2015, the Company does not have any earnings to distribute as dividends.

The loan agreements of BSRE and Dor contain financial covenants that may in the future, depending on their respective financial results and shareholders' equity, restrict them from transferring funds to us in the form of cash dividends, loans or advances, subject to any legal limitations. As of December 31, 2015, we did not have any earnings to distribute as a dividend.

Dividends paid by BSRE until the date of this Annual Report:

In March 2011, the Board of Directors approved a decision to adopt a policy, which has recently been extended for the years 2015 and 2016, according to which BSRE will distribute dividends in the amount of no less than 25% and not higher than 75% of the net profits of BSRE in each year, without taking into account revisions in the net fair value of real estate for investment. Such distributions are subject to the "profit test" under the Israeli Companies Law at the relevant dates and to other decisions of BSRE's board of directors, including decisions designating a different use of BSRE's profits and/or a change in the BSRE dividend policy. In December 2014, the Board of Directors approved the extension of the dividend policy for the years 2015 and 2016.

The following table sets forth dividends paid by BSRE from January 1, 2010 until the date of this Annual Report

Date of payment	Amount per share	Total amount^{(1) (2)}
April 7, 2016	NIS 2.59 (\$0.7)	NIS 30 million (approximately \$7.9 million)
June 11, 2015	NIS 2.59 (\$0.7)	NIS 30 million (approximately \$7.8 million)
April 15, 2015	NIS 2.59 (\$0.6)	NIS 30 million (approximately \$7.5 million)
December 8, 2014	NIS 4.32 (\$1.1)	NIS 50 million (approximately \$12.5 million)
October 28, 2013	NIS 3.18 (\$0.9)	NIS 40 million (approximately \$11.3 million)
April 23, 2013	NIS 3.98 (\$1.1)	NIS 50 million (approximately \$13.8 million)
December 25, 2011	NIS 2.71 (\$0.71)	NIS 34 million (approximately \$9.0 million)
April 13, 2011	NIS 3.82 (\$1.1)	NIS 47.8 million (approximately \$14.0 million)

(1) In accordance with the representative rate of exchange of the NIS to the dollar as of the date of the payment of the dividend.

(2) Alon Blue Square's share in the distribution of the dividends was approximately between 53.92% - 80%.

Buy Back by BSRE

In February 23, 2014, BSRE completed a buyback by way of tender offer on a pro rata basis of an aggregate 979,220 of its ordinary shares, representing 7.8% of the outstanding shares and voting rights in BSRE for an aggregate amount of NIS 160 million. The tender offer was responded by shareholders holding 99.2% of BSRE shares, including the Company. The Company's share in the purchase offer's consideration was NIS 120 million.

Dividends paid by Dor Alon since the time Alon Blue Square acquired Dor Alon and until the date of this Annual Report:

Date of payment	Amount per share	Total amount^{(1) (2)}
February 17, 2016	NIS 1.57 (\$0.40)	NIS 25 million (approximately \$6.4 million)
June 23, 2015	NIS 3.15 (\$0.83)	NIS 50 million (approximately \$13.2 million)
December 9, 2014	NIS 2.08 (\$0.53)	NIS 30 million (approximately \$7.6 million)
October 28, 2013	NIS 1.74 (\$0.49)	NIS 25 million (approximately \$7.1 million)
April 9, 2013	NIS 1.39 (\$0.38)	NIS 20 million (approximately \$5.5 million)
December 19, 2011	NIS 2.08 (\$0.55)	NIS 30 million (approximately \$7.9 million)
April 14, 2011	NIS 1.73 (\$0.5)	NIS 25.0 million (approximately \$7.2 million)

(1) In accordance with the representative rate of exchange of the NIS to the dollar as of the date of the payment of the dividend.

(2) Alon Blue Square's share in the distribution of the dividends was approximately between 63.13% - 78.38%.

Short-Term Credit from Banks and Others

The following table sets forth the principal terms of our short-term credit from banks and others:

	December 31	
	2014	2015*
	NIS in thousands	
Bank overdrafts	5,490	-
Bank loans	657,939	352,234
Loan from parent company	-	139,194
Commercial paper	111,197	-
Current maturities of long-term loans	283,342	190,995
	<u>1,057,968</u>	<u>682,423</u>

*Does not include credit and loans of Dor Alon and Naaman which are designated for sale.

The short term credit described in the table above includes NIS 229.0 million of short term credit undertaken by the Alon Blue Square and NIS 140.4 million in current maturities in the aggregate amount of NIS 370.0 million as of December 31, 2015 and NIS 233.0 million as of December 31, 2014.

Current maturities of long-term loans for the year ended December 31, 2015 includes a bank loan granted to us in connection with our purchase of Naaman, which is secured by 60% of the shares that we hold in Naaman. We are in breach of a financial covenant in our loan agreement, and the bank has the right to foreclose on these shares in Naaman if we will not pay the amount due under the loan in May 2016.

Long-Term Loans from Banks and other Financial Institutions

The following table sets forth the principal terms of our long-term loans from banks and other financial institutions:

	December 31		Annual Interest Rate ⁽¹⁾ %
	2014	2015*	
	NIS in thousands		
In Israeli currency:			
Linked to the Israeli CPI bearing a fixed interest rate	694,861	266,753	3.34
Linked to the Israeli CPI bearing a variable interest rate	-	-	-
Unlinked and bearing a fixed interest rate	28,483	10,778	6.23
Unlinked and bearing a variable interest rate	974,605	348,479	2.61
Linked to the Israeli CPI from controlling shareholder without interest	-	29,194	-
Total	1,697,949	655,204	
Less - current maturities	283,342	190,995	
	<u>1,414,607</u>	<u>464,209</u>	

(1) Weighted average rate as of December 31, 2015.

*Does not include credit and loans of Dor Alon and Naaman which are designated for sale.

The loans described in the table above include loans undertaken by Alon Blue Square in the aggregate amount of approximately NIS 140.5 million (presented in current maturities). The loan agreements contain undertakings BSRE to meet certain financial covenants. BSRE has a loan with a total balance of NIS 186.2 million, whereby BSRE has undertaken to meet certain financial covenants. As of December 31, 2015, BSRE met the above mentioned covenants. BSRE has a loan totaling approximately NIS 113.7 million as at December 31, 2015, with a group of institutional investors to finance the building of the addition to the Hadar Mall, for which BSRE has undertaken to meet certain financial covenants. As of December 31, 2015, BSRE met the above mentioned covenants.

Debentures

The following table summarizes debentures outstanding as of December 31, 2014 and 2015 issued by (i) the Company, and (ii) BSRE, of which we owned 53.92% of the shares as of March 31, 2016:

	December 31	
	2014	2015*
	NIS in thousands	
Convertible debentures:		
Issued by BSRE	60,425	30,067
Less - current maturities	29,686	-
	<u>30,739</u>	<u>30,067</u>
Non-convertible debentures:		
Issued by the Company	342,416	359,716
Issued by BSRE	1,642,512	1,460,588
Issued by Dor Alon	464,320	-
	<u>2,449,248</u>	<u>1,820,051</u>
Less - current maturities	437,249	532,844
	<u>2,011,999</u>	<u>1,287,207</u>

*Does not include debentures issued by Dor Alon and Naaman which are designated for sale.

Alon Blue Square Series C Debentures

In November 2010, we issued NIS 100 million in aggregate principal amount of Series C CPI linked debentures bearing annual fixed interest of 2.5% payable in two semi-annual payments on May 4 and November 4 in each of the years 2011 to 2022. The principal will be repaid in 12 equal payments on November 4 of each of the years 2011 to 2022 (inclusive). The debentures were issued at a discount of 3.2% and for a consideration of NIS 96.8 million. All the debentures are linked (principal and interest) to the Israeli CPI, but in the event the Israeli CPI is less than the base index (index known at date of issuance), the amount of the debentures will not be adjusted below the base index.

On April 11, 2012, we issued additional Series C debentures in the framework of a private placement in the aggregate amount of NIS 35 million for an aggregate amount of NIS 31.3 million.

On July 10, 2013, we issued additional Series C debentures in the framework of a private placement in the aggregate amount of NIS 100 million for an aggregate amount of NIS 99.3 million.

On November 15, 2013, we issued additional Series C debentures in the framework of a private placement in the aggregate amount of NIS 62 million for an aggregate amount of NIS 63.9 million.

On April 3, 2014, the Series C debentures series was expanded by a private offering of NIS 150 million for an aggregate amount of NIS 151.9 million.

Ratings of Alon Blue Square Debentures

In January 2016, Midroog, an Israeli rating agency and 51% subsidiary of Moody's Investors Services Inc., decreased the rating of Series C Debentures from B3 to Caa1.

BSRE Debentures

In August 2006, BSRE issued 2.5 million BRSE ordinary shares of NIS 1 par value each, together with NIS 100 million par value of registered BRSE Series A debentures, which are convertible into BSRE ordinary shares, and NIS 650 million par value of registered BSRE Series B debentures. In September 2008, BSRE completed the issuance of an additional NIS 125 million in principal amount of unsecured non-convertible (Series B) debentures to institutional investors. The terms of these debentures are identical to the terms of the non-convertible (Series B) debentures issued by BSRE in August 2006. Pursuant to a partial exchange tender offer, on January 27, 2014, BSRE completed the exchange of NIS 200 million par value of debentures (Series B) against the issuance of NIS 265.5 million par value of marketable debentures (Series E), which was effected as an expansion of Series E, with the same terms. The carrying amount of the liability relating to the exchanged debentures (series B) was NIS 238 million. The exchange is not considered substantive change in the terms of the debentures and therefore had no effect on the statement of income. In October 2009, BSRE issued NIS 300 million par value of registered Series C debentures. In July 2010, BSRE issued NIS 110 million par value of registered BSRE Series D debentures. During 2012 and 2013, the debentures (Series D) were expanded by several private offerings to institutional investors amounting to NIS 276 million and NIS 309 par value, respectively. Total net consideration received from such offerings, net of commissions to the institutional investors and distributors, amounted to NIS 439 million in 2013 and NIS 308 million in 2012. The annual effective interest rate payable on Series D debentures, taking into account the expansions and issuance expenses as above is 4.3%. On October 30, 2013, BSRE issued new Series E Debentures in the aggregate face amount of NIS 120 million for aggregate consideration of NIS 121.7 million.

The third partial maturity date of the principal (out of four) for the Series A and Series B Debentures was at August 31, 2015, when BSRE repaid an aggregate amount of NIS 180.6 million. On October 31, 2015 was the fifth partial maturity date (7.5% of the bond series principal) of series C bonds where BSRE repaid an aggregate amount of NIS 24.3 million.

BSRE Series A Debentures

The BSRE Series A debentures are to be redeemed in four equal annual installments on August 31 of each of the years 2013 to 2016. The Series A debentures are linked (principal and interest) to the known Israeli CPI and bear interest at an annual rate of 6.25%, which is payable semi-annually. The Series A debentures are convertible into BSRE ordinary shares from the date that they are first listed for trade on the stock exchange through August 16, 2016, except during the periods from August 17 through August 31 in each of the years 2013 to 2015. The conversion rate is subject to adjustments in the event of distribution of cash dividends. Until August 31, 2008, the conversion was effected at the rate of NIS 96.83 par value of registered Series A debentures (following adjustments due to distributions of cash dividends) for each ordinary share of NIS 1 par value; through August 16, 2016, the conversion rate is NIS 225.59 par value of registered Series A debentures (following adjustments due to distributions of cash dividends) for each ordinary share of NIS 1 par value.

BSRE Series B Debentures

The BSRE Series B debentures are to be redeemed in four equal annual installments on August 31 of each of the years 2013 to 2016. The Series B debentures are linked to the known CPI and bear interest at an annual rate of 4.7%, which is payable semi-annually.

If, at the time of making any redemption/payment on account of the principal and of interest of the Series A or Series B debentures, it is found that the payment index is less than the base index (the CPI for July 2006), BSRE is required to make such payment according to the base index.

BSRE Series C Debentures

The BSRE Series C debentures are to be redeemed in eight non-equal annual installments on October 31 of each of the years 2011 to 2018, of which six installments each in the amount of 7.5% of the debentures' principal amount are to be redeemed on October 31 of each of the years 2011 to 2016, and two installments each in the amount of 27.5% of the debentures' principal amount are to be redeemed on October 31 of each of the years 2017 to 2018. The Series C debentures are linked to the known CPI and bear interest at an annual rate of 4.2% which is payable semi-annually on April 30 and October 31 of each of the years 2010 to 2018.

If, at the time of making any redemption/payment on account of the principal and of interest of the Series C debentures, it is found that the payment index is less than the base index (the CPI for August 2009), BSRE is required to make such payment according to the base index.

BSRE Series D Debentures

The BSRE Series D Debentures are linked (principal and interest) to the Israeli CPI and bear fixed interest of 4.5%. The Debenture principal is to be redeemed in four equal annual payments, on June 30 in each of the years 2017 to 2020 (inclusive). The Debenture interest is payable in semi-annual payments on June 30 of each of the years 2011 to 2020 (inclusive) and December 31 of each of the years 2010 to 2019 (inclusive).

The terms of the debentures determine that in case Midroog or another rating agency were to reduce the Company's rating to A3, the annual interest rate will increase by 0.35%. If the rating were to be reduced further, then the annual interest rate will increased by 0.35% multiplied by the number of notches that the Company's rating is reduced below A3. Midroog reduced the Company's rating to A3, and the interest rate increased by 0.35%.

BSRE Series E Debentures

The BSRE Series E debentures are to be redeemed in six non-equal annual installments on May 31 of each of the years 2018 to 2023, of which four installments each in the amount of 7.5% of the debentures' principal amount are to be redeemed on May 31 of each of the years 2018 to 2021, and two installments each in the amount of 35% of the debentures' principal amount are to be redeemed on May 31 of each of the years 2022 to 2023. The Series E debentures are linked (principal and interest) to the Israeli CPI and bear fixed interest of 3.3% which is payable semi-annually on May 31 and November 31 of each of the years 2014 to 2023. BSRE has committed not to create a current charge on its entire assets in favor of any third party to secure any debt or liability unless a consent of the Series E Debenture holders is obtained or provided that a current charge, of the same ranking is created on its entire assets in favor of the Series E Debenture Holders.

The terms of the debentures determine that in case a rating agency were to reduce the Company's rating to A3, the annual interest rate will increase by 0.5%. Similarly, if the rating were to be reduced further, then the annual interest rate will increase by 0.25% multiplied by the number of notches that the Company's rating is reduced below A3, until an annual interest of 4.3%. Midroog reduced the Company's rating to A3, and the interest rate increased by 0.5%.

Following reports in connection with proposals for the sale of Company shares held by Alon, the trustee for BSRE's Series E Debentures notified BSRE that, based on a legal opinion it received regarding the definition of "the current controlling shareholder" contained in the deed of trust for the Series E Debentures, in the event of a transfer of control in the Company, a meeting of the holders of the Series E Debentures should be convened for the purpose of obtaining approval of the holders of the Series E Debentures prior to a sale by Alon of its holdings on the Company.

Rating of BSRE Debentures

On May 14, 2015, Midroog reduced the rating on the debentures (series A to E) issued by BSRE from A1 to A2, while maintaining the outlook at credit review with negative implications.

On July 7, 2015, Midroog reduced the rating on the debentures (series A to E) issued by BSRE from A2 to A3, while maintaining the outlook at credit review with negative implications.

On November 10, 2015, Midroog announced on the examination of the credit review with negative implications outlook of the debentures (series A to E) issued by BSRE. On March 21, 2016, Midroog announced that it is continuing examination of the credit review of BSRE with negative implications.

Dor Alon Debentures

In November 2015, Dor Alon completed the issuance of new bond series (Series E) in the amount of NIS 250 million par value rated A3 with stable outlook. The total immediate consideration amounted to NIS 248 million. The bonds (Series E) were listed for trade on the stock exchange. The bonds are payable (principal) in seven equal annual installments effective from July 1, 2017, are unlinked and bear annual interest of 4.55% payable in semiannual effective from July 1, 2016.

Dor Alon committed to comply with financial covenants including, among others, complying with minimum equity and equity to balance sheet ratio and limitations on dividend distribution from current and accumulated earnings.

For additional information on charges pertaining to the collateralized long-term loans, see note 35 to our consolidated financial statements.

Commitments for Capital Expenditures

As of December 31, 2015, we had entered into agreements for investments in real estate, investment property, land and buildings and constructions work in the total amount of approximately NIS 218.1 million, or \$55.9 million. We intend to finance these investments from cash generated by our operations and from loans from banks or other financial institutions.

C. Research and Development, Patents and Licenses.

Not applicable.

D. Trend Information.

Real Estate

The shopping centers industry is more moderately affected by macroeconomic changes, but is not immune to changes in the dynamic environment. There is currently a high demand for existing space in malls and shopping centers; however a slowdown in the economic growth and an increase in living costs may reduce the demand for new commercial space. In addition, shopping centers are considered to be immune because they have a large dispersion of tenants, are a preferred alternative for recreation and leisure time for families and there is a low impact of the store income on rent payments therefore there is stability in proceeds.

The average occupancy in the leading shopping centers in 2015 remained high. In locations in which competition was high, principally Beer Sheva and northern Haifa suburbs, there was low occupancy, downward pressure on rent and need to provide discounts to lessees. As a continuation of the trends from previous years, also in 2015, the fashion sector suffered from a reduction in prices and increased competition. Stores in the fashion industry took efficiency measures, including stores, reduction of space and increased investment in online shopping. The continued expansion of international fashion chains is expected to continue, adversely affecting local fashion companies. The trend towards on-line shopping, principally from overseas, is expected to strengthen. In addition, the security tension in the last year may lead to more shopping in closed, secure areas rather than on the street or open areas.

Dor Alon

Dor Alon is the fourth leading company in Israel for the distribution of petroleum products, with 211 fueling stations. The three largest companies in Israel distributing petroleum products have an aggregate of 755 fueling stations. In addition, there are 140 filling stations operated by other smaller companies.

Dor Alon anticipates opening and operating an additional seven to nine commercial and filling stations during 2016 and 2017. Dor Alon has plans and agreements to plan, establish and operate additional filling stations, and these stations are currently in different stages of authorization and establishment.

Dor Alon intends to expand its market share as a supplier to natural gas industry. Dor Alon has entered into an agreement to purchase natural gas from Tamar Partnership in order to provide the energy requirements of Sugat. For further information see "Item 4. Information on the Company – B. Business Overview – Dor Alon Segment – Dor Alon Sites Strategies." In addition, Dor Alon plans to expand its independent convenience stores chain outside of the filling stations.

Naaman

Based on data from the Bank of Israel, 2015 marked a decrease in market growth and demand compared to 2014 (2.3% compared to 2.6%), and expectations are that the decrease will continue in 2016. As of March 31, 2016 we are unable to determine the duration of this market trend.

E. Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements.

None.

F. Tabular Disclosure of Contractual Obligations.

The following table sets forth certain information concerning our obligations and commitments to make future payments under contracts, such as debt and lease agreements, but not include obligations and commitments of Dor Alon and Naaman which are designated for sale:

	<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2022 and thereafter</u>	<u>Total</u>
Long term loans from banks (1)	190,995	27,188	27,188	27,188	27,188	27,188	299,075	626,010
Non Convertible Debentures issued by the Company (2)	359,974	-	-	-	-	-	-	359,974
Non-Convertible Debentures issued by BSRE (3)	173,751	274,562	303,604	214,867	214,867	29,041	271,056	1,481,745
Convertible Debentures issued by BSRE (3)	29,420	-	-	-	-	-	-	29,420
Loan from parent company	-	-	-	-	-	-	60,000	60,000
Short term credit from banks and others (4)	491,427	-	-	-	-	-	-	491,427
Total contractual cash obligations	1,246,567	301,750	330,792	242,055	242,055	56,229	630,131	3,049,577

- (1) The table above does not include payments of interest on our long-term loans because the actual interest payments on most of the loans are dependent on variable parameters, such as changes in the Israeli CPI, or variable interest rates which cannot be predicted at the date of this report. Without taking into account any changes in the Israeli CPI or changes in foreign currency rates and assuming the relevant variable interest rate will remain at its level as it was as of December 31, 2015 (3.06% per annum), interest payments on the long term loans (in thousands) would be, NIS 19,140 in 2016, NIS 12,944 in 2017, NIS 12,135 in 2018, NIS 11,326 in 2019, NIS 10,517 in 2020, NIS 9,708 in 2021, and NIS 8,899 in 2022 and beyond. This includes a loan in the principal amount of NIS 163 million classified as a short-term loan because the Company is currently in breach of this loan.
 - (2) These debentures bear interest at an annual rate of 2.5% and are linked (principal and interest) to the Israeli CPI but in the event the Israeli CPI is less than the base index (index known at the date of issuance), the amount of debentures will not be adjusted below the base index. Without taking into account any changes to the Israeli CPI, interest payments on the Non-Convertible Debentures (in thousands) would be NIS 8,999 in 2016. The table above does not include payments of interest on our debentures because the actual interest payments on these debentures will depend on changes in the Israeli CPI, which cannot be predicted at the time of this report. These debentures are classified as short-term because the Company is currently in breach of these debentures.
 - (3) The Non-Convertible Debentures and the Convertible Debentures (Series A, Series B Series C, Series D and E) bear interest at an annual rate of 6.25%, 4.7%, 4.2%, 4.5 % and 3.3%, respectively, and are linked (principal and interest) to the Israeli CPI, but in the event the Israeli CPI is less than the base index (index known at date of issuance), the amount of debentures will not be adjusted below the base index. Without taking into account any changes to the Israeli CPI, interest payments on the Non- Convertible Debentures (in thousands) would be NIS 61,726 in 2016, NIS 53,681 in 2017, NIS 41,592 in 2018, NIS 28,544 in 2019, NIS 19,224 in 2020 and NIS 9,903 in 2021 and NIS 8,945 in 2022 and beyond. Without taking into account any changes to the Israeli CPI, based on the principal amount of the Convertible Debentures as of December 31, 2015 and assuming no additional conversion of debentures, interest payments on the Convertible Debentures (in thousands) would be NIS 1,839 in 2016. The table above does not include payments of interest on our debentures because the actual interest payments on these debentures will depend on changes in the Israeli CPI, which cannot be predicted at the time of this report.
 - (4) The table above does not include interest on our short term credit from banks (2015: 3.3%- per year).
- * The table above does not include severance payment obligations because the actual severance payments will depend on the dates of payment, which cannot be predicted at the time of this report. As of December 31, 2015, the Company had severance payment obligations in an amount of NIS 7.2 million and a severance payment fund in an amount of NIS 3.9 million.

ITEM 6. DIRECTORS, SENIOR MANAGEMENT AND EMPLOYEES**Directors and Senior Management.**

The following table lists the name, age and position of the directors and senior management of Alon Blue Square and four officers of our subsidiaries as of March 31, 2016.

Name	Age	Position
Avigdor Kaplan	76	Chairman of the Board of Directors and Director
David Alphandary (1) (2)	79	Director
Uzi Baram (1) (2) (3)	77	Director
Avraham Meron (1)	75	Director
Tal Yeshua	57	Director
Keren Bar-Hava	42	Director
Oded Zvulun	40	Director
Micheal Lazar	54	Director
Tzachi Otsar	47	Director
Israel Yaniv	69	Chief Executive Officer
Yehuda van der Walde	44	Chief Financial Officer
Merav Ben Kna'an Heller	44	Officer
Raviv Brookmayer	58	Chief Executive Officer of Mega Retail
Ze'ev Stein	61	Chief Executive Officer of Blue Square Real Estate Ltd.
Oded Blum	50	co – Chief Executive Officer of Dor Alon
Raz Schwartz	43	Acting Chief Executive Officer; Chief Financial Officer

(1) Member of the Compensation Committee, Audit Committee and Compliance Committee.

(2) External director.

Avigdor Kaplan has served as the chairman of the board of directors of the Company since August 2015, and as a member of the board of directors of the Company since. From March 2015 until August 2015, Mr. Kaplan served as the CEO of the Company. Mr. Kaplan has also served as CEO of Alon Israel Oil Company Ltd. since January 2015. From June 2013 to June 2014, he served as the Director General of Hadassah Medical Organization. From June 2008 to May 2013, Mr. Kaplan served as the Chairman of the Board of Clal Insurance Group, and from May 1997 to May 2008, he served as CEO of the Clal Insurance Group. Mr. Kaplan holds a B.A. in Economics and Statistics from The Hebrew University, a Diploma in Business Administration from The Hebrew University, an M.sc in Industrial Engineering from Technion, and a PhD in Health Sciences from Ben Gurion University.

David Alphandary has served as our external director since March 2006. He currently serves as an independent consultant to the retail industry. From 1991 to 1999, Mr. Alphandary served as President and Chief Executive Officer of Shufersal Ltd. and from 1982 to 1991 as Vice President to Shufersal. From 1976 to 1982, Mr. Alphandary served as President of Carmel Carpeting Industry in Ceasaria, Israel. He currently serves as a director of Yafora Tavori Ltd. Mr. Alphandary holds a degree in Public Administration from the Hebrew University in Jerusalem. Mr. Alphandary is a member and the Chairman of the Audit Committee of Alon Blue Square.

Uzi Baram has served as our external director since March 2006. He served as a member of Israel's parliament, the Knesset, from 1977 to 2001. He served as the Minister of Tourism of Israel from 1992 to 1996, and from February 1993 to August 1995 he served as the Minister of Interior Affairs of Israel. He currently serves as a director of Master Plan, a company for strategic communication consulting, and of Bank Otsar Ha-Hayal. Mr. Baram holds a degree in Political Sciences and Sociology from the Hebrew University in Jerusalem. Mr. Baram is a member of the Audit Committee and the Compensation Committee of Alon Blue Square.

Avraham Meron has served as our director and member of the audit committee since August 20, 2007. Mr. Meron is currently an independent advisor and is an external director in Africa Israel Properties Ltd., a director in Discount Mortgage Bank Ltd., a member of the investments committee in Clal Finance group, and a director in A.I. America Israel Investments Ltd. For a period of 13 years, until October 2005, Mr. Meron served as senior vice president-finance of Africa Israel Investments Ltd. Mr. Meron also served as a director of Africa Israel's subsidiaries, including Alon Oil Company group, the controlling shareholder of Alon Blue Square. Mr. Meron is a CPA and holds a degree in Accounting from the Hebrew University of Jerusalem.

Tal Yeshua has served as our director since February 11, 2015. He has served as the Chairman of Mishkey Emek Hayarden & Zemach Mifalim, a concern of various kibbutzim, since last year, and since 2007 has been an owner and Chairman of Travelers Hotels Ltd., a chain organizing accommodations for travelers. Mr. Yeshua also serves as a director of Alon Israel Oil Company Ltd. From 2007 to 2014, Mr. Yeshua served as Chairman of Amiad Water Systems, a global producer of filtration systems traded on AIM, the international market of the London Stock Exchange for smaller growing companies, and from 2002 and to 2010, Mr. Yeshua served as Chairman of Termokir Ltd., a factory owned by Kibbutz Horshim in the dry mixtures business for the building industry. From 2006 to 2008, Mr. Yeshua served as Chairman of Asiv Textile Industries Ltd., owned by Kibbutz Afek in the knit fabrics business for the garment and home textile industries. Mr. Yeshua has an Executive MBA from Tel Aviv University, a B.A. in Society and Management from the Open University and a dia in Practical Computer Engineering from Ruppin College.

Keren Bar Hava has served as our director since June 2015. Ms. Bar-Hava has served as the head of the accounting department at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem since 2012. Since 2010, Ms. Bar-Hava has held several positions with the Israel Securities Authority, including, member of its Board of Governors, chairperson of its finance committee, and member of its audit committee, secondary market committee, stock exchange committee, penalty matters committee, and tender committee. From 2006 to 2009 she served as an external director, chairperson of the audit committee, and member of investment committee of Halman-Aldubi Investment House. From 2007-2008, she served as an external director and chairperson of the audit committee of Edri El Israel Assets Ltd., a real estate company. Prior to that, from 1996-2003 she served as the CFO of a privately held company. Ms. Bar-Hava is a CPA (Isr.) and holds a B.A in economics and accounting and an M.A in economics from Tel-Aviv University, and a PhD in business administration from Tel-Aviv University.

Oded Zvulun has served as our director since July 2015. Mr. Zvulun has served as the Business and Financial Manager (CEO) of Kibbutz Ze'elim in Israel and as Chairman of the subsidiaries of Kibbutz Ze'elim. Mr. Zvulun has served as board member of Mishkey Hanegev and Hevel Ma'on Factories. Mr. Zvulun holds a B.A in Business and Economics from the Ben-Gurion University of the Negev and an M.A in economics from the Ben-Gurion University of the Negev.

Michael Lazar has served as our director since November 2015. Mr. Lazar has served as the Chairman of Mishkey Hadarom Aguda Haklait Shitufit Ltd. (Mishkey Hadarom) since September 2015. Prior to that, Mr. Lazar served as the business manager of Mesu'ot Yitzhak settlement, leading all its business fields and business development. Mr. Lazar currently serves as director also in Albad Ltd. and in the Economic Management of Mesu'ot Yitzhak. Mr. Lazar holds a B.A. degree in Economics and Human Resources from the Ben-Gurion University of the Negev.

Tzachi Otsar has served as our director since December 2015. Since 2011, Mr. Otsar has served as the chief executive officer and chairman of the board of directors of Rosebud Real Estate Ltd., an Israel-based company primarily engaged in real estate investments in high yield properties in Europe. In addition, he serves as the chief financial officer of Beilsol Investments (1987) Ltd., a real estate acquisition, development and holding company, which is the major shareholder of Alon Israel Oil Company Ltd., the Company's largest shareholder. Mr. Otsar also serves as a member of the board of directors of Alon Israel Oil Company Ltd. From 2006 until 2011 he served as the corporate controller of Electra Real Estate Ltd. an Israeli commercial real estate company. Prior to that, he served from 2003 until 2006 as the director of finance of Telmap Ltd. a mobile location-based service provider. Mr. Otsar is a certified CPA (ISR) and holds a B.A in economics from Haifa University, Israel and an LLM from Bar-Ilan University, Israel.

Israel Yaniv has served as our CEO since August 2015. Mr. Yaniv has also served as Chairman of the board of directors of Dor Alon Energy in Israel (1988) Ltd. ("Dor Alon") since August 2015. Prior to that Mr. Yaniv served as the Chief Executive Officer of Dor Alon from 2000 until 2015 and as Chief Executive Officer of Supergaz Ltd., from 1996 to 2000. He serves as chairman of Dor Alon Gas Technologies Ltd., Dor Alon Retail Sites Management Ltd., and Avrech-Alon G.S. Ltd. Mr. Yaniv holds a BSc and MSc in Chemical Engineering from the Technion in Haifa.

Yehuda van der Walde has served as our Chief Financial Officer since November 2013. Mr. van der Walde has also served as the Chief Accounting Officer from June 2012 to November 2013. From December 2007 until June 2012, Mr. van der Walde has served as controller of the Company and Mega Retail. Mr. van der Walde holds a B.A degree in Accounting and Economy and an M.A in Accounting, both from Bar Ilan University and is a Certified Public Accountant in Israel.

Meirav Ben Kna'an Heller has served as an officer since August 2015. Mrs. Ben Kna'an Heller previously served as an officer in Midroog Ltd., a credit rating agency, and in Ampa Ltd. Mrs. Ben Kna'an Heller holds a B.A in accounting and business administration from the College of Management in Rishon Le'tzion, Israel.

Ze'ev Stein has served as the Chief Executive Officer of BSRE, since July 2006. Mr. Stein also serves as a director in various companies affiliated with Alon Group. Mr. Stein holds a B.Sc. degree in Civil Engineering and a degree in Architecture and Urban Design Planning from the Technion (Israel Institute of Technology) in Haifa.

Oded Blum has served as co-Chief Executive Officer of Dor Alon since June 2014. Mr. Blum previously served as Chief Executive Officer of Dor Alon Retail Sites Management Ltd. He holds a B.A in Economics and Accounting from the Hebrew University in Jerusalem, and is a Certified Public Accountant in Israel.

Raviv Brookmayer served as the Chief Executive Officer of Mega Retail from June 2015 until January 17, 2016 at the time Mega Retail entered into court ordered trusteeship. Prior to that he served as the Chief Executive Officer of the Naaman Group since September 2012. Mr. Brookmayer served as Chief Executive Officer of Home Center (DIY) Ltd. Prior to that, he served as Chief Executive Officer of Ten Petroleum Company Ltd. from 2007-2009. Mr. Brookmayer holds a B.A. in Business and Administration and an MBA from Derby University.

Raz Shwartz has served as the Acting Chief Executive Officer of Naaman since June 15, 2016. In addition, since February 2011 Mr. Shwartz serves as the Chief Financial Officer of Naaman. Prior to that, Mr. Shwartz served as Chief Financial Officer of the Bee Group. Mr. Shwartz holds a B.A. in Business and Accounting from the College of Management in Rishon Le'tzion and is an Israeli CPA.

Termination of Office

Motti Kerem served as the CEO of Mega Retail until May 2015. Dana Shlezinger served as a member of our board until June 2015. David Wiessman served as our chief executive officer and as a member of our board of directors until July 2015. Avshalom Haran served as a member of our board until July 2015. Amit Ben Itzhak served as our Chairman of the board of directors until August 2015. Yonel Cohen served as a member of our board until October 2015. Mordechai Ventura served as member of our board of directors until November 2015. Dan Weiss served as member of our board of directors until December 2015. Elli Levinson-Sela served as our Legal Counsel and Company Secretary until January 2016.

Arrangements for the Election of Directors

As of March 31, 2016, Alon, directly and indirectly through Alon Retail, owned approximately 72.71% of our outstanding ordinary shares. So long as Alon continues to own beneficially more than 50% of our outstanding ordinary shares and voting power, it will be able to control the outcome of matters requiring shareholder approval that do not require a special majority, including the election of all our directors, other than our two external directors. The election of the external directors requires that at least a majority of the votes of the shareholders who are not controlling shareholders and do not have a personal interest in the appointment (excluding a personal interest which did not result from the shareholder's relationship with the controlling shareholder) who participate in the vote, vote for their nomination (without taking into account abstentions), or that the total number of shares voted against the proposal by shareholders who are not controlling shareholders and do not have a personal interest does not exceed two percent of the aggregate voting rights in the Company.

B. Compensation

The table and summary below outline the compensation granted to our five highest compensated directors and officers during the year ended December 31, 2015. The compensation detailed in the table below refers to actual compensation granted or paid to the director or officer during the year 2015.

<u>Name and Position of director or Officer</u>	<u>Salary or Other Payment (1)</u>	<u>Value of Social benefits (2)</u>	<u>Bonuses</u>	<u>Value of Equity Based Compensation Granted (3)</u>	<u>Other Compensation (4)</u>	<u>Total</u>
Amounts in \$US dollars are based on representative U.S. dollar – NIS rate of exchange on December 31, 2015						
Israel Yaniv (5)(6)	832,217	101,853	179,395	-	-	1,113,465
Ze'ev Stein (6)	478,462	186,069	314,967	-	-	979,498
Motti Keren (6)	227,113	43,922	281,006	-	489,869	1,041,910
Raviv Brookmayer (6)	334,464	124,349	-	-	-	458,813
Oded Blum (6)	206,294	80,226	70,733	-	-	357,253

(1) "Salary or Other Payment" means the aggregate yearly gross monthly salaries or other payments with respect to the Company's Executive Officers and members of the Board of Directors for the year 2015.

(2) "Social Benefits" include payments to the National Insurance Institute, advanced education funds, managers' insurance and pension funds; vacation pay; and recuperation pay as mandated by Israeli law.

- (3) Consists of the fair value of the equity-based compensation granted during 2015 in exchange for the directors and officers services recognized as an expense in profit or loss and is carried to accumulated deficit under equity. The total amount recognized as an expense over the vesting period of the options.
- (4) "Other Compensation" includes compensation payments and garden leave.
- (5) Does not include salary Mr. Yaniv receives from our controlling shareholder, Alon, in Mr Yaniv's capacity as Co-Chairman of the Board of Dor Alon, which is received as part of a management agreement between Alon and Dor Alon.
- (6) See below for more information regarding terms of employment.

The following table sets forth the aggregate compensation paid or accrued on behalf of all persons who served as our directors or senior management for services they rendered us and our subsidiaries, for the year ended December 31, 2015. The table also includes compensation to individuals who ceased to serve as directors or executive officers during the year.

	<u>Salaries, fees, expenses, directors' fees, commissions and bonuses</u>		<u>Pension, retirement and similar benefits</u>
	<u>(in millions)</u>		<u>(in millions)</u>
All directors, senior management and Acting Chairman as a group	\$ 4.7 (NIS 18.1)	\$	0.5 (NIS 2.2)

In August 2015, we agreed to pay to each director (including our external directors) other than our chairman of the board of directors, the sum of NIS 85,705 per year and a meeting attendance fee of NIS 3,300, (50% of the per meeting attendance fee would be paid for meetings held by written consent and 60% would be paid for meetings held via teleconference) which amounts are equivalent to the amounts allowed to be paid to external directors of companies of comparable size under the second, third and fourth supplements to the Companies Regulations. The fees referred to above are adjusted from time to time based on changes to the Israeli Consumer Price Index in the same manner as the fees described in the Regulations are adjusted. The directors would also be entitled to reimbursement of expenses incurred by them in connection with their service as directors.

We also agreed to pay Israel Yaniv, our Chief Executive Officer, a monthly gross salary of NIS 52,600 and social benefits in accordance with the Company's compensation policy for officers and directors. The compensation is linked to changes in Israel's CPI, and is updated every three months. Mr. Yaniv is entitled to 25 annual vacation days and an annual cash bonus as determined by the compensation committee subject to the provisions of the compensation policy. Either the Company or Mr. Yaniv may terminate the engagement at any time upon providing three month advance written notice (the "Notice Period") unless Mr. Yaniv's employment is terminated for Cause. During such Notice Period, Mr. Yaniv will continue to be employed by the Company unless otherwise instructed. Mr. Yaniv also serves as Co-Chairman of the Board of Dor Alon and in such capacity receives a salary from our controlling shareholder, Alon, as part of a management agreement between Alon and Dor Alon.

BSRE incurred compensation costs of approximately NIS 2,593,000 for its CEO, Mr. Zeev Stein, for the year 2015 plus an annual bonus of NIS 1,229,000 to be paid subject to shareholder approval. Under his employment agreement, Mr. Stein is entitled to a salary and customary fringe benefits, including a car lease and social benefits. In addition, Mr. Stein is entitled to severance compensation in excess of that which is required under law (200% of required severance in the case of dismissal and 175% of required severance in case of voluntary termination by Mr. Stein). Mr. Stein holds 0.22% of BSRE's issued and outstanding shares, following the exercise of options granted to him under BSRE's option plan. On March 15, 2016, BSRE's board of directors approved the following terms of office and employment: (i) 15% raise in monthly salary effective January 1, 2016; (ii) grant of a bonus for 2015 in an amount equal to 12 monthly salaries; (iii) grant of a commitment bonus equal to 8 monthly salaries in consideration for Mr. Stein's commitment to maintain his employment with BSRE for a period of two years from grant of such bonus; and (iv) grant of equity based compensation.

Mega Retail incurred compensation costs of approximately NIS 4,065,000 for its CEO, Mr. Motti Keren, for the year 2015. Mr. Keren served as chief executive officer of Mega Retail until July 2015. In 2015, Mr. Keren received four monthly salaries for each of the years 2013 and 2014. Under his employment agreement, Mr. Keren was entitled to a salary and customary fringe benefits, including a car lease and social benefits. Mr. Keren was entitled to a notice period of six months, severance compensation in excess of that which is required under law (200% of required severance in the case of dismissal and 175% of required severance in case of voluntary termination by Mr. Keren) and "garden leave" (12 months in case of dismissal or six months in case of voluntary termination by Mr. Keren following appointment of new chairman of the board of Mega Retail).

Dor Alon incurred compensation costs of approximately NIS 2,050,000 for its former CEO, Mr. Israel Yaniv, for the year 2015 plus an annual bonus of NIS 630,000 on account of 2014. Under his employment agreement with Dor Alon, Mr. Yaniv was entitled to an annual bonus equal to no more than eight monthly salaries, at the discretion of Dor Alon's board of directors. Following the approval of Dor Alon's Board of Directors and Compensation Committee, Mr. Yaniv is entitled to an annual bonus of NIS 420,000 for the year 2015. Mr. Yaniv resigned from his position as Dor Alon's CEO on August 11, 2015. Subject to Dor Alon's shareholders approval Mr. Yaniv is entitled to a one-time grant of NIS 280,000 on account of 2015. On March 31, 2016, the one-time grant was approved by the shareholders of Dor Alon.

Dor Alon appointed Mr. Oded Blum to serve as CEO effective August 11, 2015 following his service as co-CEO of Dor Alon. Mr. Blum's employment agreement can be terminated by either party upon provision of a 120 day prior notice. Under his employment agreement, Mr. Blum is entitled to a monthly salary of NIS 82,000, and is covered by the Company's professional insurance coverage and indemnification undertakings. Subject to approval of Dor Alon's shareholders, Mr. Blum is entitled to an adjustment bonus of up to six monthly salaries for the first year and up to four monthly salaries for each subsequent year. Additionally Mr. Blum is entitled to an annual bonus of NIS 290,000 for the year 2015.

Naaman Group agreed to pay its CEO, Mr. Raz Shwartz a monthly salary of NIS 46,500. Under his employment agreement, Mr. Shwartz is entitled to a salary and customary fringe benefits, including a car lease. Mr. Shwartz's bonus for the fiscal year 2015 was approximately NIS 140,000. In the event of termination of employment, Mr. Shwartz is entitled to advance notice of 180 days.

Mr. Raviv Brookmayer received salary for his service as chief executive officer of Mega Retail since June 2015. Under his two-year employment agreement, Mr. Brookmayer is entitled to a monthly salary of NIS 120,000 (linked to CPI) and customary fringe benefits, including a car lease, cell phone, a home phone line at the expense of Mega Retail up to a cap set in the employment agreement, social benefits and reimbursement of actual expenses incurred by him in connection with his service as CEO. Mr. Brookmayer will also be entitled as of 2015 to an annual bonus of up to one month's salary for every calendar year of employment and an additional performance based bonus subject to Mega Retail financial results targets. In the event of termination of employment, Mr. Brookmayer's is entitled advance notice of three months (175% of required severance in the case of dismissal and 150% of required severance in case of voluntary termination by Mr. Keren) severance pay as required by law, and nine months of "garden leave," subject to the terms and conditions set forth in his employment agreement. The employment agreement provides that Mr. Brookmayer will be entitled to at least 24 months' salary from commencement of his service, under certain circumstances, which amount is guaranteed by the Company.

In his capacity of CEO of the Naaman Group until June 2015, Mr. Raviv Brookmayer was entitled to a monthly payment of NIS 84,000 plus an extra monthly salary. Under his employment agreement, Mr. Brookmayer is entitled to a salary and customary fringe benefits, including a car lease, cell phone, a home phone line at the expense of Naaman Group up to a cap set in the employment agreement, social benefits and reimbursement of actual expenses incurred by him in connection with his service as CEO. Mr. Brookmayer will also be entitled as of 2013 to an annual bonus of up to NIS 850,000 for every calendar year of employment and subject to Naaman Group financial results targets. Mr. Brookmayer's bonus for the fiscal year 2014 was NIS 109,000. In the event of termination of employment, Mr. Brookmayer's is entitled advance notice of 90 days, severance pay as required by law, and three to six months of "garden leave," subject to the terms and conditions set forth in his employment agreement.

During 2010, our controlling shareholder, Alon, granted an option to D.B.W Investments Ltd. a company controlled by Mr. David Wiessman, our former Chief Executive Officer and Chief Operating Decision Maker, and our former Executive Chairman of the Board and one of our current directors, to purchase 1,308,808 of our shares held by Alon. The option is exercisable in five equal portions at the end of each calendar year from 2010 until 2014 and for a period of 18 months from the time each portion vests. In addition, Alon granted Mr. Wiessman an option to convert his direct holdings in Alon (2.71% of outstanding shares) into 1.06% of the outstanding ordinary shares of Alon Blue Square. In December 2012, Mr. Wiessman exercised the option, pursuant to which he held approximately 1.06% of the outstanding shares of Alon Blue Square. Mr. Wiessman sold in an off-market transaction on December 17, 2014, an aggregate number of 699,100 of our ordinary shares, at a price of NIS 10.37 per share, for an aggregate consideration of NIS 7,249,667.

On September 30, 2013, our shareholders approved the adoption of a compensation policy applicable to Company officers and directors. For further information, see “Item 10. Additional Information – B. Memorandum and Articles of Association – Compensation Policy.”

C. Board Practices

Appointment of Directors and Terms of Officers

Our directors, other than our external directors, are elected by our shareholders at an annual general shareholders’ meeting and hold office until the next annual general shareholders’ meeting which is required to be held at least once in every calendar year, but not more than fifteen months after the last preceding annual general shareholders’ meeting. Until the next annual general shareholders’ meeting, the board of directors or shareholders may elect new directors to fill vacancies on, or increase the number of, members of the board of directors in a special meeting of the shareholders. Our board of directors may appoint any other person as a director. Any director so appointed may hold office until the first general shareholders’ meeting convened after the appointment and may be re-elected.

Pursuant to the Israeli Companies Law, 1999, one may not be elected and may not serve as a director in a public company if he or she does not have the required qualifications and the ability to dedicate an appropriate amount of time for the performance of their duties as a director in the company, taking into consideration, among other things, the special needs and size of the company. In addition, a public company may convene an annual general meeting of shareholders to elect a director, and may elect such director, only if prior to such shareholders meeting, the nominee declares, among other things, that he or she possess all of the required qualifications to serve as a director (and lists such qualifications in such declaration) and that he or she has the ability to dedicate an appropriate amount of time for the performance of his or her duties as a director of the Company.

Under the Israeli Companies Law, the entering by a public company into a contract with a non-controlling director as to the terms of his or her office, including exculpation, indemnification or insurance, requires the approval of the compensation committee, the board of directors and the shareholders of the Company.

Under amendments to the Companies Law, the engagement with a public company’s directors need not be approved by the shareholders of the company with respect to the period from the commencement of the engagement until the next shareholder meeting convened by the company, if the terms and conditions of such engagement are approved by the compensation committee and the board of directors of the company, the terms and conditions of such engagement are in accordance with the company’s compensation policy approved in accordance with the Companies Law, and the terms and conditions of such engagement are no more beneficial than the terms and conditions of the person previously serving in such role or there is no substantial difference in the terms and conditions of the new engagement as opposed to the previous engagement under the circumstances, including the scope of engagement.

The appointment and terms of office of a company’s officers, other than directors and the general manager (chief executive officer) are subject to the approval by first, the company’s compensation committee; second, the company’s board of directors, in each case subject to the company’s compensation policy, and then approved by its shareholders. However, in special circumstances, they may approve the appointment and terms of office of officers inconsistent with such policy provided that they have considered those provisions that must be included in the compensation policy according to the Companies Law and that shareholder approval is obtained (by a majority of shareholders that does not include the controlling shareholders of the company and any shareholders interested in the approval of the compensation). However, if the shareholders of the company do not approve a compensation arrangement with an officer inconsistent with the company’s compensation policy, in special situations the compensation committee and board of directors may override the shareholders’ decision if each of the compensation committee and the board of directors provide detailed reasons for their decision. In addition, non-material amendments to the compensation of a public company’s officers (other than the chief executive officer and director) may be approved by the chief executive officer of the company if the company’s compensation policy establishes that non-material amendments within the parameters established in the compensation policy may be approved by the chief executive officer, and the compensation is consistent with the company’s compensation policy.

We and our subsidiaries have no service contracts with any of our directors that provide for benefits upon termination of their service as directors.

The compensation paid to a public company's chief executive officer is required to be approved by, first, the company's compensation committee; second, the company's board of directors, in each case subject to the company's compensation policy, and by the company's shareholders (by a majority of shareholders that does not include the controlling shareholders of the company and any shareholders interested in the approval of the compensation). However, in special circumstances, they may approve compensation terms of a chief executive officer that are inconsistent with such policy provided that they have considered those provisions that must be included in the compensation policy according to the Companies Law and that shareholder approval is obtained (by a majority of shareholders that does not include the controlling shareholders of the company and any shareholders interested in the approval of the compensation). However, if the shareholders of the company do not approve the compensation arrangement with the chief executive officer inconsistent with the company's compensation policy, in special situations the compensation committee and board of directors may override the shareholders' decision if each of the compensation committee and the board of directors provide detailed reasons for their decision. In addition, the renewal or extension of the engagement with a public company's chief executive officer need not be approved by the shareholders of the company if the terms and conditions of such renewal or extension are no more beneficial than the previous engagement or there is no substantial difference in the terms and conditions under the circumstances, and the terms and conditions of such renewal or extension are in accordance with the company's compensation policy.

The compensation committee may waive the shareholder approval requirement with regards to the approval of the initial engagement terms of a candidate for the chief executive officer position, if it determines that the compensation arrangement is consistent with the company's compensation policy and that the chief executive officer did not have a prior business relationship with the company or a controlling shareholder of the company and that subjecting the approval of the engagement to a shareholder vote would impede the company's ability to employ the chief executive officer candidate. In addition, the engagement with a public company's chief executive officer need not be approved by the shareholders of the company with respect to the period from the commencement of the engagement until the next shareholder meeting convened by the company, if the terms and conditions of such engagement are approved by the compensation committee and the board of directors of the company, the terms and conditions of such engagement are in accordance with the company's compensation policy approved in accordance with the Companies Law, and the terms and conditions of such engagement are no more beneficial than the terms and conditions of the person previously serving in such role or there is no substantial difference in the terms and conditions of the new engagement as opposed to the previous engagement under the circumstances, including the scope of engagement.

Substitute Directors

Our Articles of Association provide that any director may appoint another person to serve as a substitute director and may cancel such appointment. The identity of a substitute director requires the approval of the board of directors. Under the Israeli Companies Law, a person who is not qualified to be appointed as a director, a person who is already serving as a director or a person who is already serving as a substitute director for another director, may not be appointed as a substitute director. Nevertheless, a director already serving as a director may be appointed as a substitute director for a committee of the board of directors so long as he or she is not already serving as a member of such committee, and if the substitute director is to replace an external director, he or she is required to qualify as an external director and to have either "financial and accounting expertise" or "professional expertise", depending on the qualifications of the external director he or she is replacing. Otherwise, a substitute director cannot be appointed as an external director.

The term of appointment of a substitute director may be for one meeting of the board of directors or until notice is given of the cancellation of the appointment. To our knowledge, no director currently intends to appoint any other person as a substitute director, except if such director is unable to attend a meeting of the board of directors.

Independent and External Directors

Israeli Companies Law Requirements

We are subject to the provisions of the Israeli Companies Law. The Israeli Minister of Justice has adopted regulations exempting companies, like us, whose shares are traded outside of Israel, from some provisions of the Israeli Companies Law.

Under the Israeli Companies Law, subject to an exception applicable to companies with no controlling shareholder, companies incorporated under the laws of Israel whose shares are either (i) listed for trading on a stock exchange or (ii) have been offered to the public in or outside of Israel, and are held by the public (Public Company) are required to appoint at least two external directors. The Israeli Companies Law provides that a person may not be appointed as an external director if the person is a relative of the controlling shareholder or if the person or the person's relative, partner, employer, someone to whom he or she is subordinated directly or indirectly or any entity under the person's control, has, as of the date of the person's appointment to serve as external director, or had, during the two years preceding that date, any affiliation with us, our controlling shareholder, any relative of our controlling shareholder, as of the date of the person's appointment to serve as external director, or any entity in which, currently or within the two years preceding the appointment date, the controlling shareholder was the company or the company's controlling shareholder; and in a company without a controlling shareholder or without a shareholder holding 25% or more of the voting rights in the company – any affiliation to the chairman of the board of directors, to the general manager (chief executive officer), to a shareholder holding 5% or more of the company's shares or voting rights, or to the chief officer in the financial field as of the date of the person's appointment. The term "affiliation" includes:

- an employment relationship;
- a business or professional relationship maintained on a regular basis;
- control; and
- service as an office holder, other than service as a director who was appointed in order to serve as an external director of a company when such company was about to make an initial public offering.

Under the Israeli Companies Law, an “office holder” is defined as a general manager, chief business manager, deputy general manager, vice-general manager, any person filing any of these positions in a company even if he or she holds a different title, director or any manager directly subordinate to the general manager.

Without derogating from the above, a person may not serve as an external director if the person or the person’s relative, partner, employer, someone to whom he or she is subordinated directly or indirectly or any entity under the person’s control has business or professional relationship with an entity with which an affiliation is prohibited as detailed above, even if such relationship is not on a regular basis (excluding negligible relationship). In addition, a person who received compensation other than the compensation permitted by the Israeli Companies Law may not serve as an external director.

Regulations under the Israeli Companies Law provide for various instances and kinds of relationships in which an external director will not be deemed to have an “affiliation” with the public company for which he or she serves.

No person can serve as an external director if the person’s positions or other businesses create, or may create, a conflict of interests with the person’s responsibilities as a director or may impair his or her ability to serve as a director. In addition, a person who is a director of a company may not be elected as an external director of another company if, at that time, a director of the other company is acting as an external director of the first company. Until the lapse of two years from termination of office, a company, its controlling shareholder, or a company controlled by its controlling shareholder may not engage an external director, or his spouse, or his child to serve as an office holder in the company or in any entity controlled by the controlling shareholder and cannot employ or receive professional services for consideration from that person, and may not grant such person any benefit either directly or indirectly, including through a corporation controlled by that person. The same restrictions above apply to relatives other than a spouse or a child, but such limitations shall only apply for one year from the date such external director ceased to be engaged in such capacity. In addition, if at the time an external director is appointed all the current members of the board of directors, who are neither controlling shareholders nor relatives of controlling shareholders, are of the same gender, then the external director to be appointed must be of the other gender.

Under the Companies Law, a public company is required to appoint as an external director, a person who has “professional expertise” or a person who has “financial and accounting expertise,” provided that at least one of the external directors must have “financial and accounting expertise”. Under regulations, a director having financial and accounting expertise is a person who, due to his or her education, experience and qualifications is highly skilled in respect of, and understands, business-accounting matters and financial reports in a manner that enables him or her to understand in depth the company’s financial statements and to stimulate discussion regarding the manner in which the financial data is presented. Under the regulations, a director having professional expertise is a person who has an academic degree in either economics, business administration, accounting, law or public administration or another academic degree or has completed other higher education studies, all in an area relevant to the main business sector of the company or in a relevant area for the board position, or has at least five years’ experience in one of the following or at least five years of aggregate experience in two or more of the following: a senior management position in the business of a corporation with a substantial scope of business, in a senior position in the public service or a senior position in the main field of the company’s business.

Under the Companies Law, each Israeli public company is required to determine the minimum number of directors with “accounting and financial expertise” that such company believes is appropriate in light of the company’s type, size, the scope and complexity of its activities and other factors. Once a company has made this determination, it must ensure that the necessary appointments to the board are made in accordance with this determination. Our board of directors determined that two directors with “accounting and financial expertise” is appropriate for the Company. Our board of directors currently has at least two directors with such “accounting and financial expertise”.

External directors are to be elected by a majority vote at a shareholders’ meeting, provided that either (1) the majority of shares voted at the meeting, including at least a majority of the votes of the shareholders who are not controlling shareholders (as defined in the Israeli Companies Law) and do not have a personal interest in the appointment (excluding a personal interest which did not result from the shareholder’s relationship with the controlling shareholder), vote in favor of the election of the director without taking abstentions into account; or (2) the total number of shares of the abovementioned shareholders voted against the election of the external director does not exceed two percent of the aggregate voting rights in the company.

The initial term of an external director is three years and may be extended for two additional three-year terms under certain circumstances and conditions. Nevertheless, Regulations under the Israeli Companies Law provide that companies, like Alon Blue Square (whose shares are listed for trading both on the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange and on the New York Stock Exchange), may appoint an external director for additional three-year terms, under certain circumstances and conditions. An external director may be removed only in a general meeting, by the same percentage of shareholders as is required for his or her election, or by a court, and in both cases only if the external director ceases to meet the statutory qualifications for his or her appointment or if he or she violates his or her duty of loyalty to the company. Each committee authorized to exercise any of the powers of our board of directors is required to include at least one external director and our audit committee and compensation committee are required to include all of our external directors.

An external director is entitled to compensation and reimbursement of expenses in accordance with regulations promulgated under the Israeli Companies Law and is otherwise prohibited from receiving any other compensation, directly or indirectly, in connection with serving as a director except for certain exculpation, indemnification and insurance provided by the company.

David Alphandary and Uzi Baram currently serve as Alon Blue Square external directors. Avraham Meron and Keren Bar-Hava are our independent directors.

New York Stock Exchange Requirements

See below “Item 6. Directors, Senior Management And Employees – C. Board Practices – Audit Committees – New York Stock Exchange Requirements” for a description of the independence requirements for audit committee members under applicable NYSE rules.

Audit Committees

Israeli Companies Law Requirements

Under the Israeli Companies Law, the board of directors of a public company must appoint an audit committee, and, subject to an exception applicable to companies with no controlling shareholder, must be comprised of at least three directors including all of the external directors.

The Israeli Companies Law requires that a majority of the members of the audit committee, as well as the majority of members present at audit committee meetings, must be “independent” (as such term is defined below) and the chairman of the audit committee must be an external director, subject to an exception applicable to companies with no controlling shareholder. In addition, the following are disqualified from serving as members of the audit committee: the chairman of the board of directors, the controlling shareholder and his relatives, any director employed by the company or by its controlling shareholder or by an entity controlled by the controlling shareholder, a director who regularly provides services to the company or to its controlling shareholder or to an entity controlled by the controlling shareholder, and any director who derives most of their income from the controlling shareholder.

An “Independent Director” is defined as an external director or a director who meets the following conditions: (i) satisfies certain conditions for appointment as an external director (as described above) and the audit committee has determined that such conditions have been met and (ii) he or she has not served as a director of the company for more than nine consecutive years, with any interruption of up to two years in his or her service not being deemed a disruption in the continuity of such service.

The role of the audit committee is to examine flaws in our business management, in consultation with the internal auditor or our independent accountants and suggest appropriate course of action in order to correct such flaws. In addition, the approval of the audit committee is required to effect specified actions and related party transactions.

Additional functions to be performed by the audit committee include, among others, the following: determination whether certain related party actions and transactions are “material” or “extraordinary” for purposes of the requisite approval procedures; to assess the scope of work and compensation of the company’s independent accountant; to assess the company’s internal audit system and the performance of its internal auditor and if the necessary resources have been made available to the internal auditor considering the company’s needs and size; to determine arrangements for handling complaints of employees in relation to flaws in the business management of the company and the protection for such employees; and to determine whether certain related party actions and transactions are “material” or “extraordinary” for the purpose of the requisite approval procedures under the Companies Law, whether certain transactions with a controlling shareholder will be subject to a competitive procedure (regardless of whether or not such transactions are deemed extraordinary transactions) and to set forth the approval process for transactions that are “non-negligible” (i.e. transactions with a controlling shareholder that are classified by the audit committee as non-negligible, even though they are not deemed extraordinary transactions), as well as determining which types of transactions would require the approval of the audit committee, optionally based on criteria which may be determined annually in advance by the audit committee.

A recent amendment to the Companies Law enacted on February 17, 2016, or Amendment 27, allows a company whose audit committee’s composition meets the requirements set for the composition of a compensation committee (as further detailed below) to have one committee acting as both audit and compensation committees.

New York Stock Exchange Requirements

Under New York Stock Exchange rules, we are required to maintain an audit committee consisting only of independent directors.

The independence requirements of Rule 10A-3 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 Act implement two basic criteria for determining independence: (i) audit committee members are barred from accepting directly or indirectly any consulting, advisory or other compensatory fee from the issuer or an affiliate of the issuer, other than in the member’s capacity as a member of the board of directors and any board committee, and (ii) audit committee members may not be an “affiliated person” of the issuer or any subsidiary of the issuer apart from his or her capacity as a member of the board and any board committee.

The Securities and Exchange Commission has defined “affiliate” for non-investment companies as “a person that directly, or indirectly through one or more intermediaries, controls, or is controlled by, or is under common control with, the person specified.” The term “control” is intended to be consistent with the other definitions of this term under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as “the possession, direct or indirect, of the power to direct or cause the direction of the management and policies of a person, whether through the ownership of voting securities, by contract, or otherwise.” A safe harbor has been adopted by the SEC, under which a person who is not an executive officer or 10% shareholder of the issuer would be deemed not to have control of the issuer. The SEC has also provided certain limited exceptions for an audit committee member, who also sits on the board of directors of an affiliate of a listed issuer, so long as, except for being a director on such board of directors, the audit committee member otherwise meets the independence requirements for each entity.

The role of the audit committee for New York Stock Exchange purposes includes assisting the board of directors in fulfilling its responsibility for oversight of the quality and integrity of the accounting, auditing and reporting practices of Alon Blue Square.

Corporate Governance Practices

Internal Auditor

Under the Israeli Companies Law, the board of directors must also appoint an internal auditor proposed by the audit committee. The role of the internal auditor is, among others, to examine whether our actions comply with the law and orderly business procedure. Under the Israeli Companies Law, the internal auditor may not be an interested party, an office holder, a relative of an interested party, or an office holder, nor may the internal auditor be our independent accountant or its representative. We comply with this requirement. Mr. Gershon Lewinsky serves as our internal auditor.

Duties of Office Holders and Approval of Specified Related Party Transactions Under Israeli Law

Fiduciary Duties of Office Holders

The Israeli Companies Law imposes a duty of care and a duty of loyalty on all office holders of a company, including directors and executive officers. The duty of care requires an office holder to act with the level of care, according to which a reasonable office holder in the same position would have acted under the same circumstances.

- The duty of care includes a duty to use reasonable means to obtain information on the appropriateness of a given action brought for their approval or performed by them by virtue of their position and all other important information pertaining to the previous actions.
- The duty of loyalty requires an office holder to act in good faith and for the benefit of the company, and includes a duty to: (i) refrain from any action involving conflict of interest between the performance of their duties in the company and their personal affairs; (ii) refrain from any activity that is competitive with the company’s business; (iii) refrain from usurping any business opportunity of the company to receive a personal gain for themselves or others; and (iv) disclose to the company any information or documents relating to a company’s affairs which the office holder has received due to his position as an office holder.

As detailed above, subject to certain exceptions, under the Israeli Companies Law, directors' compensation arrangements require compensation committee approval, board of directors' approval and shareholder approval.

The Israeli Companies Law requires that an office holder of a company promptly and, in any event, not later than the first board meeting at which the transaction is discussed, disclose any personal interest that they may have and all related material fact or document known to them, in connection with any existing or proposed transaction by the company. A personal interest of an office holder includes a personal interest of their relative, of a company in which the office holder or their relative is, a shareholder which holds 5% or more of company's share capital or its voting rights, a director or a general manager, or in which he or she has the right to appoint at least one director or the general manager. A personal interest also includes a personal interest of a person who votes according to a proxy of another person, even if the other person has no personal interest, and a personal interest of a person who gave a proxy to another person to vote on their behalf – all whether the discretion of how to vote lies with the person voting or not. In the case of an extraordinary transaction, the office holder's duty to disclose applies also to a personal interest of the office holder's relative.

Under Israeli law, an extraordinary transaction is a transaction which is not in the ordinary course of business, not on market terms or which is likely to have a material impact on the company's profitability, assets or liabilities.

Under the Israeli Companies Law, once an office holder complies with the above disclosure requirement, the board of directors may approve an ordinary transaction between the company and an office holder, or a third party in which an office holder has a personal interest, unless the articles of association provide otherwise. A transaction that is adverse to the company's interest cannot be approved.

If the transaction is an extraordinary transaction, both the audit committee and the board of directors, in that order, must approve the transaction. Under specific circumstances, shareholders approval may also be required. Whoever has a personal interest in a matter, which is considered at a meeting of the board of directors or the audit committee, may not be present at this meeting or vote on this matter. However, if the chairman of the board of directors or the chairman of the audit committee has determined that the presence of such person is required to present a matter to the meeting, such officer holder may be present at the meeting. Notwithstanding the foregoing, if the majority of the directors have a personal interest in a matter, a director who has the personal interest in this matter may be present at this meeting or vote on this matter, but the board of directors' decision requires shareholder approval.

Controlling Shareholder Transactions and Actions

Under the Israeli Companies Law, the disclosure requirements which apply to an office holder also apply to a controlling shareholder of a public company and to a person who would become a controlling shareholder as a result of a private placement. A controlling shareholder includes a person who has the ability to direct the activities of a company, other than if this power is derived solely from his/her position on the board of directors or any other position with the company. In addition, for such purposes a controlling shareholder includes a shareholder that holds 25% or more of the voting rights in a public company if no other shareholder owns more than 50% of the voting rights in the company.

Extraordinary transactions with a controlling shareholder or in which a controlling shareholder has a personal interest, including a private placement in which a controlling shareholder has a personal interest; and the terms of engagement of the company, directly or indirectly, with a controlling shareholder or his or her relative (including through a corporation controlled by a controlling shareholder), regarding the company's receipt of services, and if such controlling shareholder is also an office holder of the company or an employee, regarding his or her terms of office and employment, require the approval of the audit committee or the compensation committee (in case of terms of employment), the board of directors and the shareholders of the company, in that order. The shareholders approval must include either:

- a majority of the shareholders who have no personal interest in the transaction and who are participating in the voting, in person, by proxy or by written ballot, at the meeting (votes abstaining shall not be taken into account); or
- the total number of shares voted against the proposal by shareholders without a personal interest does not exceed two percent (2%) of the aggregate voting rights in the Company.

In addition, any such transaction whose term is more than three years, requires the abovementioned approval every three years, unless (with respect to transactions not involving receiving of services or compensation) the audit committee approves that a longer term is reasonable under the circumstances.

However, under Regulations promulgated pursuant to the Israeli Companies Law, certain transactions between a company and its controlling shareholder(s) (or the controlling shareholder's relative) do not require shareholder approval.

For information concerning the direct and indirect personal interests of certain of our office holders and principal shareholders in certain transactions with us, see "Item 7. Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions – B. Related Party Transactions."

The Israeli Companies Law requires that every shareholder that participates, either by proxy or in person, in a vote regarding a transaction with a controlling shareholder indicate whether or not that shareholder has a personal interest in the vote in question, the failure of which results in the invalidation of that shareholder's vote.

The Israeli Companies Law further provides that an acquisition of shares or voting rights 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 45% of the voting rights of the company, unless there is a holder of more than 45% of the voting rights of the company or would become a holder of 25% of the voting rights unless there is another person holding 25% of the voting rights. This restriction does not apply to: (i) an acquisition of shares in a private placement, if the acquisition had been approved in a shareholders meeting under certain circumstances; (ii) an acquisition of shares from a holder of at least 25% of the voting rights, as a result of which a person would become a holder of at least 25% of the voting rights; and (iii) an acquisition of shares from a holder of more than 45% of the voting rights, as a result of which the acquirer would become a holder of more than 45% of the voting rights in the company.

The Israeli Companies Law further provides that a shareholder has a duty to act in good faith towards the company and other shareholders when exercising their rights and duties and shall refrain from oppressing other shareholders, including in connection with the voting at a shareholders' meeting on: (i) any amendment to the articles of association; (ii) an increase in the company's authorized share capital; (iii) a merger; or (iv) approval of certain transactions with control persons and other related parties, which require shareholder approval. In addition, any controlling shareholder, any shareholder who knows that it possesses power to determine the outcome of a shareholder vote and any shareholder who, pursuant to the provisions of a company's Articles of Association, has the power to appoint or prevent the appointment of an office holder in the company, or has any other power over the company, is under a duty to act with fairness towards the company. Under the Companies Law, the laws that apply to a breach of a contract will generally also apply to a breach of duty of fairness.

Exemption, Insurance and Indemnification of Directors and Officers

Office Holder Exemption

Under the Israeli Companies Law, a company may not exempt an officer or director (each, an "Office Holder") from liability with respect to a breach of his duty of loyalty, but may exempt in advance an Office Holder from his liability to the company, in whole or in part, with respect to a breach of his duty of care (except in connection with a prohibited distribution made by the company) if so provided in its articles of association. Our Articles of Association so provide.

Following approval by our audit committee and board of directors, on June 12, 2008 our shareholders approved a resolution exempting the Company's directors and officers, including any of the Company's controlling shareholders who serve as directors or officers of the Company, to the fullest extent permitted by law, from liability towards the Company with respect to any damage caused or that will be caused to the Company by its directors and officers as a result of a breach of their duty of care toward the Company or following a bona fide action taken by them in the connection with their position in the Company, including actions taken while serving as directors or officers in another company, in connection with their position in the Company.

BSRE previously approved a prospective (in advance) exemption to BSRE's directors and officers from liability for damage resulting from a breach of his duty of care towards BSRE in connection with actions taken in good faith in their capacity as a director and/or officer of BSRE or in their capacity as an officer of another company at the request of BSRE.

Office Holder Insurance

The Israeli Companies Law and our Articles of Association provide that, subject to the provisions of the Israeli Companies Law, we may enter into a contract for the insurance of the liability of any of our Office Holders for any act performed by him in his capacity as an Office Holder with respect to any of the following:

- a breach of such Office Holder's duty of care to the Company or to another person;
- a breach of such Office Holder's duty of loyalty to the Company, provided that the Office Holder acted in good faith and had reasonable cause to assume that his act would not prejudice the Company's interests;
- a financial liability imposed upon such Office Holder in favor of another person; or
- a breach of any duty or any other obligation, to the extent insurance may be permitting by law.

Pursuant to resolutions adopted by our shareholders in March 2011, we participate in a directors' and officers' liability insurance policy acquired by Alon. The extension of the directors' and officers' liability insurance was approved for each of the years 2012, 2013, 2014, and 2015 by our Audit Committee and by the Board of directors. As extended, the insurance policy is for a period beginning on January 1, 2015, and ending on December 31, 2015 covering the Company and affiliated entities, including Dor Alon and its subsidiaries, BSRE and its subsidiaries, Naaman and its subsidiaries and Alon and its subsidiaries (collectively, the "Group"). Such policy would cover a total liability of US \$50 million (for each claim and in the aggregate) for the Company, including legal fees, and US \$30 million (for each claim and in the aggregate), including legal fees, for each of the other members of the Group, excluding the Company, provided that in any event the maximum aggregate coverage of liability for the entire Group would be US \$50 million. Our audit committee, board of directors and shareholders have also approved any renewal of the insurance policy or the participation by the Company in future directors' and officers' liability insurance policies covering the Company and all or some members of the Group, under substantially the same terms and conditions as the original insurance, upon its expiration, for a period of up to an additional four years from the end of the term of the original insurance policy. The participation in any future insurance policies would be subject to the following conditions: (i) the determination by the audit committee and board of directors that there will be no substantive changes between the original insurance policy and the future insurance policies; a change to the scope of coverage under the future insurance policies will not be deemed to be substantive so long as the premium paid by the Group for such future insurance policies will be as described in section (ii) below; and (ii) the premium paid for the future insurance policies will not increase by more than the greater of (A) 25% over the cost of the premium paid for the insurance policy of the previous year; or (B) 25% over the cost of the premium paid for the original insurance policy (in each case plus the rate of depreciation of the NIS in relation to the US dollar, to the extent such a depreciation occurred). We are in the process of approving a directors' and officers' liability insurance policy for the Group for the period between January 1, 2016 until December 31, 2016. This new policy has been approved by our audit committee and is subject to approval by our board of directors and shareholders.

Indemnification of Office Holders

The Israeli Companies Law provides that a company may indemnify an Office Holder for the following liabilities or expenses imposed on them as a result of an act performed in their capacity as an Office Holder of the company, provided the company's articles of association include the following provisions with respect to indemnification:

- a provision authorizing the company to indemnify an Office Holder for future events with respect to a monetary liability imposed on them in favor of another person pursuant to a judgment (including a judgment given in a settlement or an arbitrator's award approved by the court), so long as such indemnification is limited to types of events which, in the board of directors' opinion, are foreseeable at the time of granting the indemnity undertaking in view of the company's actual business, and in such amount or standard as the board of directors deems reasonable under the circumstances. Such undertaking must specify the events that, in the board of directors' opinion, are foreseeable in view of the company's actual business at the time of the undertaking and the amount or the standards that the board of directors deemed reasonable at the time;
- a provision authorizing the company to indemnify an Office Holder for future events with respect to reasonable litigation expenses, including counsel fees, incurred by an Office Holder or which he is ordered to pay by a court, in proceedings that the company institutes against them or instituted on behalf of the company or by another person, or in a criminal charge from which they were acquitted, or a criminal charge in which they were convicted for a criminal offense that does not require proof of criminal intent;
- a provision authorizing the company to indemnify an Office Holder for future events with respect to reasonable litigation fees, including attorney's fees, incurred by an Office Holder in consequence of an investigation or proceeding filed against them by an authority that is authorized to conduct such investigation or proceeding, and that resulted without filing an indictment against him and without imposing on them financial obligation in lieu of a criminal proceeding, or that resulted without filing an indictment against them but with imposing on them a financial obligation as an alternative to a criminal proceeding in respect of an offense that does not require the proof of criminal intent or in connection with a monetary sanction; and

- a provision authorizing the company to retroactively indemnify an Office Holder.

On June 12, 2008, following approval of our audit committee and board of directors, our shareholders approved amendments to our Articles of Association pertaining to indemnification of directors and officers that reflect the provisions of the Israeli Companies Law described above.

Our Articles of Association provide that we may undertake to indemnify an Office Holder for obligations or expenses imposed on them as a result of an act done in their capacity as an Office Holder in the Company or as a result of being an Office Holder, in another company in which the Company holds shares or has interests, as specified above.

Our Articles of Association further provide that the aggregate amount of indemnification (in addition to any insurance proceeds received) shall not exceed 25% of the shareholders' equity of the Company, as set forth in the Company's most recent consolidated financial statements prior to the applicable payment of indemnification.

Limitations on Insurance, Exemption and Indemnification

The Israeli Companies Law and our Articles of Association provide that a company may not exempt or indemnify an Office Holder nor enter into an insurance contract, which would provide coverage for any monetary liability incurred as a result of any of the following:

- a breach by the Office Holder of their duty of loyalty, except for insurance and indemnification where the Office Holder acted in good faith and had a reasonable basis to believe that the act would not prejudice the company;
- a breach by the Office Holder of their duty of care if the breach was done intentionally or recklessly (except if the breach was solely as a result of negligence);
- any act or omission done with the intent to derive an illegal personal benefit; or
- any fine, civil fine, monetary sanctions, or forfeit imposed on the Office Holder.

In addition, under the Israeli Companies Law, exemption of, indemnification of, and procurement of insurance coverage for, our Office Holders must be approved by our compensation committee and board of directors and, in specified circumstances, by our shareholders.

Letters of Indemnification

On June 12, 2008, following approval of our audit committee and board of directors, our shareholders approved the grant of indemnification and exemption letters to the Company's directors and officers (and to those who will serve as its directors and officers from time to time). The aggregate amount of the indemnification (in addition to any insurance proceeds received) may not exceed 25% of the Company's equity as set forth in the Company's most recent consolidated financial statements prior to the applicable payment of indemnification.

Under the indemnification letters, the Company undertook to indemnify its directors and officers for obligations or expenses that may be imposed on them as a result of their actions in their capacity as an Office Holder in the Company or as a result of actions in their capacity as an Office Holder or the holder of any other position in another company in which the Company holds rights or is an interested party therein (unless fulfilling the position in the other company is not in connection with their function in the Company or at its request), as permitted by the Company's Articles of Association. For further information, see above "Item 6. Directors, Senior Management And Employees – C. Board Practices – Exemption, Insurance and Indemnification of Directors and Officers – Indemnification of Office Holders".

Under the indemnification letters, the Company undertook to indemnify its directors and officers prospectively and retroactively with respect to following events:

- Issue of securities, including, an offering of securities to the public pursuant to a prospectus, private placement, tender offer or offering of securities in any other manner;
- An event connected with the making of an investment by the Company before, during and after the effecting of the investment, in the course of negotiations, contractual arrangement, signature, development and monitoring the investment, including actions performed on behalf of the Company as an officer, employee or observer in the corporation in which the investment is made;
- A transaction or arrangement, including a transfer, sale or purchase of assets or liabilities, and including, goods, real estate, securities, or rights, or the giving or receiving of a right in any one of them and any action connected, directly or indirectly with such transaction, and including a tender offer of any sort and another transaction in securities which the Company has issued, whether or not the Company is a party thereto;

- A report or notice filed or submitted according to any law, including, an event arising from the fact of the Company being a public company or arising from the fact of its securities having been offered to the public, or arising from the fact of its securities being traded on a stock exchange, and including, a report or notice in accordance with the Companies Law - 1999 or the Securities Law - 1968, or the tax laws including regulations or directives made pursuant thereto, or in accordance with laws or provisions that apply outside of Israel or a report or notice lodged or submitted in accordance with rules, directives or instructions customarily practiced on the stock exchange in Israel or abroad and/or failure to submit such report or notice;
- An act in connection with voting rights in investee companies;
- An act in connection with the management of market risks.
- A change in the structure of the Company or its reorganization or any resolution relating thereto, including, a merger, split, alteration of the capital of the Company, setting up of subsidiaries, winding-up or sale thereof.
- Action connected directly or indirectly with employer-employee relationships in the Company and/or the commercial relations of the Company, including employees, external contractors, customers, suppliers and service providers, including negotiations, entering into and implementation of personal employment agreements or collective bargaining agreements, benefits to employees, including the issue of securities to employees.
- An act in connection, directly or indirectly, with the sale of products, purchase of products, import of products, operation of stores and sites of the Company, safeguarding of public health and safety instructions and provisions.
- An act in connection with the issue or non-issue of licenses and permits for the Company's activities.
- The preparation and approval of financial statements, including the approval of resolutions regarding the application of accounting standards and restatement in the financial statements.
- An act in connection with a distribution, including, for a repurchase by the Company of its own securities.
- The transfer of information that is required or permissible for transfer according to law between the Company and/or the other companies and interested parties in any of them.
- Remarks, statements including the expression of a position or opinion made in good faith by the officer in the course of performing his function and by virtue of his function, and including in the framework of meetings of the board of directors or any of its committees.
- An act or deed on matters of planning and building, work safety, the environment and recycling, public health, consumer protection.

Pursuant to the indemnification letters, upon their issuance, all previous indemnification letters previously issued to each director or officer by the Company were cancelled, effective as of the date of approval of the indemnity resolution. Notwithstanding, such revocation will not prejudice or derogate from the validity of previous indemnification letters issued to such director or officer by the Company, to the extent that such undertaking is valid according to law and applies to actions with respect to the period preceding the approval of the indemnity resolution, and provided that such entitlement to indemnity in respect of such liability and/or expense will only be in accordance with one of the indemnification letters.

Committees

Our board of directors has established an audit committee, a compensation committee, and a Compliance Committee.

Compensation Committee

Under the Companies Law, the board of directors of a public company must establish a compensation committee, which subject to an exception applicable to companies with no controlling shareholder, must consist of at least three directors and including all of the external directors. The remaining members must be qualified to serve on the audit committee, pursuant to Companies Law requirements described above, subject to an exception applicable to companies with no controlling shareholder. The compensation committee chairman shall be an external director. Any persons disqualified from serving as a member of the compensation committee may not be present at the compensation committee meetings, unless the chairman of the compensation committee has determined that the presence of such person is required to present a matter to the meeting or if such person qualifies under an available exemption in the Companies Law.

The provisions of the Companies Law that govern the compensation and reimbursement terms of external directors also apply to members of the compensation committee who are not external directors. Under New York Stock Exchange rules, listed companies must maintain a compensation consisting of only independent directors. The role of the compensation committee for New York Stock Exchange purposes includes making recommendations to the board with respect to executive officer compensation and incentive-compensation and equity-based plans that are subject to board approval. Our compensation committee, which consists of Uzi Baram, David Alphandary, Keren Bar-Hava, and Avraham Meron, administers issues relating to employee compensation for senior management.

Audit Committee

Our audit committee, which consists of David Alphandary, Uzi Baram, Keren Bar-Hava, and Avraham Meron, has the powers as described above. The audit committee also assists the board of directors in overseeing the quality and integrity of our accounting, auditing and reporting practices and in the approval of our financial statements. For more information regarding the role of our audit committee see also “Item 6. Directors, Senior Management And Employees – C. Board Practices – Audit Committees.”

Compliance Committee

Our Compliance Committee, which consists of David Alphandary, Avraham Meron, and Uzi Baram convenes semi-annually to examine the internal compliance plan of the Company and the management's compliance with the plan. In case of a significant breach of the Company's internal compliance plan, the Compliance Committee will convene.

D. Employees.

According to Report No. 4 of the trustees of Mega Retail, Mega Retail employed approximately 3,500 employees. As of December 31, 2014, Mega Retail employed 6,716 employees (including employees of Eden Teva), counting multiple employees sharing a single position as a single employee, including 2,304 temporary employees. 609 of our employees were employed in central management and administration and in our logistics center and 5,311 in our stores. As of December 31, 2013, Mega Retail employed 7,454 employees (including employees of Eden Teva), counting multiple employees sharing a single position as a single employee, including 1,477 temporary employees.

As of December 31, 2015, Dor Alon employed 2,786 employees, 101 of Dor Alon's employees were employed in central management and administration and in Dor Alon's logistics center and 2,685 in Dor Alon's direct marketing sector and filling stations and convenience stores. As of December 31, 2014, Dor Alon employed 2,763 employees, 103 of Dor Alon's employees were employed in central management and administration and in Dor Alon's logistics center and 2,660 in Dor Alon's direct marketing sector and filling stations and convenience stores. As of December 31, 2013, Dor Alon employed 2,763 employees, 108 of Dor Alon's employees were employed in central management and administration and in Dor Alon's logistics center and 2,605 in Dor Alon's direct marketing sector and filling stations and convenience stores.

As of December 31, 2015, our Naaman segment employed 584 employees, 41 of our Naaman segment's employees were employed in central management and administration and 543 in our Houseware and Textile stores. As of December 31, 2014, our Naaman segment employed 615 employees, 50 of our Naaman segment's employees were employed in central management and administration and in its logistics center and 565 in our Naaman segment's stores.

As of December 31, 2015, BSRE employed 11 employees, not including six members of BSRE's senior management and other employees who provide services to the Company under the services agreement with the Company and not including employees employed by entities held 50% or less by BSRE. See "Item 7. Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions – B. Related Party Transactions – Agreements between Alon Blue Square and its Subsidiaries." As of December 31, 2014, BSRE employed ten employees. As of December 31, 2013, BSRE employed ten employees.

As of December 31, 2015 our logistics center employed 95 employees. As of December 31, 2014 our logistic center employed 92 employees.

We are subject to labor laws and regulations in Israel. Most of Mega Retail's employees are subject to collective bargaining labor agreements. Under a Special Collective Bargaining Agreement, referred to as the Special Agreement, from May 1996, among the Co-Op, Alon Blue Square, the Histadrut (General Federation of Labor in Israel) (Histadrut), the National Committee of the Co-Op Union Employees and the Co-Op Union, all the Co-Op employees became employees of Alon Blue Square. The collective bargaining agreements in effect as of that date apply to Alon Blue Square as if Alon Blue Square and these employees were originally parties to these agreements. Alon Blue Square became responsible for the payment of all employee benefits that had been accrued in respect of these employees during the term of employment of these employees with the Co-Op, to the extent these benefits were recorded on the Co-Op's records. Since 1996, we entered into new labor agreements with the Histadrut and the Co-Op union, which determine our employees' wages structure, the employment conditions of new employees and a wage increase to the existing employees. The above applies to Mega Retail employees. On January 1, 2011, substantially all of the employees of Alon Blue Square assigned to Mega Retail's supermarkets were transferred to Mega Retail.

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 some circumstances, by the employee. We currently fund ongoing severance obligations by making monthly payments to pension funds, employee accounts in a provident fund and insurance policies. In addition, Israeli employees and employers are required to pay specified amounts to the National Insurance Institute, which is similar to the U.S. Social Security Administration. Since January 1, 1995, these amounts also include payments for national health insurance payable by employees. Most of our employees are covered by a pension fund. Our senior employees are covered by general and/or individual life and pension insurance policies providing customary benefits to employees, including retirement and severance benefits.

E. Share Ownership.

As of March 31, 2015 other than indirect ownership through Alon or Alon Retail, none of our directors or officers owned more than 1% of our outstanding equity securities.

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

The following table sets forth certain information regarding the beneficial ownership of our ordinary shares as of March 31, 2016, by each person or entity known to own beneficially 5% or more of our outstanding ordinary shares based on information provided to us by the holders or disclosed in public filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission. Our major shareholders do not have voting rights different from the voting rights of our other shareholders.

Name	Number of Ordinary Shares Beneficially Owned	Percentage of Outstanding Ordinary Shares⁽¹⁾
Alon Israel Oil Company Ltd.(2)	47,957,264	72.71%
Alon Retail Ltd.(3)	30,604,306	46.40%

(1) The percentage of outstanding ordinary shares is based on 65,954,427 ordinary shares outstanding as of March 31, 2015 (excluding 207,433 ordinary shares held by Alon Blue Square as treasury shares).

(2) Alon may be deemed to beneficially own all of the shares held directly and indirectly by Alon Retail Ltd. due to the ownership structure of Alon Retail described in footnote (3); accordingly, the number of shares listed as owned by Alon includes all the shares that are listed as owned by Alon Retail Ltd.

(3) Alon Retail Ltd. is a wholly owned subsidiary of Nissan Alon Retail Holdings Ltd., which is a wholly owned subsidiary of the Nissan Dor Chains Ltd., which is a wholly owned subsidiary of Dor Food Chains Holdings Ltd., a wholly owned subsidiary of Alon. To the Company's best knowledge, Alon is owned approximately 48.21% (excluding shares held by Alon as treasury shares) by eight collective acquisition entities of kibbutzim in Israel and approximately 51.79% (excluding shares held by Alon as treasury shares) are held by Bielsol Investments (1987) Ltd. To the Company's best knowledge, the shareholders of Bielsol Investments (1987) Ltd. consist of Shibag Ltd. (whose shareholders are Advocate Shraga Biran, and Gara, Boaz and Iftah Biran, and which is controlled by Advocate Shraga Biran who holds all of the voting rights in Shibag Ltd. through a direct holding in 85% of the shares that grant voting rights in Shibag Ltd. ("Voting Shares in Shibag") and through a power of attorney relating to voting rights for the other 15% of the Voting Rights in Shibag held by Mr. Boaz Biran), holding 79.4% of the capital and voting rights of Bielsol Investments (and is the controlling shareholder of Bielsol Investments, and Advocate Shraga Biran is the controlling shareholder of Shibag Ltd.); D.B.W Investments Ltd. (a company owned and controlled by Mr. David Wiessman), holding 19.8% of the capital and voting rights of Bielsol Investments; Shibago Ltd. (whose partners are Shibag Ltd. (75%) and a company owned and controlled by David Wiessman (25%)), holding 0.8% of the capital and voting rights of Bielsol Investments.

As of March 31, 2016, Alon Blue Square had approximately 43 shareholders of record with a United States address. As of March 31, 2016, these United States record holders held approximately 3,608,957 ordinary shares in the form of ADSs, representing approximately 5% of our then outstanding share capital.

B. Related Party Transactions.

Agreements between Alon and Alon Blue Square

Financing from Alon Israel Oil Company Ltd.

On June 4, 2015 we announced that we entered into a potential credit line transaction with a bank for an aggregate amount of NIS 75 million. The credit line was to be for a period of up to 3 months, bearing interest rate similar to other credit lines received by us from that bank. As a security for repayment, Alon charged in favor of the bank a deposit of NIS 75 million which was used as collateral for the credit line. As of December 31, 2015, the credit line was paid out of the deposit of Alon.

On July 27, 2015, the board of directors of Alon approved to inject a total of NIS 95 million as a bridge loan to us which is to be repaid from the proceeds we would receive from a rights issuance of NIS 150 million, under which Alon committed to participate according to its percentage of holdings in the Company (NIS 110 million) such that the charged deposit amount described above which was used by us along with the injection amount would constitute NIS 170 million. The total amount of NIS 170 million is composed of NIS 110 million representing a bridge loan to be repaid from the proceeds we would receive on account of Alon's share in the rights issuance and a total of NIS 60 million representing a long term loan to be repaid after the full repayment of our debt to financial creditors and holders of our Series C Debentures. As of December 31, 2015, we had received the NIS 170 million from Alon.

In addition, Alon committed to extend to us a short-term loan of NIS 50 million to be used by us to support Mega Retail's plan of recovery. The short-term loan was to be repaid from proceeds to be received by us from the sale of our holdings in our subsidiaries. It was determined that all of these loans do not bear interest but are linked to the CPI (Including the base index).

In lieu of the short-term loan of NIS 50 million described above, on November 8, 2015, Alon acquired our shares in Dor Alon in an amount of NIS 50 million (8.04% of our shares in Dor Alon) at the market price. As part of the transaction, in the event of the sale of the sold shares by Alon to third parties, we would receive additional consideration. As a security for the additional consideration, 20% of the sold shares were charged in our favor for a period of up to 2 years.

Acquisition of Controlling Share in Dor-Alon Energy In Israel (1988) LTD.

Alon Blue Square and Alon, Alon Blue Square's controlling shareholder, entered into a Share Purchase Agreement, which was completed on October 3, 2010, that provided for the acquisition by Alon Blue Square of Alon's entire equity interest in Dor Alon (constituting approximately 80% of the outstanding shares of Dor Alon (not including treasury shares)), or the Transferred Shares, at the closing of the Acquisition. These shares constituted approximately 73.5% of the outstanding Dor Alon ordinary shares on a fully diluted basis as of the closing date of the acquisition.

In consideration for each share held by Alon in Dor Alon, Alon Blue Square issued to Alon 1.8 ordinary shares of Alon Blue Square, and in exchange for all the Transferred Shares, Alon Blue Square issued to Alon 20,327,710 ordinary shares of Alon Blue Square, or the Issued Shares. Immediately following the Acquisition, Alon beneficially owned in the aggregate, directly and indirectly, approximately 78.44% of the outstanding ordinary shares of Alon Blue Square. Upon completion of the Acquisition, Dor Alon became a majority-owned subsidiary of Alon Blue Square and its shares have continued to trade on the TASE.

As a condition to the closing of the Share Purchase Agreement, Alon Blue Square paid to its shareholders on October 18, 2010 an aggregate cash dividend of NIS 800 million, or approximately US \$223.4 million (based on the representative rate of exchange on October 18, 2010), which represented a dividend of approximately NIS 12.31, or approximately US \$3.44 (based on the representative rate of exchange on October 18, 2010), per Alon Blue Square ordinary share (after taking into account the shares to be issued to Alon in the acquisition, or the Dividend Distribution. The Dividend Distribution was made following the issuance of Alon Blue Square ordinary shares to Alon pursuant to the Share Purchase Agreement and was conditioned thereon. The Dividend Distribution was approved by the Israeli District Court.

Alon agreed to compensate and indemnify Alon Blue Square and/or Dor Alon for various damages and/or losses and/or expenses that may be caused to Alon Blue Square or Dor Alon, provided that the accumulated amount of indemnification to be paid will be no more than the product of (i) the number of Issued Shares and (ii) the closing price of Alon Blue Square shares on the TASE on the date of the issuance of the Issued Shares. Alon's indemnification obligation will apply only to damages in an aggregate amount of over ten million NIS (NIS 10,000,000). However if the accumulated amount of damages to Alon Blue Square or Dor Alon exceeds this amount, then Alon's indemnification obligation will apply to the full amount of damages.

In connection with the proposed acquisition, Alon and Alon Blue Square obtained a pre-ruling from the Israeli Tax Authority. The pre-ruling is subject to various conditions and provides, among other things, that the cost basis and the purchase date of the shares of Dor Alon for tax purposes in the possession of Alon Blue Square following the acquisition will be the original price and acquisition date, respectively, as they had been for Alon prior to the acquisition. Alon has clarified to Alon Blue Square that, in connection with the payment of tax at the time of any future sale by Alon Blue Square of all or part of its shares in Dor Alon, if any, to a third party, Alon will pay that portion of any applicable tax payable in an amount equal to the amount of tax deferred by the Tax Authority in its pre-ruling (*i.e.*, the amount of tax that would have been payable by Alon in connection with the acquisition had the acquisition not been tax exempt according to the pre-ruling).

Directors and Officers Insurance

We participate in a directors' and officers' liability insurance policy acquired by Alon. For further information see "Item 6. Directors, Senior Management And Employees – C. Board Practices – Exemption, Insurance and Indemnification of Directors and Officers – Office Holder Insurance."

Agreements between Alon Blue Square and its Subsidiaries

Transactions with Dor Alon in Connection with Establishment of a Joint Loyalty Plan

On November 29, 2005, Alon Blue Square entered into the following agreements with Dor-Alon:

(i) an agreement establishing a joint loyalty plan for the benefit of Alon Blue Square' and Dor Alon's customers, formed as a partnership to be held 75% by Alon Blue Square (now held by Mega Retail) and 25% by Dor Alon (the "Loyalty Plan"). The agreement established, among other things, the formation of the partnership, its management and the arrangements for providing the benefits to the Loyalty Plan customers;

(ii) an agreement under which Alon Blue Square and Dor Alon purchased 49% (36.75% Alon Blue Square and 12.25% Dor Alon) of the shares of capital stock of Diners Israel from CAL for a total consideration of NIS 21.3 million (of which NIS 15.6 million was paid by Alon Blue Square). The consideration was funded through a non-recourse loan granted by CAL to Alon Blue Square and Dor Alon.

On May 25, 2011, we agreed to an amendment to the agreement of principles between CAL, Diners Israel, Alon Blue Square, Dor Alon, and the Alon Blue Square-Dor Alon Joint Loyalty Plan Partnership, and in July 2011, all suspending conditions set forth in the agreement were completed, the amendment to the agreement came into effect. Pursuant to the amendment, Alon Blue Square and Dor Alon would have the right to the profits of Diners Israel Ltd. in accordance with their holdings (49% of Diners Israel Ltd.), both related to the "You" bearing credit cards, and to all other credit cards issued by Diners, effective as of January 1st, 2011. Additionally, the amendment sets the terms as to the business relationship between the parties, including cancellation mechanism in the event the Loyalty Plan is cancelled by the purchasers and specific provisions regarding distribution of dividends, and the ongoing relationship between Diners and the Loyalty Club and Diners management. During July 2011, the Company and Dor Alon exercised their option to purchase the shares and repaid the loan to CAL. On September 23, 2014, the Company, Diners and CAL approved changes in the agreement for the purchase of Diners shares from CAL under the conditions of YOU club agreement which include, among others, extending the club agreement until 2019 and modifications for the determining the value of Diners' share if CAL will repurchase such shares in certain cases as detailed in the agreement.

Procurement Agreement with Dor Alon Management

Dor Alon Retail Sites Management Ltd., a subsidiary of Dor-Alon (hereinafter: "Dor Alon Management"), operates convenience stores in fuel service stations and also in a number of cities in Israel that sell various food and "Non-Food" products. Under the terms of the procurement agreement between Alon Blue Square and Dor Alon Management (the "Procurement Agreement"), in consideration of the procurement of products to be supplied to convenience stores (both independent and within filling stations), Dor Alon Management has agreed to pay Alon Blue Square (i) for products sent directly from suppliers to convenience stores, an amount equal to the cost of such products plus 2%, and (ii) for products sent from Alon Blue Square's distribution center, an amount equal to the cost of such products plus 2.75% and distribution costs. The Procurement Agreement provides for compensation to Alon Blue Square in the event that Alon Blue Square's income generated from the Procurement Agreement minus related expenses from the sale of products to Dor Alon Management is less than NIS 1 million, Dor Alon Management will pay Alon Blue Square such amounts necessary in order that Alon Blue Square's income from such year will reach such NIS 1 million amount.

The term of the Procurement Agreement is for five years commencing from May 1, 2004, and is automatically extended for additional one-year periods unless either party gives notice to the other party of its desire to terminate the Procurement Agreement 90 days prior to the expiration of the term of the Procurement Agreement.

Within the framework of Alon Blue Square's acquisition by Alon, the Israeli Anti Trust Authority determined that it can issue an order to the parties, in its sole discretion, based upon market conditions, Alon Blue Square's purchasing power, and market competition, that Alon Blue Square's operations should be completely separated from those of Alon as such relate to operation of the "Alonit" stores and to the purchase of products for the "Alonit" stores. In addition, the Anti Trust Authority is authorized to order that there will be no cooperation or arrangement dealing with purchasing products for Alon Blue Square and the "Alonit" stores. As of March 31, 2015, the Anti Trust Authority has not issued such orders.

In July 2015, following Mega Retail's Plan of Recovery, Dor Alon and Mega Retail agreed to terminate the agreement between them. Consequently, Dor Alon purchases food and non-food products sold in its convenience stores directly from food suppliers. As of the date of this report, Dor Alon has engaged with all necessary suppliers and the termination of the agreement with Mega Retail is not expected to change its commercial expenses.

Arrangements between Alon Blue Square and BSRE

Lease Agreements with BSRE

A significant portion of BSRE's investment properties (providing approximately 60% of its rental income in 2015), are leased to Mega Retail under long-term lease agreements dated 2006 and 2009, and amendments thereto (including the court-approved addendum to the agreement from December 2015). The principle terms of these agreements include:

- Lease term of 10 years, ending March 31, 2019. The lease is renewed for subsequent 5 year terms unless Mega Retail opts not to renew it, in which case 24 months early notice is required;
- Annual rent fees are computed at 9% of the amount of BSRE's investment in the asset (linked to the CPI), or 2% of the turnover of the particular store in the relevant year, whichever is higher; according to the agreement addendum from December 2015, the rental fees as percentage from turnover was increased to 2.75%, and in addition, 9% discount on the rental fees for the supermarkets and the office building in Rosh Ha'ayin is granted for a period of 24 months, commencing November 1, 2015;
- Early termination of the lease for certain properties is possible, to the extent that their area, in aggregate, does not exceed 5% of the total rented space under the agreements at the beginning of the lease (subject to 12 months early notice by Mega Retail). In addition, at the time of the lease extension, subject to 12 months early notice, Mega Retail has the option to reduce the number of properties included in the lease, to the extent that their paid rentals (according to the average of lease fees in the two years preceding the renewal), does not exceed 15% of the total lease fees paid under the lease agreement;
- The lease agreements are "net lease" type; all payments and charges in respect of maintaining and using the assets during the lease term are born by the lessee, unless otherwise agreed; and
- In the case a leased property is sold or mortgaged by BSRE, Mega Retail will engage in a separate lease agreement with the buyer, and the rentals to BSRE will be reduced by the basic rentals attributed to the sold asset, under an agreed formula.

BSRE has no collaterals for the rental fee payments under the lease agreements.

During 2015, in the framework of the Mega Retail's plan of recovery, it was agreed that Mega Retail will exit from 12 stores (out of the 86 stores leased by Mega Retail from the Alon group). In addition, Mega Retail sold its "YOU" discount chain to third parties; including 10 stores that are located on assets leased from BSRE (new lease agreements for 10 to 20 years were signed with these third parties, commencing 2016).

On February 29, 2016, a notice was given to Mega Retail, claiming that since a trustee was appointed for the operation of Mega Retail and that appointment was not revoked within 30 days, Mega Retail is in breach of the lease agreements, and therefore the discount granted under the addendum for a period of 24 months (of 9%), is no longer valid.

Mega Retail's plan of recovery

On June 29, 2015, Mega Retail filed with the District Court in Lod, Israel a plan of recovery for Mega Retail under which a petition was filed under section 350 of the Israeli Companies Law-1999 to convene meetings of certain of Mega Retail's creditors, namely, its employees, suppliers, property owners and certain the banks in order to reach an arrangement with each of these creditor groups as part of the plan of recovery. On July 14 and 15, 2015, the District Court approved the plan of recovery. Under the plan of recovery, we assumed various liabilities. For more information regarding the commitments and guarantees we extended under the Mega Retail plan of recovery, see "Item 4. Information on the Company – A. History and Development of Alon Blue Square – Mega Retail's plan of recovery."

Management Services Agreement

Pursuant to an agreement renewed in January 1, 2014, replacing an agreement entered in August 2006 and extended on December 27, 2010, the Company provides to BSRE (directly or through its subsidiaries) the following services: Chairman of the board of directors services, financial and accounting management services (including bookkeeping), guidance concerning financing and fundraising, payments and collection, guarantees and collateral management, computer management and maintenance service, legal consulting and corporate secretary services, office space and related office services, internal audit services, consulting services with regards to the capital market, management consulting services regarding strategic moves, human resource services, payroll accounting services, car fleet management and security consulting. In consideration for these services, BSRE will pay the Company an annual amount of NIS 5 million. The consideration was based on an estimate of the Company total costs for these services attributable to BSRE. The consideration is linked to changes to the Israeli CPI (since December 2013) plus VAT. In addition, BSRE may have request maintenance services subject to additional consideration for such services in the amount of the direct costs to the Company plus 2%.

This agreement replaced a substantially similar agreement entered in August 2006, effective as of January 1, 2006, and extended on December 27, 2010, effective as of January 1, 2011. In consideration for these services, BSRE paid the Company an annual amount of NIS 4.2 million. In addition, BSRE may have requested maintenance services for additional consideration equal to amount of the direct costs to the Company plus 2%.

Under the previous agreement, the consideration was based on an estimate of the Company total costs for these services attributable to BSRE. The consideration was linked to changes to the Israeli CPI (since December 2005). The consideration is increased each year by an amount equal to 0.2% of the difference between (x) the cost of BSRE assets (prior to depreciation and amortization) ("BSRE Asset Cost") which are classified as yield-generating real estate in accordance with BSRE's consolidated financial statements at the end of the preceding year and (y) the BSRE Asset Cost as of the end of the preceding year, linked to changes to the Israeli CPI plus VAT. In 2014, the Company received approximately NIS 5.0 million for the services under the new agreement.

On January 16, 2016 the agreement was terminated effective December 31, 2015 (instead of December 31, 2016 as mentioned in the agreement).

Agreement with respect to the Allocation of Various Insurance Expenses

Pursuant to an agreement entered into on August 13, 2006, insurances obtained by BSRE, such as: elementary insurance including, structure insurance, insurance for independent contractors, funds insurance, third party liability insurance and employers liability insurance will be obtained within the group policy of the Alon Blue Square group. The insurance costs and expenses are allocated between the parties in accordance with different ratios determined by the parties depending on the insurance involved. Pursuant to an amendment to the Israeli Companies Law, on December 13, 2011, the audit committee of the Company determined that this agreement is not an extraordinary agreement, is on market terms and in the ordinary course of business, and does not have a material influence on the Company's profitability, assets, or obligations, and therefore reapproved this agreement for additional three years. The audit committee also resolved to receive an annual update regarding BSRE's insurance allocations. On December 15, 2014, BSRE's board of directors, following audit committee approval, resolved to extend the insurance expenses allocation agreement for an additional three years, as a non-extraordinary agreement and to receive an annual update regarding BSRE's insurance allocations. BSRE intends to convene a general meeting of its shareholders, following approval by its compensation committee, audit committee, and board of directors for approval of the entry into D&O Liability Insurance, including within the framework of the Company's group insurance policy.

Deposit of Cash Balances Agreement

Pursuant to an agreement effective February 28, 2014, extending an agreement entered in August 2006, BSRE may, with the Company's consent from time to time, deposit funds with the Company and receive in return funds on ON CALL terms (on an on-demand basis). The amount of funds lent from each party to the other party may not exceed NIS 150 million at any time, and if the Series C Debenture is lowered by more than 3 credit rating levels, the amount lent from each party to the other may not exceed NIS 50 million. In case BSRE shall deposit funds with the Company as an ON CALL deposit, the Company shall grant collateral to BSRE which shall be comprised of BSRE shares in a market value which is to be examined each quarter in order that the Company retains a 2:1 ratio between the market value of the collateral and the amounts deposited by BSRE with the Company. The interest paid by each party for funds received according to this arrangement will be at a rate equivalent to the rate that the Company is charged by banks in such month for ON CALL credit (short-term loans) on a monthly weighted average basis. The deposits will be deposited for periods of not exceeding one year and will be renewed from time to time. The agreement may be terminated by either party upon seven days' prior notice.

In addition, the Company and BSRE entered into an agreement with respect to transfer of employees from the Company to BSRE.

Following the reduction of the rating of the Company series C debentures, on April 1, May 20, July 7, July 29 and October 27, 2015 and pursuant to the deposit of cash balances agreement, an additional 0.5% interest on the remaining deposit amount is added, per reduction of the debentures' rating on the above mentioned dates (an aggregate interest extension of 4.5% on the interest rate mentioned in the agreement).

Agreements between Alon and Alon Blue Square's Subsidiaries

Management Services Agreement with Alon

In March 2014, Alon and Dor Alon renewed their management services agreement, dated as of December 2010 ("Management Services Agreement"), for an additional period of three (3) years effective from January 1, 2014, by which Alon shall provide the following services and rights to Dor Alon (the "Services"): (i) various management services, including those related to the chairman of the board and president of Dor Alon, day to day management of Dor Alon, strategy and business development, financial management, supplementary legal counsel, corporate secretary services provided by Alon's in-house counsel, and (ii) the right to use the "Alon" and "Alonit" brand names.

In consideration for the Services, since 2011, the quarterly management fees paid by Dor Alon to Alon equaled to the aggregate of 3% of Dor Alon's EBITDA profits according to Dor Alon's quarterly consolidated financial statements, but not more than NIS 1,250 thousand on a quarterly basis, linked to the consumer price index dated December 2004. Beginning as of January 1, 2014, the quarterly management fees to be paid by Dor Alon to Alon shall equal the aggregate of 3% of Dor Alon's EBITDA profits according to Dor Alon's quarterly consolidated financial statements, but not more than NIS 1,375 thousand on a quarterly basis, linked to the consumer price index published on January 2014. In 2014 and 2015, Alon received approximately NIS 5.4 million and NIS 5.49 million, respectively for the Services.

Dor Alon Deposit of Cash Balances Agreement

Pursuant to the agreement entered into in May 2005, and subsequently extended on January 6, 2011 until January 2016, such extension re-approved by Dor Alon's audit committee on December 22, 2013, Dor Alon may, from time to time, deposit funds with Alon and receive in return funds on ON CALL terms (on an on-demand basis). The amount of funds lent from each party to the other party may not exceed NIS 150 million at any time (linked to the prime rate less 1.25%). Against the deposits, the depositor is entitled to require the recipient party to provide her /or third parties bank guarantees or letters of credit. Each party is entitled to redeem or require redemption of the balance by giving notice of three banking business days. Either party may terminate the agreement by providing three-month prior written notice.

As of March 31, 2016 the full amount of the deposit was paid and the parties did not renew the agreement.

Agreement with the Wholesale Market Company

On June 3, 2010, BSRE, Gindi Investments 1 Ltd. and an additional entity controlled by Moshe and Yigal Gindi (together with Gindi Investments 1 Ltd., "Gindi") (the "Purchasers") signed agreements with the Municipality of Tel Aviv and the Wholesale Market Company (collectively, the "Sellers") to acquire rights to a long term lease of property in the wholesale market site in Tel Aviv (the "Property"). As of December 31, 2014, BSRE owned 49.5% of the company that owns the residential building rights and 50% of the company that owns the commercial building rights. One of the Sellers was Tnuva, and to our knowledge, some of the collective acquisition entities of kibbutzim in Israel that hold shares of Alon, our controlling shareholder, hold 23% of the shares of Tnuva. On June 2, 2010, the shareholders of BSRE approved the signing of the final agreements. The agreements were approved by the Israeli Minister of the Interior in July 2010.

The long term lease on the Property is until August 31, 2099, and the Purchasers, including BSRE, intend to plan, build and market on such Property an apartment building complex and a shopping mall. 97,460 square meters, of which approximately 65,840 square meters are designated for residential use, approximately 3,700 square meters are designated for residential leases, and approximately 27,920 square meters are designated for commercial use, part of which would be located on the ground floor of the residential buildings.

The Purchasers were required to pay the Sellers a purchase price of NIS 950 million payable in three installments. In addition to the purchase price, the Sellers may be entitled to additional consideration calculated as a percentage of the sale price of apartments that are sold in the apartment buildings complex, as described in the agreement. On May 31, 2012, the Purchasers completed the purchase of the Property and paid the Sellers the balance of the consideration in the aggregate amount of approximately NIS 730 million plus VAT.

The Purchasers plan to build (i) 11 buildings, each building consisting of 14 floors, (ii) 722 residential units for sale and 54 units which will be leased in accordance with certain criteria determined by the Municipality of Tel Aviv and the Purchasers, and (iii) 32,000 square meters leased space for commercial use. As of January 7, 2014, the building permits for all 722 of the residential units have been granted as well as permits to for the commercial space. The Sellers are to bear the expense of building buildings for public use, such as a sport center, school and other neighborhood public facilities, and are to pay the Purchasers a fee (linked to the Building Index) calculated as cost plus 10% plus VAT, based on certain milestones detailed in the agreement, up to a maximum of approximately NIS 84 to 102 million. Any expenses that exceed this limit are to be borne by the Purchasers. The Purchasers also committed to build an additional 40 parking spaces and to develop, at their own expense, an open public space within the area of the Wholesale Market Project on an area of nine dunam, which would remain under the exclusive ownership of the municipality of Tel Aviv.

Gindi is to provide management services for the Wholesale Market Project in exchange for a management fee to be paid by the Purchasers and calculated as 16% of the profits from the Wholesale Market Project, all subject to various terms of the agreement of principles between the parties. In addition, they determined material issues regarding the construction and the management of the parking lot in which an unanimous decision is required, and principles regarding dilution of each of the parties' rights in the event that one of the parties will not invest the amounts that such party obligated to invest.

In order to pay the balance of the consideration, the Purchasers received loans in the amount of NIS 730 million from a bank at an annual interest rate of prime plus 2% for a 18 month term. The principal is due in one sum at the end of the term and interest is payable quarterly. The bank also provided the Purchasers with a two-month loan in the amount of NIS 120 million to pay the VAT (which has since been repaid). To secure the loan BSRE granted a lien to the bank on its shares in the Purchasers, and the lien was charged in favor of the bank.

During the third quarter of 2012, the excavation and reinforcement works in the Wholesale Market Project were completed and the performance of skeleton work commenced. As of March 31, 2015, a work order was given for all buildings on the residential project.

As of March 31, 2016, 717 sale agreements had been signed and advance payments in the aggregate amount of NIS 1,328 (including vat) had been received from the purchasers. For more information on the loan, see "Item 4. Information on the Company – A. History and Development of Alon Blue Square – Other recent Developments – In Our BSRE segment."

Purchase of Property in Point Wells, Washington from Indirect Subsidiary of Alon

On June 1, 2010, BSRE completed the acquisition of an approximately 240-dunam parcel (approximately 59 acres) of property in Point Wells, near Seattle, Washington, which serves primarily as a plant for storage and distribution of fuel and oils. For more information on the purchase and development agreements, see "Item 4. Information on the Company – B. Business Overview – BSRE."

Arrangements with Tnuva

To our knowledge, Mega Retail purchases most of its dairy, fresh produce and poultry products from the Tnuva corporation, which holds a leading position in the domestic dairy and poultry markets. To our knowledge, some of the collective acquisition entities of kibbutzim in Israel that hold shares of Alon, our controlling shareholder, hold 23% of the shares of Tnuva. In 2014, Tnuva's products accounted for approximately 12.9% of all the products sold at Mega Retail's supermarkets. These arrangements are in the ordinary course of our business, and the terms and conditions of these arrangements are at "arm's-length".

Agreements between Alon Blue Square's Subsidiaries

Kibbutz Eyal

BSRE and Eyal Microgal Ltd. (“Eyal Microgal”) signed an agreement for the development of a 57 dunam property for storage and logistics usage. Pursuant to the agreement, BSRE and Eyal Microgal jointly hold in equal parts a new company, Eyal Baribua Ltd. (“Eyal Baribua”), to which Kibbutz Eyal transferred the property. In addition, pursuant to this agreement BSRE transferred to Eyal Baribua an amount based on the purchasing costs, development costs and an additional cost. In the event that the costs exceed \$100,000 per dunam, BSRE will have the right to terminate the Agreement. On July 11, 2011, following the approval of BSRE’s audit committee and board of directors, BSRE’s shareholders approved entering into a lease agreement with Mega Retail, pursuant to which BSRE will construct the logistics center in Kibbutz Eyal to be leased by Mega Retail. The construction of the logistics center was completed in June 2014, with Mega Retail commencing operations in July 2014. For more information, see “Item 4. Information on the Company – B. Business Overview – BSRE – Warehouses and Logistics Areas.”

Arrangements between Bee Group and Naaman

On August 15, 2011, Naaman and Vardinon entered into a Supply and Consignment Agreement (the “Supply Agreement”) with Bee Group, pursuant to which Naaman and Vardinon will supply to Bee Group several products (the “Products”) to be sold on a future website to be established by Bee Group. Under the Supply Agreement, Bee Group will pay Vardinon and/or Naaman, as applicable, for the Products to be sold by Bee Group based on Naaman’s and/or Vardinon’s price list, as applicable, previously approved between the parties. The term of the Supply Agreement is for a period of three years, until August 14, 2017. The Supply Agreement will be extended for additional three year periods, subject to the required approvals under applicable law. Each party may terminate the Supply Agreement by the delivery of a three months prior written notice to the other party. Following the merger between Naaman and Vardinon on December 30, 2012, all rights and obligation of Vardinon under the Supply Agreement, were transferred to Naaman.

Arrangements between Mega Retail and Eden Teva (each formerly a Company subsidiary)

Mega Retail has arrangements with Eden Teva, according to which Eden Teva sells its products in certain Mega Retail stores (store in store format), and Mega Retail receives a certain percentage of the sales of Eden Teva products.

Ordinary Course Transactions

From time to time, Alon Blue Square, or its subsidiaries, enter into agreements and engage in transactions in the ordinary course of business with its subsidiaries and affiliates, such as for the purchases of merchandise, gasoline purchase agreements, including in connection with the operation of our gasoline station(s) and gas supply agreements with the Alon Group, joint sales and marketing promotions and legal consulting. Some subsidiaries enter into agreements and engage in transactions with other subsidiaries and affiliates of Alon Blue Square. On March 17, 2016 we received a letter from a shareholder of our company claiming that payments on account of legal services rendered by S. Biran & Co., a law firm in which our indirect controlling shareholder is a partner, did not receive requisite corporate approvals.

The terms and conditions of all of these agreements and transactions are at “arm’s-length.” We intend to enter into similar agreements and to engage in similar transactions in the future. In addition to ordinary course agreements and transactions, Alon Blue Square and certain of its affiliates have entered into other agreements and transactions.

Arrangements with David Wiessman, our former Chief Executive Officer

See “Item 6. Directors, Senior Management and Employees – B. Compensation.”

Employment Agreement with Moran Wiessman

During 2015 Ms. Moran Wiessman, the daughter of David Wiessman ceased her employment with Mega Retail. Until her departure from Mega Retail, Ms. Wiessman received a monthly salary of NIS 21,000, a cell phone at the expense of Mega Retail, and Mega Retail assigned a car to Ms. Wiessman as was customary in Mega Retail for employees at the same level.

Arrangement between Dor Alon and Alon

Natural gas purchase agreement between the partners of Tamar Partnership and a subsidiary of Dor Alon

On December 9, 2012, Dor Alon Energy Centers, a limited partnership under the control of a subsidiary of Dor Alon (55%) and a third party (45%) (the “Partnership”) signed a natural gas purchase agreement with the partners of Tamar Partnership, for the operation of existing facilities and a power plant, if established, aimed to provide Sugat’s energy requirements. Alon is the indirect holder of 4% of shares in Tamar Partnership. Pursuant to the agreement, Tamar Partnership is to supply the Partnership with natural gas in the amount of up to 1.68 BCM in accordance with the terms of the Supply Agreement. For more information, see “Item 4. Information on the Company – B. Business Overview – Dor Alon Segment – Marketing – Establishment of a Power Plant.”

On November 19, 2013, Dor Alon entered into an agreement, through a subsidiary, for purchasing natural gas from the partners in Tamar partnership in the amount of U.S. \$85 million (0.36 BCM) over seven years while committing to a minimum annual quantity. The agreement is subject to the approval of the anti-trust authority see “Item 4. Information on the Company – B. Business overview – Dor Alon segment”.

C. Interests of Experts and Counsel.

Not applicable.

ITEM 8. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

A. Consolidated Statements and Other Financial Information.

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

Board Resolution on Dividend Distributions

Alon Blue Square’s board of directors has resolved that Alon Blue Square would not distribute dividends in any quarter if the ratio of our net financial obligations to EBITDA for any quarter exceeds 6.0. Alon Blue Square’s board of directors also resolved that Alon Blue Square would not distribute dividends in any quarter if the ratio of the unencumbered fixed assets (net of depreciation) and investment property as set forth in our consolidated financial statements to financial obligations for any quarter is below 120%.

The ratio of net financial obligations to EBITDA is to be calculated by deducting from the net financial obligations Alon Blue Square’s debt which is related by the company to real estate that is not in use by Alon Blue Square (which is equal to 75% of the investment property as recorded on the balance sheet). As of December 31, 2015, we did not have any earnings to distribute as a dividend.

Legal Proceedings *Legal Proceedings Initiated by the Trustees of Mega Retail Against Us*

Following their appointment by the District Court in Lod, Israel in January 2016, the trustees of Mega Retail filed several motions to the District Court claiming that Mega Retail and some of Mega Retail's creditors are our direct creditors. As per Mega Retail's trustees, this indebtedness is due among other things to our contractual obligations towards Mega Retail and Mega Retail's creditors, and from liabilities incurred as part of the plan of recovery in July 2015, as well as from other causes of action. According to Mega Retail's trustees, we are required to meet the following obligations:

1. Completion of our liabilities to inject NIS 320 million. The trustees initially claimed that we had not yet transferred an amount of NIS 63-70 million, and on March 7, 2016, that amount was increased to NIS 117 million.

2. Completion of a rights offering of no less than NIS 150 million and the allocation of options to Mega Retail's large suppliers. See "Item 4. Information on the Company –A. History and Development of Alon Blue Square – Mega Retail's Plan of Recovery".
3. Repayment of the guaranteed and shared debt to financial creditors of approximately NIS 300 million.
4. Repayment of our guarantee towards the Company employees transferred to Mega Retail in an amount estimated by the trustees at NIS 40 million.
5. Repayment of our guarantees to suppliers, insurance companies, suppliers' credit and property owners amounting to NIS 150 million.
6. Contingent liability in connection with the return of NIS 117 million resulting from a dividend distributed by Mega Retail in 2013, as argued in the application for approval of a derivative claim. See "Item 3. Key Information – D. Risk Factors – Risks Related to our Business as a Whole – If all or certain parts of the claims submitted to the courts by the trustees of Mega Retail are accepted, we may be unable to pay our outstanding debts, which would have a material adverse effect on our liquidity and operations and our ability to continue as a going concern."

In their request, Mega Retail's trustees claimed that the indebtedness owed to Mega Retail should rank equally to that owed to our financial creditors. Therefore, we would not be permitted to carry out a debt arrangement with our financial creditors without including a suitable arrangement agreed upon with the trustees. The trustees also demanded that we not make any payments nor place liens in favor of our financial creditors, since these actions would be deemed a preference of the financial creditors.

On February 24, 2016 (Motion 38), the trustees filed with the court a report and a motion for remedies in connection with our liabilities towards Mega Retail. Among other things the trustees claim that we have the following obligations:

1. We owe NIS 118 million to complete our liability under the plan of recovery from July 2015 to inject NIS 320 million to Mega Retail, issuance of an option to large suppliers of Mega Retail for a debt of NIS 193 million to convert their debt into the Company's shares. The trustees also argue that we have no right to return to Mega Retail for the Company's liabilities for the repayment of Mega Retail's debts to banks (the guaranteed and the shared debt of approximately NIS 300 million).
2. Other liabilities of NIS 186 million mainly for transferring employees, guarantees to suppliers, and to insurers of suppliers' credit, and property owners. The trustees claim that we extended to Mega Retail these guarantees as a substitute for the equity required for Mega Retail and as part of the policy of its conduct in thin financing.
3. Contingent indebtedness in connection with a dividend of NIS 100 million that was distributed in 2013 from Mega Retail to us in respect of which a derivative claim of NIS 117 million was filed.
4. We transferred to Mega Retail our holdings in Eden Teva where during the period it was held by Mega Retail (2010 and onwards) it lost NIS 100 million and a minority shareholder filed an application against Mega Retail and us (and this while ignoring the fact that the original claim was filed for NIS 77 million and was subsequently lowered to NIS 40 million for purposes of court fees).

The trustees of Mega Retail also argue that:

1. Following the split of our real estate activity in 2009 from Mega Retail to BSRE, the trustees of Mega Retail claim that allegedly, under the split (i) a dividend of tens of millions of NIS was distributed to us (ii) the lease agreements between Mega Retail and BSRE are higher than market prices, and (iii) BSRE forced Mega Retail to continue leasing losing branches and did not allow Mega Retail to terminate such agreements. The trustees of Mega Retail also raised a concern regarding Mega Retail's consent to receive a discount of 9% on the rental fees owed to BSRE for a period of two years in exchange for a waiver of any claim or demand against BSRE with respect to the lease agreement and split agreements.
2. Mega Retail was operated with thin financing and therefore, the trustees of Mega Retail believe that in these circumstances they have a cause of action to charge us for all of Mega Retail's debts and/or the rejection of the debts.
3. Mega Retail conducted itself through a deteriorated system of corporate governance resulting from poorly made board decisions which were in contrast to Mega Retail's best interest.

Under Motion 38, two operative legal remedies are sought by the trustees of Mega Retail:

1. The appointment of an appraiser to assess the split agreements of the real estate assets from Mega Retail to BSRE and the rental fees and terms to which Mega Retail is committed.
2. Authorizing the trustees of Mega Retail to investigate their claims and the reasons for the collapse of Mega Retail including by way of summoning officers and controlling shareholders of Mega Retail, BSRE, us and Alon (the Company's parent company) for investigation and instructing them to produce any document required by the trustees of Mega Retail for the purpose of examinations and investigations.

On March 2, 2016, the court approved the motions of the trustees of Mega Retail. On March 6, 2016, BSRE filed a motion with respect to the court's decision, and on April 5, 2016, the court denied the motion.

On March 7, 2016, Mega Retail's trustees filed a motion with the court for leave of instructions regarding our liability to inject funds to Mega Retail by virtue of the plan of recovery from July 2015 and pay on account of the injection of NIS 320 million, the amount of NIS 117 million. As per the trustees' arguments, the injections of NIS 320 million took effect from the arrangement approval date (from July 15, 2015) and not from June 1, 2015 (as claimed by us and as stated in the agreement), and accordingly, the amount balance that was not yet injected by us amounts to NIS 117 million (Motion 46).

On February 21, 2016, several employees of Mega Retail filed a motion to court (Motion 32) to allow them participate in the negotiations to be held between us and Mega Retail's trustees in connection with a guarantee granted to the employees transferred from us to Mega Retail and in connection with the central compensation fund for severance. They claim that the guarantee applies also to the early termination notice component and the employment period in Mega Retail and not only to their employment period in with us. Responses to the motion were filed by us, Mega Retail's trustees and the Official Receiver. On March 27, 2016 the court dismissed the application.

On February 3, 2016, several employees of Mega Retail filed a motion with the court (Motion 22) in which they requested we transfer the balance of our central compensation fund for severance to the trustees. In response to the motion, the trustees have extended the application and demanded that we transfer to them NIS 26 million in respect of the amounts, allegedly guaranteed by us for the employees transferred from us to Mega Retail in 2011. Responses to the motion were filed and the motion is still pending.

On March 11, 2016, we filed a motion (Motion 96) that we are no longer obligated to grant options to Mega Retail's large suppliers because Mega Retail entered into a stay of proceedings. The trustees as well as some suppliers (including the manufacturers association) responded that we should issue the option to suppliers.

Our responses to the claims of Mega Retail are as follows:

The Company objects to the arguments of Mega Retail's trustees and in the context of the legal proceedings, it argues among others, that it fully complied with its obligations to Mega Retail, and the Company also claims that with Mega Retail's entry into stay of proceedings, even determined that it did not complete all its liabilities under the plan of recovery, their liabilities expire according to the plan of recovery. The Company claims, among others, all of the following:

1. Regarding our liability to inject up to NIS 320 million, our position is that we have no liability whatsoever, among others, because we injected all amounts required by Mega Retail, and the total amounts we injected or guaranteed in accordance with the plan of recovery, after deduction of amounts which will be paid by us on account of guarantees before and after the plan of recovery are in excess of NIS 320 million. The Company claims that if determined that it did not inject all amounts, the sums that were not injected are amounts for liabilities so as to extend a framework for the working capital for Mega Retail's needs, if required, which was purported to assist dealing with "peaks" (short term loan purported to reconcile the timing differences between the payment date of Mega Retail for goods purchased from suppliers and the date of receiving the consideration when goods are sold to customers which is not designated to finance losses), and these were not required by Mega Retail. We further claim that once Mega Retail entered into a stay of proceedings, the liabilities that were not yet performed by us, if any, are canceled by virtue of the entire plan of recovery being void following Mega Retail's entry into a stay of proceedings.
2. Regarding the grant of options to Mega Retail's large suppliers, we argued, among other things, that considering the stay of proceedings of Mega Retail, our obligation to issue the option has no effect, among others, on the grounds that the obligation was incurred in consideration of the large suppliers' commitment to defer their debt. Such commitment by the large suppliers was not met due to the stay of proceedings. It was also argued that the suppliers have improved their position following the injection of funds made by us.

On April 13, the court ruled that this request of the trustees with respect to the options will be addressed together with the issue of our liability to inject up to NIS 320 million (Petition 46).

3. As to motions of the employees claiming the central compensation fund for severance should be transferred to the trustees of Mega Retail, our claim is that neither the trustees of Mega Retail nor the employees have any right to the central compensation fund for severance which belongs to us since the amounts in the central compensation fund for severance that were used by Mega Retail from June 1, 2015 are debts of Mega Retail towards us, and therefore should be recorded on account of the liability to inject funds to Mega Retail. As for the claims of the employees and trustees regarding the scope of our guaranteed, our position is that the amounts we guaranteed are significantly lower than the claimed amounts. In addition, the Company also objected to the motion of the employees to join to the negotiation process. The court accepted our objection (Motion 32).

4. As to the guaranteed debt to financial creditors, our position is that we have the right to make claims against Mega Retail for any amount to be paid by us to the financial creditors.

The above does not exhaust our claims and those that are argued as part of the relevant legal proceedings, where our claims and other arguments will be deliberated as well as our claims and the allegations of the trustees of Mega Retail and its creditors. Considering the unique circumstances of the cases and the stage of the proceedings and the fact that the claims will be decided in legal proceedings, there is no certainty that our position on these matters will be accepted and at this stage it is impossible to estimate the probability that our allegations will be accepted.

On April 10, 2016, the trustees submitted their answer with respect to the issue of our liability to inject up to NIS 320 million (Motion 46). According to the trustees, our obligation to inject this amount was not subject to any condition, the amounts paid before the plan of recovery should not be taken into account, and that guarantees should also not be taken into account in calculating the amounts we were required to inject. The trustees also claimed that the central compensation fund for severance should not be taken into account in calculating the amounts we were required to inject.

On February 29, 2016, BSRE notified Mega Retail that according to the addendum of the lease agreements between the parties, in the circumstances under which a trustee was appointed for Mega Retail and the decision was not cancelled with, in 30 days from the date it was granted, then Mega Retail is in breach of the lease agreements including the addendum and therefore the discount set forth in the addendum is null and void. The trustees claim that the nullification is invalid

On March 23, 2015, the trustees filed a motion with the court in which the court was requested to register caveats in their names in the various land registry offices on property transferred by Mega Retail to BSRE in 2009. BSRE responded to Motion 37 and claimed that the trustees' motion should be dismissed regarding the assets that were transferred to BSRE under the asset transfer agreement from Mega Retail where the process of registering them in the Company's name was not yet completed. The court did not accept the position of BSRE and on March 20, 2016, it rendered a decision that the trustees will register caveats in their names in the various land registry offices. BSRE filed a motion for stay of execution and a motion for leave of appeal with the Supreme Court.

On March 8, 2016, BSRE filed a motion with the court in which the court was requested to appoint a receiver for the purpose of exercising the rights of BSRE in accordance with a bond issued by Mega Retail for BSRE on September 13, 2009, in relation to assets acquired by BSRE from Mega Retail pursuant to an agreement dated March 31, 2009, and as of the report date, the registration in BSRE's name in Israel Lands Authority and/or the Land registry Office had not yet been completed. On March 13, 2016 the court ruled that the motion is not in accordance with the stay of proceedings order granted to Mega Retail and therefore decided to strike such motion. On March 15, 2016, BSRE filed with the stay of proceedings court a motion to allow it exercise the pledged rights according to the bond.

On March 9, 2016, BSRE filed a motion for leave of instructions to be paid NIS 1.8 million representing the balance of the rental fees due to BSRE for leasing the assets for the period from February 17, 2016 through March 16, 2016. The Official Receiver has suggested to combine this petition with the Petition 64 (described below) relating to rental fees for the rest of March 2016.

On March 22, 2016, BSRE filed a motion for leave of instructions to be paid NIS 8.3 million representing the rental fees due to BSRE for leasing the assets for the period from March 17, 2016 through April 16, 2016 (Petition 64). The trustees of Mega Retail have responded that all required payments have been made. On April 13, 2014, the court ruled that the Mega Retail trustees should not offset amounts from before the stay of proceedings against amounts due afterwards and should only offset against amounts from after the stay of proceedings. On April 19, 2016, the trustees notified the court that they had done the necessary calculation and the amounts due for March will be paid to BSRE. They also responded that the rental fees for February had been paid in full and therefore Petition 54 should be dismissed. On April 20, 2016 the court accepted the response of the trustees, and on April 21, 2016, BSRE applied to the court for a clarification.

On March 4, 2016, the trustees of Mega Retail applied to the court to release them from a "burdensome" lease for a supermarket branch, of which a third party is lessor. In the past, we granted to the third party a guarantee of Mega Retail's performance until the end of the lease term in 2023, which is alleged by the third party to be NIS 30 million. In light of the early stages of these proceedings, we are not in a position to evaluate the success of Mega Retail's motion or the scope of our actual obligations under the guarantee to the third party.

On March 31, 2016, April 6, 2016, and April 11, 2016, the trustees of Mega Retail applied to the court to release them from three other "burdensome" leases, consisting of two supermarket branches and a portion of the main offices of Mega Retail, of which BSRE is lessor. To date, BSRE has submitted its opposition to release from two of the leases.

On April 7, 2016, the trustees of Mega Retail filed a report (Report No. 5) and a motion for leave of instructions to the court (Motion 75) with respect to the conduct of Mr. Moti Ben Moshe and our controlling shareholder. In which they repeated a number of their claims. The first relief sought is that that we and Mr. Ben Moshe can keep full ownership of Mega Retail only if the full amounts are paid to the Mega Retail creditors. The trustees also requested that negotiations with respect to our obligations to Mega Retail will be conducted on our behalf only members of our Audit Committee who are our directors, including external directors, who have no affiliation with our controlling shareholder in the pyramid structure and who don't serve as directors or officers in other companies in the pyramid structure.

On April 12, 2016, the trustees submitted another court motion with respect to Report No. 5 requested an alternative relief primarily with respect to Mr. Ben Moshe and how he is to submit an offer to acquire Mega Retail. The motion includes a request that if Mr. Ben Moshe doesn't submit the offer according to the instructions of the trustees, he would be prohibited to submit an offer also through us. On April 17, 2016, Mr. Ben Moshe submitted his response. We also submitted a response that day, in which we argued that the trustees' request is based solely the trustees' reports, among others, on Report No. 3 (Motion 38), to which we were not granted an opportunity to respond. In addition, we argued that the factual statements in the motion do not support the requested relief. With respect to the trustees' request that the negotiations will be conducted by members of the Audit Committee, we argued that it is a gross interference in the conduct of our business. We also argued that the trustees did not provide any good reason for their first relief in which they asked that we and Mr. Ben Moshe be only able to keep full ownership of Mega Retail if the full amounts are paid to the Mega Retail creditors – especially because any agreement regarding Mega Retail will have to be approved in the creditors meeting and by the court.

On April 20, 2016, a hearing was held in the District Court in Lod, Israel, regarding motion 75, which details the trustees' fifth report. The court's decision was to grant an extension of 15 days for the Company to file a motion to convene creditors meetings to vote on for a proposed debt arrangement in accordance with section 350 of Israel Companies Law, 1999. The purpose of the extension is to allow the trustees of Mega Retail to utilize their negotiation with Mr. Ben Moshe, for reaching an arrangement regarding both the Company and Mega Retail as a whole. According to the court's decision, at the end of the period, the trustees are to submit a notice to the court detailing the outcome of the negotiations, if possible with the agreements of all sides. In addition, at the end of the stated period, Mr. Ben Moshe should submit a proposal for a reorganization of Mega, supported with a bank guarantee of NIS 40 million. If Ben Moshe and the trustees do not reach an agreement by the end of the period, or if Mr. Ben Moshe does not make such an offer, he will not be allowed to propose any alternative offers for purchasing Mega. The same applies with regard to any other proposal for the acquisition of Mega Retail made by that date by third parties. Therefore, the court has suggested that we and Mr. Ben Moshe delay the filing of the above mentioned motion till after the extension period, and recommended to the creditors of Alon Blue Square not to file any proceedings against the Company till the end of the extension period.

Governmental Proceedings

We are subject to legal proceedings in connection with tax assessments

In January 2012 the Company received a demand from the National Insurance for additional payments, related to certain benefits granted to employees in the Company's branches in the amount of NIS 30 million for the years 2001-2004. The Company's appeal was rejected by the National Insurance. In August 2013 the Company filed an appeal to the Labor Court.

In December 2013, the Company received a demand from the National Insurance for additional payments with respect to years 2005 – 2006 in the sum of approximately NIS 3 million, and in January 2014 the company filed an appeal with regard to this demand. In February 2015 during deliberations in the Labor court and notwithstanding the statute of limitation arguments, the parties have agreed that the correct amount for the years 2001-2004 is approximately NIS 12 million (including CPI linkage differentials and fines).

In the opinion of the Company, based on the opinion of its legal advisers, the Company made the proper provisions for this claim in its consolidated financial statements.

Dor Alon received claims for additional retroactive municipality taxes for four of its filling stations by the Hof Hasharon district Council (“the Council”). For one of the stations, the claim was significantly reduced as a result of an agreement reached between Dor Alon and the Council. The other claims amount to approximately NIS 7 million. Dor Alon appealed the Council's Municipal Tax claims. In the opinion of the Company, based on the opinion of its legal advisers, the chances that the claim will be rejected exceed 50%.

We are subject to legal proceedings in connection with business licenses

The operation of the Company's stores in Israel requires permits from several authorities including the Health Ministry and the Police and Fire Departments. In the event that the Company is unable to obtain or maintain the required permits, it may be required to close the affected stores or departments or take other action. However, the Company does not anticipate that not obtaining the necessary permits will have a material adverse effect on its business. From time to time the Company and some of its directors and managers are indicted in connection with business licenses and planning and building regarding of the Company's stores. As of the date of this Report, there are provisional closure orders pending against some of the Company's stores or departments. The Company is working towards obtaining the required permits and at the same time delaying the effectiveness of the provisional orders until such required permits are obtained. Management estimates that these matters will not have a material adverse effect on the Company's operations.

Legal Proceedings Initiated by Mega Retail's Employees

On February 17, 2016, several employees of Mega Retail filed a motion with the District Court of Lod, Israel requesting that they participate in the negotiations to be held between us and Mega Retail's trustees in connection with a guarantee granted to the employees transferred from us to Mega Retail and in connection with their central compensation fund for severance. They claim that the guarantee made by us would also apply to the early termination notice component which would apply not only to their employment period in Mega Retail in addition to their employment period with us. Responses to the motion were filed by us, Mega Retail's trustees and the Official Receiver. On March 27, 2016 the court dismissed the application.

In addition, on February 3, 2016, several employees of Mega Retail filed a motion with the District Court in Lod, Israel requesting that we transfer the balance of our central compensation fund for severance to the trustees of Mega Retail. In response to the application, the trustees of Mega Retail demanded that we transfer to them NIS 26 million in respect of the amounts claimed, which are allegedly guaranteed by us for the employees transferred from us to Mega Retail in 2011. Responses to the motion were filed and the motion is still pending.

Legal Proceedings Relating to Gift Cards Issued by Us

In February 2016, a motion for approval of a claim as class action was filed with the Central District Court against us. The subject of the motion for the approval according to the petitioner, stems from insolvency proceedings of Mega Retail, starting from the end of June 2015, where severe damage was inflicted upon the customers holding gift cards issued by us, to use their rights and perform through such coupons purchases of goods in general, but particularly purchases of food products in Mega Retail branches, as we have undertaken towards the group members. The group was defined in the approval motion: "any person or corporation holding purchase coupon from June 29, 2015 issued by the respondent". Accordingly, it is sought to determine that we have violated materially our commitment by virtue of the purchase coupons towards the group members due to severe harm to the exercise ability of the coupons which resulted in severe harm to the coupon's value. In addition, the court was requested to order us to compensate the petitioner and any plaintiff included in the group for damages caused as a result of the claimed material violation. A monetary amount was not stated in the lawsuit since at this stage the petitioner does not have accurate data concerning the aggregate claimed damage of the group. Nevertheless, it is indicated in Mega Retail's arrangement motion, where Mega Retail stated that as of June 29, 2015, the scope of unutilized gift cards was NIS 200 million and therefore, as per the petitioner, the damage caused to the group members can be estimated as considerable. At this stage, the results of the proceeding cannot be estimated. A pre-trial hearing is scheduled for July 14, 2016.

In January 2014, a claim, and a request to recognize the claim as a class action, was filed against the Company and Mega, in the sum of approx. NIS 70 million. The claim is with respect to purchase vouchers, which are exercised in "Mega" supermarkets for 90% of their value, and which cannot be exercised in "You" supermarkets. In the opinion of the Company, based on the opinion of its legal advisers, the chances that the claim will be rejected exceed 50%. Accordingly, the Company did not make any provision for this claim in its financial statements. A settlement agreement is scheduled for June 16, 2016.

Legal Proceedings Related to Eden Teva Briut Market

On July 14, 2015 a lawsuit was filed against us, Eden Teva's directors and officer serving in such capacity at our request, and Mega Retail with the District Court of Tel - Aviv, with respect to Mega Retail's 51% subsidiary Eden Teva Briut Market Ltd., by the minority (49%) shareholders of Eden Teva. The plaintiffs are claiming that we and Mega Retail took actions that oppressed the plaintiffs as minority shareholders in Eden Teva in connection with Mega Retail and Eden Teva's filing for court approval for a stay of proceedings against Eden Teva. Plaintiffs are alleging that we breached the agreement we executed with them when we had invested in Eden Teva (an investment later transferred to Mega Retail) in order to coerce the plaintiffs to sell their holdings in Eden Teva for below their market value. The plaintiffs are requesting that the court instruct us to acquire the plaintiffs' holdings in Eden Teva for their market value (as claimed by the plaintiffs) or at their value at the time of our original investment in Eden Teva. In the claim, the plaintiffs sought, among others, an injunction under which the defendants will be required to purchase the shares of the plaintiffs in Eden Teva for NIS 40 million.

Derivative Claim Filed by a Dairy Product Supplier of Mega Retail

In July 2015, a lawsuit was filed with the Tel Aviv District Court against the Company, Mega Retail, and whoever served as members of the board of directors of Mega Retail, by one of Mega Retail's suppliers of dairy products (the petitioner). As a part of the petition that was filed, an approval as a derivative claim is requested, alleging that in 2013 Mega Retail conducted a prohibited distribution of dividends in the amount of approximately NIS 100 million. The plaintiff requests the court to order the Company and directors to return to Mega Retail all payments and/or dividends and/or benefits and/or rights received by them in connection with the said distribution. In addition, the plaintiff requests the court to order the Company and Mega Retail to provide documents and information about Mega Retail, including its financial statements for the years 2011 - 2014. On January 3, 2016, the Company with the directors filed a motion to strike the approval petition with the key allegation that the petitioner cannot be called a "creditor" for the purpose of filing a derivative claim as prescribed in the Companies Law – 1999. Following the stay of proceedings against Mega Retail and various motions filed by the Company and Mega Retail's trustees, the proceeding was stayed as of March 31, 2016. The Company denies all allegations contrary, but at this early stage of the proceedings, it is unable to assess the prospects of the lawsuit.

We are subject to legal proceedings in connection with business licenses

The operation of the Company's supermarkets in Israel requires permits from several authorities including the Health Ministry and the Police and Fire Departments. Some of these permits are currently in the name of the Co-Op Blue Square Services Society, or the Co-Op, our former controlling shareholder, and entities other than the Company, and have not yet been transferred or re-issued to the Company. In addition, as a result of the reorganization of the Supermarket and Real Estate operations conducted by the Company, such permits are to be transferred to the name of Mega Retail. In the event that the Company is unable to obtain or maintain the required permits, it may be required to close the affected stores or take other action. However, the Company does not anticipate that not obtaining the necessary permits will have a material adverse effect on its business.

Legal Proceedings related to our Dor Alon Sites

On December 3, 2003 a claim was filed in the amount of NIS 450 against the gas companies (including a subsidiary of Dor Alon) alleging that the defendants were parties to a cartel, which they entered into beginning in 1994 (and even prior thereto) and up to 2003, in the course of which the Restrictive Practices Authority gave notice of a recommendation to file charges against the gas companies and their managers in connection with the existence of a cartel, as stated. The plaintiff contends that by means of the alleged cartel the gas companies collected unfair and unreasonable prices. A request for certification of the claim as a class action pursuant to the Restrictive Practices Law, the Consumer Protection Law and Rule 29 of the Rules of Civil Procedure (1984), was filed together with the claim. The amount of the class action was set by the requesting party at an amount of at least NIS 1 billion, along with punitive damages. The subsidiary of Dor Alon has submitted its response to the request for certification of the claim as a class action. The parties twice reached a settlement agreement that was submitted to Court's approval. However, the Court rejected the two settlement agreements and therefore the legal procedures continue. Accordingly, the Company did not make any provision for this claim in its consolidated financial statements. On January 3, 2016 the court approved a settlement agreement between the parties.

In October 2009, Dor Alon received a statement of claim and an application for approval of the claim as a class action; the claim was lodged against Dor Alon and other fuel companies. The claimant claims payment of damages of NIS 124 million (Dor Alon's share in the said claim amount as per the statement of claim is NIS 21.9 million). According to the claimant, the defendants overcharged him for fuel when filling up his car. According to the claimant, after passing his credit card but before starting to fill up, the payment meter started operating without the provision of fuel. The overcharge has allegedly amounted at times to several Agorot and at times to several NIS. The parties have reached a compromise that was rejected by court and the court asked the parties to file their pleadings before the compromise agreement is filed. In the event the parties will not reach a compromise agreement, the Company believes, based on the opinion of its legal advisers, the chances that the claim will be rejected exceed 50%. Accordingly, the Company did not make any provision for this claim in its consolidated financial statements.

On August 22, 2011, Dor Alon received a letter of claim and a motion for approval of action as class action against Dor Alon and the three other gasoline companies for a total of NIS 1 billion (of which Dor Alon's share is NIS 167 million). The claimants argue that the gasoline companies inflated the "marketing expense item" which is incorporated into the calculation of the maximum price of gasoline 95 octane by adding expenses unrelated to the sale of gasoline, thus misleading the regulator and enabling themselves to sell gasoline 95 octane at a higher price than the price that should be charged. The claimants assert that this is violation of legislated provisions in the Supervision Order on Goods and Services (Maximum Prices in Gasoline Stations) – 2002; the Consumer Protection Law – 1981; and the Damage Ordinance (new version) – 1968. In the opinion of the Company, based on the opinion of its legal advisers, the chances that the claim will be rejected exceed 50%. Accordingly, the Company did not make any provision for this claim in its consolidated financial statements. On April 13, 2016 the court issued a decision whereby the claim was revoked by the plaintiff without damages.

On September 6, 2012, a letter of claim and motion for approval as a class action was filed against Dor Alon and other defendants, for an aggregate amount of NIS 43.2 million. The plaintiff claims that as a customer of the Dor Alon "Spidomat" arrangement for car fueling at reduced prices, she discovered that her reduction was less than the regular discount given to all other customers at the station. As result, the Plaintiff claims she suffered financial damages from being a member of the "Spidomat" arrangement. In October 2014, the court approved the claim as a class action, and Dor Alon made a proper provision for this claim in its consolidated financial statements. The parties entered into mediation which did not succeed in settling the claim and proceedings reverted to court. Prior to then, on November 8, 2015, the plaintiff filed an injunction requesting that Dor Alon be prevented from accepting payments using the "Spidomat" mechanism which are in excess to payments made by regular customers. The court opined that the requested injunction is excessive in nature. A final decision has not been rendered by the court. In April 2016, one of the co-defendants in the claim notified the court that it would update its customer price list for diesel fuel. Dor Alon was granted until May 29, 2016 to provide the court with its position regarding the notification by the co-defendant. Dor Alon has requested an extension to provide their answer in this regard. Additionally, another co-defendant in the claim filed a request to enter into a settlement agreement (and similar claims against such co-defendant). Dor Alon is evaluating the terms of the proposed settlement agreement and its effects on Dor Alon.

On August 18, 2014 a letter of claim and motion for approval as a class action was filed against a subsidiary of Dor Alon, for an aggregate amount of NIS 9 million. The plaintiff claims that as a customer of the Dor Alon "Spidomat" arrangement for car fueling at reduced prices, he discovered that his reduction for LPG was less than the regular discount given to all other customers at the station. As result, the plaintiff claims he suffered financial damages from being a member of the "Spidomat" arrangement. The parties are negotiation a settlement whereby the claim will be revoked in consideration of an immaterial monetary amount. In the opinion of the Company, based on the opinion of its legal advisers, the chances that the claim and injunction will be rejected exceed 50%.

In October 2013 a letter of claim and motion for approval as a class action was filed against a subsidiary of Dor Alon, together with other defendants including oil companies and credit card companies. It is claimed that there is an agreement between the oil companies and the credit card companies, according to which extra charging is made for a limited period of time, when paying with certain credit cards at gas filling stations, without prior notification to the client. In February 2015 the court approved a settlement agreement between the parties.

In November 2013 two letters of claim and motions for approval as a class action were filed against a subsidiary of Dor Alon, one in the sum of NIS 7 million, and the other in the amount of NIS 306 million. It is alleged in both claims that the subsidiary, Alon Intrade Coffee Shops Ltd., replaced labels of the production dates of sandwiches, in a way that appeared as if the sandwich had been produced no later than in the last 24 hours from the time it was bought. In the opinion of the Company, based on the opinion of its legal advisers, the chances that the claims will be rejected exceed 50%. Accordingly, the Company did not make any provision for these claims in its consolidated financial statements. A court hearing is scheduled for June 8, 2016.

In July 2014, a letter of claim and motion for approval as a class action was filed against Dor Alon and a subsidiary of Dor Alon, in the sum of approx. NIS 256 million, with regard to the alleged failure to comply with provisions requiring verification and calibration of fuel pumps. In January 2015 the court approved the plaintiff's request to withdraw the claim.

In January 2015, a letter of claim and motion for approval as a class action in the sum of approx. NIS 97 million was filed against a subsidiary of Dor Alon. It is claimed that the subsidiary did not fulfill its commitment for a certain discount price, and that it failed to properly display prices of fuel and diesel at its filling stations. The parties entered into a settlement agreement on April 18, 2016.

In March 2015 a letter of claim and motion for approval as a class action in the sum of approx. NIS 71 million was filed against Dor Alon and a subsidiary of Dor Alon. It is claimed that Dor Alon and its subsidiary charge higher prices for diesel purchased at self service pumps than diesel purchased at full service pumps, and that they fail to comply with statutory requirements regarding the display of prices at filling stations. A pre-trial hearing is scheduled for July 7, 2016 and the parties are negotiating a settlement agreement whereby the claim will be revoked in consideration for an immaterial monetary amount. In the event a settlement is not reached, in the opinion of the Company, based on the opinion of its legal advisers, the chances that the claim and injunction will be rejected exceed 50%. We will continue to assess this matter as the request for the class action develops.

On May 7, 2015 a letter of claim and motion for approval as a class action was filed against Dor Alon and a subsidiary of Dor Alon. The claim asserts that the plastic packing bags provided at convenience stores in filling stations leave residue and small pieces of plastic which may be a safety and environmental hazard. The plaintiff is requesting that the defendants cease providing such plastic bags. On February 23, 2016 Dor Alon filed a request to be removed as a defendant, and a decision has yet to be rendered by the court. In the event a settlement is not reached, in the opinion of the Company, based on the opinion of its legal advisers, the chances that the claim and injunction will be rejected exceed 50%.

In April 2015 a letter of claim and motion for approval as a class action in the sum of NIS 55 million was filed against Dor Alon and a subsidiary of Dor Alon. The claim is with regard to video shooting and sound recording made in convenience stores without proper notice and consent of the customers. The courts have removed this claim due to no-actions taken by the plaintiff.

Several bills of indictment and verdicts are pending against Dor Alon and its subsidiaries for operating fueling stations or convenience stores without a business license and non-compliance with permits. In addition, closing orders have been issued regarding public fueling stations and convenience stores that operated without a business license. The closing orders are pending and Dor Alon is making efforts to get the required business licenses. Bills of indictment have been filed against a subsidiary for operating convenience stores without a business license. In the opinion of the Company, the closure of one or more of the filling stations and / or convenience stores that were issued closure orders would not have a material effect on Dor Alon's results of operations.

As part of the ordinary course of business Dor Alon receives claims relating to its activities. In the opinion of management, based on the opinion of the legal advisers handling the claims and in light of the relevant circumstances, the provisions included in the consolidated financial statements are sufficient to cover the potential liabilities and none of claims, individually or in the aggregate, will have a material negative effect on the Company's activities, its financial condition or its results.

General

We are involved in various other legal or other proceedings incidental to the ordinary course of our business. We do not believe that any of these proceedings, individually or in the aggregate, will have a material adverse effect on our business, financial position or operating results.

Independent Accountants

Our auditors, Kesselman & Kesselman have no relationship with us or with any affiliate of us, except as auditors.

B. Significant Changes.

Except as otherwise disclosed in this Annual Report, no significant change has occurred since December 31, 2015.

ITEM 9. THE OFFER AND LISTING

A. Offer and Listing Details.

ADSs

The following table sets forth the annual high and low closing prices for Alon Blue Square ADSs for the five most recent full financial years as reported by the New York Stock Exchange.

Year	High		Low	
2011	\$	10.6	\$	4.0
2012	\$	4.3	\$	1.8
2013	\$	4.7	\$	3.7
2014	\$	4.3	\$	2.4
2015	\$	4.9	\$	0.2

The following table sets forth the quarterly high and low closing prices for Alon Blue Square ADSs for each quarter of the two most recent full financial years and the subsequent quarterly period, as reported by the New York Stock Exchange.

<u>Year</u>	<u>High</u>		<u>Low</u>	
2014				
First quarter	\$	4.3	\$	3.7
Second quarter	\$	4.0	\$	3.2
Third quarter	\$	3.3	\$	2.9
Fourth quarter	\$	3.0	\$	2.4
2015*				
First quarter	\$	3.1	\$	2.3
Second quarter	\$	3.0	\$	2.3
Third quarter	\$	2.3	\$	0.6
Fourth quarter	\$	4.9	\$	0.2
2016				
First quarter	\$	6.7	\$	2.3

* Beginning on December 14, 2015, the ratio of ADS per ordinary share was increased to 10 ordinary shares per one ADS.

The following table sets forth the monthly high and low closing prices for Alon Blue Square ADSs for the last six months, as reported by the New York Stock Exchange.

<u>2015*</u>	<u>High</u>		<u>Low</u>	
October	\$	0.7	\$	0.3
November	\$	0.6	\$	0.2
December	\$	4.9	\$	0.3
2016				
January	\$	6.7	\$	2.3
February	\$	4.3	\$	3.2
March	\$	3.6	\$	2.5

* Beginning on December 14, 2015, the ratio of ADS per ordinary share was increased to 10 ordinary shares per one ADS.

Ordinary Shares

The following table sets forth the annual high and low closing prices for Alon Blue Square's ordinary shares for the years 2011 to 2015 as reported by the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange. Shares are traded on the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange in NIS, and the translation of the NIS to dollars has been made at the representative exchange rate of exchange on the last day of each period, as published by The Bank of Israel.

<u>Year</u>	<u>High</u>		<u>Low</u>	
	<u>NIS</u>	<u>\$</u>	<u>NIS</u>	<u>\$</u>
2011	36.5	9.6	15.5	4.1
2012	16.2	4.3	7.0	1.9
2013	16.7	4.8	9.3	2.7
2014	14.9	3.8	9.3	2.4
2015	12.4	3.2	1.1	0.3

The following table sets forth the quarterly high and low closing price for Alon Blue Square's ordinary shares for the quarters set forth below, as reported by the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange. The translation into dollars has been made at the representative rate of exchange on the last day of each period, as published by The Bank of Israel.

	High		Low	
	NIS	\$	NIS	\$
<u>2014</u>				
First Quarter	14.9	4.3	13.2	3.8
Second Quarter	13.8	4.0	11.2	3.3
Third Quarter	11.6	3.1	10.3	2.8
Fourth Quarter	11.2	2.9	9.3	2.4
<u>2015</u>				
First Quarter	12.4	3.1	9.3	2.3
Second Quarter	11.8	3.1	9.0	2.4
Third Quarter	7.8	2.0	9.1	2.3
Fourth Quarter	2.7	0.7	1.1	0.3
<u>2016</u>				
First Quarter	2.5	0.7	9.3	2.5

The following table sets forth the monthly high and low closing prices for Alon Blue Square ordinary shares for the last six months, as reported by the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange. The translation into dollars is based on the representative rate of exchange on the last day of each period, as published by The Bank of Israel.

	High		Low	
	NIS	\$	NIS	\$
<u>2015</u>				
October	2.7	0.7	1.2	0.3
November	1.4	0.4	1.2	0.3
December	2.0	0.5	1.1	0.3
<u>2016</u>				
January	2.5	0.6	1.0	0.2
February	1.6	0.4	1.2	0.3
March	1.4	0.4	1.0	0.3

For additional information on our ordinary shares, see "Item 10. Additional Information – B. Memorandum and Articles of Association – Description of Securities – Ordinary Shares."

B. Plan of Distribution.

Not applicable.

C. Markets.

Our ADSs, each representing ten ordinary shares and evidenced by an American depositary receipt, or ADS, have been traded on the New York Stock Exchange, Inc. under the symbol “BSI” since July 1996. The ADSs were issued pursuant to a Depositary Agreement Alon Blue Square entered into with The Bank of New York.

On November 2000, our ordinary shares began trading also on the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange.

D. Selling Shareholders.

Not applicable.

E. Expenses of the Issue.

Not applicable.

ITEM 10. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

A. Share Capital.

Not applicable.

B. Memorandum and Articles of Association.

Securities Registers

Our transfer agent and register is The Bank of New York Mellon (f/k/a The Bank of New York) and its address is 1 Wall Street, New York, New York 10286.

Objects and Purposes

According to Section 4 of our Articles of Association the company shall engage in any legal business. Article 3 of our Articles of Association provides that our purpose is to act pursuant to business consideration to make profit. The company may contribute a reasonable amount for an appropriate object even if the contribution is not within the said business considerations.

Private Placements

Under Alon Blue Square’s Articles of Association, resolutions of the board of directors regarding a private placement of Alon Blue Square’s shares constituting, or securities convertible into, more than ten percent of our outstanding share capital require the approval of Alon Blue Square’s shareholders. With respect to the aforesaid, securities convertible or exercisable into shares are deemed to have been converted or exercised on the date of their issue.

Under the Israeli Companies Law, if (i) as a result of a private placement a person would become a controlling shareholder or (ii) a private placement will entitle 20% or more of the voting rights of a company before the placement, and all or part of the private placement consideration is not in cash or in publicly traded securities or is not on market terms and if as a result of the private placement the holdings of a substantial shareholder shall increase or as a result of it a person shall become a substantial shareholder, then in either case, the allotment must be approved by the board of directors and by the shareholders of the company. A “substantial shareholder” is defined as a shareholder that holds five percent or more of the company’s outstanding share capital, assuming the exercise of all of the securities convertible into shares held by that person. In order for the private placement to be on “market terms” the board of directors has to determine, based on detailed explanations, that the private placement is on market terms, unless proven otherwise.

Board of Directors

Under Alon Blue Square’s Articles of Association, resolutions by the board of directors shall be decided by a majority of votes of the directors present (or participating, in the case of voting by media) and voting, each director having one vote.

In addition, the Israeli Companies Law requires that certain transactions, actions and arrangements be approved as provided for in a company’s articles of association and in certain circumstances by the audit or compensation committee and by the board of directors itself. Those transactions that require such approval pursuant to a company’s articles of association must be approved by its board of directors. In certain circumstances, audit or compensation committee and shareholder approval is also required. The vote required by the audit or compensation committee and the board of directors for approval of such matters, in each case, is a majority of the directors participating in a duly convened meeting. For further information regarding the committees see “Item 6. Directors, Senior Management and Employees – C. Board Practices – Committees.”

The Israeli Companies Law requires that a member of the board of directors or senior management of the company promptly and, in any event, not later than the first board meeting at which the transaction is discussed, disclose any personal interest that he or she may have, either directly or by way of any corporation in which he or she is, directly or indirectly, a 5% or greater shareholder, director or general manager or in which he or she has the right to appoint at least one director or the general manager, as well as all related material information known to him or her, in connection with any existing or proposed transaction by the company. In addition, if the transaction is an extraordinary transaction (that is, a transaction other than in the ordinary course of business, other than on market terms, or is likely to have a material impact on the company’s profitability, assets or liabilities), the member of the board of directors or senior management must also disclose any personal interest held by his or her spouse, siblings, parents, grandparents, descendants, spouse’s descendants, siblings and parents, and the spouses of any of the foregoing.

Once the member of the board of directors or senior management complies with the above disclosure requirement, a company may approve the transaction in accordance with the provisions of its articles of association. Further, under Alon Blue Square's Articles of Association, subject to the provisions of the Companies Law, (i) a transaction between us and an officer or a person that controls us or (ii) a transaction between us and another person in which an officer of ours or a person that controls us has a personal interest, which transaction is not in any such case extraordinary (Ordinary Interested Transactions), will be approved by us in the following manner:

By the board of directors, or by the audit committee, or by the chief executive officer with two directors that have no personal interest in the transaction, or by another body authorized by the board of directors, whether such body is authorized by the board of directors by means of a specific resolution or by board practice, or whether such body is granted authority by means of a general authorization, an authorization for a particular type of transaction or an authorization for a particular transaction.

The approval of Ordinary Interested Transactions by the bodies or persons may be done by means of an approval of a particular type of transaction or an approval of a particular transaction. The approval must confirm that the transaction is not adverse to the company's interest. Furthermore, if the transaction is an extraordinary transaction, then, in addition to any approval stipulated by the Articles of Association, it also must be approved by the company's audit committee and then by the board of directors, and, under certain circumstances, by a meeting of the shareholders of the company. Under the provisions of the Israeli Companies Law, whoever has a personal interest in a matter, which is considered at a meeting of the board of directors or the audit committee, may not be present at this meeting or vote on this matter, unless it is not an extraordinary transaction as defined in the Israeli Companies Law. However, if the chairman of the board of directors or the chairman of the audit committee has determined that the presence of an office holder with a personal interest is required for the presentation of a matter, such officer holder may be present at the meeting. Notwithstanding the foregoing, if the majority of the directors have a personal interest in a matter, they shall be allowed to participate and vote on this matter, but an approval of the transaction by the shareholders in the general meeting shall be required.

Alon Blue Square's Articles of Association provide that, subject to the Israeli Companies Law, all actions executed in good faith by the board of directors or by a committee thereof or by any person acting as a director or a member of a committee of the board of directors will be deemed to be valid even if, after their execution, it is discovered that there was a flaw in the appointment of these persons or that any one of these persons was disqualified from serving at his or her office.

The Articles of Association provide that the board of directors may delegate its powers to such committees of the board of directors as it deems appropriate, subject to the provisions of the Israeli Companies Law, and they may from time to time widen, narrow or cancel the delegation of such power. The Israeli Companies Law provides that certain powers of the board of directors may not be delegated by the board of directors. See “Item 6. Directors, Senior Management and Employees – C. Board Practices - Committees.”

According to the Israeli Companies Law, a contract between a company and its directors, regarding their conditions of service, including the grant to them of exemption from liability from certain actions, insurance, and indemnification as well as the company’s contract with its directors regarding the conditions of their employment, in other capacities, require the approval of the audit or compensation committee, the board of directors, and the shareholders.

Compensation Policy

The Companies Law requires that each public company must adopt a compensation policy by approval of its compensation committee, its board of directors and shareholders (by a majority of shareholders that does not include the controlling shareholders of the company and any shareholders interested in the approval of the compensation policy) and also that the terms of service and engagement of the chief executive officer, directors or controlling shareholders (or a relative thereof) receive the approval of the compensation committee, board of directors, and shareholders, subject to limited exceptions. Similarly, the terms of service and engagement of any officer other than the CEO must receive the approval of the compensation committee and board of directors. However, shareholder approval is only required if the compensation of such officer other than the CEO is not in accordance with the company’s compensation policy. Under certain circumstances, the compensation committee and the board of directors may approve a compensation policy or terms of service even if rejected by the shareholders meeting. For further information regarding approvals required for compensation of directors and officer see “Item 6. Directors, Senior Management And Employees – C. Board Practices – Appointment of Directors and Terms of Officers.”

On September 30, 2013, our shareholders approved the adoption of a Compensation Policy applicable to Company officers and directors for a period of three years. Among other things, the Compensation Policy provides the manner and basis on which the terms of office and employment of the Company Office Holders will be established and approved. The Company’s Compensation Policy takes into account, among other things, providing proper incentives to directors and officers, taking into account the risk management of the company, the officer’s contribution to achieving corporate objectives and increasing profits, and the function of the officer or director. The Company’s compensation policy was submitted to the SEC on Form 6-K on September 12, 2013.

Description of Securities

Ordinary Shares

The following is a description of our ordinary shares. Our authorized share capital is 300,000,000 ordinary shares, par value NIS 1.0 per share.

The ordinary shares do not have preemptive rights, preferred rights or any other right to purchase the company's security. Neither our Articles of Association nor the laws of the State of Israel restrict the ownership or voting of ordinary shares by non-residents of Israel, except for subjects of countries which are enemies of Israel.

Transfer of Shares. Fully paid ordinary shares are issued in registered form and may be freely transferred pursuant to our Articles of Association unless that transfer is restricted or prohibited by another instrument.

Notices. Under the Israeli Companies Law and our Articles of Association, we are required to publish notices on our website at least 14 calendar days' prior notice of a shareholders' meeting. However, under regulations promulgated under the Israeli Companies Law, we are required to publish notice on our website at least 35 calendar days prior any shareholders' meeting in which the agenda includes matters which may be voted on by voting instruments. Regulations under the Israeli Companies Law exempt companies, like Alon Blue Square, whose shares are listed for trading both on a stock exchange in and outside of Israel, from some provisions of the Israeli Companies Law. An amendment to these regulations exempts us from the requirements of the Israeli proxy regulation, under certain circumstances.

According to the Israeli Companies Law and the regulations promulgated thereunder, for purposes of determining the shareholders entitled to notice and to vote at such meeting, the board of directors may fix the record date not more than 40 nor less than four calendar days prior to the date of the meeting, provided that an announcement regarding the general meeting shall be given prior to the record date.

Election of Directors. Our ordinary shares do not have cumulative voting rights in the election of directors. As a result, the holders of ordinary shares representing more than 50% of our ordinary shares and voting power have the power to elect all of our directors, other than our external directors, whose initial election requires, in addition to the vote of a majority of shareholders, that a majority of the votes of the shareholders who are not controlling shareholders and do not have a personal interest in the appointment (excluding a personal interest which did not result from the shareholder's relationship with the controlling shareholder) who participate in the vote, vote for their nomination (without taking into account abstentions), or that less than two percent of the disinterested shareholders vote against their nomination. Currently, Alon Retail has the power to elect all of our directors other than our two external directors. See "Item 3. Key Information – D. Risk Factors – Risks Related to our Business as a Whole – Alon is able to control the outcome of matters requiring shareholder approval."

Dividend and Liquidation Rights. Our profits, in respect of which a resolution was passed to distribute them as dividend or bonus shares, shall be paid pro rata to the amount paid or credited as paid on account of the nominal value of shares held by the shareholders. In the event of Alon Blue Square's liquidation, the liquidator may, with the general meeting's approval, distribute parts of the company's property in specie among the shareholders and he or she may, with similar approval, deposit any part of the company's property with trustees in favor of the shareholders as the liquidator, when the approval mentioned above deems fit.

Voting, Shareholders' Meetings and Resolutions. Holders of ordinary shares are entitled to one vote for each ordinary share held on all matters submitted to a vote of shareholders. The quorum required for an ordinary meeting of shareholders consists of at least two shareholders present, in person or by proxy, or who has sent the company a voting instrument indicating the way in which he or she is voting, who hold or represent, in the aggregate, 50% or more of the voting rights of our outstanding share capital. A meeting adjourned for lack of a quorum is adjourned to the same day in the following week at the same time and place or any time and place as prescribed by the board of directors in a notice to the shareholders. At the reconvened meeting one shareholder at least, present in person or by proxy constitutes a quorum subject to the provisions of section 79 of the Israeli Companies Law.

With the agreement of a meeting at which a quorum is present, the chairman may, and on the demand of the meeting he must, adjourn the meeting from time to time and from place to place, as the meeting resolves.

Annual general meetings of shareholders are held once every year within a period of not more than 15 months after the last preceding annual general shareholders' meeting. The meeting shall be held at the company's registered offices, unless the board of directors has determined otherwise. The board of directors may call special general meetings of shareholders. The Israeli Companies Law provides that a special general meeting of shareholders may be called by the board of directors or by a request of two directors or 25% of the directors in office, whichever is the lower, 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.

An ordinary resolution requires approval by the holders of a majority of the voting rights present, in person or by proxy, at the meeting and voting on the resolution.

Modification of Class Rights. Under Alon Blue Square's Articles of Association, unless otherwise provided, the rights attached to any class may be varied after a resolution is passed by general meetings of the shareholders of each class of shares separately or after obtaining the written consent of the holders of all the classes of shares.

Allotment of Shares. Alon Blue Square's board of directors has the power to allot or to issue shares to any person, with restrictions and condition, for their nominal value or with a premium, as it deems fit.

Private Placements

For information on private placements, see "Item 10. Additional Information – B. Memorandum and Articles of Association – Private Placements."

C. Material Contracts.

For a summary of other material contracts, see “Item 4. Information on the Company – B. Business Overview – General”, “Item 4. Information on the Company – B. Business Overview – Mega Retail”, “Item 4. Information on the Company – B. Business Overview – Dor Alon Segment”, “Item 4. Information on the Company – B. Business Overview – Naaman”, “Item 4. Information on the Company – B. Business Overview – BSRE”, “Item 4. Information on the Company – B. Business Overview – Additional Business Information Relating to our ‘Other’ Segment”, “Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects – Liquidity and Capital Resources – Debentures”, “Item 6. Directors, Senior Management and Employees – C. Board Practices – Exemption, Insurance and Indemnification of Directors and Officers – Limitations on Insurance, Exemption and Indemnification”, “Item 6. Directors, Senior Management and Employees – D. Employees”, “Item 7. Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions – B. Related Party Transactions”, and our consolidated financial statements and notes included elsewhere in this Annual Report.

D. Exchange Controls.

Israeli law and regulations do not impose any material foreign exchange restrictions on non-Israeli holders of our ordinary shares. Dividends, if any, paid to holders of our ordinary shares, and any amounts payable upon our dissolution, liquidation or winding up, as well as the proceeds of any sale in Israel of our ordinary shares to an Israeli resident, may be paid in non-Israeli currency or, if paid in Israeli currency, may be converted into U.S. dollars at the rate of exchange prevailing at the time of conversion.

E. Taxation

Israeli Tax Considerations

General

The following is a summary of the current tax regime of the State of Israel, which applies to us and to persons who hold our ordinary shares or ADSs (the “Shares”).

This discussion does not purport to constitute a complete analysis of all potential tax consequences applicable to investors upon purchasing, owning or disposing of our Shares. In particular, this discussion does not take into account the specific circumstances of any particular investor (such as tax-exempt entities, Financial Institutions, certain financial companies, broker-dealers, investors that own, directly or indirectly, 10% or more of our outstanding voting rights, or foreign companies, if Israeli residents holding 25% or more of their shares or having the right to 25% or more of their income or profit, all of whom are subject to special tax regimes not covered under this discussion). To the extent that issues discussed herein are based on legislation which has yet to be subject to judicial or administrative interpretation, there can be no assurance that the views expressed herein will accord with any such interpretation in the future. This discussion is not intended and should not be construed as legal or professional tax advice and does not cover all possible tax considerations.

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

General Corporate Tax Structure in Israel

Israeli resident companies are generally subject to corporate tax, currently at the rate of 25% of a company's taxable income in 2016, and 26.5% in 2015.

TAXATION OF SHAREHOLDERS

Capital Gains

Capital gains tax is imposed on the disposal of capital assets by an Israeli resident, and on the disposal of such assets by a non-Israeli resident if those assets are either (i) located in Israel; (ii) are shares or a right to a share in an Israeli resident corporation, or (iii) represent, directly or indirectly, rights to assets located in Israel. The Israeli Income Tax Ordinance of 1961 (New Version) distinguishes between "Real Gain" and the "Inflationary Surplus". Real Gain is the excess of the total capital gain over Inflationary Surplus computed generally on the basis of the increase in the Israeli CPI between the date of purchase and the date of disposal. Inflationary Surplus is not subject to tax.

Real Gain accrued by individuals on the sale of the Shares will be taxed at the rate of 25%. However, if the individual shareholder is a "Controlling Shareholder" (i.e., a person who holds, directly or indirectly, alone or together with another, 10% or more of one of the Israeli resident company's means of control) at the time of sale or at any time during the preceding 12 month period, such gain will be taxed at the rate of 30%. In addition, capital gains generated by an individual claiming deduction of financing and linkage differences expenses in respect of such gain will be taxed at the rate of 30% (until determining financing and linkage differences expenses deduction according to section 101 a (b) to Israeli Income Tax Ordinance).

The Real Capital Gain derived by Israeli resident corporations will be generally subject to a corporate tax rate of 25% in 2016.

Individual and corporate shareholders dealing in securities in Israel are taxed at the tax rates applicable to business income (25% in 2016 for corporations and a marginal tax rate of up to 50% in 2016 for individuals, including an additional 2% tax which would be levied on individuals whose taxable income from Israeli sources exceeds NIS 810,720 in 2016). Notwithstanding the foregoing, capital gains generated from the sale of our Shares by a non-Israeli shareholder may be exempt from Israeli tax under the Israeli Income Tax Ordinance provided that the following cumulative conditions are met: (i) the Shares were purchased upon or after the registration of the Shares on the stock exchange, (ii) the seller does not have a permanent establishment in Israel to which the generated capital gain is attributed, and (iii) Non-Israeli corporations will not be entitled to the foregoing exemptions, if (i) an Israeli resident has a controlling interest, directly or indirectly, alone or together with another (i.e., together with a relative, or together with someone who is not a relative but with whom, according to an agreement, there is regular cooperation in material matters of the company, directly or indirectly), or together with another Israeli resident, exceeding 25% in one or more of the means of control in such non-Israeli resident corporation or (ii) Israeli residents are the beneficiaries of, or are entitled to, 25% or more of the revenues or profits of such non-Israeli resident corporation, whether directly or indirectly.

In addition, the sale of the shares may be exempt from Israeli capital gains tax under the provisions of an applicable double tax treaty. For example, the U.S.-Israel Double Tax Treaty exempts a U.S. resident from Israeli capital gain tax in connection with the sale of the Shares, provided that: (i) the U.S. resident owned, directly or indirectly, less than 10% of the voting power of the company at any time within the 12 month period preceding such sale; (ii) the U.S. resident, being an individual, is present in Israel for a period or periods of less than 183 days during the taxable year; and (iii) the capital gain from the sale was not derived through a permanent establishment of the U.S. resident in Israel ("U.S.-Israel Double Tax Treaty").

In some instances where our shareholders may be liable for Israeli tax on the sale of their ordinary shares, the payment of the consideration may be subject to withholding of Israeli tax at source. Shareholders may be required to demonstrate that they are exempt from tax on their capital gains in order to avoid withholding at source at the time of sale.

Either the purchaser, the Israeli stockbroker or the financial institution through which the Shares are held are obligated, subject to the above mentioned exemptions, to withhold tax upon the sale of Shares on the amount of the consideration paid upon the sale of the shares (or on from the Real Capital Gain realized on the sale, if known) at the rate of 25% in respect of an individual or a corporation.

Upon the sale of traded securities, a detailed return, including a computation of the tax due, must be filed and an advanced payment must be paid to the Israeli Tax Authority on January 31 and June 30 of every tax year in respect of sales of traded securities made within the previous six months. However, if all tax due was withheld at source according to applicable provisions of the Israeli Income Tax Ordinance and regulations promulgated thereunder, such return need not be filed and no advance payment must be paid. Capital gain is also reportable on the annual income tax return.

Dividends

Dividends distributed by the Company to a shareholder who is Israeli resident individual will be generally subject to income tax at a rate of 25%. However, a 30% tax rate will apply if the dividend recipient is a Controlling Shareholder, as defined above, at the time of distribution or at any time during the preceding 12 month period. If the recipient of the dividend is an Israeli resident corporation, such dividend will be generally exempt from Israeli income tax provided that the income, from which such dividend had been distributed, derived or accrued within Israel.

Dividends distributed by an Israeli resident company to a non-Israeli resident (either individual or corporation) is generally subject to tax on the receipt of such dividend at the rate of 25% (30% if the dividend recipient is a Controlling Shareholder at the time of distribution or at any time during the preceding 12 month period). These rates may be reduced under the provisions of an applicable double tax treaty. Thus, under the U.S.-Israel Double Tax Treaty, the following tax rates will apply in respect of dividends distributed by an Israeli resident company to a U.S. resident: (i) if the U.S. resident is a corporation which holds during that portion of the taxable year which precedes the date of payment of the dividend and during the whole of its prior taxable year (if any), at least 10% of the outstanding shares of the voting stock of the Israeli resident paying corporation and not more than 25% of the gross income of the Israeli resident paying corporation for such prior taxable year (if any) consists of certain types of interest or dividends the tax rate is 12.5%; (ii) if both the conditions mentioned in section (i) above are met and the dividend is paid from an Israeli resident company's income, which was entitled to a reduced tax rate applicable to a Privileged Enterprise under the Law for the Encouragement of Capital Investments, 1959 – the tax rate is 20% for dividends distributed from profits derived after January 1, 2014; (iii) in all other cases, the tax rate is 25%. The aforementioned rates under the U.S.-Israel Double Tax Treaty will not apply if the dividend income is attributed to a permanent establishment of the U.S. resident in Israel.

The Company is obligated to withhold tax upon the distribution of dividends at the following withholding tax rates: (a) for securities registered and held by a clearing corporation: (i) Israeli resident corporations – 0%, (ii) Israeli resident individuals – 25%, and (iii) non-Israeli residents - 25%, unless reduced by applying the provisions of an applicable double tax treaty; (b) in all other cases: (i) Israeli resident corporations – 0%, (ii) Israeli resident individuals – 25%/30% (the 30% tax rate shall apply if the dividend recipient is a “Controlling Shareholder” (as defined above) at the time of the distribution or at any time during the preceding 12 months period)), and (iii) non-Israeli residents - 25%/30% as referred to above with respect to Israeli resident individuals, unless reduced by applying the provisions of an applicable double tax treaty.

In addition, an additional tax at rate of 2% will be imposed on high earners individuals whose annual taxable income exceed NIS 810,720 for the 2016 tax year.

Under the United States-Israel Tax Treaty, the maximum rate of tax withheld at source in Israel on dividends paid to a holder of our ordinary shares who is a U.S. resident (for purposes of the United States-Israel Tax Treaty) is 25%. However, for dividends not attributable to income generated by a Benefited Enterprise or a Preferred Enterprise, and paid to a U.S. corporation holding 10% or more of the outstanding voting rights throughout the tax year in which the dividend is distributed as well as during the distributing company's entire previous tax year, the maximum rate of withholding tax is generally 12.5%, provided that no more than 25% of the gross income for such preceding year consists of certain types of dividends and interest, if a certificate for a reduce withholding tax rate would be provided in advance from the Israeli Tax Authority.

The aforementioned rates under the U.S.-Israel Double Tax Treaty will not apply if the dividend income is attributed to a permanent establishment of the U.S. resident in Israel.

A non-Israeli resident who receives dividend income derived from or accrued from Israel, from which the full amount of tax was withheld at source is generally exempt from the obligation to file tax returns in Israel with respect to such income, provided that (i) such income was not generated from business conducted in Israel by the taxpayer, and (ii) the taxpayer has no other taxable sources of income in Israel with respect to which a tax return is required to be filed.

Payors of dividends on our shares, including the Israeli stockbroker effectuating the transaction, or the financial institution through which the securities are held, are generally required, subject to any of the foregoing exemption, reduced tax rates and the demonstration of a shareholder of his, her or its foreign residency, to withhold taxes upon the distribution of dividends at a rate of 25%, provided that the shares are registered with a Nominee Company (for corporations and individuals).

Foreign Exchange Regulations

Non-residents of Israel who hold our Shares are able to receive any dividends, and any amounts payable upon the dissolution, liquidation and winding up of our affairs, repayable in non-Israeli currency at the rate of exchange prevailing at the time of conversion. However, Israeli income tax is generally required to have been paid or withheld on these amounts. In addition, the statutory framework for the potential imposition of currency exchange control has not been eliminated, and may be restored at any time by administrative action.

United States Federal Income Tax Considerations

The following is a summary of the material U.S. federal income tax consequences that apply to U.S. Holders who hold Alon Blue Square’s ADSs or ordinary shares (together “Shares”) as capital assets for tax purposes. This summary is based on current provisions of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”), current and proposed Treasury regulations promulgated thereunder, and administrative and judicial decisions as of the date hereof and the U.S.-Israel income tax treaty, all of which are subject to change, possibly on a retroactive basis. This summary does not address all U.S. federal income tax matters that may be relevant to a particular perspective holder or all tax considerations that may be relevant with respect to an investment in Alon Blue Square’s Shares.

This summary does not address tax considerations applicable to a holder of a Alon Blue Square Shares that may be subject to special tax rules including, without limitation, the following:

- dealers or traders in securities, currencies or notional principal contracts;
- financial institutions;
- insurance companies;
- real estate investment trusts;
- banks;

- investors subject to the alternative minimum tax;
- tax-exempt organizations;
- traders that have elected mark-to-market accounting;
- investors that hold Shares as part of a “straddle”, “hedge”, or “conversion transaction” with other investments;
- regulated investment companies;
- investors that actually or constructively own 10 percent or more of our voting shares;
- investors that are treated as partnerships or other pass through entities for U.S. federal income purposes and persons who hold the Shares through partnerships or other pass through entities;
- investors whose functional currency is not the US dollar; and
- expatriates or former long-term residents of the United States.

This summary does not address the effect of any U.S. federal taxation other than U.S. federal income taxation. In addition, this summary does not include any discussion of state, local, or foreign taxation or the indirect effects on the holders of equity interest in a holder of the Shares.

You are urged to consult your own tax advisor regarding the foreign and U.S. federal, state, and local and other tax consequences of an investment in the Shares.

- For purposes of this summary, a “U.S. Holder” means a beneficial owner of a Share that is for U.S. federal income tax purposes:
 - an individual who is a citizen or resident of the United States;
 - a corporation (or other entity taxable as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes) created or organized in the United States or under the laws of the United States or any political subdivision thereof;
 - an estate, the income of which is subject to U.S. federal income tax regardless of its source; or
 - a trust (1) if (a) a court within the United States is able to exercise primary supervision over the administration of the trust; and (b) one or more U.S. persons have the authority to control all substantial decisions of the trust; or (2) that has a valid election in effect under applicable U.S. Treasury regulations to be treated as a U.S. person.
- For purposes of this section, a “non-U.S. Holder” is any holder who is not a U.S. Holder.

If an entity that is classified as a partnership for U.S. federal tax purposes holds Shares, the U.S. federal tax treatment of its partners will generally depend upon the status of the partners and the activities of the partnership. Entities that are classified as partnerships for U.S. federal tax purposes and persons holding Shares through such entities should consult their own tax advisors.

In general, if you hold ADSs, you will be treated as the holder of the underlying shares represented by those ADSs for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Accordingly, no gain or loss will be recognized if you exchange ADSs for the underlying shares represented by those ADSs.

The U.S. Treasury has expressed concerns that parties to whom Shares are released may be taking actions that are inconsistent with the claiming of foreign tax credits for U.S. holders of Shares. Such actions would also be inconsistent with the claiming of the reduced rate of tax, described below, applicable to dividends received by certain non-corporate U.S. Holders. Accordingly, the analysis of the credibility of Israeli taxes and the availability of the reduced tax rate for dividends received by certain non-corporate U.S. Holders, each described below, could be affected by actions taken by parties to whom the Shares are released and the positions of the U.S. Treasury.

U.S. Taxation of Shares

Distributions

Subject to the discussion under “Passive Foreign Investment Companies” below, the gross amount of any distribution, including the amount of any Israeli taxes withheld from these distributions (see “Item 10. Additional Information – E. Taxation – Israeli Tax Considerations”), actually or constructively received by a U.S. Holder with respect to Shares, will be taxable to the U.S. Holder as a dividend to the extent of our current and accumulated earnings and profits as determined under U.S. federal income tax principles. The U.S. Holder will not, except as provided by Section 245 of the Code, be eligible for any dividends received deduction in respect of the dividend otherwise allowable to corporations. Distributions in excess of earnings and profits will be non-taxable to the U.S. Holder to the extent of, and will be applied against and reduce, the U.S. Holder’s adjusted tax basis in the Shares. Distributions in excess of such adjusted tax basis will generally be taxable to the U.S. Holder as capital gain from the sale or exchange of property. If we do not report to a U.S. Holder the portion of a distribution that exceeds earnings and profits, the distribution will generally be taxable as a dividend even if that distribution would otherwise be treated as a non-taxable return of capital or as capital gain under the rules described above. The amount of any distribution of property other than cash will be the fair market value of that property on the date of distribution.

Under the Code, certain dividends received by non-corporate U.S. Holders will be subject to a maximum income tax rate of 20%. This reduced income tax rate is only applicable to dividends paid by a “qualified foreign corporation” that is not a “passive foreign investment company” and only with respect to shares held by a qualified U.S. Holder (i.e., a non-corporate holder) for a minimum holding period (generally 61 days during the 121-day period beginning 60 days before the ex-dividend date). We should be considered a qualified foreign corporation because (i) we are eligible for the benefits of a comprehensive tax treaty between Israel and the U.S., which includes an exchange of information program, and (ii) the ADSs are readily tradeable on an established securities market in the U.S. In addition, based on our current business plans, we do not expect to be classified as a “passive foreign investment company” (see “Item 10. Additional Information – E. Taxation – Israeli Tax Considerations – Passive Foreign Investment Companies” below). Accordingly, dividends paid by us to individual U.S. Holders on shares held for the minimum holding period should be eligible for the reduced income tax rate. In addition to the income tax on dividends discussed above, certain non-corporate U.S. holders will also be subject to the 3.8% Medicare tax on dividends as discussed below under “Medicare Tax on Unearned Income”.

The amount of any distribution paid in a currency other than US dollars (a “foreign currency”) including the amount of any withholding tax thereon, will be included in the gross income of a U.S. Holder in an amount equal to the US dollar value of the foreign currency calculated by reference to the exchange rate in effect on the date of the U.S. Holder’s (or, in the case of ADSs, the depository’s) receipt of the dividend, regardless of whether the foreign currency is converted into U.S. dollars. If the foreign currency is converted into US dollars on the date of receipt, a U.S. Holder generally should not be required to recognize a foreign currency gain or loss in respect of the dividend. If the foreign currency received in the distribution is not converted into US dollars on the date of receipt, a U.S. Holder will have a basis in the foreign currency equal to its US dollar value on the date of receipt. Any gain or loss on a subsequent conversion or other disposition of the foreign currency will be treated as ordinary income or loss.

Dividends received by a U.S. Holder with respect to Shares generally will be treated as foreign source income for the purposes of calculating the holder’s foreign tax credit limitation. Subject to certain conditions and limitations, any Israeli taxes withheld on dividends at the rate provided by the U.S.-Israel income tax treaty may be deducted from taxable income or credited against a U.S. Holder’s U.S. federal income tax liability. The limitation on foreign taxes eligible for the U.S. foreign tax credit is calculated separately with respect to “passive” income and “general” income. The rules relating to foreign tax credits and the timing thereof are complex. U.S. Holders should consult their own tax advisors regarding the availability of a foreign tax credit under their particular situation (including, in the case of a U.S. corporation that owns 10 percent or more of our voting stock, the possible application of Section 902 of the Code).

Sale or Other Disposition of Shares

If a U.S. holder sells or otherwise disposes of its Shares, a gain or loss will be recognized for U.S. federal income tax purposes in an amount equal to the difference between the amount realized on the sale or other disposition and such holder’s adjusted basis in the Shares. Subject to the discussion below under the heading “Passive Foreign Investment Companies,” such gain or loss generally will be a capital gain or loss and will be a long-term capital gain or loss if the holder had held the Shares for more than one year at the time of the sale or other disposition. Long-term capital gains realized by individual U.S. Holders generally are subject to a lower marginal U.S. federal income tax rate (currently up to 20%) than ordinary income. A U.S. Holder’s ability to deduct capital losses is subject to limitations. In addition to the income tax on gains discussed above, certain non-corporate U.S. holders will also be subject to the 3.8% Medicare tax on net gains as discussed below under “Medicare Tax on Unearned Income”. Under most circumstances, any gain that a holder recognizes on the sale or other disposition of Shares will be U.S. source for purposes of the foreign tax credit limitation and any recognized losses will be allocated against U.S. source income.

If a U.S. Holder receives foreign currency upon a sale or exchange of Shares, a gain or loss will be recognized as described above and in addition, a gain or loss, if any, recognized on the subsequent sale, conversion, or disposition of such foreign currency will be ordinary income or loss, and will generally be income or loss from sources within the United States for foreign tax credit limitation purposes. However, if such foreign currency is converted into US dollars on the date received by the U.S. Holder, the U.S. Holder generally should not be required to recognize any gain or loss on such conversion.

A U.S. Holder who holds Shares through an Israeli stockbroker or other Israeli intermediary may be subject to Israeli withholding tax on any capital gains recognized if the U.S. Holder does not obtain approval of an exemption from the Israeli Tax Authorities or claim any allowable refunds or reductions. U.S. Holders are advised that any Israeli tax paid under circumstances in which an exemption from (or a refund of or a reduction in) such tax was available will not give rise to a deduction or credit for foreign taxes paid for U.S. federal income tax purposes. U.S. Holders are advised to consult their Israeli stockbroker or intermediary regarding the procedures for obtaining an exemption or reduction.

Medicare Tax on Unearned Income

Certain U.S. Holders that are individuals, estates or trusts are required to pay an additional 3.8% tax on all or a portion of their “net investment income”, which includes, among other things, dividends on, and net gains from the sale or other disposition of Shares (other than Shares held in a trade or business).

Passive Foreign Investment Companies

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

Based on our estimated gross income, the average value of our gross assets, and the nature of our business, we do not believe that we will be classified as a PFIC in the current taxable year. Our status in any taxable year will depend on our assets and activities in each year and because this is a factual determination made annually at the end of each taxable year, there can be no assurance that we will not be considered a PFIC for any future taxable year. If we determine that we have become a PFIC, we will notify our U.S. Holders and provide them with the information necessary to comply with the qualified electing fund rules (discussed below). If we are treated as a PFIC in any year during which a U.S. Holder owns Shares, certain adverse tax consequences could apply, as described below. Given our current business plans, however, we do not expect that we will be classified as a PFIC in future years.

If we are treated as a PFIC for any taxable year,

- a U.S. Holder would be required to allocate income recognized upon receiving certain dividends or gain recognized upon the disposition of Shares ratably over its holding period for such Shares,
- the amount allocated to each year during which we are considered a PFIC other than the year of the dividend payment or disposition would be subject to tax at the highest individual or corporate tax rate, as the case may be, and an interest charge would be imposed with respect to the resulting tax liability allocated to each such year,
- the amount allocated to the year of the dividend payment or disposition would be taxable as ordinary income, and
- a U.S. Holder would be required to make an annual return on IRS Form 8621 regarding distributions received and gains realized with respect to the Shares. Additionally, recently promulgated regulations impose an additional annual filing requirement for U.S. Holders who are shareholders of a PFIC.

One method to avoid the aforementioned treatment is for a U.S. Holder to make an election to treat us as a qualified electing fund. A U.S. Holder that makes an election to treat us as a qualified electing fund (an “electing U.S. Holder”) is required for each taxable year to include in income a pro rata share of the ordinary earnings of the qualified electing fund as ordinary income and a pro rata share of the net capital gain of the qualified electing fund as long-term capital gain, subject to a separate election to defer payment of taxes, which deferral is subject to an interest charge. A U.S. Holder may make a qualified electing fund election only if we furnish the U.S. Holder with certain tax information. We have agreed to supply an electing U.S. Holder with such information needed to report income and gain pursuant to a qualified election in the event Alon Blue Square is classified as a PFIC. Alternatively, another method to avoid the aforementioned treatment is for a U.S. Holder to make a timely mark-to-market election in respect of its Shares. If a U.S. Holder elects to mark-to-market its Shares, any excess of the fair market value of the Shares at the close of each tax year over the adjusted basis in such Shares will generally be included in income. If the fair market value of the Shares had depreciated below the adjusted basis at the close of the tax year, the U.S. Holder may generally deduct the excess of the adjusted basis of the Shares over their fair market value at that time. However, such deductions generally would be limited to the net mark-to-market gains, if any, that were included in income by such holder with respect to Shares in prior years. Income recognized and deductions allowed under the mark-to-market provisions, as well as any gain or loss on the disposition of Shares with respect to which the mark-to-market election is made, is treated as ordinary income or loss.

You are urged to consult your own tax advisor regarding the possibility of us being classified as a PFIC and the potential tax consequences arising from the ownership and disposition (directly or indirectly) of an interest in a PFIC.

Backup Withholding and Information Reporting

Payments of dividends with respect to Shares and the proceeds from the sale, retirement, or other disposition of Shares made by a U.S. paying agent or other U.S. intermediary will be reported to the IRS and to the U.S. Holder as may be required under applicable U.S. Treasury regulations. We, or an agent, a broker, or any paying agent, as the case may be, may be required to withhold tax (backup withholding), currently at the rate of 28%, if a non-corporate U.S. Holder that is not otherwise exempt fails to provide an accurate taxpayer identification number and comply with other IRS requirements concerning information reporting. Certain U.S. Holders (including, among others, corporations and tax-exempt organizations) are not subject to backup withholding. Any amount of backup withholding withheld may be used as a credit against your U.S. federal income tax liability provided that the required information is timely furnished to the IRS. U.S. Holders should consult their tax advisors as to their qualification for exemption from backup withholding and the procedure for obtaining an exemption.

Certain U.S. Holders who are individuals may be required to report information relating to an interest in our ADSs on IRS Form 8938, subject to certain exceptions (including an exception for shares held in accounts maintained by financial institutions). U.S. Holders are encouraged to consult their tax advisors regarding their information reporting obligations, if any, with respect to their ownership and disposition of our ADSs.

Backup Withholding and Information Reporting for non U.S. Holders

Non-U.S. Holders generally are not subject to information reporting or backup withholding with respect to dividends paid on, or upon the disposition of Shares, provided that the non-U.S. Holder certifies to its foreign status and certain other conditions are met, or otherwise establishes an exemption.

The amount of any backup withholding will be allowed as a credit against a non-U.S. Holder's United States federal income tax liability and may entitle such holder to a refund, provided that certain required information is timely furnished to the IRS.

Non-U.S. Holders are urged to consult legal and tax advisors in the countries of their citizenship, residence and domicile to determine the possible tax consequences of holding and selling Shares under the laws of their respective jurisdictions in light of their own particular circumstances.

F. Dividends and Paying Agents.

Not applicable.

G. Statement by Experts.

Not applicable.

H. Documents on Display.

Alon Blue Square is subject to the informational requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, applicable to foreign private issuers and fulfills the obligation with respect to these requirements by filing reports with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). You may read and copy any document Alon Blue Square files with the SEC without charge at the SEC's public reference room at 450 Fifth Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20549. Copies of that material may be obtained by mail from the Public Reference Branch of the SEC at such address, at prescribed rates. Please call the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330 for further information on the public reference room. Recent reports filed by Alon Blue Square with the SEC can also be accessed at the SEC's web site, www.sec.gov.

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

I. Subsidiary Information.

Not applicable.

ITEM 11. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

Interest Rate Sensitivity

The Company is exposed to various market risks, most of them related to changes in interest rates and changes in the Israeli CPI. Loans and Debentures in the amount of approximately NIS 2,148.7 million and marketable securities in the amount of approximately NIS 135.3 million bear interest at fixed rates, and therefore changes in the interest rates will affect the fair value of such loans and marketable securities. Other loans set forth below bear interest at variable rates (as a result of changing interest rates or CPI linkage), and therefore a change in the CPI or the prime interest rate will affect future cash flow and interest expenses.

The table below provides information about our financial instruments as of December 31, 2015 but not include obligations and commitments of Dor Alon and Naaman which are designated for sale:

	December 31, 2015							
	Expected maturity (NIS in thousands)							
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022 and thereafter	Total
Long term loan from banks - linked:								
Linked to the Israeli CPI - 3.5% (weighted average rate as of December 31, 2015)	158,084	5,054	5,054	5,054	5,054	5,054	83,398	266,753
Long term loan from others – linked:								
From parent company – without interest	-	-	-	-	-	-	60,000	60,000
Long term loans from bank - unlinked:								
Fixed annual interest rate of 6.23%	10,778	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,778
Variable interest (average annual rate as of December 31, 2014 of 2.61%)	22,134	22,134	22,134	22,134	22,134	22,134	215,677	348,479
	<u>190,996</u>	<u>27,188</u>	<u>27,188</u>	<u>27,188</u>	<u>27,188</u>	<u>27,188</u>	<u>359,075</u>	<u>686,010</u>
Debentures- Linked to the Israeli CPI:								
Issued by the Company - fixed rate 2.5%	359,974	-	-	-	-	-	-	359,974
Issued by BSRE - fixed rate 4.7%	149,549	-	-	-	-	-	-	149,549
Issued by BSRE - fixed rate 4.2%	24,201	88,738	88,738	-	-	-	-	201,677
Issued by BSRE - fixed rate 4.5%	-	185,825	185,825	185,825	185,825	-	-	743,300
Issued by BSRE - fixed rate 3.3%	-	-	29,042	29,042	29,042	29,042	271,057	387,225
Convertible Debentures Linked to the Israeli CPI: (1)								
Issued by BSRE - fixed rate 6.25%	29,420	-	-	-	-	-	-	29,420
	<u>563,144</u>	<u>274,563</u>	<u>303,605</u>	<u>214,867</u>	<u>214,867</u>	<u>29,042</u>	<u>271,057</u>	<u>1,871,145</u>
Marketable Securities - Linked to the Israeli CPI	56,820							56,820
Marketable Securities – unlinked in NIS	57,455							57,455
Marketable Securities – in other currencies	21,041							21,041
	<u>135,317</u>							<u>135,317</u>

(1) See also “Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects – Liquidity and Capital Resources – Debentures.”

For CPI-linked financial instruments as stipulated in the table above, a one percent increase (decrease) in the CPI would cause an approximately NIS 21.1 million decrease (increase) in net income for the next year.

Inflation Risks

The Company has an excess of Israeli CPI-linked liabilities over Israeli CPI-linked assets (mainly in respect of outstanding debentures). As a result, an increase in inflation would have the effect of increasing our financial expenses without any offsetting increase in our assets and revenues in our consolidated financial statements, leading to lower reported earnings and shareholders' equity. The extent of this effect on our consolidated financial statements would be dependent on the rate of inflation in Israel.

The table below provides information about the changes of the CPI and the "known" CPI index:

	<u>CPI (1)</u>	<u>The "known" CPI index (2)</u>
2013	1.8%	1.9%
2014	(0.02)%	(0.01)%
2015	1.01%	0.91%

(1) Calculated based on actual CPI date (through December of end year).

(2) Calculated based on published CPI date (through November of end year).

The table below provides an analysis of monetary assets and liabilities by currency and linkage as of December 31, 2015:

	December 31, 2015				
	NIS linked to CPI	NIS unlinked	US dollar	Other	Total
	NIS in thousands				
Assets:					
Cash and cash equivalents	-	239,001	4,282	-	243,283
Investment in securities	56,820	57,455	21,041	52,472	187,788
Trade receivables	-	3,765	-	-	3,765
Other accounts receivables	-	31,132	-	-	31,132
Loan Receivable	-	144,837	-	-	144,837
Other long-term receivables	84,463	3,738	-	-	88,201
Total assets	<u>141,283</u>	<u>479,928</u>	<u>25,323</u>	<u>52,472</u>	<u>699,006</u>
Liabilities:					
Credit and loans from banks and others	181,113	310,315	-	-	491,428
Trade payables	-	17,059	940	-	17,999
Other accounts payable and accrued expenses	8,196	369,455	-	-	377,651
Income tax payables	2,582	-	-	-	2,582
Provisions	15,510	16,781	-	-	32,291
Loans	295,947	359,257	-	-	655,204
Debentures	1,820,305	-	-	-	1,820,305
Convertible debentures	30,067	-	-	-	30,067
Other long-term liabilities	3,083	3,037	-	-	6,120
Derivative financial instruments	1,593	61,000	-	-	62,593
Total liabilities	<u>2,358,396</u>	<u>1,136,904</u>	<u>940</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,496,240</u>

For further information regarding market risks, see note 3 to our consolidated financial statements.

ITEM 12. DESCRIPTION OF SECURITIES OTHER THAN EQUITY SECURITIES

A. Debt Securities

Not applicable.

B. Warrants and Rights

Not applicable

C. Other Securities

Not applicable

D. American Depositary Shares

Each of our American Depositary Shares, or ADSs, represents one of our ordinary shares. Our ADSs trade on the New York Stock Exchange.

Fees and Expenses

Persons depositing or withdrawing shares or American Depositary Shares must pay:

\$5.00 (or less) per 100 American Depositary Shares (or portion of 100 American Depositary Shares)

\$.02 (or less) per American Depositary Share

A fee equal to the fee that would be payable if securities distributed to you had been shares and the shares had been deposited for issuance of American Depositary Shares

\$.02 (or less) per American Depositary Shares per annum (unless a fee was paid for that calendar year for cash distributions)

Registration or transfer fees

Expenses of the depositary

Taxes and other governmental charges the depositary or the custodian have to pay on any American Depositary Share or share underlying an American Depositary Share, for example, stock transfer taxes, stamp duty or withholding taxes

Any charges incurred by the depositary or its agents for servicing the shares or deposited securities

For:

• Execution and delivery of American Depositary Shares, including issuances resulting from a distribution of shares or rights or other property

• Surrender of American Depositary Shares for the purpose of withdrawal, including if the deposit agreement terminates

• Any cash distribution to American Depositary Share holders

• Distribution of securities or property (other than cash, shares or rights) distributed to holders of deposited securities which are distributed by the depositary to American Depositary Share holders

• Depositary services

• Transfer and registration of shares on our share register to or from the name of the depositary or its nominee when you deposit or withdraw shares

• Cable, telex and facsimile transmissions (when expressly provided in the deposit agreement)

• converting foreign currency to U.S. dollars

• As necessary

• As necessary

The depositary collects its fees for delivery and surrender of American Depositary Shares directly from investors depositing shares or surrendering American Depositary Shares for the purpose of withdrawal or from intermediaries acting for them. The depositary collects fees for making distributions to investors by deducting those fees from the amounts distributed or by selling a portion of distributable property to pay the fees. The depositary may collect its annual fee for depositary services by deduction from cash distributions or by directly billing investors or by charging the book-entry system accounts of participants acting for them. The depositary may generally refuse to provide fee-attracting services until its fees for those services are paid.

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

A. to E. Not applicable.

ITEM 15. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

(a) Disclosure Controls and Procedures. We performed an evaluation of the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed and filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission is recorded, processed, summarized and reported timely within the time period specified in the SEC's rules and forms. Disclosure controls and procedures include, without limitation, controls and procedures designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by an issuer in the reports that it files or submits under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, is accumulated and communicated to the issuer's management, including its principal executive and principal financial officers, or persons performing similar functions, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. There can be no assurance that our disclosure controls and procedures will detect or uncover all failures of persons within Alon Blue Square to disclose information otherwise required to be set forth in our reports. Nevertheless, our disclosure controls and procedures are designed to provide reasonable assurance of achieving the desired control objectives. Based on our evaluation, our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, have concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15(d) - 15(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended) as of the end of the period covered by this report are effective at such reasonable assurance level.

(b) Management's Annual Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting. Our management, under the supervision of our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over our financial reporting, as defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) of the Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. The Company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. Internal control over financial reporting includes policies and procedures that:

- pertain to the maintenance of records that in reasonable detail accurately and fairly reflect our transactions and asset dispositions;
- provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit the preparation of our financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
- provide reasonable assurance that receipts and expenditures are made only in accordance with authorizations of our management and board of directors (as appropriate); and
- provide reasonable assurance regarding the prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of assets that could have a material effect on our financial statements.

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

Under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, we assessed the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2015 based on the framework for Internal Control-Integrated Framework set forth by The Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO 2013). Based on our assessment and this framework, our management concluded that the Company's internal control over financial reporting was effective as of December 31, 2015.

(c) This Annual Report does not include an attestation report from our independent registered public accounting firm regarding our effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting. Management's report was not subject to an attestation report by our independent registered public accounting firm pursuant to the rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission that permit us to only provide management's report in this Annual Report as we are a non-accelerated filer.

(d) Changes in internal controls over financial reporting. There were no changes in our internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the year ended December 31, 2015 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

ITEM 16. [RESERVED]

ITEM 16A. AUDIT COMMITTEE FINANCIAL EXPERT

The board of directors has determined that Avraham Meron is an “audit committee financial expert” as defined in Item 16A of Form 20-F and is independent in accordance with the NYSE listing standards for audit committees applicable to Alon Blue Square.

ITEM 16B. CODE OF ETHICS

As of the date of this Annual Report, we have adopted a code of ethics that applies to our Chief Executive Officer, President, Chief Financial Officer, Corporate Controller and employees. This code of ethics is posted on our website, http://www.bsi.co.il/bsi/en/?page_id=119.

ITEM 16C. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTANT FEES AND SERVICES

Kesselman & Kesselman, a member of PricewaterhouseCoopers International Limited, served as our independent public accountants for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2014 and 2015, for which audited consolidated financial statements appear in this Annual Report on Form 20-F.

The following table presents the aggregate fees for professional services rendered by such accountants to us during their respective term as our principal accountants in 2014 and 2015.

	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
	(NIS in thousands)	
Audit Fees (1)	4,029	4,719
Tax Fees (2)	214	176
All Other Fees (3)	468	280
TOTAL	<u>4,711</u>	<u>5,175</u>

- (1) Audit Fees consist of fees billed for the annual audit services engagement and other audit services, which are those services that only the external auditor can reasonably provide, and include the group audit; statutory audits; comfort letters and consents; attest services; assistance with and review of documents filed with the SEC and Sarbanes-Oxley Act compliance.
- (2) Tax fees were for services related to tax compliance, including the preparation of tax returns and claims for refund, and tax planning and tax advice, including assistance with tax audits and appeals, advice related to mergers, acquisitions, transfer pricing, and assistance with respect to requests for rulings from tax authorities.

- (3) Other Fees were for general guidance related to accounting issues and due diligence in connection with potential acquisitions.

Audit Committee Pre-Approval Policies and Procedures

One of our audit committee's main roles is to assist the board of directors in fulfilling its responsibility for oversight of the quality and integrity of the accounting, auditing and reporting practices of the Company. The Audit Committee oversees the appointment, compensation, and oversight of the public accounting firm engaged to prepare or issue an audit report on the consolidated financial statements of the Company. Our audit committee has adopted a pre-approval policy for audit and non-audit services.

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

Not applicable.

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

NOT APPLICABLE

ITEM 16F. CHANGE IN REGISTRANT'S CERTIFYING ACCOUNTANT.

Not applicable.

ITEM 16G. CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Below is a summary of the significant differences between our corporate governance practices as a foreign private issuer and those required of U.S. domestic companies under New York Stock Exchange ("NYSE") listing standards.

Our corporate governance practices are derived from (i) the Israeli Companies Law, 1999 and the regulations promulgated thereunder, (ii) our Articles of Association and (iii) the rules of the NYSE applicable to foreign private issuers. As a foreign private issuer we are permitted to follow home country practice in lieu of certain provisions of Section 303A of the NYSE Corporate Governance Rules.

Majority of Independent Directors: Under NYSE Rule 303A.01, domestic listed companies must have a majority of independent directors. We do not have a majority of independent directors serving on our board of directors, although all of our audit committee members are independent directors.

Separate meetings of non-management directors: Under NYSE Rule 303A.03, the non-management directors of each domestic listed company must meet at regularly scheduled executive sessions without management. Our independent directors do not meet separately from directors who are not independent, other than in the context of audit committee meetings.

Nominating/corporate governance committee: Under NYSE Rule 303A.04, a domestic listed company must have a nominating/corporate governance committee composed entirely of independent directors. We do not have such a committee.

Compensation Committee Composition: Our compensation committee meets independence requirements under Israeli law but not those required under NYSE Rule 303A.02.

Compensation Committee Charter: Under NYSE Rule 303A.05, a domestic listed company must have a compensation committee charter that addresses the committees' purposes and responsibilities, including with respect to appointment and independence of compensation consultant, legal counsel or other advisor to the Compensation Committee. We do not have a compensation committee charter.

Audit Committee: Under NYSE Rule 303A.06, listed companies are required to have an audit committee that complies with the requirements of Rule 10A-3 of the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934. Rule 10A-3 requires the audit committee of a U.S. company to be directly responsible for the appointment, compensation, retention and oversight of the work of any registered public accounting firm engaged for the purpose of preparing or issuing an audit report or performing other audit, review, or attest services, and that each such firm must report directly to the audit committee.

Pursuant to the Israeli Companies Law, our auditors are appointed by the shareholders at the annual meeting of shareholders. Our shareholders have delegated to the board of directors and audit committee the authority to determine the amount to be paid to our auditors. Our audit committee is responsible for recommending to the shareholders the appointment of our auditors and for assisting the board of directors in overseeing the work of our auditors. In addition, pursuant to the Israeli Companies Law, our financial statements must be approved by our board of directors.

Equity Compensation Plans: Under NYSE Rule 303A.08, shareholders must be given the opportunity to vote on all equity-compensation plans and material revisions thereto, with certain limited exemptions as described in the Rule.

We do not obtain shareholder approval of all our equity-compensation plans. Pursuant to the Israeli Companies Law, transactions with officers, directors, and controlling shareholders regarding the terms of their office and employment, including any compensation in securities, require special approval (including approval of the audit committee, the board of directors in the case of officers, and including approval of the board of directors and shareholders in the case of directors and controlling shareholders).

Corporate governance guidelines: Under NYSE Rule 303A.09, domestic listed companies must adopt and disclose their corporate governance guidelines. We have adopted a written Policy Regarding the Usage of Insider Information as well as Code of Ethics, although these do not satisfy the corporate governance guidelines referred to in Rule 303A.09.

Shareholder Approvals: Under NYSE Rule 312.03, subject to certain exceptions, shareholder approval is required prior to the issuance of common stock in the following situations: (a) equity compensation plans (described above); (b) prior to the issuance of common stock, or of securities convertible into or exercisable for common stock, in any transaction or series of related transactions, to: (i) a director, officer or substantial security holder of the company (each a "Related Party"), (ii) a subsidiary, affiliate or other closely-related person of a Related Party, or (iii) any company or entity in which a Related Party has a substantial direct or indirect interest, in each case if the number of shares of common stock to be issued, or if the number of shares of common stock into which the securities may be convertible or exercisable, exceeds either one percent of the number of shares of common stock or one percent of the voting power outstanding before the issuance; (c) prior to the issuance of common stock, or of securities convertible into or exercisable for common stock, in any transaction or series of related transactions if (1) the common stock has, or will have upon issuance, voting power equal to or in excess of 20 percent of the voting power outstanding before the issuance of such stock or of securities convertible into or exercisable for common stock; or (2) the number of shares of common stock to be issued is, or will be upon issuance, equal to or in excess of 20 percent of the number of shares of common stock outstanding before the issuance of the common stock or of securities convertible into or exercisable for common stock; and (d) prior to an issuance that will result in a change of control of the issuer.

We seek shareholder approval for all corporate actions requiring such approval in accordance with the requirements of the Israeli Companies Law, which are different from the shareholder approval requirements under the NYSE Rules. Under the Companies Law, in addition to the matters described above under "- Equity Compensation Plans", shareholder approval is also required for among, things, (i) "extraordinary transactions" with a controlling shareholder of a publicly held company or in which the controlling shareholder has a personal interest and (ii) private placements that are deemed as "extraordinary private placements". A "extraordinary private placement" is a private placement (i) in which a company issues securities representing 20% or more of its voting rights prior to the issuance and the consideration received pursuant to such issuance is not comprised, in whole or in part, solely of cash or securities registered for trade on an exchange or which is not made pursuant to market conditions, and as a result of which the shareholdings of a 5% holder of the shares or voting rights of the company increases or as a result of which a person will become a holder of 5% of the shares or voting rights of the company or (ii) as a result of which a person or entity becomes a controlling shareholder after the issuance.

PART III

ITEM 17. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

ITEM 18. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

We have responded to Item 17 in lieu of this item.

ITEM 19. EXHIBITS

The exhibits filed with or incorporated into this Annual Report are listed in the index of exhibits below.

Exhibit No.	Description
1.1	Memorandum of Association of the Registrant (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to the Registration Statement on Form F-1 (File No. 333-05024)).
1.2	Articles of Association of the Registrant.
2.1	Form of Amended and Restated Deposit Agreement among Alon Blue Square, The Bank of New York as Depositary, and all Owners and Holders from time to time of American Depositary Shares issued thereunder (incorporated by reference to Exhibit (a) to the Registration Statement on Form F-6 (File No. 333-05158)).
4.3	Form of Letter of Exemption and Indemnity adopted in February 2001 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.13 to Alon Blue Square's Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2000).
4.4	Form of Letter of Exemption and Indemnity (English translation accompanied by the Hebrew original) (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.14 to Alon Blue Square's Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2001).
4.5	Form of Letter of Indemnity adopted in June 2008 (English translation) (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.11 to Alon Blue Square's Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2008).
4.6	Special Collective Agreement made on the 28th day of May 1996 between Co-Op Blue Square Consumers Cooperative Society Ltd., the Registrant and The New Federation of Labor in Israel/The Federation of Clerical, Administrative and Services Employees and Consumers Cooperative Union-Central Cooperative Society Ltd. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4 to the Registration Statement on Form F-1 (File No. 333-05024)).
4.7	Special Collective Agreement made on the 3rd day of September 2000 between Alon Blue Square and The New Federation of Labor in Israel. The Federation of Clerical, Administrative and Services Employees / the Commercial Section Employees and the committee of Alon Blue Square employees. (English summary accompanied by the Hebrew original) (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.16 to Alon Blue Square's Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2001).

Exhibit No.	Description
4.8	Collective Agreement, made on August 13, 2003, by and among Alon Blue Square and The New Federation of Labor in Israel/The Federation of Clerical, Administrative and Services Employees and the National Committee of the Blue Square Co-Op Employees (English translation) (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.15 to Alon Blue Square Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2003).
4.9	Collective Agreement, made on October 15, 2003, by and among Alon Blue Square and The New Federation of Labor in Israel/The Federation of Clerical, Administrative and Services Employees and the National Workers Committee of Alon Blue Square (English translation) (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.16 to Alon Blue Square's Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2003).
4.10	Special Collective Bargaining Agreement made on the 21 st day of January 2005 among Alon Blue Square, the Histadrut and the National Committee of Alon Blue Square. (English translation) (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.15 to Alon Blue Square's Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2004).
4.11	Special Collective Bargaining Agreement made on April 26, 2006 among Alon Blue Square, the MAOF Histadrut and Blue Square -Israel Employees' Union (English translation) (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.16 to Alon Blue Square's Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2006).
4.12	Special Collective Bargaining Agreement made on May 29, 2006 among Alon Blue Square, the MAOF Histadrut and Blue Square -Israel Employees' Union (English translation) (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.17 to Alon Blue Square's Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2006).
4.13	Special Collective Bargaining Agreement made on July 16, 2007 among Alon Blue Square, the MAOF Histadrut and Blue Square -Israel Employees' Union (English translation) (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.19 to Alon Blue Square's Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2007).
4.14	Special Collective Bargaining Agreement made on April 5, 2009 among Alon Blue Square, Blue Square Chain Investments & Properties Ltd., the MAOF Histadrut and Blue Square-Israel Employees' Union (English translation) (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.20 to Alon Blue Square's Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2008).
4.15	Transfer Agreement, dated June 21, 2006, between Alon Blue Square and Blue Square Real Estate Ltd. (English translation) (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.23 to Alon Blue Square's Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2006).
4.16	Split Agreement, dated April 2, 2006, between Alon Blue Square and Blue Square Real Estate Ltd. (English translation) (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.24 to Alon Blue Square's Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2006).
4.17	Lease Agreement, dated August 13, 2006, between Alon Blue Square and Blue Square Real Estate Ltd. (English translation) (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.25 to Alon Blue Square's Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2006).
4.18	Lease Agreement, dated June 23, 2006, between Alon Blue Square and Blue Square Chain Investments & Properties Ltd Blue Square Real Estate Ltd (assigned to BSRE) (English translation) (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.26 to Alon Blue Square's Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2006).

Exhibit No.	Description
4.19	Transfer Agreement, dated March 31, 2009, between Blue Square Real Estate Ltd. and Blue Square Chain Properties & Investments Ltd., together with Addendum No. 1, dated September 13, 2009 (English translation) (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.30 to Alon Blue Square's Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2009).
4.20	Deed of Trust (for Series B Debenture) made on August 14, 2006, by and between Blue Square Real Estate Ltd. and Hermetic Trust (1975) Ltd., together with second schedule (English translation) (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.31 to Alon Blue Square's Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2006).
4.21	First Schedule to Deed of Trust - Debenture Certificate for Registered Debentures (Series B) of NIS 1 par value each (out of series of NIS 650,000,000 par value Debentures (Series B)) (English translation) (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.32 to Alon Blue Square's Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2006).
4.22	Deed of Trust (for Series C to H Debentures) dated May 19, 2009, by and between Blue Square Real Estate Ltd. and Hermetic Trust (1975) Ltd., together with Addendum to Deed of Trust dated October 18, 2009 (English translation) (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.37 to Alon Blue Square's Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2009).
4.23	Deed of Trust (for Series C to G Debentures and Series H to J Debentures) dated February 18, 2010, between Alon Blue Square and Hermetic Trust (1975) Ltd., together with First Schedule - Debenture Certificate for Series C to G, First Schedule - Debenture Certificate for Series H to J, and second schedule (English translation) (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.38 to Alon Blue Square's Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2009).
4.24	Protocol, dated April 11, 2010, between Tel Aviv Wholesale Agricultural Produce Market Company Ltd., Tel Aviv Municipality, Lev Tel Aviv Towers Ltd. and Tel Aviv City Mall Ltd. (English translation) (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.42 to Alon Blue Square's Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2009).
4.25	Agreement, dated June 3, 2010, between Tel Aviv Wholesale Agricultural Produce Market Company Ltd., Lev Tel Aviv Towers Ltd. and Tel Aviv City Mall Ltd., together with Deed of Undertaking by the Interested Parties (English translation) (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.43 to Alon Blue Square's Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2009).
4.26	Agreement, dated June 3, 2010, between Tel Aviv Municipality, Lev Tel Aviv Towers Ltd., and Tel Aviv City Mall Ltd., together with Deed of Undertaking by the Interested Parties (English translation) (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.44 to Alon Blue Square's Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2009).
4.27	Document of Principles, dated April 15, 2010, between Blue Square Real Estate Tel Aviv Market Commercial Ltd., Blue Square Real Estate Tel Aviv Market Housing Ltd., Gindi Commercial Tel Aviv Ltd. and Gindi Housing Tel Aviv Ltd. (English translation) (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.45 to Alon Blue Square's Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2009).
4.28	Share Purchase Agreement, dated May 17, 2010, between Alon Israel Oil Company Ltd. and Alon Blue Square (English translation) (incorporated by reference to Annex A to Alon Blue Square's report on Form 6-K, filed on May 27, 2010).
8.1	List of Subsidiaries.
12.(a).1	Certification by CEO pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) or Rule 15d-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes Oxley Act of 2002.
12.(a).2	Certification by Chairman of the Board pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) or Rule 15d-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes Oxley Act of 2002.
12.(a).3	Certification by CFO pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) or Rule 15d-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes Oxley Act of 2002.
13.(a).1	Certification of CEO and CFO pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

ALON BLUE SQUARE ISRAEL LTD.
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2015

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM
To the shareholders of
ALON BLUE SQUARE ISRAEL LTD.

We have audited the accompanying consolidated statements of financial position of Alon Blue Square Israel Ltd. and its subsidiaries (collectively - the "Company") as of December 31, 2015 and 2014 and the related consolidated income statements, comprehensive income (loss), changes in equity and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2015. These consolidated 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 an equity method investee as of December 31, 2014 and for each of the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013. The Company's interest in such investee, as reflected in the consolidated statements of financial position as of December 31, 2014, is NIS 41.9 million, and the Company's share in its profit is NIS 16.7 million and NIS 20.1 million for the years ended December 31, 2014, and 2013, respectively. In addition, we did not audit the financial statements of a consolidated subsidiary as of December 31, 2014 and for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, which is presented as a discontinued operation, whose assets constitute approximately 1.6% of total consolidated assets of December 31, 2014, and whose results were loss of NIS 53.5 million and NIS 8.8 million for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013 respectively. Those financial statements were audited by other auditors whose reports have been furnished to us, and our opinion, insofar as it relates to the amounts included for the consolidated subsidiary and the equity method investee, is based solely on the reports of the other auditors.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated 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 auditors provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, based on our audits and the reports of the other auditors the consolidated financial statements referred to above, present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2015 and 2014 and the results of its operations, changes in equity and its cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2015, in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB").

As discussed in Note 1b to the financial statements the Company has undertaken significant various obligations, which are currently due in 2016. The Company has formulated a plan with its financial creditors to reschedule the Company's debts, however, it is currently non-binding. Based on this and other matters as discussed in Note 1b, there are substantial doubts about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. The Company's consolidated financial statements have been prepared assuming that the Company will continue as a going concern and do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of these uncertainties.

Tel Aviv, Israel
May 10, 2016

Kesselman & Kesselman
Certified Public Accountants (Isr.)
A member firm of PricewaterhouseCoopers International Limited

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Report of independent registered public accounting firm

to the shareholders of

Eden Teva Market Ltd

We have audited the balance sheet of Eden Teva Market Ltd. ("Eden") as of December 31, 2014 and 2013 and the related statements of operations, changes in shareholders' deficit and cash flows for each of the three years ended December 31, 2014. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of a 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 provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Eden as of December 31, 2014 and 2013 and the results of its operations, changes in shareholders' deficit and cash flows for each of the three years ended December 31 2014, in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB").

Without qualifying our opinion, we call your attention to what is stated in Note 1 of the consolidated financial statements in regard to the deficit in equity and in working capital of the Company, the Company's ability to meet its obligations, plans of the Company's management and board of directors and the related uncertainties. The Company board of directors and management are of the opinion that, in view of the projected cash flows that includes, inter alia, a projected exercise of assets, consolidation of frameworks and prevention of duplication with the parent company, other efficiency measures, and cash inflows by others, the Company will have sufficient resources for paying its obligations and continuing its operations.

Barzily & Co.
Certified Public Accountants
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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

The Board of Directors and Shareholders
Diners Club Israel Ltd.

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Diners Club Israel Ltd. and subsidiary as of December 31, 2014 and 2013, and the related consolidated statements of profit and loss, changes in equity and cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2014. These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes 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 management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Diners Club Israel Ltd. and subsidiary as of December 31, 2014 and 2013, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2014, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles in Israel (Israeli GAAP). Furthermore, in our opinion, the abovementioned financial statements were prepared in accordance with the directives and guidelines of the Supervisor of Banks.

As described in Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements, a reconciliation of the Company's financial statements from the prepared basis described above to International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board appears in Note 22 to the consolidated financial statements.

Somekh Chaikin

Certified Public Accountants (Isr.)

A Member Firm of KPMG International

April 20, 2015

ALON BLUE SQUARE ISRAEL LTD.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION

	Note	December 31		Convenience translation (note 2b) December 31, 2015
		2014	2015	U.S. dollars
		NIS		
In thousands				
<i>Assets</i>				
CURRENT ASSETS:				
Cash and cash equivalents	9a	290,102	243,283	62,348
Investment in securities	10	362,827	187,788	48,126
Short-term deposits	9b	94,307	-	-
Trade receivables	12	1,030,367	3,765	965
Income taxes receivable		16,020	-	-
Other accounts receivable	13	430,707	34,817	8,923
Derivative financial instruments	11	395	-	-
Inventories	14a	511,661	-	-
Assets of disposal group classified as held for sale	7	-	2,744,300	703,306
		<u>2,736,386</u>	<u>3,213,953</u>	<u>823,668</u>
NON-CURRENT ASSETS:				
Investments accounted for using equity method	6	977,028	378,603	97,028
Derivative financial instruments	11	4,698	-	-
Real estate inventories	14b	126,012	136,273	34,924
Investment in securities	10	59,283	-	-
Loans receivable, net of current maturities	18	135,171	84,463	21,646
Property and equipment, net	15	2,322,036	105,387	27,008
Investment property	16	982,619	2,820,759	722,901
Intangible assets, net	17	1,140,343	-	-
Other long-term receivables	19	52,740	3,738	958
Deferred taxes	31h	27,844	849	218
		<u>5,827,774</u>	<u>3,530,072</u>	<u>904,683</u>
Total assets		<u>8,564,160</u>	<u>6,744,025</u>	<u>1,728,351</u>
May 10, 2016				
Date of approval of the financial statements	Avigdor Kaplan Chairman of the board of Directors	Israel Yaniv Chief Executive Officer	Yehuda van der Walde Chief Financial Officer	

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

ALON BLUE SQUARE ISRAEL LTD.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION

	Note	December 31		Convenience translation (note 2b)
		2014	2015	December 31,
		NIS		2015
		In thousands		U.S. dollars
Liabilities and equity				
CURRENT LIABILITIES:				
Credit and loans from banks and others	21	774,626	381,428	97,752
Credit from Parent Company	36d	-	110,000	28,191
Current maturities of debentures and convertible debentures	21	466,935	562,911	144,262
Current maturities of long-term loans from banks	21	283,342	190,995	48,948
Trade payables		1,195,822	17,999	4,613
Income taxes payable		24,393	19,824	5,080
Other accounts payable and accrued expenses	20	723,274	386,158	98,965
Customers' deposits		28,212	-	-
Derivative financial instruments	11	1,060	62,593	16,041
Provisions for other liabilities	24	67,697	52,366	13,420
Liabilities of disposal group classified as held for sale	7	-	2,077,931	532,530
		<u>3,565,361</u>	<u>3,862,205</u>	<u>989,802</u>
NON CURRENT LIABILITIES:				
Long-term loans from banks and others, net of current maturities	21	1,414,607	435,015	111,485
Convertible debentures, net of current maturities	21	30,738	-	-
Debentures, net of current maturities	21	2,011,999	1,287,207	329,884
Loan from parent company	36d	-	29,194	7,482
Other liabilities	22	106,267	6,120	1,568
Derivative financial instruments	11	1,931	-	-
Liabilities in respect of employee benefits, net of amounts funded	23	58,716	3,324	852
Deferred taxes	31h	232,752	468,132	119,972
		<u>3,857,010</u>	<u>2,228,992</u>	<u>571,243</u>
Total liabilities		<u>7,422,371</u>	<u>6,091,197</u>	<u>1,561,045</u>
EQUITY:				
Equity attributed to equity holders of the Company:				
Ordinary shares of NIS 1 par value	25	79,881	79,881	20,472
Additional paid-in capital	25	1,219,279	1,219,279	312,475
Other reserves	26	76,661	413,174	105,888
Accumulated deficit		(711,122)	(1,980,471)	(507,553)
		<u>664,699</u>	<u>(268,137)</u>	<u>(68,718)</u>
Non-controlling interests		477,090	920,965	236,024
Total equity		<u>1,141,789</u>	<u>652,828</u>	<u>167,306</u>
Total liabilities and equity		<u>8,564,160</u>	<u>6,744,025</u>	<u>1,728,351</u>

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

ALON BLUE SQUARE ISRAEL LTD.
CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENTS

	Note	Year ended December 31			Convenience translation (note 2b) for the year ended December 31,
		*2013	*2014	2015	2015
		NIS			U.S. dollars
In thousands (except per share data)					
Continuing Operations:					
Revenues		102,666	96,548	205,529	52,673
Cost of revenues	27	74,388	73,553	57,634	14,769
Gross profit		28,278	22,995	147,895	37,904
Selling, general and administrative expenses	27	92,004	87,242	104,890	26,882
Other gains	28	3,131	60,899	6,113	1,567
Other losses	28	(3,003)	(35,575)	(57,983)	(14,860)
Increase in fair value of investment property, net	16	45,521	49,894	57,464	14,727
Share in profit of investment accounted for using the equity method	6	17,253	20,034	2,646	678
Operating profit (loss) before loss in respect of guarantees to Mega		(824)	31,005	51,245	13,134
Loss in respect of guarantees to Mega		-	-	(137,553)	(35,252)
Operating profit (loss)		(824)	31,005	(86,308)	(22,118)
Finance income	30	21,021	20,626	34,647	8,880
Finance expenses	30	(188,406)	(134,434)	(95,022)	(24,352)
Finance expenses, net		(167,385)	(113,808)	(60,375)	(15,472)
Loss before taxes on income		(168,209)	(82,803)	(146,683)	(37,590)
Taxes on income	31	23,658	69,676	5,071	1,300
Loss from continuing operations		(191,867)	(152,479)	(151,754)	(38,890)
Profit (loss) from discontinued operations	7	74,459	(225,482)	(1,198,173)	(307,065)
Net loss		(117,408)	(377,961)	(1,349,927)	(345,955)

* Adjusted retrospectively for discontinued operations, see Note 7.

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

ALON BLUE SQUARE ISRAEL LTD.
CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENTS

	Note	Year ended December 31			Convenience translation (note 2b) for the year ended December 31, 2015
		*2013	*2014	2015	U.S. dollars
		NIS			
In thousands (except per share data)					
Attributable to:					
Equity holders of the Company					
Continuing operations		(212,834)	(197,588)	(214,314)	(54,925)
Discontinued operations		67,139	(234,190)	(1,055,035)	(270,382)
		<u>(145,695)</u>	<u>(431,778)</u>	<u>(1,269,349)</u>	<u>(325,307)</u>
Non-controlling interests					
Continuing operations		20,967	45,109	62,560	16,035
Discontinued operations		7,320	8,708	(143,138)	(36,683)
		<u>28,287</u>	<u>53,817</u>	<u>(80,578)</u>	<u>(20,648)</u>
Earnings (loss) per ordinary share or ADS attributable to equity holders of the Company					
	32				
Basic and diluted					
Continuing operations		(3.23)	(2.99)	(3.25)	(0.83)
Discontinued operation		1.02	(3.55)	(16.00)	(4.09)
		<u>(2.21)</u>	<u>(6.54)</u>	<u>(19.25)</u>	<u>(4.92)</u>
Weighted average number of shares or ADSs used for computation of earnings per share (in thousands):					
Basic and diluted		65,954	65,954	65,954	65,954

* Adjusted retrospectively for discontinued operations, see Note 7.

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

ALON BLUE SQUARE ISRAEL LTD.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)

	Note	Year ended December 31			Convenience translation (note 2b) year ended December 31 2015
		*2013	*2014	2015	U.S. dollars
		NIS			
In thousands					
Net income (loss) for the year		(117,408)	(377,961)	(1,349,927)	(345,955)
Other comprehensive income (loss) items, net of tax:					
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:					
Continued operations:					
Available-for-sale financial assets:	10				
Revaluation		1,051	2,902	(3,331)	(854)
Gain from sales transferred to income statement		(2,076)	(4,176)	(2,388)	(612)
Currency translation differences		(6,286)	10,844	429	110
Discontinued operations		12,226	(739)	(2,677)	(686)
Total items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss		4,915	8,831	(7,967)	(2,042)
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:					
Continued operations:					
Revaluation reserve of fixed assets reclassified as investment property (note 16b)		-	23,426	578,713	148,312
Re-measurements of post-employment benefit obligations	23	189	(347)	147	38
Discontinued operations		(3,047)	255	378	96
Total items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		(2,858)	23,334	579,238	148,446
Total – other comprehensive income		2,057	32,165	571,271	146,404
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year		(115,351)	(345,796)	(778,656)	(199,551)
Attributable to:					
Equity holders of the Company		(144,889)	(407,103)	(940,313)	(240,982)
Non-controlling interests		29,538	61,307	161,657	41,431
		(115,351)	(345,796)	(778,656)	(199,551)
Total comprehensive income (loss) attributable to equity shareholders arises from:					
Continuing operations		(219,214)	(170,949)	116,110	29,756
Discontinued operations		74,325	(236,154)	(1,056,423)	(270,738)
		(144,889)	(407,103)	(940,313)	(240,982)

* Adjusted retrospectively for discontinued operations, see Note 7.
The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

ALON BLUE SQUARE ISRAEL LTD.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

	Equity attributable to equity holders of the Company				Total	Non controlling interests	Total Equity
	Ordinary shares	Additional paid-in capital	Other reserves (note 26)	Accumulated deficit			
	NIS in thousands						
BALANCE AT JANUARY 1, 2013	79,881	1,219,279	9,245	(129,666)	1,178,739	408,810	1,587,549
Income (loss) for the period	-	-	-	(145,695)	(145,695)	28,287	(117,408)
Other comprehensive income (loss)	-	-	4,905	(4,099)	806	1,251	2,057
Total comprehensive income (loss)	-	-	4,905	(149,794)	(144,889)	29,538	(115,351)
Employee share-based payment	-	-	-	(151)	(151)	-	(151)
Transactions with non-controlling interests	-	-	20,425	-	20,425	23,266	43,691
Dividends distributed to non-controlling interests of subsidiaries	-	-	-	-	-	(30,723)	(30,723)
BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 2013	79,881	1,219,279	34,575	(279,611)	1,054,124	430,891	1,485,015
Income (loss) for the period	-	-	-	(431,778)	(431,778)	53,817	(377,961)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	24,408	267	24,675	7,490	32,165
Total comprehensive income (loss)	-	-	24,408	(431,511)	(407,103)	61,307	(345,796)
Transactions with non-controlling interests	-	-	17,678	-	17,678	44,272	61,950
Dividends distributed to non-controlling interests of subsidiaries	-	-	-	-	-	(59,380)	(59,380)
BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 2014	79,881	1,219,279	76,661	(711,122)	664,699	477,090	1,141,789
Income (loss) for the period	-	-	-	(1,269,349)	(1,269,349)	(80,578)	(1,349,927)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	329,036	-	329,036	242,235	571,271
Total comprehensive income (loss)	-	-	329,036	(1,269,349)	(940,313)	161,657	(778,656)
Transaction with parent company (note 36d)	-	-	23,204	-	23,204	-	23,204
Transactions with non-controlling interests (notes 5f, 36d)	-	-	(15,727)	-	(15,727)	318,407	302,680
Dividends distributed to non-controlling interests of subsidiaries	-	-	-	-	-	(36,189)	(36,189)
BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 2015	79,881	1,219,279	413,174	(1,980,471)	(268,137)	920,965	652,828
	Convenience translation into U.S. dollars in thousands (note 2b)						
BALANCE AT JANUARY 1, 2015	20,472	312,475	19,648	(182,246)	170,349	122,264	292,613
CHANGES DURING 2015:							
Income (loss) for the period	-	-	-	(325,307)	(325,307)	(20,648)	(345,955)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	84,325	-	84,325	62,079	146,404
Total comprehensive income (loss)	-	-	84,325	(325,307)	(240,982)	41,431	(199,551)
Transaction with parent company (note 36d)	-	-	5,946	-	5,946	-	5,946
Transactions with non-controlling interests (notes 5f, 36d)	-	-	(4,031)	-	(4,031)	81,603	77,572
Dividends distributed to non-controlling interests of subsidiaries	-	-	-	-	-	(9,274)	(9,274)
BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 2015	20,472	312,475	105,888	(507,553)	(68,718)	236,024	167,306

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

ALON BLUE SQUARE ISRAEL LTD.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

	Year ended December 31			Convenience translation (note 2b) year ended December 31
	(c)2013	(c)2014	2015	2015
	NIS			U.S dollars
	In thousands			
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:				
Loss before taxes on income from continuing operations	(168,209)	(82,803)	(146,683)	(37,590)
Profit (Loss) before taxes from discontinued operation	38,134	(75,302)	(1,206,976)	(309,322)
Income tax (paid) received, net	44,258	(17,982)	(31,475)	(8,066)
Adjustments to net cash provided by operating activities (a)	690,511	682,008	1,658,739	425,815
Net cash provided by operating activities	<u>604,694</u>	<u>505,921</u>	<u>273,605</u>	<u>70,837</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:				
Purchase of property and equipment	(140,007)	(225,250)	(106,584)	(27,315)
Purchase of investment property	(91,041)	(72,379)	(20,079)	(5,146)
Purchase of intangible assets	(12,556)	(26,190)	(7,120)	(1,825)
Proceeds (investments) from collection of short-term bank deposits and other receivable, net	2,343	(504)	(24,321)	(6,233)
Proceeds from sale of property and equipment	21,186	100,940	92,327	23,661
Proceeds from sale of investment property	51,279	8,750	-	-
Proceeds from sale of marketable securities	220,264	378,491	260,531	66,769
Investment in marketable securities	(379,150)	(238,239)	(125,448)	(32,150)
Investment and loans to associates	(36,685)	(7,341)	(2,173)	(557)
Proceeds from sale of associates	-	-	139,643	35,788
Investments and grant of loans to former subsidiaries	-	-	(223,376)	(57,246)
Grant of long term loans	(24,258)	(79,580)	(1,372)	(352)
Collection of long-term loans receivable	99,435	76,292	143,919	36,883
Discontinuance of consolidation (see note 7)	-	(2,089)	(29,879)	(7,657)
Interest received	18,923	12,361	9,786	2,508
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	<u>(270,267)</u>	<u>(74,738)</u>	<u>105,854</u>	<u>27,128</u>

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

ALON BLUE SQUARE ISRAEL LTD.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

	Year ended December 31,			Convenience translation (note 2b) for the year Ended December 31,
	2013	2014	2015	2015
	NIS			U.S dollars
	In thousands			
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:				
Dividend paid to non-controlling interests	(30,723)	(59,380)	(36,189)	(9,273)
Issuance of debentures	732,185	158,103	261,494	67,015
Repayment of debentures	(601,147)	(536,259)	(415,528)	(106,491)
Receipt of long-term loans	392,000	768,319	354,358	90,814
Repayment of long-term loans	(263,151)	(586,396)	(496,389)	(127,214)
Repayment of commercial papers	-	(9,139)	(111,198)	(28,498)
Short-term credit from banks and others, net	(301,789)	(36,651)	(206,207)	(52,846)
Loans from parent company (note 36d)	-	-	170,000	43,567
Transactions with non-controlling interests in subsidiaries without loss of control	50,338	69,695	317,563	81,384
Settlement of forward contracts	(9,768)	(5,232)	(1,040)	(267)
Interest paid	(250,417)	(220,672)	(178,262)	(45,685)
Net cash used in financing activities	(282,472)	(457,612)	(341,398)	(87,494)
INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AND BANK OVERDRAFTS	51,955	(26,429)	38,061	10,471
Translation differences on cash and cash equivalents	(9)	53	-	-
BALANCE OF CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AND BANK OVERDRAFTS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR (note 9a)	259,045	310,991	284,615	72,940
BALANCE OF CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AND BANK OVERDRAFTS AT END OF YEAR (note 9a)	310,991	284,615	322,676	83,411

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

ALON BLUE SQUARE ISRAEL LTD.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

	Year ended December 31,			Convenience translation (note 2b) for the year ended December 31,
	2013	2014	2015	2015
	NIS			U.S dollars
In thousands				
(a) Adjustments to net cash provided by operating activities:				
Adjustments for:				
Depreciation and amortization	269,141	278,526	141,354	36,226
Increase in fair value of investment property, net	(47,589)	(50,258)	(58,340)	(14,951)
Gain from sale of an associate	-	-	(1,859)	(476)
Share in profit of associates	(27,211)	(37,997)	(14,345)	(3,676)
Dividend received	10,030	38,000	3,675	942
Share based payment	(151)	-	-	-
Gain from sale and disposal of property and equipment, net	(2,631)	(77,674)	(510)	(131)
Provision for impairment of property and equipment and intangible assets, net	20,912	22,000	396,266	101,555
Changes in fair value of derivative financial instruments, net	(8,675)	(4,775)	399	102
Linkage differences on monetary assets, debentures, loans and other long term liabilities	59,929	(2,367)	(21,935)	(5,621)
Employee benefit liability, net	(7,631)	(9,579)	8,217	2,106
Increase in value of investment in securities, deposits and long-term receivables, net	(11,265)	(12,799)	(17,274)	(4,427)
Loss in respect of guarantees to Mega	-	-	137,553	35,252
Interest paid, net	224,462	199,771	162,908	41,750
Adjustments to fair value, less costs to sell of disposal groups (note 7)	-	-	714,413	183,809
Loss from discontinuance of consolidation (note 7)	-	-	163,152	41,812
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:				
Investment in real estate inventories	(2,717)	(3,589)	(4,236)	(1,086)
Decrease in trade receivables and other accounts receivable	169,936	173,619	163,165	41,816
Increase (decrease) in trade payables and other accounts payable	(9,850)	75,683	(158,484)	(40,622)
Decrease in inventories	53,821	93,447	44,620	11,435
Total	690,511	682,008	1,658,739	425,815
(b) Supplementary information on investing and financing activities not involving cash flows:				
Purchase of property and equipment and investment properties on credit	48,249	4,228	9,693	2,484
Proceeds from sale of property and equipment on credit	-	90,486	-	-
Proceeds from sale of an associate on credit	-	-	9,750	2,499
(c) Discontinued operations :				
Net cash provided by operating activities	612,093	478,831	260,292	66,707
Net cash provided (used in) investing activities	(101,075)	(149,925)	35,644	9,135
Net cash used in financing activities	(341,181)	(57,043)	(374,921)	(96,084)
	<u>169,837</u>	<u>271,863</u>	<u>(78,985)</u>	<u>(20,242)</u>

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

ALON BLUE SQUARE ISRAEL LTD.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 1 – GENERAL:

a. Activity

Alon Blue Square Israel Ltd. ("Blue Square") is an Israeli corporation, which, directly and through its subsidiaries and jointly controlled entities (together - the Company) mainly operates in Israel. The Company is controlled by Alon Israel Oil Company Ltd ("Alon"). All references to the Company include, unless the context otherwise indicates, Blue Square and its subsidiaries. ADSs and shares of the Company are listed for trading on the New-York Stock Exchange (the "NYSE") and on the Tel-Aviv Stock Exchange (the "TASE").

As to the possible change of control of the Company, subsequent to December 31, 2015 – see note 37.

As of December 31, 2015, the Company's main continuing operations consist of the Real Estate segment (through Blue Square Real Estate Ltd.; hereafter-BSRE). Two other reportable segments have been classified and are presented in these financial statements as discontinued operations: (1) Fueling and Commercial sites through Dor Alon Energy In Israel (1988) Ltd. (hereafter-Dor Alon; held for sale) and (2) Houseware and Textile (Retail and Wholesale) through Naaman Group (NV) Ltd. (hereafter- Naaman; held for sale). During 2015, the Company lost control over its former Supermarkets segment operated under Mega Retail Ltd (hereafter-Mega, see also note 5a). Dor Alon and Naaman are public companies whose securities are traded in the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange.

b. The Company's liquidity position

As described in Note 5a, in July 2015, Mega entered into certain debt arrangements in connection which the Company undertook various further obligations to support Mega. Since July 2015, the following has occurred.

In November 2015, and prior to the proposals of the Potential Buyer (also referred to as "Ben Moshe"; see Note 37b and Note 37c for a description of the proposals), the Company formulated an outline with its financial creditors (banks and bondholders) for rescheduling the Company's debts to them (Note 21d(1)(a)). These agreements have not yet materialized into a binding agreement.

In January 2016, Mega filed with the court a motion for stay of proceedings, and trustees were appointed by the court for Mega. In view of the stay of proceedings, the trustees and various creditors filed claims and demands against the Company, including the exercise of guarantees.

In February 2016, the parent company of the Company received a proposal by the Potential Buyer to purchase the entire holding of the parent company in the Company following which a motion was filed on May 8, 2016 with the District Court of Lod in Israel to convene meetings of the Company's financial creditors and shareholders in order to approve a proposed debt reorganization and arrangement under Section 350 of the Israeli Companies Law (see note 37b and 37c for more details regarding such proposal and arrangement).

On May 5, 2016, the trustees of Mega received a proposal from the Potential Buyer to purchase Mega.

The proposal to acquire the Company is contingent on the approval by the court and satisfaction of the conditions to the closing of the Potential Buyer's offer to acquire Mega, as well as the creditors arrangement based on that offer. In connection with such proposals, the Company terminated negotiations to sell its holdings in its two main subsidiaries.

NOTE 1 – GENERAL (continued)

b. The Company's liquidity position (continued)

There is uncertainty regarding:

- a) The completion of the purchase of the control of the Company by the Potential Buyer
- b) The approval of the proposed debt reorganization and arrangement by the Company creditors and shareholders
- c) The approval of the Potential Buyer to acquire Mega
- d) Negotiations for the sale of the Company's holdings in subsidiaries and any other assets

In case the proposal to acquire the Company does not occur, the financing resources available to the Company for its continued operations are limited to a very restricted timeframe. The Company will be forced to immediately realize its holdings and assets, at terms that may not necessarily be market terms in order to repay its liabilities to creditors.

The Company's motion to the court requested also to grant it several court orders to assist it in carrying out the Arrangement to completion, inter alia, a grace period was requested so that the Company is not required to make any payments until closing other than ongoing payments such as to employees, service providers, and consumers of gift certificates at stores.

In light of the above, there is substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. The Company's consolidated financial statements do not include adjustments, as to the values of assets and liabilities or their classification that may be required should the Company be unable to continue its operations as a going concern.

On May 10, 2016, the trustees of Mega Retail submitted to the court in Lod, Israel a notice in which they chose the offer of Bitan Wines Ltd. among the offers that were submitted to them for the acquisition of Mega Retail (Ben-Moshe submitted one of the offers). The trustees requested the court to convene meetings of the creditors of Mega Retail to approve the arrangement based on such offer of Bitan Wines for the reasons detailed in the request of the trustees. Following the trustees' request, Ben Moshe and a company under his control filed a motion with the Court requesting the setting of a date for an urgent hearing during which, according to Ben Moshe, the Court would be able to hear each party's arguments in a manner which would be beneficial towards Mega Retail's creditors, or alternatively, determine that Ben Moshe can respond to the trustees' notice within a time frame determined by the court. As part of the request filed by Ben Moshe, Ben Moshe claimed, among other things, that his proposal to acquire Mega Retail is more beneficial than that of Bitan Wines, in particular given that his proposal to acquire Mega Retail may be increased by NIS 40 million. In addition, Ben Moshe detailed in his motion alleged inconsistencies in the notice filed by the trustees.

As of the date of this Annual Report, the Company does not know if and how the court will respond to the request of the trustees and/or if the offer of Bitan Wines will be included as part of a final binding Mega Retail arrangement. In addition, the Company cannot estimate if a price competition between the offers of Bitan Wines and the other offers, including the offer of Ben-Moshe, will be conducted (in which case it may be feasible that Ben Moshe's Proposal will include Mega Retail, as in the proposed debt reorganization and arrangement for the Company submitted to court on May 8, 2016), or alternatively, that the Company and Ben-Moshe will work to submit an alternative debt reorganization and arrangement for the Company that doesn't include the acquisition of Mega Retail. It is understood that there is no certainty that the court will approve the request of the Mega Retail trustees to convene meetings and/or that the offer of Bitan Wines as part of an arrangement for Mega Retail will be consummated and/or that the alternative debt reorganization and arrangement for the Company will be reached. Therefore, as of the date of this Annual Report, the Company cannot estimate the ramifications of such notice of the trustees of Mega Retail.

ALON BLUE SQUARE ISRAEL LTD.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 2 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES:

a. Basis of presentation

The consolidated financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (hereafter – "IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standard Board (hereafter – "IASB").

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, unless otherwise indicated.

The Company presents its share of profits in jointly controlled entities and associates which are integral to the Company's activity as part of operating profit.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgment in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the consolidated financial statements are disclosed in note 4. Actual results may differ materially from estimates and assumptions used by the Company's management.

b. Functional currency and convenience translation

The financial statements are presented in New Israeli Shekel (NIS), which is the functional currency of the Company and most of its subsidiaries.

For the convenience of the reader, the reported NIS amounts as of December 31, 2015 have been translated into U.S. dollars, at the representative rate of exchange on December 31, 2015 (U.S. \$1 = NIS 3.902). The U.S. dollar amounts presented in these financial statements should not be construed as representing amounts that are receivable or payable in dollars or convertible into dollars, unless otherwise indicated.

The results and financial position of all the group entities whose functional currency is different from the NIS are translated into NIS as follows:

Assets and liabilities for each statement of financial position presented are translated at the closing rate of that statement. However, where the exchange difference arises on an intragroup balance that, in substance, forms part of an entity's net investment in a foreign operation then the exchange difference is not recognized in the statement of income but is recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in a separate component of equity until the disposal of the foreign operation.

Income and expenses for each statement of income are generally translated at average exchange rates.

All resulting exchange differences are recognized in other comprehensive income.

NOTE 2 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

c. Consolidated financial statements

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its subsidiaries. Subsidiaries are all entities over which the Company has control. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the company. They are deconsolidated from the date that control ceases.

Inter-company transactions, balances and unrealized gains on transactions between group companies are eliminated. Accounting policies of subsidiaries have been changed where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Company.

After initial recognition, goodwill in subsidiaries is measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. For the purposes of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the Company's cash generating units that are expected to benefit from the combination.

As to the presentation of subsidiaries that are presented as discontinued operation – see ae. Below.

Transactions with non-controlling interests

The Company treats transactions with non-controlling interests as transactions with equity owners of the Company. For purchases from non-controlling interests, the difference between any consideration paid and the relevant share acquired of the carrying value of net assets of the subsidiary is recorded in equity. Gains and losses on disposals to non-controlling interests without loss of control are also recorded in equity.

Joint Arrangement

The Company applies IFRS 11 to all joint arrangements. Under IFRS 11, investments in joint arrangements are classified as either joint operations or joint ventures depending on the contractual rights and obligations of each investor. The Company has assessed the

nature of its joint arrangements. Those arrangements that are structured through separate vehicles in which the Company does not have rights to the assets or obligations to the liabilities, are considered to be joint ventures. Certain jointly owned properties, which are not structured through separate vehicles are considered to be joint operations. Joint ventures are accounted for using the equity method. The joint operation is included in the Company's financial statements based on the Company's share in the assets, liabilities, income and expenses, as determined in the joint arrangement between the parties.

Under the equity method of accounting, interests in joint ventures are initially recognised at cost and adjusted thereafter to recognise the Company's share of the post-acquisition profits or losses and movements in other comprehensive income.

Unrealised gains and losses on transactions between the Company and its joint ventures are eliminated to the extent of the Company's interest in the joint ventures. Accounting policies of the joint ventures have been changed where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the company.

Associates

Associates are companies in which the Company has significant influence over the financial and operating policies without having control.

The investment in associates is accounted for using the equity method.

ALON BLUE SQUARE ISRAEL LTD.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 2 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

c. Consolidated financial statements (continued)

Goodwill relating to the acquisition of an associate is initially measured as the difference between the acquisition cost and the company's share in the fair value of the associate's net identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities. After initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost and is not systematically amortized.

After application of the equity method, the Company determines whether it is necessary to recognize any additional impairment loss with respect to the investment in associates. The Company determines at the end of each reporting period whether there is objective evidence that the carrying amount of the investment in the associate is impaired. If there is objective evidence, as above, the amount of the loss is calculated as the difference between the recoverable amount of the investment in the associate and its carrying amount.

The recoverable amount is the higher of value in use and fair value less costs to sell based on the estimated net cash flows to be generated by the associate.

Impairment loss, as above, is not allocated specifically to goodwill that forms part of the investment and, accordingly, any reversal of that impairment loss is recognized to the extent that the recoverable amount of the investment subsequently increases.

Profits and losses resulting from transactions between the Company and the associate are eliminated to the extent of the interest in the associate.

d. Segment reporting

Segment information is reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker. The chief operating decision maker is the function responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments. The chief operating decision maker does not review information regarding segment assets and segment liabilities in his performance measurement.

e. Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currency are translated into NIS using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognized in the statements of income.

Foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the income statement within finance income or expenses.

Translation differences on non-monetary financial assets, such as securities classified as available for sale, are included in other comprehensive income.

ALON BLUE SQUARE ISRAEL LTD.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 2 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

f. Property and equipment

Property and equipment are initially recognized at acquisition or construction cost. Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or installation of the items, capitalization of borrowing costs during the construction period of qualified assets and expected costs for dismantling and restoring the site on which it is located. Property and equipment included as part of the acquisition of a subsidiary is included at the fair value as at the date of acquisition. Repairs and maintenance are charged to the income statement during the financial period in which they are incurred.

Purchased land is not depreciated. Depreciation of other assets is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate their cost to their residual values over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

	<u>Years</u>
Leased lands	50-100
Buildings	50
Leasehold improvements	12
Motor vehicles	5-7
Furniture, equipment and installations	5-16 (mainly 16)

Leased assets and leasehold improvements are depreciated using the straight-line method to allocate their cost over their estimated useful lives.

An asset carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognized within "Other gains (losses)" in the income statement.

g. Investment property

- 1) Investment property is held for long-term rental yields or value appreciation and is not occupied by the Company. Investment property is initially measured at cost, including transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment property is stated at fair value, reflecting market conditions, determined at least annually by one of the following independent appraisers, "Haushner Civil Eng. & Real Estate Appraisal Ltd.", "Greenberg Olpiner & co." and "Barak Friedman Cohen & Co. Economic & Real Estate Appraisal."
- 2) Fair value of investments property is based on current prices in an active market-to the extent these are available, adjusted, if necessary, for any differences in the nature, location or condition of the specific asset. If such information is not available, the Company uses alternative sources such as recent prices on less active markets or discounted cash flow projections.

Gains and losses arising from changes in fair value are recorded in the income statement under "Changes in fair value of investment property, net" in the period in which they arise.

When the use of a property changes from owner-occupied to investment property, which is measured at fair value, the property is remeasured to fair value and reclassified as investment property. Any gain arising on remeasurement is recognized in other comprehensive income and presented within equity in a revaluation reserve, unless the gain reverses a previous impairment loss on the specific property, in which case the gain is first recognized in profit or loss. Any loss is recognized directly in profit or loss.

ALON BLUE SQUARE ISRAEL LTD.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 2 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued):

g. Investment property (continued)

Land that is held under an operating lease with The Israel Lands Authority or local authorities that is classified and accounted for as an investment property, is initially recognized as an asset and the lease obligation as a liability, in a manner similar to a finance lease.

Revenue from the sale of investment property, is recognized when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the property have been transferred to the buyer; such revenue is not recognized where there are significant uncertainties as to the collection of the consideration of the transaction, the costs related thereto, or when the Company has significant continuing involvement in the property that was sold.

h. Intangible assets:

Goodwill

Goodwill arises on the acquisition of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures and represents the excess of the consideration transferred over the interest in net fair value of the net identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the acquiree.

For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is allocated to each of the cash generating units ("CGUs"), or group of CGUs, that is expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination.

When exiting an activity, a proportional amount of goodwill is attributed to the carrying amount of the sold activity.

Goodwill impairment reviews are undertaken at least annually. The carrying value of goodwill is compared to the recoverable amount, which is the higher of value in use and the fair value less costs to sell. Any impairment is recognized immediately as an expense and is not subsequently reversed. Due to the events in 2015, goodwill attributed to the retail activities of the company (Food and Houseware & Textile) was tested for impairment and was written off entirely (see note 17 and 8b). The impairment loss was classified within discontinued operations.

Brand names, trademarks and customer relationships

The cost of brand names, trademarks and customer relationships acquired in a business combination is their fair value at the date of acquisition. Trade marks that have indefinite lives are not amortized, but are reviewed for impairment at least annually. After initial recognition, those intangible assets, that have finite useful lives, are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and any accumulated impairment losses. Amortization is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate the cost over their estimated useful lives (brand names and trademarks - eight to fifteen years and customer relationships – seven to fifteen years).

Computer software

The costs of separately acquired computer software licenses are capitalized and amortized over their estimated useful lives (mainly four years).

Computer software development costs recognized as assets are amortized over their estimated useful lives (not exceeding five years).

ALON BLUE SQUARE ISRAEL LTD.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 2 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued):

h. Intangible assets (continued):

Evacuation fees

Amounts paid to assume existing operating lease agreements are presented at cost net of accumulated amortization and impairments. These costs are amortized over the remaining term of the lease.

Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities

Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities are deferred until the draw-down occurs. To the extent that there is no evidence that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down, the fee is capitalized as a pre-payment for liquidity services and amortized over the period of the facility to which it relates.

Favorable and unfavorable operating lease contracts

The Company determines for each operating lease acquired whether the terms are favorable or unfavorable. The Company recognizes an intangible asset if the terms of an operating lease are favorable relative to market terms and a liability if the terms are unfavorable relative to market terms. The favorable and unfavorable lease contracts are amortized over their contractual terms.

i. Impairment of definite life non-financial assets

Assets that are subject to depreciation and amortization are reviewed for impairment at each statement of financial position date whenever any events have occurred or changes in circumstances have taken place, which might indicate that there has been impairment of the non-financial assets. When such indicators of impairment are present, the Company evaluates whether the carrying value of the asset can be recovered, and if necessary, records an impairment provision for the amount needed to write down the carrying amount to the recoverable amount.

The recoverable amount of an asset is the higher of the asset's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. Value in use is based on estimated future cash flows from the continued use of the asset, including those expected at the time of its future retirement and disposal discounted to their present value using a discount rate that reflects the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining the value in use of an asset, the Company uses best available estimates as to the conditions that are expected to prevail during the remaining useful life of the asset and as to the current condition of the asset. In computing the fair value less costs to sell of real estate, including land and lease rights, the Company makes use of valuations prepared by appraisers.

An impairment loss is recognized in the income statement under "other losses". Definite life non-financial assets that suffered impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at each reporting date.

For a cash-generating unit to which goodwill has been allocated, any impairment loss relating to that unit is initially applied to the goodwill and the balance to the carrying amount of the other assets.

ALON BLUE SQUARE ISRAEL LTD.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 2 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued):

j. Borrowing costs

General and specific borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition or construction of any qualifying asset (including investment property, real estate inventories and land and buildings) are capitalized during the period of time that is required to complete and prepare the asset for its intended use. Other borrowing costs are expensed in the period they occur.

k. Financial assets

Classification

The Company classifies its financial assets in the following categories: at fair value through profit or loss, loans and receivables and available for sale. The classification depends on the purpose for which the financial assets were acquired. Management determines the classification of financial assets at initial recognition. Financial assets are classified as current assets if expected to be settled or disposed of within one year from the date of the statement of financial position; otherwise they are classified as non-current.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

This category includes financial assets held for trading and those designated at fair value through profit or loss, because they are managed and their performance is evaluated on a fair-value basis. Derivative financial instruments are also classified in this category.

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market.

Available-for-sale financial assets

Available-for-sale financial assets are non-derivatives that are either designated in this category or not classified to any of the other categories.

Recognition and measurement

Investments are initially recognized at fair value with transaction costs added to the carrying value for financial assets not carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in the statement of income for all other financial assets. Available-for-sale financial assets and financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are subsequently carried at fair value. Loans and receivables are subsequently carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

Gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of the "financial assets at fair value through profit or loss" category are presented in the income statements within finance income or expenses in the period in which they arise.

ALON BLUE SQUARE ISRAEL LTD.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 2 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued):

k. Financial assets (continued):

Changes in the fair value of monetary and non-monetary available-for-sale securities are recognized in other comprehensive income (hereafter – OCI). Interest on securities that are available for sale calculated using the effective interest method is recognized in the statement of income as part of "finance income or expenses".

When securities classified as available-for-sale are sold or impaired, the accumulated fair value adjustments recognized in OCI are reclassified and included in the income statements as part of finance income or expenses.

Assets carried at amortized cost

The Company assesses at the end of each reporting period whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired. The reversal of the previously recognized impairments loss is recognized in the consolidated income statements.

Assets classified as available for sale

The Company assesses at the end of each reporting period whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. Impairment losses recognized in the consolidated income statements on equity instrument are not reversed through the consolidated income statements. If, in a subsequent period, the fair value of a debt instrument classified as available for sale increases and the increase can be objectively related to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognized in profit or loss, the impairment loss is reversed through the consolidated income statements.

l. Customers' deposits

The amounts presented as at December 31, 2014 reflect the amounts that can be demanded by customers upon the return of containers and other loaned equipment and presented among current liabilities. As of December 31, 2015, these are presented as part of a disposal group held for sale.

m. Derivative financial instruments

Derivative financial instruments and separable embedded derivatives are initially recognized at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value, with changes recognized as "finance income or expenses", since they do not meet hedge accounting criteria.

ALON BLUE SQUARE ISRAEL LTD.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 2 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued):

n. Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost, except for real estate inventories, is determined mainly by the “first-in, first-out” (FIFO) method, and is presented net of provisions for slow moving inventories and for shrinkage of consumer products.

Cost of real estate inventories is specific and includes capitalization of borrowing costs for long term projects. Real estate inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost includes the directly identifiable expenses of the acquisition of the inventories and capitalized borrowing costs. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less an estimated cost to complete and applicable selling expenses.

o. Trade receivables

Trade receivables are recognized initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less allowance for doubtful accounts. If collection is expected in one year or less, they are classified as current assets, if not, they are presented as non-current assets.

p. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, short-term bank deposits and other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less.

Bank overdrafts are presented within credit and loans from banks and others in current liabilities in the statement of financial position. For the purposes of the consolidated statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents are presented net of bank overdrafts.

q. Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares are shown in equity as a deduction from issuance proceeds. Where the Company purchases the Company's equity share capital (treasury shares), the consideration paid, including any directly attributable incremental costs is deducted from equity attributable to the Company's equity holders.

r. Trade payables

Trade payables are recognized initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

ALON BLUE SQUARE ISRAEL LTD.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 2 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued):

s. Borrowings

Borrowings (including loans, debentures and convertible debentures) are recognized initially at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. The difference, if any, between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the maturity amount is recognized in the income statements over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method.

For convertible debentures, in which the conversion component constitutes an embedded derivative (and not equity) whose economic characteristics and risks are not closely related to the debentures, the debentures are initially recognized as the difference between the total proceeds from issuance and the fair value of the bifurcated embedded derivative at the date of issuance. Subsequent to initial recognition, the embedded derivative is measured at each statement of financial position date at fair value with changes recognized in financial income or expenses in the income statements, while the debentures are measured at amortized cost.

t. Current and deferred income taxes

Current taxes

Current tax is the expected tax payable (or receivable) on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. Current taxes also include taxes in respect of prior years.

Uncertain tax positions

A provision for uncertain tax positions, including additional tax and interest expenses, is recognized when it is more probable than not that the Company will have to use its economic resources to pay the obligation.

Deferred taxes

Deferred tax is recognized in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is not recognized for the initial recognition of goodwill and for differences relating to investments in subsidiaries, jointly controlled entities and associates, to the extent that the Company is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future, either by way of selling the investment or by way of distributing dividends in respect of the investment.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

ALON BLUE SQUARE ISRAEL LTD.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 2 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued):

t. Current and deferred income taxes (continued):

A deferred tax asset is recognized for unused tax losses, tax benefits and deductible temporary differences, to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be utilized. Deferred tax assets are written down to the extent that their utilization is no- more probable.

Offset of deferred tax assets and liabilities

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and assets, and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity, or on different tax entities, but they intend to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or their tax assets and liabilities will be realized simultaneously.

u. Employee benefits

Retirement benefit obligations

The Company's pension liabilities are generally funded through payments to insurance companies or trustee-administered funds. The Company has both defined benefit and defined contribution pension plans.

The Company's defined benefit obligation is based on the amount of benefits that the relevant employees are entitled to receive upon retirement, which is based on the number of years of employment and the employee's last monthly salary.

The retirement benefit obligation recognized in the statement of financial position is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the statement of financial position date less the fair value of plan assets. The defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by Ernst & Young Israel, an independent qualified actuary (hereafter – the independent qualified actuary) using the projected unit credit method.

According to IAS 19 employee benefits, the present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows using interest rates of "deep market" for high-quality corporate bonds.

The net interest cost is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net balance of the defined benefit obligation and the fair value of plan assets.

Actuarial gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions, including the effect of the change in estimate as above, are charged or credited to equity in other comprehensive income, in the period in which they arise.

ALON BLUE SQUARE ISRAEL LTD.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 2 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued):

u. Employee benefits (continued)

The Company purchases insurance policies and regularly contributes to retirement benefit funds to meet retirement obligations. For defined contribution plans in which the Company has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid, the contributions are recognized as employee benefit expenses when they are paid.

Vacation and recreation benefits

Every employee is legally entitled to vacation and recreation benefits, both computed on an annual basis. This entitlement is based on the terms of employment. The Company records a liability and expense for vacation and recreation pay, based on the benefits that have been accumulated for each employee.

Share-based payments

The Company operates an equity-settled, share-based compensation plan. Under this plan, the Company grants its employees stock options at its discretion. The fair value of the employee services received in exchange for the grant of the options is recognized as an expense in the statement of income with a corresponding credit to accumulated deficit in equity. The total amount to be expensed over the vesting period is determined by reference to the fair value of the options on the date on which they are granted.

Profit sharing and bonus plans

The Company accrues for bonuses and profit-sharing for certain employees. The Company recognizes a provision where contractually obligated or where there is a past practice that has created a constructive obligation.

Termination benefits

Termination benefits are payable when employment is terminated by the Company before the normal retirement date, or whenever an employee accepts voluntary redundancy in exchange for these benefits. The Company recognizes termination benefits when it is demonstrably committed according to a detailed formal plan without possibility of withdrawal to either: terminating the employment of current employees; or providing termination benefits as a result of an offer made to encourage voluntary redundancy.

Benefits falling due more than 12 months after the statement of financial position date are discounted to their present value.

v. Provisions

Provisions for environmental restoration and legal claims are recognized when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event; it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation; and the amount can be reliably estimated.

Provisions are measured at present value according to management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the obligation at the statement of financial position date. The increase in the provision due to passage of time is recognized as interest expense.

ALON BLUE SQUARE ISRAEL LTD.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 2 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued):

w. Comprehensive income

Comprehensive income is comprised of net income for the year and other income and expense items that are not taken into account in determining net income and which are considered components of other comprehensive income; The Company's other comprehensive income or loss items are in respect of fair value adjustments of available for sale financial assets, exchange differences on translation of foreign operations, remeasurement and losses of employee defined benefit plans and revaluation reserve for fixed assets.

Other comprehensive income for discontinued operations is presented separately (comparative figures have been adjusted retrospectively to conform with such presentation). See also ae. below.

x. Revenue recognition

Revenue comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the sale of goods in the ordinary course of the Company's activities.

When the Company acts as an agent or an intermediary without bearing the risks and rewards resulting from the transaction, revenues are presented on a net basis. However, when the Company bears the risks and rewards resulting from the transaction, revenues are presented on a gross basis, distinguishing the revenue from the related expenses.

The Company recognizes revenue when the amount can be reliably measured, it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the Company and when specific criteria have been met for each of the Company's activities as described below. The Company bases its estimates on past experience, taking into consideration the type of customer, the type of transaction and the specifics of each arrangement.

Sales of goods – retail (mainly discontinued operations)

Sales of goods and oil products are recognized when a product is sold to the customer. Retail sales are usually paid for by credit card, by checks or in cash.

Discounts are recognized as a reduction of sales upon recognition of the related sales.

Revenue from the sale of gift certificates is deferred and is recognized as income when the gift certificate is redeemed for the purchase of goods, or when the likelihood that the customer will redeem the certificate, based on the Company's experience, becomes remote.

Liquefied Petroleum Gas (hereafter – LPG) for domestic use – the sales of LPG are recognized as revenues in accordance with the quantities consumed in the reported periods.

Sales of goods – wholesale (mainly discontinued operations)

The Company sells a range of products (apparel, housewares, infant products and toys) in the wholesale market.

Sales of goods are recognized when the products are delivered to the wholesaler. The criteria for delivery are satisfied when the products have been shipped to the specified location, the risks of obsolescence and loss have been transferred to the wholesaler, and either the wholesaler has accepted the products in accordance with the sales contract, the acceptance provisions have lapsed, or the Company has objective evidence that all criteria for acceptance have been satisfied.

ALON BLUE SQUARE ISRAEL LTD.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 2 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued):

x. Revenue recognition (continued)

Sales are recorded based on the price specified in the sales contract, net of estimated volume discounts returns at the time of sale. No element of financing is deemed present as the sales are made under normal credit terms, which are consistent with market conditions.

Sales of oil products, lubricants and gas are recognized at the date of supply to the customer.

Rental revenue

The Company's lease agreements are "net" lease agreements, which require the tenants to pay all property related expenses. The rental revenue is recognized on a straight-line basis over the rent period. Contingent rentals (such as revenue based rentals), are recognized when their payment is probable.

Revenue from sales of real estate assets

Revenue from the sale of real estate assets are recognized when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have passed to the buyer. Revenue is not recognized if there are significant uncertainties with respect to the collection of the consideration from the transaction, or the costs associated with it, or if there is a continuing involvement of the Company with respect to the sold property.

Revenue from sale of residential units (associated company) are recognized, in general, when the unit is delivered to the customer.

Revenue and costs of construction contracts (associated company) are recognized in accordance with the stage of completion at the end of the reporting period, provided the outcome of the contract can be reliably measured. Loss is recognized immediately, if expected total costs exceed contract revenue.

Revenue from cellular operation

Revenues from services is recognized and recorded when the services are provided. Revenues derived from sale of handsets are recognized upon delivery of the handset to the customer.

y. Finance income and expenses

Finance income mainly comprises interest income on funds invested, dividend income, net gains from changes in the fair value of financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss, net gains from marketable securities, foreign currency gains, and net gains from changes in the fair value of derivative instruments that are recognized in the income statement.

Finance expense mainly comprises interest expense on loans received and debentures issued, net losses from changes in the fair value of financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss, foreign currency losses, financing expenses paid under finance leases and net losses from changes in the fair value of other derivative instruments.

ALON BLUE SQUARE ISRAEL LTD.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 2 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued):

z. Leases

Leases in which a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases (net of any incentives received from the lessor) are charged to the income statement on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

Leases of property where the Company has substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as finance leases. Finance leases are capitalized at the lease's commencement at the lower of the fair value of the leased property and the present value of the minimum lease payments.

aa. Dividend distribution

A dividend distribution to the Company's shareholders is recognized as a liability in the Company's financial statements in the period in which the dividends are approved by the Company's Board of Directors.

ab. Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net income attributable to equity holders of the Company by the weighted-average number of Ordinary shares outstanding during the period.

Diluted earnings per share are calculated by adjusting the net income (loss) attributable to equity holders of the Company and the weighted-average number of outstanding Ordinary shares for the effect of all potential Ordinary shares that are dilutive including share options granted to employees.

ac. Non-current assets and disposal group held for sale and discontinued operations

Non-current assets (or group of assets and liabilities for disposal) are classified as held for sale if it is highly probable that they will be recovered primarily through a sale transaction and not through continuing use. These assets are presented at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less cost to sell.

In subsequent periods, depreciable assets classified as held for sale or distribution are not periodically depreciated, and investments in associates classified as held for sale are not accounted for by the equity method.

A component of an entity that has been disposed of, or is classified as held for sale, and represents a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations that is a part of a single co-ordinated plan of sale, is classified as discontinued operations.

Income and expenses relating to discontinued operation are presented net in the statement of income and comprehensive income, as a separate line item, net of related taxes; the gain or loss from disposition, or from the adjustment of the disposal group carrying amounts to its fair value less cost to sell, is presented as part of this line items.

Comparative figures in the statements of income and comprehensive income are retrospectively restated in order to present the discontinued operation, separately from the continuing operations of the Company. Intercompany transactions between the continuing and discontinued operations are eliminated.

NOTE 2 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued):

ad. New and Amended IFRS and Interpretations

New International Financial Reporting Standards, Amendments to Standards and New interpretations

Standards, amendments and interpretations which are effective for the financial year beginning on 1 January 2015 are not material to the group.

A number of new standards and amendments to standards and interpretations are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016, and have not been applied in preparing these consolidated financial statements. None of these is expected to have a significant effect on the consolidated financial statements of the Company, except the following set out below:

IFRS 9, 'Financial instruments, addresses the classification, measurement and recognition of financial assets and financial liabilities. The complete version of IFRS 9 was issued in July 2014. It replaces the guidance in IAS 39 that relates to the classification and measurement of financial instruments. IFRS 9 retains but simplifies the mixed measurement model and establishes three primary measurement categories for financial assets: amortized cost, fair value through OCI and fair value through P&L.

The basis of classification depends on the entity's business model and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset. Investments in equity instruments are required to be measured at fair value through profit or loss with the irrevocable option at inception to present changes in fair value in OCI not recycling. There is now a new expected credit losses model that replaces the incurred loss impairment model used in IAS 39. For financial liabilities there were no changes to classification and measurement except for the recognition of changes in own credit risk in other comprehensive income, for liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss. IFRS 9 relaxes the requirements for hedge effectiveness by replacing the bright line hedge effectiveness tests. It requires an economic relationship between the hedged item and hedging instrument and for the 'hedged ratio' to be the same as the one management actually use for risk management purposes. Contemporaneous documentation is still required but is different to that currently prepared under IAS 39. The standard is effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018. Early adoption is permitted. The Company is yet to assess IFRS 9's full impact.

IFRS 15, 'Revenue from contracts with customers' deals with revenue recognition and establishes principles for reporting useful information to users of financial statements about the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from an entity's contracts with customers. Revenue is recognized when a customer obtains control of a good or service and thus has the ability to direct the use and obtain the benefits from the good or service.

The standard replaces IAS 18 'Revenue' and IAS 11 'Construction contracts' and related interpretations. The standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018 and early adoption is permitted. The Company is assessing the impact of IFRS 15.

There are no other IFRSs or IFRIC interpretations that are not yet effective that would be expected to have a material impact on the Company.

ALON BLUE SQUARE ISRAEL LTD.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 3 – FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT AND FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS:

a. Financial risk factors

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including currency risk, fair value interest rate risk, cash flow interest rate risk and price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's overall risk management program focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimize potential adverse effects on the Company's result of operations. The Company uses derivative financial instruments in order to partially hedge certain risk exposures, which are not designated as hedge for accounting purposes.

The board of directors and senior management of each company in the group is responsible for determining and supervising the financial risk management fundamentals of each entity in accordance with each entity's business activities, financial structure and the relevant market conditions.

Risk management is carried out by the chief financial officer and treasury department of each entity based on policies approved by the board of directors. Treasury identifies and hedges financial risks in close cooperation with the Company's operating units. The board of directors provides principles for overall risk management, covering specific areas, such as interest rate risk, credit risk, foreign exchange risk, use of derivative financial instruments and non-derivative financial instruments, raising long-term debt and investment of excess liquidity.

The following analysis, and the details relating to financial instruments as of December 31, 2015, apply to the continuing operations of the company, and are not necessarily comparable to the information for December 31, 2014, presented herein, which include also the discontinued operations.

(1) Market risk

(a) Price risk

The Company is exposed to price risk in respect of its investments in debt securities and equity securities that are classified as available for sale or at fair value through profit or loss. To manage its price risk arising from investments in debt securities and equity securities, the Company diversifies its portfolio in accordance with pre-defined limits.

The Company invests in Israeli Government debt securities and debt securities of entities that are publicly traded on the Tel Aviv stock exchange that have a minimum rating of A at the date of investment, which comprise most of its investments and in debt securities that are traded in the US market that have a minimum rating of B at the date of investment. The Company manages the equity price risk through diversification and by placing limits on individual and total equity instruments. Reports on the equity portfolio are submitted to the Company's senior management on a regular basis.

ALON BLUE SQUARE ISRAEL LTD.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 3 – FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT AND FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued):

a. Financial risk factors (continued)

(1) Market risk (continued)

(a) Price risk (continued)

Also, because of their designation as held for sale, the Company's holdings in Dor Alon and Naaman are exposed to changes in their market price, or realization value. The shares of these subsidiaries are quoted in the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange.

An increase/decrease of 1% in the market price of Dor Alon would decrease/increase post tax loss from discontinued operations in the amount of NIS 4.3 million.

The investment in Naaman is presented at its book value, due to the lack of trading in Naaman's shares, management is in the opinion that market value of Naaman does not represent fair value.

The table below summarizes the impact on the Company's post-tax profit for the year and on Comprehensive income of an increase/decrease of 5% in the market price of the investments (excluding the holdings in Dor Alon and Naaman). The analysis is based on the assumption that all other variables are held constant.

	Year ended December 31					
	2013	2014	2015	2013	2014	2015
	NIS in millions					
	Impact on post-tax profit			Impact on Comprehensive income		
Government bonds	1.1	0.6	-	6.5	5.6	2.9
Corporate bonds	1.7	1.3	-	3.9	3.6	2.1
Equity securities	3.7	1.3	1.4	11.0	6.4	1.9
	<u>6.5</u>	<u>3.2</u>	<u>1.4</u>	<u>21.4</u>	<u>15.6</u>	<u>6.9</u>

Post-tax profit for the year would increase/decrease as a result of gains/losses on debt or equity securities classified as at fair value through profit or loss. Comprehensive income would increase/decrease, in addition to gains/losses from securities classified as fair value through profit or loss, as a result of gains/losses on debt or equity securities classified as available for sale (unless impaired, in which case the decline in fair value will be recognized directly in income or loss).

ALON BLUE SQUARE ISRAEL LTD.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 3 – FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT AND FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued):

(1) Market risk (continued)

(b) Index linkage risk

As at December 31, 2015, the excess of financial liabilities over financial assets linked to the CPI was NIS 2,217 million (2014: NIS 2,685 million).

At December 31, 2015 if the CPI had increased/decreased by 1% with all other variables held constant, post-tax profit for the year would have decreased/increased by NIS 16.3 million (2014: NIS 19.7 million).

During 2015, the CPI decreased by 0.9% (2014 – decreased by 0.1%).

BSRE has also commitments that are linked to the Israeli Inputs Building Index (hereafter- the Building Index), resulting from engagements with building contractors. Changes in the Building Index affect the costs of construction of investment properties; as of December 31, 2015, BSRE has NIS 302 million under construction agreements including commitments of an associate company (Residence Company) which has engagements with contractors to build the apartments that are linked to the Building Index. The Company mitigates its exposure to this risk, by linking the apartment purchasing agreements to the Building Index.

During 2015, the Building index increased by 0.9% (2014 – 0.8%).

As to the Company's commitments for future minimum payments under non-cancelable operating leases, most of which are linked to the CPI for the years subsequent to the statement of position dates, see note 34a.

(c) Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk

Borrowings issued at variable rates expose the Company to cash flow interest rate risk. Borrowings issued at fixed rates expose the Company to fair value interest rate risk. At December 31, 2015 if interest rates on borrowings had been 1% (100 basis points) higher/lower with all other variables held constant, pre-tax profit for the year would have been NIS 6.6 million (2014: NIS 17.5 million, 2013: NIS 17.1 million) lower/higher, mainly as a result of higher/lower interest expense on floating rate borrowings.

Most of the fixed interest assets and liabilities of the Company (such as deposits, loans and issued debentures) are not measured at fair value through profit or loss. Therefore, any change in the interest rate as at the reporting date would not have a material effect on the income statement.

The Company's investments in debt securities earning fixed rates of interest and short-term deposits expose the Company to fair value interest rate risk. At December 31, 2015 if interest rates had been 5% higher/lower with all the other variables held constant other components of equity would have been NIS 5.0 million (2014: NIS 7.2 million, 2013: NIS 7.1 million), lower/higher mainly as result of the decrease/increase in the fair value of these debt securities classified as available for sale.

ALON BLUE SQUARE ISRAEL LTD.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 3 – FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT AND FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued):

(1) Market risk (continued)

(c) Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk (continued)

(2) Credit risk

Credit risk is managed separately by each of the Company's operating units. Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents, securities, short term deposits with banks as well as credit exposure to retail and wholesale customers.

Cash and cash equivalents, deposits and securities are maintained with major banking institutions in Israel.

The Company's investments include Israeli Government debt securities and debt securities of entities that are publicly traded on the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange and the U.S. market, and that have a minimum rating – see 1(a) above. According to the Company's investment policy, there are no significant concentrations of credit risk in respect of investments in debt securities.

Sales of gift certificates are made on terms of credit of up to 120 days to a large number of different entities.

Approximately 60% of BSRE rental income is derived from the Company's former subsidiary – Mega (see also Note 5b.) for which no collateral have been received; collaterals exist for other third party lease agreements of investment property.

Balances owed to BSRE by the residence company and the mall company amount to NIS 84.5 million and NIS 80.9 million, as of December 31 2015 and 2014, respectively; BSRE expects that profits from the wholesale market project will serve to repay this debt. In addition, the other shareholders of these companies provided guarantee in favor of BSRE in respect of these loans, and therefore the credit risk of these loans is considered by BSRE as low. The residence company (associated company) receives advances from residence customers, and in no case transfers the possession to the customer before full payment is made.

ALON BLUE SQUARE ISRAEL LTD.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 3 – FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT AND FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued):

(1) Market risk (continued)

(c) Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk (continued)

(3) Liquidity risk

As of December 31, 2015, the deterioration in the Company's debt rating has caused a breach in financial covenants of certain debt instruments; as explained also in Note 5a the Company has undertaken certain Mega Retail's obligations and has committed to provide certain funding to Mega (see also Note 5a). As of the issuance of these financial statements, there are preliminary understandings between the Company and its creditors on certain debt restructuring and settlement, while negotiations are still in progress with respect to the finalization of the sale of the Company shares to Ben Moshe (see Note 37), which, if successful, will provide funding to the Company's operations and enable the full repayment of creditors debt (see note 1b – the company liquidity position).

The table below analyses the Company's financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at the date of the statement of financial position to the contractual maturity date. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows. Therefore, these amounts will not reconcile to the amounts disclosed in the statement of financial position except for balances due within 12 months which equal their carrying amounts as the impact of discounting is not material.

The table is presented on the basis of the contractual obligations. Hence the Company's liabilities that are classified as current as a result of default, are assumed to be paid in the first period. Guarantees that have been provided for (see note 5a), are included in the first period. As to the possible debt arrangement between the Company and its creditors and its terms – see Note 37.

Most of the BSRE's financing agreements, include a continuation of control clause, and may default in case of a change in control over BSRE. However, management of BSRE has proclaimed that it estimates that, due to its financial well standing, the small leverage, and the existence of NIS 2 billion in value of assets that are not pledged, it will be able to obtain additional financing as it may require and that the liquidity risk in this case is low. Such defaults have not been taken into account in the table below.

The table does not include the following:

- liabilities for operating leases, and the related embedded derivatives. Contractual cash flows for operating leases are presented in note 34a. Cash flows relating to the conversion component of convertible debentures are included in the maturities of the debentures above.

ALON BLUE SQUARE ISRAEL LTD.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 3 – FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT AND FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued):

(c) Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk (continued)

(3) Liquidity risk (continued)

- Liabilities of disposal groups (these are assumed to be extinguished concurrently with the realization of the assets of such disposal groups);

Between BSRE and Blue Square there is a deposit / borrow agreement under which it can deposit / borrow monies on on-call terms of up to NIS 50 million (see note 36f) that may affect Blue Square liquidity.

December 31, 2015

	Less than 1 Year	Between 1 and 2 Years	Between 2 and 5 Years	Over 5 Years	Total
NIS in thousands					
Credit and loans from banks and others	384,960	-	-	-	384,960
Loans from controlling shareholders	110,000	-	-	60,000	170,000
Trade payables	17,999	-	-	-	17,999
Other payables	403,366	-	-	-	403,366
Mega's suppliers option	61,000	-	-	-	61,000
Bank loans and other	206,573	39,890	115,006	357,945	719,414
Debentures and convertible debentures	631,687	328,238	816,742	321,235	2,097,902
Foreign exchange contracts	1,593	-	-	-	1,593
Total	1,817,178	368,128	931,748	739,180	3,856,234

December 31, 2014

	Less than 1 Year	Between 1 and 2 Years	Between 2 and 5 Years	Over 5 Years	Total
NIS in thousands					
Credit and loans from banks and others	782,621	-	-	-	782,621
Trade payables	1,195,822	-	-	-	1,195,822
Other payables	433,809	-	-	-	433,809
Bank loans and other	339,324	407,946	646,362	532,116	1,925,748
Debentures and convertible debentures	570,596	478,868	1,185,068	698,546	2,933,078
Other long-term payables	1,060	-	-	28,212	29,272
Total	3,323,232	886,814	1,831,430	1,258,874	7,300,350

ALON BLUE SQUARE ISRAEL LTD.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 3 - FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT AND FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued):

b. Capital risk management

The company has capital deficiency that results from accumulated losses and the recognition of considerable impairments of its assets during 2015 and 2014.

In 2015, the company received financial support from its controlling shareholder - see also note 36d. In addition, as more detailed in note 37b, the parent company has approved, subsequent to December 31, 2015, a third party's offer to acquire its holding and rights in the Company. If the transaction with the potential buyer is not completed, the company will need to continue the process of selling any of its assets in order to create value, and settle its liabilities.

As of December 31, 2015, the Company has no retained earnings available for distribution under the Israeli Company's Law, see also Note 1b.

As to the rating of Blue Square debentures, see note 21(d).

c. Fair value estimation

The table below analyzes financial instruments carried at fair value, by valuation method. The different levels have been defined as follows:

- Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (level 1).
- Inputs other than quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (that is, as prices) or indirectly (that is, derived from prices) (level 2).
- Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (that is, unobservable inputs) (level 3).

ALON BLUE SQUARE ISRAEL LTD.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 3 – FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT AND FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued):

The following tables present the Company's financial assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value at December 31, 2015 and 2014:

December 31, 2015	<u>Level 1</u>	<u>Level 2</u>	<u>Level 3</u>	<u>Total balance</u>
	NIS in thousands			
Assets:				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss:				
Investment in equity securities – property company	-	-	38,207	38,207
Available for sale financial assets:				
Government Bonds	79,561	-	-	79,561
Corporate bonds	55,833	-	-	55,833
Investment in equity securities	14,187	-	-	14,187
Total assets	<u>149,581</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>38,207</u>	<u>187,788</u>
Liabilities:				
Derivatives:				
Conversion component embedded in convertible debentures	-	121	-	121
Mega's suppliers option	-	-	61,000	61,000
Total liabilities	<u>-</u>	<u>121</u>	<u>61,000</u>	<u>61,121</u>
December 31, 2014				
	<u>Level 1</u>	<u>Level 2</u>	<u>Level 3</u>	<u>Total balance</u>
	NIS in thousands			
Assets:				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss:				
Government Bonds	17,388	-	-	17,388
Corporate bonds	35,078	-	-	35,078
Investment in equity securities	11,825	-	-	11,825
Money market fund	13,978	-	-	13,978
Embedded derivatives in rent agreements	-	4,504	-	4,504
Forwards contracts over foreign currency	-	589	-	589
Investment in equity securities – property company	-	-	22,454	22,454
Available-for-sale financial assets:				
Government Bonds	134,778	-	-	134,778
Corporate bonds	61,826	-	-	61,826
Money market fund	45,195	-	-	45,195
Investment in equity securities	20,305	-	-	20,305
Investment in equity securities – gas exploration companies	9,906	49,377	-	59,283
Total assets	<u>350,279</u>	<u>54,470</u>	<u>22,454</u>	<u>427,203</u>
Liabilities:				
Derivatives:				
Conversion component embedded in convertible debentures	-	121	-	121
Forwards contracts over foreign currency	-	-	-	-
Forwards contracts over Israeli CPI	-	1,060	-	1,060
Rent agreements	-	1,931	-	1,931
Total liabilities	<u>-</u>	<u>3,112</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,112</u>

ALON BLUE SQUARE ISRAEL LTD.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 3 – FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT AND FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued):

The fair value of financial instruments traded in active markets is based on quoted market prices at the statement of position date. A market is regarded as active if quoted prices are readily and regularly available from an exchange, dealer, broker, industry group, pricing service, or regulatory agency, and those prices represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm's length basis. The quoted market price used for financial assets held by the Company is the closing market price. These instruments are included in level 1. Instruments included in level 1 comprise primarily investments in Israeli Government debt securities and debt and equity securities of entities that are publicly traded on the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange. These instruments are classified as available-for-sale or fair value through profit or loss. The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined by using valuation techniques. These valuation techniques maximize the use of observable market data where it is available and rely as little as possible on entity specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in level 2.

If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3.

Specific valuation techniques used to value financial instruments include:

- Quoted market prices or dealer quotes for similar instruments.
- The fair value of forward contracts over the Israeli CPI are calculated as the present value of the estimated future cash flows based on observable yield curves.
- The fair value of forward foreign exchange contracts is determined using forward exchange rates at the statement of financial position date, with the resulting value discounted back to present value.
- For the equity securities which includes an investment in a property company and an investment in gas exploration companies:
The valuation of the property company is presented in level 3 and based on the following:
 - 1) Current transaction values of nearby residential and commercial properties;
 - 2) The assumption for variables such as the discount rate, the liquidity spread, occupancy rates of shopping centers and inflation rates of apartment prices we used to value other real estate properties as adapted for the specific nature of this real estate property as well as an estimate of the related expected cash flows such as the selling value of the asset and the date the sale is expected to occur; and
 - 3) The tax rates applicable to the income generated by the investee; and
 - 4) After deducting the property company's recorded liabilities.
- For Mega's Supplier's options to convert debt to Company's shares (note 5a) - the valuation is presented in level 3 and is based on Monte Carlo model of valuation to predict the market price of the shares, using 5,000 future scenarios and recovery rate and priority in redemption, as evaluated by management under the following parameters: share price of NIS 1.73, standard deviation – 90.6%, risk free interest of 0.13%.

During 2015, the Company recorded additions to level 3 category that included the liability to Mega's supplier's option recognized in the amount NIS 61 million; changes in financial assets at level 3 category include only gain from changes in the fair value of equity securities, in the amount of NIS 21.2 million.

ALON BLUE SQUARE ISRAEL LTD.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 3 – FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT AND FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued):

d. Financial Instruments by category

	December 31, 2015			Total
	Loans and Receivables	Assets at fair value through the profit or loss		
		Available for sale	NIS in thousands	
Current:				
Cash and cash equivalents	243,283	-	-	243,283
Investment in securities	-	38,207	149,581	187,788
Trade receivables	3,765	-	-	3,765
Other receivables excluding prepayments and other	31,132	-	-	31,132
Non-Current:				
Loans to associates	144,837	-	-	144,837
Other long-term receivables	88,201	-	-	88,201
Total	511,218	38,207	149,581	699,006

	December 31, 2015		
	Other financial liabilities at amortized cost	Liabilities at fair value through the profit or loss	
		Total	
	NIS in thousands		
Credit and loans from banks and others	491,428	-	491,428
Trade payables	17,999	-	17,999
Other account payables and accrued expenses	377,651	-	377,651
Loans from banks and others	655,204	-	655,204
Convertible debentures	30,067	-	30,067
Conversion component embedded in convertible debentures	-	121	121
Debentures	1,820,305	-	1,820,305
Derivatives financial instruments	-	62,593	62,593
Provisions	32,291	-	32,291
Income tax payables	2,582	-	2,582
Other liabilities	6,120	-	6,120
Total	3,433,647	62,714	3,496,361

ALON BLUE SQUARE ISRAEL LTD.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 3 – FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT AND FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued):

	December 31, 2014			Total
	Loans and Receivables	Assets at fair value through the profit or loss		
		Available for sale	NIS in thousands	
Current:				
Cash and cash equivalents	290,102	-	-	290,102
Short term bank deposits	94,307	-	-	94,307
Investment in securities	-	100,723	262,104	362,827
Trade receivables	1,030,367	-	-	1,030,367
Other receivables excluding prepayments and other	396,988	-	-	396,988
Non-Current:				
Loans to associates	150,371	-	-	150,371
Investment in equity securities	-	-	59,283	59,283
Other long-term receivables	153,519	-	-	153,519
Non-current derivative financial instruments	-	5,093	-	5,093
Total	<u>2,115,654</u>	<u>105,816</u>	<u>321,387</u>	<u>2,542,857</u>

	December 31, 2014		
	Other financial liabilities at amortized cost	Liabilities at fair value through the profit or loss	Total
Credit and loans from banks and others	774,626	-	774,626
Trade payables	1,195,822	-	1,195,822
Other account payables and accrued expenses	557,925	-	557,925
Loans from banks and others	1,697,949	-	1,697,949
Convertible debentures	60,424	-	60,424
Conversion component embedded in convertible debentures	-	121	121
Debentures	2,449,248	-	2,449,248
Derivatives financial instruments	-	2,991	2,991
Other liabilities	13,416	-	13,416
Total	<u>6,749,410</u>	<u>3,112</u>	<u>6,752,522</u>

ALON BLUE SQUARE ISRAEL LTD.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 3 – FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT AND FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued):

e. Credit quality of financial assets

The credit quality of financial assets that are neither past due nor impaired can be assessed by reference to the internal composition based on historical information that has been accumulated in the Company's entities over the years, as follows:

Cash and cash equivalents and short term bank deposits

Most of the Company's Cash and cash equivalents and short term deposit at December 31, 2014 and 2015 were deposited with major Israeli banks.

Available-for-sale debt securities

As described above, most of the Company's investments are publicly traded on the Tel-Aviv Stock Exchange and the us market and are independently rated with a minimum A at the date of investment.

ALON BLUE SQUARE ISRAEL LTD.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 3 – FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT AND FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued):

f. Composition of financial instrument balances:

5) The currency exposure of the Company's monetary assets and liabilities and equity instruments and their fair values are as follows:

	December 31, 2015					Total	Fair value
	NIS linked to CPI	NIS unlinked	US Dollar	Other currencies	Other(*)		
NIS in thousands							
Assets:							
Cash and cash equivalents	-	239,001	4,282	-	-	243,283	**
Investment in securities	56,820	57,455	21,041	-	52,472	187,788	**
Trade receivables	-	3,765	-	-	-	3,765	**
Other accounts receivables	-	31,132	-	-	-	31,132	**
Loans receivable	-	144,837	-	-	-	144,837	**
Other long-term receivables	84,463	3,738	-	-	-	88,201	**
Total assets	<u>141,283</u>	<u>479,928</u>	<u>25,323</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>52,472</u>	<u>699,006</u>	
Liabilities:							
Credit and loans from banks and others	181,113	310,315	-	-	-	491,428	**
Trade payables	-	17,059	940	-	-	17,999	**
Other accounts payable and accrued expenses	8,196	369,455	-	-	-	377,651	**
Income tax payables	2,582	-	-	-	-	2,582	**
Provisions	15,510	16,781	-	-	-	32,291	**
Loans	295,947	359,257	-	-	-	655,204	625,717
Debentures	1,820,305	-	-	-	-	1,820,305	1,819,667
Convertible debentures	30,067	-	-	-	-	30,067	30,700
Other long-term liabilities	3,083	3,037	-	-	-	6,120	**
Derivative financial instruments	1,593	61,000	-	-	-	62,593	**
Total liabilities	<u>2,358,396</u>	<u>1,136,904</u>	<u>940</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,496,240</u>	

(*) Financial instrument that are not monetary assets

(**) The fair value of these monetary balances is usually identical or close to their carrying value.

ALON BLUE SQUARE ISRAEL LTD.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 3 – FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT AND FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued):

f. Composition of financial instrument balances (continued):

6) Changes in the exchange rates of the US dollar and the Israeli CPI, in the reported periods are as follows:

Year	Exchange rate of the US dollar %	Israel known CPI * %
2015	0.3	(0.9)
2014	12.0	(0.1)
2013	(7.0)	1.9

* Calculated based on published CPI date (through November of each year)

NOTE 4 – CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS:

Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated, and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonably possible under the circumstances.

The Company makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom identical the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are addressed below.

1) Provisions with respect to guarantees and funding commitments in respect of Mega Retail.

As detailed in Note 5b, the Company's provision with respect to its guarantees and funding commitments towards Mega Retail were measured under the best estimate model, and is based on the assessment of most likely scenarios. These scenarios may or may not happen, or have different timing than assumed. In addition, some of the amounts were determined on the basis of legal interpretation of the Company and its legal advisors. Should the outcome and realization of such guarantees and commitments be different from the assumptions and interpretations used for measurement, the Company may be required to recognize additional expenses.

2) Provisions for claims

The provisions for legal claims are recorded based on the estimates of the Company's management (after consulting with legal counsel) as to the likelihood that cash flows will be required to settle these liabilities, and at the discounted amounts of such cash flows.

The Company's assessments are based on the Company's history in these cases, on the stage these claims are at and on the experience of the Company's legal advisers.

The outcome of the legal cases in court could be different from the Company's assessments.

See also note 33.

ALON BLUE SQUARE ISRAEL LTD.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 4 – CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS (continued):

3) Goodwill and indefinite life intangible assets

The Company tests at least annually whether goodwill and indefinite life intangible assets of continuing operations have been impaired. The recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit (CGU) to which goodwill has been allocated is determined mostly based on value-in-use calculations.

During, 2015, certain goodwill and property impairments were recognized, which relate to the discontinued operations of Naaman and Mega respectively, see also note 7.

4) Fair value of disposal groups:

Following the classification during 2015 as disposal groups that are held for sale, the holdings in Dor Alon and Naaman (see also Note 7), are stated at the lower of their book value, or fair value less cost to sale. Estimates and judgments are required in order to determine whether the market value represents the fair value of those holdings and the amounts of costs to sell. Consequently, Dor Alon net assets at December 31, 2015, was written down to the market value of its shares (level 1).

5) Change in fair value of investment property

Investment property is presented at fair value based on assessments of external independent appraisers, who have the appropriate qualifications. In certain cases fair value is determined using discounted cash flows that are based on various assumptions; judgments and estimates are required for cash flows projections that are expected during the remaining economic life of the asset, in accordance with the lease terms during the lease period and, after such period, based on suitable rentals that are determined on the basis of market surveys for similar assets with similar location and terms, using adjustments and discount rates that reflect the current market assessments as to uncertainties prevailing with respect to cash flow amounts and timing.

In some cases, mainly building rights or assets under development, the residual value approach is used to determine fair value. The evaluation of the asset's fair value is based on the value of the completed asset, less estimated constructor's profit and construction costs to complete.

When the rate used for discounting cash flows is different by 0.5% from management estimate the fair value of investment property will be NIS 191 million higher or NIS 167 million lower. When the discount rate used for the valuation of the property of the mall company (50% joint venture, presented under the equity method of accounting – see also Note 6), is different by 0.5% from its management estimate, the carrying amount of the investment in the mall company will be NIS 77.4 million higher, or NIS 69.2 million lower.

6) Income taxes and deferred taxes

The Company recognizes liabilities for anticipated tax exposures based on estimates of whether additional taxes will be due. Where the final outcome of these matters differs from the amounts that were recorded, such differences will impact the current and deferred income tax assets and liabilities in the period in which such determination is made.

In addition, the Company recognizes deferred tax assets and tax liabilities based on the difference between the carrying value of such assets and liabilities and their amount for tax purposes. The Company continually assesses the recoverability of deferred tax assets, based on historical taxable income, expected taxable income, the expected timing of the reversals of temporary differences and the application of tax planning strategies (including actions taken with respect to tax saving and utilization of tax losses), taking into account market expectations, the duration of successive tax losses and their magnitude (see also note 31j). When the Company, as a result of these assessments, reduces deferred tax assets (or increase deferred tax liabilities), the Company's effective tax rate will increase and negatively affect its results.

NOTE 5 – SUBSIDIARIES

a. Recovery plan and loss of control over Mega Retail Ltd, ("Mega")

General

Until the middle of 2015, Mega was wholly owned and controlled subsidiary of the Company. In June 2015, under an agreement signed by the Company, Mega and the employees union of Mega (as detailed below), Mega's employees received a right for the allocation of 33% of Mega's shares, to a private Israeli corporation to be formed by the employees' representatives. In July 2015, under Mega's reorganization arrangement, it was determined that Mega's Board will be composed of seven members, only three of whom would be appointed by the Company and by that, the Company actually lost control of Mega (see below). On January 18, 2016 Mega entered into a stay of proceedings and trustees were appointed for Mega; as from that date the Company has no influence over the management of Mega.

Mega has accumulated significant losses in recent years. The losses of Mega and its subsidiaries in the years 2014 and 2013 amounted to: NIS 423 million and NIS 124 million, respectively. In addition, the Company recorded in the income statement for 2015 a loss of NIS 562 million in respect of Mega.

Agreement with the employees and recovery plan from July 2015

After giving consideration to Mega's deterioration, on June 21, 2015, a collective agreement and understanding letter were signed between Mega's management, BSI, Mega's employee committee and the Histadrut (General Federation of Labor in Israel) ("the employees' agreement"), effective from April 1, 2015. The following are the principles of the employee agreement:

- 1) Closing of 32 losing branches of Mega and discontinuing the employment of employees in the branches to be closed and reduction of personnel in the headquarters.
- 2) The employees waived part of their wage cost and certain retirement term of the employees whose employment will be discontinued.
- 3) The allocation of 33% of Mega's share capital (by way of issuing new shares or by transferring Mega's shares held by the Company) to a legal corporation to be established by the employees' representatives for the active and permanent employees. The established corporation will be entitled to appoint one-third of the Mega's Board members, who are not external directors, and in any event not less than two members, where one is the chairman of the employees committee and the other is a professional party ("The professional party"). As of the date of these financial statements date, the shares were not yet allocated.
- 4) The Company undertook under the employees' agreement to provide certain credit lines during the first five years of the agreement. This commitment was replaced by a commitment to extend higher credit lines to which the Company agreed under Mega's recovery plan (see below).

Mega's recovery plan

On June 29, 2015, Mega filed with the District Court in Lod a recovery plan for Mega under which a petition was filed also under section 350 of the Companies' Law-1999 to convene meetings of certain of Mega's creditors: employees, suppliers, property owners and the banks, in order to reach an arrangement with each of these creditor groups as part of the recovery plan. On July 1, 2015, the court approved the convening of meetings and granted Mega an interim period of two weeks during which it will be able to formulate a recovery plan with the creditors.

ALON BLUE SQUARE ISRAEL LTD.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 5 – SUBSIDIARIES (continued):

Mega's recovery plan (continued):

On July 12, 2015, the creditors' meetings of the Company convened for the purpose of voting on the arrangements being presented to them.

On July 14 and 15, 2015, the Court approved the creditors' arrangement ("the arrangement approval date"). Under the arrangement, the Company assumed various liabilities as follows:

- 1) Supporting Mega - the Company committed to extend to Mega, effective June 1, 2015, NIS 320 million, as follows:
NIS 240 million by way of loans or guarantees, of which NIS 160 million would be converted into Mega's share capital (before allocating 33% of Mega's share capital to the employees by virtue of the employees' agreement signed on June 21, 2015). The balance of NIS 80 million beyond the amount converted to share capital, would be repaid only after the full repayment of the effective debt to banks and suppliers (as defined in the arrangement).
NIS 80 million as a credit line for working capital, based on the current needs of Mega and at its request when necessary.
- 2) Liabilities regarding guaranteed and shared bank debts - the debts of Mega and Eden Teva Market Ltd. to banks that were secured by the Company's guarantee or debts that are shared by Mega and the Company (the guaranteed debt) would be paid by the Company without derogating from the Company's right to stand in the creditors' shoes in respect of the paid debt under the conditions set forth in the arrangement. The total guaranteed debt as of December 31, 2015 is NIS 301 million on account of Mega and NIS 29 million as on account of Eden.
- 3) Arrangement with suppliers - under the arrangement with Mega's suppliers it was agreed that 30% of past debts to Mega's large suppliers (namely suppliers to whom Mega's debt is higher than NIS 800,000 on the effective date) ("the deferred debt") shall be deferred for two years ("grace period") and shall be repaid, effective from July 15, 2017, in 36 equal monthly installments (the repayment period). The deferred debt shall bear in the grace period, interest (unlinked) at 2% per annum (grace interest) and shall bear in the repayment period, interest (unlinked) at 3% per annum (repayment interest). The deferred debt shall not be linked. Each large supplier shall be granted a non-marketable option for five months from the issuance date of such option to convert its respective share of the deferred debt (in whole or in part) into the Company's shares by allocating shares in lieu of the deferred debt to the supplier(the suppliers' option).

During the first two months from the allocation date of the suppliers' option, the exercise price shall be the price of the Company's share in the rights issuance date (base price).

Upon the elapse of two months from the allocation of the option, the exercise price of the option shall be the higher of: the closing price of the Company's share during 30 trading days that preceded the conversion or 120% of the base price. According to the debt arrangement, the deadline for issuing the options shall be January 15, 2016. Due to regulatory limitations, such options were not issued until such deadline and on January 12, 2016 the Company filed a motion to adjourn the date of the options issuance. Due to Mega's entry into stay of proceedings, the Company filed the court with a new motion requiring the court to instruct that since Mega has entered into a stay of proceedings the commitment of the Company to issue of the suppliers' options is no longer valid. In addition, it was emphasized to the court that the Company still has regulatory limitations to issue the option, should it be instructed by court to do so. A decision has not yet been rendered in the above motion.

ALON BLUE SQUARE ISRAEL LTD.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 5 – SUBSIDIARIES (continued):

Mega's recovery plan (continued):

- 4) Waiver of control in Mega's Board – under the above reorganization arrangement, the Company agreed that Mega's Board will be composed of seven members, only three of whom shall be appointed by the Company, two members shall be appointed by the employees, one director shall be appointed by Mega out of a list of five candidates to be recommended by the President of the Manufacturers Association and one director shall be appointed by the court based on the bank's recommendation. Following this ruling, the Company lost the majority in Mega's Board and as a result lost the control of Mega. Following the loss of control, the investment in Mega is presented on an equity basis.

On July 20, 2015, the Company's Board approved the provisions of the creditors' arrangement that relate to the Company, subject to the approval of the arrangement with Discount Bank regarding a deferral until September 30, 2015 of the repayment of on call loans made by Discount Bank to the Company.

On July 27, 2015, the Company reached an agreement with Discount Bank under which the bank shall not require an immediate repayment of on call loans until September 30, 2015, and by that the condition precedent for approving the arrangement of Mega was met by the Company.

After the approval of the recovery plan, Mega closed 32 branches and two other losing branches were closed (in addition to the initial agreement), and 1,200 employees were dismissed; Mega negotiated with its main lessor, BSRE, from which it received a discount of 9% in rental fees as from November 1, 2015 for 24 months. (See below). This discount was conditioned upon Mega Retail not being subject to a stay of proceedings. Once Mega Retail became subject to a stay of proceedings, this discount is no longer in effect.

In November 2015, Mega has reached a decision to sell all 22 branches in the sub chain, YOU. The sub chain, YOU, constituted Mega's discount chain which employed more than one thousand employees. The sale of the sub chain, YOU, was made quickly for a total of NIS 130 million and reaching agreements with the employees' committee and the Histadrut on the employment termination of more than an additional one thousand employees.

According to the information reported by Mega, after the sale of these discount stores, Mega planned to be left with 120 stores of its branches "Mega in Town" located in the city centers, in the best locations – a chain that for years operated well with good profitability having a great potential to return to a reasonable profitability. Simultaneously, BSI and Mega negotiated with various potential investors to make an additional investment in Mega.

ALON BLUE SQUARE ISRAEL LTD.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 5 – SUBSIDIARIES (continued):

Mega's recovery plan (continued)

In January, 2016, some of Mega's large suppliers notified Mega that they will not supply goods to Mega, but against cash payment only.

Under these circumstances, Mega's board resolved on January 17, 2016 to file an urgent motion with the district court in Lod seeking a stay of proceedings and the appointment of a trustee. On January 17, 2016, a temporary stay of proceedings order was rendered, and on January 18, 2016, an order of stay of proceedings was rendered for 30 days and three trustees were appointed to Mega. The court authorized the trustees to operate for the recovery and sale of Mega reaching a creditors' arrangement and examine the completion of the recovery plan from July 2015. On February 14, 2016, the order was extended for an additional three months until May 17, 2016.

b. Deconsolidation of Mega

As explained in a. above, through June 30, 2015, the financial statements of Mega were consolidated with the Company's financial statements. As a result of the loss of control over Mega, in the beginning of the third quarter of 2015, the Company deconsolidated Mega, and recognized the liabilities in respect of its holding in Mega at their fair value on that date (equity holding in Mega was valued at nil due to its capital deficiency); The fair value was determined based on the Company's guarantees in respect of Mega obligations, as of that date (relocated employees, lessors and vendors' credit insurers), and the commitments and obligations that the Company undertook under the debt settlement arrangement as approved by court (repayment of collateralized debt, funding obligation and options granted to major Mega's vendors); consequently, the Company recognized on that date an obligation of NIS 654 million. The difference between the fair value of the obligation, as above, and the carrying amount of the net negative investment in Mega in the Company's books on deconsolidation, of NIS 78, was recognized as loss from the loss of control over Mega, and was included among the results from Megas' discontinued operations. Comparative figures in the statement of income or loss and comprehensive income and Mega results through June 30, 2015 (before loss of control), were restated so as to present Megas results under Discontinued Operations.

ALON BLUE SQUARE ISRAEL LTD.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 5 – SUBSIDIARIES (continued):

b. Deconsolidation of Mega (continued):

Subsequent measurement of the different obligations was made under the following accounting policy:

The obligation with respect to the different guarantees provided to Mega – on the basis of the higher of the fair value of the different components, and a provision based on management best estimate as to the timing and the amounts it will have to pay, per IAS 37: "Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets". As at December 31, 2015, the balance of the above obligation was determined using the "best estimate" model, taking into account the expected outcome of the most likely scenarios. The possible recovery from Mega of amounts that the Company will be required to pay under such obligations was not taken into account, as the recognition of any contingent assets, in this case, does not meet the accounting threshold for recognition under the above standard (IAS 37).

The balance of the Company's NIS 320 million funding commitment presented within other accounts payable and accruals as of December 31, 2015, is after taking into account the timing and amounts of cash and cash in-like transfers that, in the opinion of management, based inter-alia on its legal advisors, are considered as payments under or in the framework of this obligation.

The right granted to Mega's major vendors to convert their debt to ordinary shares of the Company (Mega's Suppliers Options) is a derivative financial instrument, and is presented at fair value through profit and loss; see note 3c.

These values are based on updated estimates and assessments made by Company's management, with regard to the outcome of the above guarantees and funding obligations (see also Note 4a). These assessments are based inter-alia on the Company's legal advisors assessment of the legal state of affairs.

ALON BLUE SQUARE ISRAEL LTD.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 5 – SUBSIDIARIES (continued):

Mega's recovery plan (continued)

b. Deconsolidation of Mega (continued)

Losses resulting from the subsequent measurement as above, amounting NIS 138 million, were carried to separate line item in the income statement. As a result of the above, commencing the third quarter of 2015, the Company does not include its share in Mega results, but only the differences in the value of its obligations as above.

The Company books also include provisions in respect of various matters that it may be obligated to pay in respect of Mega (i.e. National Insurance, VAT and other), for which proper provisions were made; the Company has filed a claim to Mega's trustees (see below) that is contingent on the realization of such matters.

In the opinion of the company based on the opinion of its legal advisors, the funding commitments undertaken by the Company under Mega Retail's debt arrangement, have expired once Mega Retail has applied to court in January requesting for Stay of Proceedings. There is no certainty, as well, that the Company and its legal advisors' position with respect to such expiry, will be accepted by the court. Nevertheless, having regard that this is a post December 31, 2015 date event, this position was not taken into account in the measurement of the Company's provisions as at December 31, 2015.

c. Nomination of trustees and Subsequent events:

- 1) On January 18, 2016, the District Court in Lod granted, in furtherance of the filing by Mega Ltd., of a voluntary request for a stay of proceedings, an initial stay of legal proceedings against Mega for a period of 30 days. The court also approved the appointment of Gabi Trabelsi, CPA, Adv. Ehud Gindes, and Adv. Amir Bartov as trustees for the operation of Mega Retail Ltd ("the trustees"). Their role is to manage Mega in an attempt to restore and sell Mega, either as one unit or as groups of supermarket branches, with a view towards retaining places of work for Mega employees, and to inquire whether the recovery plan was executed in full, and principally whether the Company fully complied with its obligations under the plan of recovery to support Mega.

The stay of proceedings was extended by the District Court in Lod, and is currently standing until May 18, 2016.

- 2) As to actions taken by Mega trustees, and to claims and arguments presented by them – see note 33c.

d. Eden Teva Market (a company which was held at 51% by Mega) and Dr. Baby (a company which was wholly owned by Mega)

On July 9, 2015, Eden Teva Market (Eden) filed a motion with the court for leave of a stay of proceedings order, to which was attached the creditors' arrangement proposal for the creditors of Eden Teva Market creditors. Eden's debts are estimated at NIS 81 million, excluding the banks' creditors which amount to NIS 74.6 million. Mega guaranteed the debts of Eden to Bank Leumi in the amount of approximately NIS 35.7 million and NIS 9.7 million to the First International Bank. The Company guarantees the debts of Eden to Bank Hapoalim in the amount of approximately NIS 29.2 million.

ALON BLUE SQUARE ISRAEL LTD.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 5 – SUBSIDIARIES (continued):

Mega's recovery plan (continued)

d. Eden Teva Market (a company which was held at 51% by Mega) and Dr. Baby (a company which was wholly owned by Mega) (continued)

On July 9, 2015, the court granted the stay of proceedings motion and rendered a stay of proceedings order to Eden and appointed a trustee for the stay of proceeding period. Under the motion for stay of proceedings, Mega filed a proposal for creditors' arrangement however, on July 22, 2015 Mega notified the court that it withdraws the proposed arrangement submitted to Eden's creditors.

On December 3, 2015, a settlement agreement between Mega and Eden was approved by the district court according to which NIS 3.8 million was paid to Eden Teva. An appeal against the settlement agreement was filed in January 2016 by a supplier of Eden Teva and a court hearing has been scheduled for July 14, 2016. On December 6, 2015, a permanent liquidation order was rendered against Eden Teva.

On July 28, 2015, a motion for the liquidation of Dr. Baby (a company held by Mega) was filed and a liquidator was appointed by the court.

e. Information about principal subsidiaries with material non-controlling interests

As of December 31, 2015, continuing operation consists mainly of one principal subsidiary of the Company – BSRE, which is also a reporting segment of the Company – see Note 8. BSRE is a listed Company that has share capital consisting solely of ordinary shares, which are held directly by the Company and the proportion of ownership interests held equals to the voting rights held by Company. The percentage of ownership and voting rights held by the group is 53.92% and 69.71% at December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

As of December 31, 2014, Dor Alon was also a principal subsidiary of the Company; During 2015, Dor Alon was classified as held for sale, and is presented as a discontinued operation and a disposal group in these financial statements (see also Note 7). The percentage of ownership and voting rights of Dor Alon held by the group at December 31, 2015 and 2014 is 63.13% and 78.43%, respectively.

For information about principal subsidiaries of the Company, see appendix.

The total non-controlling interest as of December 31, 2015 is NIS 921 million (December 31, 2014 - NIS 477.1 million), of which NIS 214.3 million is for Dor Alon (presented separately as a disposal group) and NIS 691 million is attributed to BSRE.

ALON BLUE SQUARE ISRAEL LTD.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 5 – SUBSIDIARIES (continued):

Mega's recovery plan (continued)

e. Information about principal subsidiaries with material non-controlling interests

Set out below are the summarized financial information for Blue Square Real Estate and Dor Alon, that have non- controlling interest that is material to the Company. As for Dor Alon presentation as discontinued operation – see also note 7.

Summarized balance sheet:

	Blue Square Real Estate*		Dor Alon	
	December 31		December 31	
	2014	2015	2014	2015
	NIS in thousands		NIS in thousands	
Current				
Assets	483,371	400,923	1,371,305	1,127,412
Liabilities	316,780	300,547	1,266,899	1,015,552
Total current net assets	166,591	100,376	104,406	111,860
Non- current				
Assets	3,582,867	3,575,830	1,351,353	1,282,169
Liabilities	2,225,244	2,105,674	906,643	812,900
Total non- current net assets	1,357,623	1,470,156	444,710	469,269
Net assets	1,524,214	1,570,532	549,116	581,129
Non - controlling interest share %	30.3%	46.1%	21.6%	36.9%
Non - controlling interest share	461,684	723,701	118,741	214,283
Adjustments:				
Adjustments for consolidation*	(213,622)	(32,721)	2,949	-
Fair value adjustments	-	-	89,847	847
Adjusted non- controlling interest share	248,062	690,980	211,537	215,130

* Until June 30, 2015, a considerable part of BSRE's investment property, as classified and presented in their financial statements, were considered and classified as own-used real estate for the purpose of the consolidated financial statements of the Company, as they were leased by Mega - a former subsidiary of the Company – see also Notes 5b, and 16; hence, as at December 31, 2014 fair value step-up of such properties and their related deferred taxes, - in the amount of approximately NIS 1,050 million and NIS 245 million, respectively - were annulled for the purpose of consolidation. As a result of the loss of control over Mega, the group reclassified these properties at July 1, 2015, and presented them as investment property of the group. The fair value of these assets was carried to other comprehensive income, net of related deferred taxes, and presented as a revaluation reserve; The annulment of the fair value step-up in respect of such assets, and their related deferred taxed, amount to - NIS 945.7 million and NIS 354.5 million, respectively. As at December 31, 2015, only few of BSRE's investment property are still considered own-used by the group.

ALON BLUE SQUARE ISRAEL LTD.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 5 – SUBSIDIARIES (continued):

e. Information about principal subsidiaries with material non-controlling interests (continued)

Summarized income statements:

	Blue Square Real Estate			Dor Alon		
	Year ended December 31			Year ended December 31		
	2013	2014	2015	2013	2014	2015
	NIS in thousands					
Revenues	214,460	224,528	230,841	5,179,871	4,907,737	4,011,997
Net income	148,740	191,447	109,903	46,045	43,718	34,886
Other comprehensive income	(5,347)	8,315	(3,580)	9,853	(2,143)	(2,677)
Total comprehensive income	143,393	199,762	106,323	55,898	41,575	32,209
Non- controlling interest share-%	25.2%	25.2%***	46.1%	21.6%	21.6%	36.9%
Non- controlling interest share	36,192	50,420	48,994	12,087	8,990	11,877
Adjustments:						
Adjustments for consolidation*	(16,175)	(4,702)	9,614	211	-	(550)
Fair value adjustments	-	-	-	60	(724)	-
Adjusted net income attributable to non-controlling interest	<u>20,017</u>	<u>45,718</u>	<u>58,608</u>	<u>12,358</u>	<u>8,266</u>	<u>11,327</u>
Dividends paid to non- controlling interest**	<u>20,986</u>	<u>52,906</u>	<u>21,774</u>	<u>9,737</u>	<u>6,474</u>	<u>14,415</u>

* Annulment of revenues and changes in fair value of investment property due to own-used property (see also above).

** See also (iii) below.

*** Represents NCI share during 2014. As of December 31, 2014 NCI share in BSRE is 30.3%

Summarized cash flows:

	Blue Square Real Estate		Dor Alon	
	Year ended December 31,		Year ended December 31,	
	2014	2015	2014	2015
	NIS in thousands			
Cash flows from operating activities:				
Income before taxes on income	261,322	151,349	51,534	52,589
Income tax received (paid), net	(17,312)	(18,271)	236	(10,543)
Adjustments to net cash provided by operating activities	(46,398)	65,484	237,232	166,828
Net cash provided by operating activities	197,612	198,562	289,002	208,874
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	161,520	138,629	(36,268)	102,474
Net cash used in financing activities	(525,902)	(274,324)	(248,677)	(295,861)
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents and bank overdrafts	(166,770)	62,867	4,057	15,487
Translation differences on cash and cash equivalents	53	-	-	-
Balance of cash and cash equivalents and bank overdrafts at beginning of year	226,678	59,961	52,797	56,854
Balance of cash and cash equivalents and bank overdrafts at end of year	<u>59,961</u>	<u>122,828</u>	<u>56,854</u>	<u>72,341</u>

The information above is the amount before inter- company eliminations.

ALON BLUE SQUARE ISRAEL LTD.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 5 - SUBSIDIARIES (continued):

f. Transactions with non- controlling interest

On February 23, 2014, an ordinary purchase offer of BSRE was completed for the purchase of 7.8% of its issued and outstanding share capital for NIS 160 million. The purchase offer was responded by 99.2% of BSRE shareholders including the Company. The Company's share in the purchase offer's consideration was NIS 120 million and the balance of NIS 40 million was paid to non-controlling interests and was included in the statements of cash flows used in financing activities under the line item "dividend paid to non-controlling interests". The holding rate of the Company in BSRE, after the purchase offer, decreased by 0.05%.

During 2014 and 2015 the Company sold 5% and 15.77%, respectively, of its shareholding in BSRE.

The difference between the consideration received and the carrying amount of the interest sold, net of the tax effect, was directly carried to equity, as follows:

	2014	2015
	NIS in thousands	
Consideration received from non- controlling interests	69,695	215,871
Carrying amount of group's interest disposed of	39,952	158,474
Gain on disposal recorded within parent's equity	29,743	57,397
Taxes on income	(7,745)	(15,210)
Gain on disposal recorded within parent's equity net of tax	21,998	42,187

In April 2015, BSRE distributed NIS 30 million as dividend to its shareholders, of which NIS 10.9 million were paid to non-controlling interests. An additional dividend of NIS 30 million was distributed in June 2015, of which NIS 10.9 million were paid to non-controlling shareholders. Subsequent to December 31, 2015, BSRE Board of Directors resolved to distribute additional NIS 30 million (of which NIS 13.8 million relate to non-controlling interests), which was paid on April 7, 2016.

On May 27, 2015, Dor Alon sold 1,468,854 of its ordinary shares, that were held as treasury shares, to capital market investors for approximately NIS 50.4 million. The transaction was effected as the issuance of new shares to non-controlling interest, thereby diluting the Company's holding by 7.2% (to 71.17%). As a result of the above, the Company recognized a loss of NIS 58 million on disposal of the said 7.2% interest in Dor Alon, which was carried directly to equity.

In May 31, 2015, Dor Alon distributed NIS 50 million as dividend to its shareholders, of which NIS 14.4 million were paid to non-controlling interests.

ALON BLUE SQUARE ISRAEL LTD.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 5 - SUBSIDIARIES (continued):

g. Sale of Alon cellular's operations

On July 6, 2015, the Company signed an agreement with Pelephone for the sale of Alon Cellular activity. Upon the completion of the agreement, Alon Cellular shall be entitled to half the income from the transferred customers for 36 months. In addition, under the agreement, the purchaser shall be entitled to market and sell SIM cards in Mega stores in exchange for fees determined in the agreement between the parties. The agreement was subject to the approvals of the relevant parties: the Ministry of Communications and the Antitrust Authority. In September and October 2015, the required regulatory approvals were received for consummating said agreement, and in November 2015 the transaction was consummated. According to the number of transferred customers, Alon Cellular shall be entitled to a minimum consideration of NIS 10 million if its share in income from transferred customers over three years is lower than this amount. A gain of NIS 3.5 million resulted to the Company based on the minimum consideration set forth in the agreement. In December 2015, after completing the sale of the commercial activity, the Board of Alon Cellular resolved to voluntarily dissolve Alon Cellular after the Board of Alon Blue Square approved the debt forgiveness to Alon Cellular and the forgiveness of the debt balance upon the completion of the dissolution process. The Company recognized capital losses for tax purposes for the debt forgiveness amounting to NIS 85 million and took into account in the calculation of the deferred tax liabilities in 2015.

h. Legal merger of Bee Group

On December 27, 2015, a merger agreement was signed between Bee Retail Group, a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company and the Company under which in view of broad economic considerations, the above companies agreed to cooperate by a merger the purposes of which are streamlining the activities carried out by the two merged companies while utilizing the organizational and economic advantages deriving from the merger. Under the merger, Bee Group will transfer to the Company upon the merger completion date and as of the effective date that was set for December 29, 2015, the ownership and the basic right to use all of the assets of Bee Group and the Company will absorb all of the rights and liabilities of Bee Group. The rights and liabilities of Bee Group are to be transferred to the Company AS IS and at no consideration. The existence of the merger agreement is contingent upon the fulfillment of several conditions precedent including the approval of the relevant organs approval of each of the companies, approvals of various authorities and government parties. As of the report date, the approvals were not yet received. The Company expects to receive all approvals. The Company expects that the merger will allow recognizing capital losses for tax purposes for its investments in Bee Group amounting to NIS 319 million and took into account in the calculation of the deferred tax liabilities in 2015.

ALON BLUE SQUARE ISRAEL LTD.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 6 – INVESTMENTS ACCOUNTED FOR USING EQUITY METHOD

The amounts recognized in the consolidated statement of financial position are as follows:

	December 31	
	2014	2015
	NIS in thousands	
Associates:		
Diners	195,853	-
Other associates	94,578	69,158
	<u>290,431</u>	<u>69,158</u>
Joint ventures:		
City Mall Tel Aviv	226,049	227,816
Other joint ventures	460,548	81,629
	<u>686,597</u>	<u>309,445</u>
	<u>977,028</u>	<u>378,603</u>

The amounts recognized in the consolidated income statements are as follows:

	Year ended December 31	
	2014	2015
	NIS in thousands	
Associates:		
Diners*	7,889	4,215
Other associates	(8,280)	(264)
	<u>(391)</u>	<u>3,951</u>
Joint ventures:		
City Mall Tel Aviv	12,716	(1,399)
Other joint ventures	7,709	94
	<u>20,425</u>	<u>(1,305)</u>
	<u>20,034</u>	<u>2,646</u>

* The amounts recognized in the consolidated income statements include the amortization of the excess of cost arising at the time of acquisition.

As to investment in Mega, see note 5b.

NOTE 6 – INVESTMENTS ACCOUNTED FOR USING EQUITY METHOD

a. Investment in associates

As of December 31, 2014 the Company had a significant associate, Diners Club Israel Ltd (hereinafter - Diners Israel), which was held directly by the Company and by a subsidiary of the Company, Dor Alon. The Company held 36.75% of the issued share capital of Diners Israel and Dor Alon holds 12.25% of the issued share capital of Diners Israel. Other associates include mainly BSRE's 49.5% shareholding in a company that builds residential units for sale as part of the wholesale market complex (see also the City Mall company under b. below).

Diners club Israel Ltd ("Diners Israel")

On December 26, 2006, an agreement was signed between the Company, and Cal - Israel Credit Cards Ltd. (hereinafter – CAL) and Diners Israel, a subsidiary of CAL, according to which, the Company jointly with Dor Alon purchased from CAL 49% of the issued share capital of Diners Israel and entered into a cooperation arrangement with CAL with respect to the customers loyalty club "YOU" operated by Dor Alon and the Company.

CAL is engaged with the issuance and clearance of VISA and Master-Card credit cards and is a principal member of the international organization of VISA and Master-card which provides it the right to use these trademarks in Israel as well as the right to issue and clear credit cards in Israel.

Diners Israel has an exclusive license to use the brand Diners in Israel by "Diners Club International Ltd" and to operate, issuance and clearance services of Diners cards.

CAL and Diners are also engaged with grant of loans to their credit card holders.

Allocation of the excess of cost of acquisition over the share in net book value of equity acquired of Diners Israel, was determined as follows : NIS 71 million to customer relationships and contractual arrangements which is amortized over 4.5 to 6.5 years and NIS 104 million to goodwill which is not amortized (see also note 2c).

On November 29, 2015, the Company entered into an agreement with Dor Alon for the sale of all of their holdings in Diners (36.75% and 12.25%, respectively, a total of 49%) to Israel Credit Cards Ltd. (ICC). On December 15, 2015, the transaction was completed in a consideration for NIS 130 million of which NIS 120.25 million were received in cash and the balance was received in January 2016. Due to the price reflected in the transaction, the Company recorded in the second quarter of 2015 a provision for impairment on its investment in Diners of NIS 54.7 million in the statement of profit or loss under other expenses.

The sale agreement provides also for an additional contingent consideration to be received in four equal installments of NIS 5 million (on March 31 and September 30 of each of the years 2016 and 2017); such consideration will be recognized in the future subject to the fulfillment of the following conditions: (1) Continuation of the activities of the "YOU" customer club and the cooperation agreement with CAL, (2) Mega and the filling stations of Dor Alon (including their attached convenience stores) will continue to provide benefits to the YOU club members, (3) on the date of the first payment, the number of Mega stores will not be less than 115, and going forward for the remaining payments, not less than 100 stores and additional conditions, including inter-alia that no request for the liquidation, dissolution, receivership or stay of proceedings is filed with respect to Mega, that is not cancelled within 60 days. As more detailed in Note 5, on January 17 2016, stay of proceedings and the nomination of trustees were approved for Mega, and are in effect until May 17, 2016.

ALON BLUE SQUARE ISRAEL LTD.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 6 – INVESTMENTS ACCOUNTED FOR USING EQUITY METHOD (continued):

Diners club Israel Ltd ("Diners Israel")(continued)

The financial statements of Diners Israel are prepared in accordance with Israeli Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (Israeli GAAP) and the directives and guidelines of the Supervisor of Banks in Israel. These financial statements were reconciled to International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board, for the purpose of accounting for the investment in Diners Israel under the equity method, until sold in 2015.

City Core Tel Aviv Ltd. ("City Core")

City Core was established by BSRE and Gindi Group under the construction project of the wholesale market complex and according to a Memorandum of Understandings dated April 15, 2010 (the MOU) that regulates the relations between BSRE and Gindi group in all that concerns the wholesale market in Tel Aviv (see note 34c). City Core is constructing 10 residential buildings with a total of 722 residential units for sale, and 54 units that are designated for low cost rental for a period of 8 years. Under the above wholesale market agreements, City Core is also obligated to build certain amenities for the municipality of Tel Aviv within the area of the residential buildings .

As at December 31, 2015, City Core has sale agreements for 716 of the above units, in the total amount of NIS 1.9 billion (including VAT), and have received advances from purchasers of approximately NIS 1.3 billion (including VAT).

b. Investment in joint ventures

The Company holds 50% of City Mall Tel Aviv, a principal joint venture, through its subsidiary BSRE. The shares of City Mall Tel Aviv are unlisted and there is no quoted market price available for its shares.

In addition BSRE has immaterial joint ventures which operate real estate for internal use and third party use (see appendix to the financial statements).

City Mall Tel Aviv Ltd.

City Mall Tel Aviv Ltd. (the Mall Company) was established as a jointly controlled entity by BSRE and Gindi Group under the construction project of the wholesale market complex and according to a Memorandum of Understandings dated April 15, 2010 (the MOU) that regulates the relations between BSRE and Gindi group in all that concerns the wholesale market in Tel Aviv (see note 34c).

Completion of purchasing the leasehold rights in the real estate

In 2012, the purchase of the leasehold rights in the real estate of the wholesale market project was completed. As of December 31, 2012, the Mall Company paid the entire consideration for the leasehold rights in the real estate designated for establishing the commercial complex pursuant to purchase agreements signed between the parties in a total amount of NIS 394 million (the Company's share 50%). The leasehold rights are for the period ending August 31, 2099.

ALON BLUE SQUARE ISRAEL LTD.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 6 – INVESTMENTS ACCOUNTED FOR USING EQUITY METHOD (continued):

Completion of purchasing the leasehold rights in the real estate (continued)

The main commercial areas under construction approximate 32,500 square meter, which are in advanced stages of construction (the mall is expected to open in the third quarter of 2016); approximately 76% of such commercial areas are leased under signed agreements or memorandum of understanding (as of December 31, 2015).

As of December 31, 2014, due to a breach in covenants, the Mall Company has classified its bank loans as current; in June 2015 an amendment to the agreement was signed providing an expansion of the long-term credit line for the project to NIS 1 billion. The credit line is payable within 3 years from the opening of the mall and no later than September 30, 2019.

c. Summarized financial information of City Mall Tel Aviv

Financial position statement data (100%):

	December 31	
	2014	2015
	NIS in thousands	
Assets:		
Current assets	42,682	24,873
Non-current assets	<u>1,101,830</u>	<u>1,298,278</u>
	<u>1,144,512</u>	<u>1,323,151</u>
Liabilities:		
Current liabilities	573,739	42,193
Non-current liabilities	<u>374,428</u>	<u>1,083,352</u>
	<u>948,167</u>	<u>1,125,545</u>
Net Assets	<u>196,345</u>	<u>197,606</u>

Summarized statement of income (100%):

	Year ended December 31	
	2014	2015
	NIS in thousands	
Revenues-increase in fair value of investment property under construction, net	36,712	11,023
Other income	928	-
Taxes on income	9,200	870
Net income	25,431	(2,802)

Reconciliation of summarized financial information:

Reconciliation of the summarized financial information presented to the carrying amount of the Company's interest in City Mall Tel Aviv

	Year ended December 31	
	2014	2015
	NIS in thousands	
Net assets	196,345	197,606
Interest in joint venture-%	50%	50%
Interest in joint venture	<u>98,173</u>	<u>98,803</u>
Loans granted by BSRE	<u>127,876</u>	<u>129,013</u>
Carrying value	<u>226,049</u>	<u>227,816</u>

ALON BLUE SQUARE ISRAEL LTD.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 7 – DISPOSAL GROUPS CLASSIFIED AS HELD FOR SALE AND DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS:

- a. Disposal groups classified as held for sale, as presented in the statement of financial position at December 31, 2015, are comprised mainly of Dor Alon and Naaman, These segments and Mega, are also classified as discontinued operations (see b. and c. hereafter). The breakdown of the amounts presented in the financial statements are as follows:
- 1) Consolidated statements of financial position as at December 31, 2015:

	Disposal groups held for sale		Other assets held for sale	Total
	Dor Alon	Naaman		
	NIS in thousands			
Assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents	73,012	7,047	-	80,059
Other current assets	1,054,401	111,945	-	1,166,346
Non-current assets:				
Property, plant and equipment, net	781,345	22,158	-	803,503
Investment property	19,000		23,000	42,000
Investments under the equity method	407,970	-	-	407,970
Intangible assets	801,675	97,670	-	899,345
Other	136,050	7,340	-	143,390
Less- Provision for impairment of net assets	(714,413)*	(83,900)	-	(798,313)
	<u>2,559,040</u>	<u>162,260</u>	<u>23,000</u>	<u>2,744,300</u>
Liabilities:				
Current liabilities	1,024,613	92,045	-	1,116,658
Long-term loans	442,743	10,656	-	453,399
Debentures	353,058	-	-	353,058
Other	150,351	4,465	-	154,816
	<u>1,970,765</u>	<u>107,166</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,077,931</u>
Non-controlling interest, net of provision for impairment	<u>215,130</u>	<u>14,855</u>		
Other comprehensive income balance (relating to available for sale investments)	<u>31,571</u>	<u>(14,417)</u>		

* Adjustment to fair value less cost to sell of these investments, based on their quoted prices on the Tel Aviv stock exchange as of December 31, 2015.

ALON BLUE SQUARE ISRAEL LTD.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 7 – DISPOSAL GROUPS CLASSIFIED AS HELD FOR SALE AND DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS:

2) Consolidated income statements data– discontinued operations - net income (loss):

For the year ended December 31, 2015:

	<u>Dor Alon</u>	<u>Naaman</u>	<u>Total</u>
	<u>NIS in thousands</u>		
Revenues	4,011,997	291,111	4,303,108
Expenses	3,912,286	305,309	4,217,595
Loss before taxes	99,711	(14,198)	85,513
Tax benefit (taxes on income)	(17,558)	(597)	(18,155)
Net loss for the period	82,153	(14,795)	(67,358)
Amortization of excess costs	(1,769)	(3,434)	(5,203)
Adjustment to fair value, less costs to sell of disposal group	(714,413)	-	(714,413)
Impairment of intangible assets	-	(83,842)	(83,842)
Less - related tax	18,950	6,910	25,860
Net loss of Dor Alon and Naaman	(615,079)	(95,161)	(710,240)
Net loss in respect of Mega	-	-	(561,990)
Adjustments (a)	-	-	74,057
Net loss from discontinued operations	<u>(615,079)</u>	<u>(95,161)</u>	<u>(1,198,173)</u>

(a) Mainly in respect of the elimination of intercompany transactions.

For the year ended December 31, 2014:

	<u>Dor Alon</u>	<u>Naaman</u>	<u>Mega</u>	<u>Kfar</u>	<u>Adjust.^(a)</u>	<u>Total</u>
	<u>NIS in thousands</u>					
Revenues	4,907,737	300,186	5,828,324	22,155	(71,838)	10,986,564
Expenses	4,856,203	293,191	6,108,253	25,220	(253,267)	11,029,600
Loss before taxes	51,534	6,995	(279,929)	(3,065)	181,429	(43,036)
Tax benefit (taxes on income)	(7,816)	(1,779)	(143,497)	-	-	(153,092)
Net loss for the period	43,718	5,216	(423,426)	(3,065)	181,429	(196,127)
Amortization of excess costs	(3,232)	(3,434)	(4,112)	-	-	(10,778)
Impairment of intangible assets	-	(21,000)	-	-	-	(21,000)
Less - related tax	1,010	910	504	-	-	2,424
Net loss from discontinued operations	<u>41,496</u>	<u>(18,308)</u>	<u>(427,034)</u>	<u>(3,065)</u>	<u>181,429</u>	<u>(225,482)</u>

(a) Mainly in respect of the elimination of intercompany transactions.

ALON BLUE SQUARE ISRAEL LTD.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 7 – DISPOSAL GROUPS CLASSIFIED AS HELD FOR SALE AND DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS:

For the year ended December 31, 2013:

	<u>Dor Alon</u>	<u>Naaman</u>	<u>Mega</u>	<u>Kfar</u>	<u>Adjust.^(a)</u>	<u>Total</u>
	NIS in thousands					
Revenues	5,179,871	300,551	6,373,352	114,837	(70,100)	11,898,511
Expenses	5,121,623	309,282	6,545,901	130,731	(265,986)	11,841,551
Loss before taxes	58,248	(8,731)	(172,549)	(15,894)	195,886	56,960
Tax benefit (taxes on income)	(12,566)	2,277	48,382	-	-	38,094
Net loss for the period	45,682	(6,454)	(124,167)	(15,894)	195,886	95,054
Impairment of intangibles assets costs	-	(4,500)	-	(14,100)	-	(18,600)
Amortization of excess costs	3,502	(3,434)	-	-	-	68
Less - related tax	(2,972)	910	-	-	-	(2,063)
Net loss from discontinued operations	<u>46,212</u>	<u>(13,478)</u>	<u>(124,167)</u>	<u>(29,994)</u>	<u>195,886</u>	<u>74,460</u>

(a) Mainly in respect of the elimination of intercompany transactions.

b. Dor Alon – discontinued operation

During July 2015, due to the financial difficulties and in order to meet its obligations, the Company's management has decided to put for sale its entire shareholding in Dor Alon (63.13% of the outstanding shares of Dor Alon), following which it has been actively engaged in negotiations with potential buyers. Consequently, commencing the third quarter of 2015, and in accordance with IFRS 5: "Non-Current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations", the Company has classified the assets and liabilities of Dor Alon as disposal group held for sale, and ceased the depreciation and amortization of Dor Alon's non-current assets.

Upon classification and as at December 31, 2015, the net asset carrying value of Dor Alon in the Company books exceeded the market value of Dor Alon shares (level 1); consequently, a provision in the amount of NIS 714 million before taxes was made in order to write down the value of disposal group of assets held for sale and non-controlling interests.

The above provisions were carried to the income statement and presented under discontinued operations.

It should be noted that in 2016 following the approval of the third party's offer to acquire the shareholding of the Company from its parent, the Company ceased all active negotiations for the time being.

c. Naaman – discontinued operation

During December 2015, the Company's management has decided to put for sale its entire shareholding in Naaman (77.51% of the outstanding shares of Naaman), following which it has been actively engaged in negotiations with potential buyers. Consequently, the Company classified the assets and liabilities of Naaman as disposal group held for sale, as of December 31, 2015.

During 2015, as a result of the events in Mega and their effect on the operations of Naaman, the Company has written off Goodwill and certain intangible assets relating to Naaman, in the total amount of NIS 84 million (before taxes). This provision was carried to the income statement and presented under discontinued operations.

It should be noted that following the approval of the third party's offer to acquire the shareholding of the Company from its parent, the Company ceased all active negotiations for the time being.

ALON BLUE SQUARE ISRAEL LTD.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 7 – DISPOSAL GROUPS CLASSIFIED AS HELD FOR SALE AND DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS:

d. Kfar Hasha'ashuim Marketing Ltd. ("Kfar")

In December 2012, the Company resolved to realize its investment in Kfar which operated the leisure and toy activity of the Company under the Other segment, and as of December 31, 2013, operated 83 stores, mostly through franchisees. As a result, Kfar was classified as a disposal group held for sale and as a discontinued operation.

In February 2014, BEE Group completed the sale of 65% of its holdings in Kfar for NIS 13 million. This consideration is payable over a period of up to 5 years, linked to the CPI and bears interest of 3%. BEE Group granted the acquirer (the CEO of Kfar; hereinafter "the acquirer") an option to purchase its remaining holdings in Kfar for NIS 7 million, within two years from closing the transaction (the Call option) and the acquirer granted Bee Group an option to sell him the remaining investment for the same amount at the end of the two years, for a period of six months. In February 2015, an amended agreement was signed.

The Company also provided a guarantee of up to NIS 46 million in respect of credit lines of Kfar. The acquirer committed to provide an amount which exceeds the debt withdrawn from the bank by NIS 5 million as collateral for the credit liens. In addition, the acquirer committed to decrease the amount of debt to the bank every year. The acquirer did not fulfill these obligations. In March 2015, the bank has requested that the Company exercise part of the above guarantee. Consequently, a provision of NIS 35 million was made by the Company as of December 31, 2014 in respect of the balance of the above receivable, the investment in Kfar and the above guarantee.

On June 22, 2015, an agreement was signed between Bee Retail Group, the acquirer and Kfar Hashaashuim for sale of all of the holdings of Bee Group in Kfar Hashaashuim. According to the agreement the share transfer will take place with the full repayment of the debt, for which the Company granted guarantees of NIS 45 million and with the cancellation of the guarantee granted by the Company in favor of Bank Hapoalim.

In return for the transfer of the shares, the acquirer has undertaken to pay Bee Group every year for five years from the date of signing the agreement five installments of NIS 1 million each (the first payment was fully paid), or 35% of the Company's net income in the same year, whichever is higher.

Under the agreement, the acquirer undertook to repay the entire debt to Bank Hapoalim, which is guaranteed by the Company, until December 30, 2015.

ALON BLUE SQUARE ISRAEL LTD.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 7 – DISPOSAL GROUPS CLASSIFIED AS HELD FOR SALE (continued):

d. Kfar Hasha'ashuim Marketing Ltd. ("Kfar") (continued)

As part of the agreement, in 2015 the Company injected into Kfar Hashaashuim a total of NIS 19, million and the Company's guarantees to Bank Hapoalim were canceled.

As of December 30, 2015, the shares of Kfar Hashaashuim were transferred and shareholders' loans granted to Kfar Hashaashuim were assigned in favor of the acquirer.

The results of Kfar for the years ended December 31, are as follows:

	<u>*2013</u>	<u>**2014</u>
	<u>NIS in thousands</u>	
Revenues	114,837	22,155
Expenses	93,008	18,826
Gross profit	21,829	3,329
Selling, general and administrative expenses	(32,205)	(5,421)
Other losses	*(16,471)	-
Finance expenses	(3,147)	(973)
Loss before taxes from discontinued operations	(29,994)	(3,065)
Tax benefit (taxes on income)	-	-
Loss from discontinued operations	<u>(29,994)</u>	<u>(3,065)</u>

* During 2013 the Company impaired goodwill in the amount of NIS 14.1 million in accordance with the fair value less cost to sell.

** For the period until the consummation of the transaction;

Cash flows used in the sale of Kfar in 2014:

	<u>NIS in thousands</u>
Investment accounted for using the equity method	(7,000)
Other long-term receivables	(9,000)
Assets of disposal group classified as held for sale	93,680
Liabilities of disposal group classified as held for sale	(79,769)
Cash flows used in sale of Kfar	<u>(2,089)</u>

ALON BLUE SQUARE ISRAEL LTD.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 8 – SEGMENT INFORMATION:

The Company includes segment information according to IFRS 8. This information is based on the company's organizational structure, internal reporting, resource allocation and decision making, as reviewed by its CEO who is also the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM). Accordingly, the Company presents three reportable segments, that are based on the results of its investee companies, as follows: continuing operations - BSRE, discontinued operations - Dor Alon and Naaman Group. The segment results as reviewed by the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) includes operating income before financial expenses, including the Company's share in earnings of affiliates and without amortizations of excess costs if not included in the reports of the companies, segment results for prior periods have been adjusted to allow comparison of continuing activity respectively to the results in the consolidated report.

The Company's operating segments consist of the following:

a. continuing operations:

BSRE – Through its subsidiary BSRE the Company is engaged in generating yield from real estate leased out for supermarket branches, commercial centers, logistics centers and offices, land for the purpose of capital appreciation and deriving long-term yield from the development of the "Wholesale Market" residency project. As of December 31, 2015, approximately 60% of BSRE rental income is derived from investment property that is leased to Mega, under long term leases (see also Note 5a).

b. Discontinued operations:

1) Dor Alon –Dor-Alon is engaged in the development, construction and operation of vehicle filling stations, adjacent commercial centers and independent convenience stores, marketing of fuel products and other products through the filling stations and direct marketing to customers of filling and commercial sites segment. The segment is presented according to the published financial statements of Dor-Alon. The consolidated financial statements include the results of operations of Dor Alon for the period and corresponding periods, presented separately as "discontinued operations" (see also Note 7b).

2) Naaman – Naaman is engaged as retailer and wholesaler in houseware and textile activities. As of December 31, 2015, Naaman operated 120 stores, some through franchisees. The segment's results are presented according to the published financial statements of Naaman. Amortization of excess costs and impairment of goodwill included in the reconciliation between the operating profit of the segment and the consolidated operating profit. The consolidated financial statements include the results of operations of the Naaman for the period and corresponding periods, presented separately as "discontinued operations" (see also Note 7c).

c. Other activities

The Company operates a logistic center in Beer Tuvia (by Bee Group Ltd.) and has an activity of issuance and clearance of gift certificates (which was terminated subsequent to December 31 2015). In addition, the following activities were sold during 2015: the operation of an MVNO network in Israel (through Alon Cellular Ltd – a 100% subsidiary), and the issuance and clearance of YOU credit cards to the customer club members of the group (through Diners Club Israel Ltd., an associate held at 36.75%, which was sold towards the end of 2015). (see also note 6a).

ALON BLUE SQUARE ISRAEL LTD.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 8 – SEGMENT INFORMATION (continued):

	<u>Continuing operations</u>		<u>Total consolidated</u> <u>NIS in thousands</u>	<u>Discontinued operations</u>	
	<u>BSRE</u>	<u>Adjustments*</u>		<u>Dor Alon</u>	<u>Naaman</u>
Year ended December 31, 2015:					
Net segment revenues	145,886	59,643	205,529	3,981,146	279,282
Inter segment revenues	84,334	(84,334)	-	30,851	11,829
Net revenues	230,220	(24,691)	205,529	4,011,997	291,111
Depreciation and amortization	-	9,325	9,325	93,760	6,588
Segment profit (loss)	189,178	(97,875)	91,303	116,183	(10,218)
Measurement of guarantees given to Mega		(137,553)	(137,553)		
Unallocated corporate expenses			(40,058)		
Financial expenses, net			(60,375)		
Loss before taxes on income			(146,683)		
Year ended December 31, 2014					
Net segment revenues	51,158	45,390	96,548	4,859,627	281,874
Inter segment revenues	173,370	(173,370)	-	48,110	18,312
Gross profit (loss)	224,528	(127,980)	96,548	4,907,737	300,186
Depreciation and amortization	-	13,294	13,294	91,219	5,949
Segment profit	338,119	(292,155)	45,964	143,111	11,549
Unallocated corporate expenses			(14,959)		
Financial expenses, net			(113,808)		
Loss before taxes on income			(82,803)		
Year ended December 31, 2013:					
Net segment revenues	38,369	64,297	102,666	5,140,486	273,084
Inter segment revenues	176,091	176,091	-	39,385	27,467
Net revenues	214,460	(111,794)	102,666	5,179,871	300,551
Depreciation and amortization	-	12,369	12,369	88,025	5,935
Segment profit (loss)	319,627	(301,165)	18,462	141,092	(2,169)
Unallocated corporate expenses			(19,286)		
Financial expenses, net			(167,385)		
Loss before taxes on income			(168,209)		

* The adjustments consist mainly of the elimination of intercompany transactions and other activities detailed in c above

The Company does not regularly report any segment assets and liabilities measure to the chief operating decision maker, see also note 2d.

ALON BLUE SQUARE ISRAEL LTD.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 9 – CASH, CASH EQUIVALENTS AND DEPOSITS:

a. Cash and cash equivalents

	December 31	
	2014	2015
	NIS in thousands	
Cash at bank and on hand	54,681	42,280
Bank deposits with original maturities of three months or less	235,421	201,003
	<u>290,102</u>	<u>243,283</u>

Cash, cash equivalents and bank overdrafts include the following for the purposes of the statement of cash flows:

	December 31	
	2014	2015
	NIS in thousands	
Cash and cash equivalents	290,102	243,283
Cash at banks attributable to disposal groups	-	80,059
	290,102	323,342
Bank overdrafts, see note 21	(5,487)	-
Bank overdrafts attributable to disposal groups	-	(666)
	<u>284,615</u>	<u>322,676</u>

b. Short-term deposits

Deposit amounts as at December 31, 2014, are comprised as follows (in respect of discontinued operation):

	NIS in thousands
Deposits at suppliers, linked to the U.S. Dollar	71,872
Short term deposits used as security to debentures	19,299
Bank deposits	3,136
	<u>94,307</u>

NOTE 10 – INVESTMENT IN SECURITIES

a. Comprised as follows:

	December 31	
	2014	2015
	NIS in thousands	
Available for sale financial assets – current	262,104	149,581
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss-current	100,723	38,207
Available for sale financial assets – non-current	59,283	-
	<u>422,110</u>	<u>187,788</u>

ALON BLUE SQUARE ISRAEL LTD.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 10 – INVESTMENT IN SECURITIES (continued):

b. Composition per type of security:

	December 31	
	2014	2015
	NIS in thousands	
Debt securities	307,946	135,317
Equity securities	114,164	52,471
	422,110	187,788

c. Available for sale financial assets

	2013	2014	2015
	NIS in thousands		
At January 1	283,352	380,892	321,387
Transfer to disposal group classified as held for sale	-	-	(59,283)
Purchases	207,526	164,286	111,011
Proceeds	(130,305)	(223,748)	(221,646)
Transfers to or from other comprehensive income	16,682	(3,295)	(7,297)
Attributed to income statements	3,637	3,252	5,409
At December 31	380,892	321,387	149,581

In 2013, 2014 and 2015 the Company recycled profits from equity into the income statements in the amount of NIS 3,298 thousand, NIS 6,510 thousands and NIS 2,627 thousands, respectively.

d. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

	December 31	
	2014	2015
	NIS in thousands	
Debt securities	66,444	-
Investment in equity securities	34,279	38,207
Total	100,723	38,207

ALON BLUE SQUARE ISRAEL LTD.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 11 – DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS:

Derivative financial instruments	Statement of financial position Item	December 31			
		2014		2015	
		NIS in thousands			
		Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities
Forward contracts over the Israeli CPI (a)	Derivative financial instruments	589	-	-	1,593
Foreign exchange contracts (b)	Derivative financial instruments	-	1,060	-	-
Embedded derivatives:					
Rent agreements	Derivative financial instruments	4,504	1,931	-	-
Conversion component embedded in the convertible debentures (see note 21)	Convertible debentures	-	121	-	121
Mega's suppliers' option (see note 5b)	Derivative financial instruments	-	-	-	61,000
Total		<u>5,093</u>	<u>3,112</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>62,714</u>

(a) The notional principal amounts of the outstanding forward contracts over the Israeli CPI at December 31, 2015 were approximately NIS 150 million.

(b) The notional amount of open forward foreign exchange contracts (up to 3 months, mostly 2 months) as of December 31, 2014 is \$58.5 million.

NOTE 12 – TRADE RECEIVABLES:

	December 31	
	2014	2015
	NIS in thousands	
Trade receivables	1,074,674	5,707
Less: provision for impairment of trade receivables	(44,307)	(1,942)
	<u>1,030,367</u>	<u>3,765</u>

As of December 31, 2015, trade receivables of NIS Nil thousands (2014: NIS 24,912 thousands) were past due but not impaired. These relate to a number of independent customers for whom there is no recent history of default.

ALON BLUE SQUARE ISRAEL LTD.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 12 – TRADE RECEIVABLES (continued):

As of December 31, 2015, trade receivables of NIS 3,989 thousands (2014: NIS 124,399 thousands) were impaired and provided for. The amount of the provision was NIS 1,942 thousands as of December 31, 2015 (2014: NIS 44,307 thousands). It was assessed that a portion of the receivables is expected to be recovered. The ageing of these receivables is over 12 months.

Movements in the Company's provisions for impairment of trade receivables are as follows:

	December 31	
	2014	2015
	NIS in thousands	
At January 1	38,273	44,307
Provisions made during the period	9,894	1,121
Unused amounts reversed	(6)	-
Receivable written off during the year as uncollectible	(3,854)	-
Deconsolidation of subsidiary	-	(37,206)
Transfer to disposal group classified held for sale	-	(6,280)
At December 31	<u>44,307</u>	<u>1,942</u>

The creation and release of provisions for impaired receivables has been included in the income statement within "Selling, general and administrative expenses." Amounts charged to the allowance account are generally written off when there is no expectation of recovering additional cash.

The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying value of each class of receivables mentioned above. See also note 3, credit risk, as to collateral held as security.

The fair value of trade receivables is usually identical or close to their carrying value.

NOTE 13 – OTHER RECEIVABLES:

	December 31	
	2014	2015
	NIS in thousands	
Prepayments	21,055	2,556
Related parties, see note 36	191,707	9,730
Government authorities	4,391	726
Advances to suppliers and others	12,665	-
Current maturities of loans receivable	10,918	-
Receivables in respect of gift certificates	25,785	18,488
Receivables in respect of sale of property and equipment	106,957	-
Other	57,229	3,317
	<u>430,707</u>	<u>34,817</u>

The fair value of other receivables is usually identical or close to their carrying value.

ALON BLUE SQUARE ISRAEL LTD.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 14 – INVENTORIES:

Inventories presented in current assets as at December, 31.2014:

	NIS in thousands
Fuel and oil products	79,919
Consumer (including non-food) products	431,742
	<u>511,661</u>

Real estate inventories (presented as non-current assets)

Representing approximately a 240-dunam parcel of property in Point-Wells near Seattle, Washington, USA, acquired by BSRE from a former related party (Alon USA see note 36); BSRE has also signed a development agreement with the former related party to initiate and promote a detailed plan for the approval of the building of at least 2,000 residential units on the land.

BSRE is operating to change the zoning of the land from heavy industrial use to urban center zoning, and so far has received an "in principal" approval for the zoning change from the Snohomish County.

Based on the new zoning, BSRE filed with the redistrict committee a detailed plan that includes the construction of three residential complexes at a scope of 3,000 residential units public premises on the real estate and development plans (the detailed plan). the county approved 2,700 residential units as Urban Village zoning. In the process of changing the land designation from "Heavy Industrial" to "Urban Center", on April 10, 2014, the State of Washington Supreme Court upheld that BSRE has a vested right to the development of the land under the designation of "Urban Center", which shall include the construction of 3,000 housing units, public areas and development programs. As of the date of this report, the Company is unable to estimate the exact duration of time it will take to receive the approval of the competent authorities for exercising the construction rights under the plan which determined the designation of land as an "Urban Center".

Through December 31, 2015, BSRE invested U.S. \$8.5 million (NIS 33.2 million) in the development of property rights and capitalized borrowing costs of U.S. \$6.9 million (NIS 26.9 Million) (in 2014: U.S. \$7.4 million and U.S. \$5.5 million, respectively).

The property serves primarily as a plant for storage and distribution of fuel and oils by the former related party, and is rented to the related party for a period of up to 10 years. According to the development agreement, all demolition and contamination cleanups required for the land will be the responsibility of the former related party and on its account; the former related party will also compensate BSRE for any damages incurred in connection with such activities. In case BSRE was to sell the land the related party will be entitled to some of the consideration, net of costs, as defined in the agreement.

As at December 31, 2015, BSRE plans do not include the development of the property on its own, however, BSRE continues to promote the betterment and value appreciation of the property with the intent to put it for sale.

ALON BLUE SQUARE ISRAEL LTD.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 15 – PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT:

a. Composition of assets and accumulated depreciation, grouped by major classifications, and changes therein are as follows:

	Land, buildings and leasehold improvements (see d. below)	Filling station equipment	Motor vehicles	Furniture, equipment and installations	Total
	NIS in thousands				
Cost:					
Balance at January 1, 2015	2,642,886	342,953	25,354	1,384,336	4,395,529
Continued operations:					
Transfer to investment property	(1,253,496)	-	-	-	(1,253,496)
Additions	1,065	-	446	2,357	3,868
Disposals	(37)	-	-	(7,619)	(7,656)
Discontinued operations:					
Transfer to disposal group classified as held for sale	(639,315)	(342,953)	(11,522)	(87,580)	(1,081,370)
Deconsolidation of subsidiary	(634,875)	-	(13,385)	(1,281,143)	(1,929,403)
Balance at December 31, 2015	<u>116,228</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>893</u>	<u>10,351</u>	<u>127,472</u>
Accumulated depreciation:					
Balance at January 1, 2015	886,367	105,661	16,208	1,050,501	2,058,737
Continued operations:					
Additions	2,752	-	192	8,054	10,998
Disposals	(1,120)	-	(50)	(5,285)	(6,455)
Transfer to investment property	(390,748)	-	-	-	(390,748)
Discontinued operations:					
Transfer to disposal group classified held for sale	(136,402)	(105,661)	(5,520)	(41,774)	(289,357)
Deconsolidation of subsidiary	(345,817)	-	(10,717)	(1,005,876)	(1,362,410)
Balance at December 31, 2015	<u>15,032</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>113</u>	<u>5,620</u>	<u>20,765</u>
Impairment of property and equipment	-	-	-	(1,320)	(1,320)
Net book value at December 31, 2015	<u><u>101,196</u></u>	<u><u>-</u></u>	<u><u>780</u></u>	<u><u>3,411</u></u>	<u><u>105,387</u></u>

ALON BLUE SQUARE ISRAEL LTD.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 15 – PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT (continued):

a. Composition of assets and accumulated depreciation, grouped by major classifications, and changes therein are as follows (continued):

	Land, buildings and leasehold improvements (see d. below)	Filling station equipment	Motor vehicles	Furniture, equipment and installations	Total
	NIS in thousands				
Cost:					
Balance at January 1, 2014	2,847,920	306,983	23,098	1,435,422	4,613,423
Additions	102,831	35,975	4,585	79,130	222,521
Disposals	(186,402)	(5)	(2,329)	(130,216)	(318,952)
Transfer to investment property	(121,463)	-	-	-	(121,463)
Balance at December 31, 2014	<u>2,642,886</u>	<u>342,953</u>	<u>25,354</u>	<u>1,384,336</u>	<u>4,395,529</u>
Accumulated depreciation:					
Balance at January 1, 2014	898,977	74,233	15,817	1,071,241	2,060,268
Additions	113,454	31,428	2,686	84,483	232,051
Disposals	(95,176)	-	(2,295)	(105,223)	(202,694)
Transfer to investment property	(30,888)	-	-	-	(30,888)
Balance at December 31, 2014	<u>886,367</u>	<u>105,661</u>	<u>16,208</u>	<u>1,050,501</u>	<u>2,058,737</u>
Impairment of property and equipment	(14,756)	-	-	-	(14,756)
Net book value at December 31, 2014	<u><u>1,741,763</u></u>	<u><u>237,292</u></u>	<u><u>9,146</u></u>	<u><u>333,835</u></u>	<u><u>2,322,036</u></u>

b. As to liens placed on assets, see note 35.

ALON BLUE SQUARE ISRAEL LTD.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 16 – INVESTMENT PROPERTY:

The changes in the carrying value of investment property for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014 respectively, are as follows:

	2014	2015
	NIS in thousands	
At January 1	770,490	982,619
Transfer from property and equipment (b)	90,575	862,747
Transfer to assets held for sale (c)	-	(23,000)
Additions (d)	48,174	9,982
Disposals	(8,750)	-
Transfer to disposal group classified as held for sale	-	(14,800)
Changes in fair value of investment property, net:		
Charged to increase in fair value of investment property, net in the income statements (e)	50,258	57,464
Changes in fair value of investment property transferred from property and equipment (b) - Carried to OCI :	31,872	945,747
At December 31	<u>982,619</u>	<u>2,820,759</u>

- a) All the Company's investment properties are located in Israel.
- b) In 2015, as a result of the loss of control over mega (see Note 5a), all assets leased by Mega from BSRE (mainly supermarket branches, office building and logistic center), that were classified as own-used and presented in the consolidated financial statements as property and equipment, were transferred and classified on deconsolidation, as investment property of the Company. Consequently, these assets are presented at fair value, as from the date of deconsolidation of Mega. The revaluation of these assets from depreciated cost to fair value, on date of transfer, amounting to NIS 689,153 thousands (net of deferred income tax affect) was carried to OCI. In 2014, six assets were transferred from property and equipment to investment property.

As to properties that are leased to Mega and the lease arrangements with Mega – see also Note 36.

- c) Additions in 2015 include mainly an investment in a commercial assets in Tel Aviv and investment in office building in Ra'anana. The additions in 2014, totaling NIS 48.2 million, include an amount of approximately NIS 40 million in respect of the Comverse transaction, the building was completed and the building was transferred to its lessee in December 2014.
- d) During the fourth quarter of 2015, BSRE updated the fair value assessments of all the assets that are leased to third parties (excluding those leased to Mega), in particular, by reducing the discount rate used, as compared to prior year, by 0.25% (except for one asset, for which it was reduced by 0.5%) and by updating rental cash flows of new lease agreements. The discount rates used were determined, taking into account the type of the asset and designation, its location and the quality of the lessees. The range used for discount rates by the Company in mainly 7% - 9,75% for commercial assets, and 8% - 8,25% with respect to the other properties.

ALON BLUE SQUARE ISRAEL LTD.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 16 – INVESTMENT PROPERTY (continued):

- e) The change in fair value in 2014 is in respect of the completion of projects, additional rights received on land (amounting to NIS 33 million) and the reduction of discount rate at 0.25% in some of the commercial properties.
- f) For details regarding liens and guarantees see note 35.
- g) Rental revenue that has been recognized in the statements of income within revenues:

	Year ended December 31	
	2014	2015*
	NIS in thousands	
Rental income	51,158	145,886

- * Includes rentals paid by Mega, as from the beginning of the third quarter of 2015 (prior periods rentals were eliminated on consolidation)
- h) Break down of investment property at December 31, 2015 and 2014, by lease rights and ownership of land:

	December 31,	
	2014	2015
	NIS in thousands	
Under ownership	490,681	1,164,974
Finance lease from the Israel Lands Administration	491,938	1,655,785
Total	982,619	2,820,759

- i) Capitalized borrowing costs:

The amount of borrowing costs capitalized during the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014 was NIS 5.6 million and NIS 8.5 million, respectively. The rate used to determine the amount of borrowing costs eligible for capitalization was 4.6% in 2015 and 4.3% in 2014 (linked to the Israeli CPI).

- j) Fair value of investment property

The fair value of investment property items is measured by external independent valuation specialists who are members of the Institute of Real Estate Appraisers in Israel who possess recognized relevant professional training and ongoing experience on investment property in locations and classifications that were valued.

ALON BLUE SQUARE ISRAEL LTD.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 16 – INVESTMENT PROPERTY (continued):

Data on measurements of investment property in level 3

Fair value of investment property is determined at least annually or when there are indications for changes in value (at the earlier) based on valuations carried out by external independent valuation specialists with the adequate professional skills.

Fair value is measured using income capitalization technique: the valuation model is based on the present value of the NOI estimate expected to derive from the property. The valuation of real estate is based on the net annual cash flows capitalized at capitalization rate reflecting their specific risks. When there are lease agreements, in respect of which the payments are other than the proper rental fees, adjustments are made to reflect the rental payments at the end of the lease term.

The valuations take into account the type of tenants actually occupying the leased property or the responsible parties for meeting the lease liabilities and the remaining economic life of the property in those locations where such parameters are relevant.

The market value of the rental data includes a wide range in all of the regions and uses and derives, among others, from the variance of the nature of the leased property with respect to the age and the finish level of the various properties. For details on the capitalization rates, see h, as above.

The fair value estimate will increase if:

1. The market value of the rental payments will increase.
2. Cash flow capitalization rate will decrease.

The key data that are not observable in the market refer to the following factors:

The return rate of investment property, is based on professional publications in the relevant markets and comparison with similar transactions and the market value of rental payments (market rent) is based on professional publications in the relevant markets and comparison with similar transactions.

ALON BLUE SQUARE ISRAEL LTD.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 17 – INTANGIBLE ASSETS:

The composition of intangible assets and the accumulated amortization thereon, grouped by major classifications, and changes therein in 2015 and 2014, are as follows:

	<u>Goodwill</u>	<u>Software</u>	<u>Brand name and trade marks</u>	<u>Customer relationships</u>	<u>Evacuation Fees and Other</u>	<u>Total</u>
	NIS in thousands					
At January 1, 2015						
Cost	775,857	229,512	143,942	138,609	226,687	1,514,607
Accumulated amortization and impairment	-	(183,559)	(27,008)	(72,501)	(91,196)	(374,264)
Net carrying amount	<u>775,857</u>	<u>45,953</u>	<u>116,934</u>	<u>66,108</u>	<u>135,491</u>	<u>1,140,343</u>
Year ended December 31, 2015:						
Opening net carrying amount						
	775,857	45,953	116,934	66,108	135,491	1,140,343
Additions	-	63	-	-	-	63
Disposals	-	(7,305)	-	-	-	(7,305)
Amortization and impairment charge (a)	-	(2,736)	-	-	-	(2,736)
Deconsolidation of subsidiary	(161,610)	(30,312)	-	(96)	(14,111)	(206,129)
Transfer to disposal group classified held for sale	(614,247)	(5,663)	(116,934)	(66,012)	(121,380)	(924,236)
Net carrying amount	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
At December 31, 2015:						
Cost	775,857	229,575	143,942	138,609	226,687	1,514,670
Accumulated amortization and impairment	-	(193,600)	(27,008)	(72,501)	(91,196)	(384,305)
Deconsolidation of subsidiary	(161,610)	(30,312)	-	(96)	(14,111)	(206,129)
Transfer to disposal group classified held for sale	(614,247)	(5,663)	(116,934)	(66,012)	(121,380)	(924,236)
Net carrying amount	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
At January 1, 2014						
Cost	797,857	205,766	143,785	138,609	224,400	1,510,417
Accumulated amortization and impairment	-	(159,223)	(21,568)	(58,385)	(67,516)	(306,692)
Net carrying amount	<u>797,857</u>	<u>46,543</u>	<u>122,217</u>	<u>80,224</u>	<u>156,884</u>	<u>1,203,725</u>
Year ended December 31, 2014:						
Opening net carrying amount						
	797,857	46,543	122,217	80,224	156,884	1,203,725
Additions	-	23,746	157	-	2,287	26,190
Amortization charge	-	(24,336)	(5,440)	(14,116)	(23,680)	(67,572)
Impairment	(22,000)	-	-	-	-	(22,000)
Net carrying amount	<u>775,857</u>	<u>45,953</u>	<u>116,934</u>	<u>66,108</u>	<u>135,491</u>	<u>1,140,343</u>
At December 31, 2014:						
Cost	775,857	229,512	143,942	138,609	226,687	1,514,607
Accumulated amortization and impairment	-	(183,559)	(27,008)	(72,501)	(91,196)	(374,264)
Net carrying amount	<u>775,857</u>	<u>45,953</u>	<u>116,934</u>	<u>66,108</u>	<u>135,491</u>	<u>1,140,343</u>

ALON BLUE SQUARE ISRAEL LTD.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 17 – INTANGIBLE ASSETS (continued):

- a. Amortization relating to continuing operations is included in the income statements within Selling, general and administrative expenses; Impairment losses are presented in other gains or losses, and impairment losses relating to discontinued operations is included in Profit or Loss from Discontinued Operations.

NOTE 18 – LOANS RECEIVABLE

	December 31	
	2014	2015
	NIS in thousands	
Loan to jointly controlled companies (1)	44,609	46,559
Loan to associate	36,320	37,904
Loans to others (2)	65,159	-
	146,088	84,463
Less current maturities	10,917	-
	<u>135,171</u>	<u>84,463</u>

- (1) Loans bearing interest of 5.26% and linked to the Israeli CPI and the repayment date has not yet been determined. These Loans were granted in connection with the purchase of the leasehold rights in the real estate of the wholesale market project. The repayment of half of these loans is secured by a guarantee of the Gindi Group (see also note 6), in the event that it is not repaid by April 15, 2018. These loans have no stated maturity date.
- (2) Mainly owners of filling stations to which the Company supplies fuel (discontinued operation).

The fair value of loans receivables is usually identical or close to their carrying value.

NOTE 19 – OTHER LONG TERM RECEIVABLES

	December 31	
	2014	2015
	NIS in thousands	
Conditional grants to owners of fuel stations (1)	14,975	-
Prepaid rent (2)	13,879	-
Others	23,886	3,738
	<u>52,740</u>	<u>3,738</u>

- (1) Includes mainly conditional grants the Company paid to the owners of land in connection with the construction of filling stations (discontinued operation). The amounts will become grants after the end of the commitment period or during the period if the filling station owners meet their undertakings to operate the stations during the agreement period.
- (2) The prepaid rent in respect of the fueling and commercial sites (discontinued operation) is amortized over the term of the lease. As of December 31, 2014 the remaining term of the leases is between 2 and 12 years.

ALON BLUE SQUARE ISRAEL LTD.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 20 – OTHER ACCOUNT PAYABLES AND ACCRUED EXPENSES:

	December 31	
	2014	2015
	NIS in thousands	
Payroll and related expenses and other employee benefits	161,616	7,281
Government authorities	164,902	12,650
Liability in respect of gift certificates	214,302	109,654
Accrued expenses	100,147	12,259
Other	82,307	*244,314
Total	723,274	386,158

* Mainly in respect of guarantees to Mega.

NOTE 21 – LOANS FROM BANKS AND OTHERS, DEBENTURES AND CONVERTIBLE DEBENTURES

Composition

	December 31	
	2014	2015
	NIS in thousands	
Loans from banks and others (1)	2,472,575	1,146,632
Debentures (2)	2,449,248	1,820,051
Convertible debentures (2)	60,424	30,067
	4,982,247	2,996,750

(1) Loans from banks and others:

	December 31	
	2014	2015
	NIS in thousands	
Current liabilities*:		
Bank overdrafts (note 9)	5,490	-
Loans from banks and others	657,939	381,428
Credit from parent company	-	110,000
Commercial paper	111,197	-
Current maturities of non-current loans	283,342	190,995
	1,057,968	682,423
Non-current liabilities:		
Loan from parent company	-	29,194
Loans from banks and others	1,414,607	435,015
	2,472,575	1,146,632

* including amounts that are due for immediate repayment: approximately NIS 262 million from the recovery plan of Mega, approximately NIS 140 million following the lowering of the credit rating of the Company NIS 23.3 million in Bee Group and NIS 30 million in relation to Eden Teva guarantee.

Regarding financing agreements and term with banks and others, see note 34.

ALON BLUE SQUARE ISRAEL LTD.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 21 – LOANS FROM BANKS AND OTHERS, DEBENTURES AND CONVERTIBLE DEBENTURES (continued):

Composition and details of liabilities based on interest rates and linkage terms

	December 31	
	Weighted average interest rate (a)	2014 2015
	%	NIS in thousands
NIS - linked to the Israeli CPI and bears a fixed annual interest rate	3.34	694,892 337,866
NIS - linked to the Israeli CPI without interest from controlling shareholder:		
Short - term	-	- 110,000
Long - term (discounted at 13%)	-	- 29,194
NIS - Unlinked and bearing a fixed annual interest rate	6.23	28,483 10,778
NIS - Unlinked and bearing a variable annual interest rate	3.4	1,749,200 658,794
		<u>2,472,575</u> <u>1,146,632</u>

- (a) Weighted average interest rate, as of December 31, 2015 See also d below.
 (b) The long-term loans net of current maturities are repayable in the years subsequent to the statement of financial position date as follows.

	December 31	
	2014	2015
	NIS in thousands	
Second year	359,018	27,188
Third year	271,356	27,188
Fourth year	174,633	27,188
Fifth year and afterwards	609,600	382,645
	<u>1,414,607</u>	<u>464,209</u>

- (c) The carrying amounts and fair value of the non-current loans are as follows:

	December 31			
	2014	2015	2014	2015
	NIS in thousands			
	Carrying amount		Fair value (*)	
Bank and other loans	<u>1,697,949</u>	<u>655,204</u>	<u>1,694,727</u>	<u>625,717</u>

- (*) The fair values of long-term loans are based on cash flows discounted using a rate based on the capitalization rate from 2.99% to 6.23% (2014: 2.8%).

The carrying amounts of short-term loans approximate their fair value.

ALON BLUE SQUARE ISRAEL LTD.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 21 – LOANS FROM BANKS AND OTHERS, DEBENTURES AND CONVERTIBLE DEBENTURES (continued):

(d) Loan financial covenants

Blue Square has a loan with total of approximately NIS 140.5 million as at December 31, 2015, regarding which Blue Square has undertaken to meet certain financial covenants.

The terms of the loan to Blue Square provide for the bank to add 0.25% to the interest rate, in the event that a rating company (Standard & Poor's Maalot or Midroog) reduces the Company's rating by two grades. Additional 0.25% will be added in the event that the rating of the Company reduces to BBB under Maalot rating or Baa2 under Midroog rating. Below BBB or Baa2 rating will entitle the bank to call the loan for repayment. In July 2015, the Company's rating was reduced below Baa2, and accordingly the Company classifies and presents this loan as a current liability at December 31, 2015. As to subsequent ratings – see note 37d.

As explained below, the Company is holding negotiations with its banks and Series C debenture holders and did not pay the current maturity of this loan (see note 37).

BSRE has a loan with a total balance of NIS 398 million, whereby BSRE has undertaken to meet certain financial covenants. As of December 31, 2015, BSRE met the above mentioned covenants.

Bee Group has long term loans with a total of NIS 23.3 million, as of December 31, 2015, pursuant to which Bee Group has undertaken to meet certain financial covenants. As at December 31, 2015 Bee Group did not meet the covenants for the loans, and they were classified and presented as current liabilities. The bank has agreed, in principal, that if the transaction with the potential buyer of the Company (see note 37), does not finalise, it will be repaid from the realization of its pledge on Naaman shares (note 35).

The financial covenants in the subsidiaries' loan agreements restrict the following subsidiaries from transferring funds to Blue Square in the form of cash dividends, loans or advances, except for Bee Group, which is restricted from transferring funds to the Company in the form of dividends, and BSRE that is restricted from transferring funds in the form of dividends, when its equity falls below NIS 700 million, and in Dor Alon below NIS 380 million, following such distribution. As of December 31, 2015, Bee Group did not have any earnings to distribute as a dividend. As of December 31, 2015, BSRE equity exceeded the above threshold by more than NIS 800 million, and Dor Alon equity exceeded the above threshold by NIS 200 million.

ALON BLUE SQUARE ISRAEL LTD.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 21 – LOANS FROM BANKS AND OTHERS, DEBENTURES AND CONVERTIBLE DEBENTURES (continued):

(2) Debentures and convertible debentures

Debentures	Ref	Weighted Average interest rates at December 31, 2015	December 31	
			2014	2015
			NIS in thousands	
Blue Square:				
Alon Blue Square marketable debentures (Series C)	d(1)(a)	2.50%	360,983	360,228
Blue Square Real Estate:				
Marketable debentures-Blue Square Real Estate (Series B)	d(2)(b)	4.70%	301,807	149,550
Marketable debentures-Blue Square Real Estate (Series C)	d(2)(c)	4.20%	227,922	201,603
Marketable debentures-Blue Square Real Estate (Series D)	d(2)(d)	4.85%	749,866	743,458
Marketable debentures-Blue Square Real Estate (Series E)	d(2)(e)	3.80%	387,224	387,224
			1,666,819	1,481,835
Dor Alon Energy:				
Marketable debentures-Dor Alon Energy (Series B)			72,246	-
Marketable debentures-Dor Alon Energy (Series C)			60,757	-
Marketable debentures-Dor Alon Energy (Series D)			216,751	-
Debentures of Dorgan Batuchot ltd.			45,170	-
Dor Debentures			63,151	-
Total			458,075	-
			2,485,877	1,842,063
Less- amount of discount (net of accumulated amortization)			(36,629)	(22,012)
			2,449,248	1,820,051
Less-current maturities			(437,249)	(532,844)
			2,011,999	1,287,207
Convertible debentures				
Blue Square Real Estate (Series A)	d(2)(a)	6.25%	59,371	29,420
Conversion component at fair value	a)		121	121
Premium (net of amortization)			932	526
Total			60,424	30,067
Less-current maturities			(29,686)	(30,067)
			30,738	-

ALON BLUE SQUARE ISRAEL LTD.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 21 – LOANS FROM BANKS AND OTHERS, DEBENTURES AND CONVERTIBLE DEBENTURES (continued):

- a) Conversion component of convertible debentures

The conversion component of the BSRE convertible debentures is calculated based on a binomial model.

- b) Repayment dates of debentures and convertible debentures (excluding discount or premium):

	December 31	
	2014	2015
	NIS in thousands	
First year - current maturities	463,306	563,165
Second year	391,384	274,562
Third year	353,363	303,604
Fourth year	362,336	214,867
Fifth year and afterwards	974,860	515,285
Total	<u>2,545,249</u>	<u>1,871,483</u>

- c) The carrying amounts and fair value of the debentures and the convertible debentures are as follows:

	December 31			
	2014	2015	2014	2015
	NIS in thousands			
	Carrying amount		Fair value*	
Debentures	2,449,248	1,820,051	2,603,041	1,819,667
Convertible debentures	60,424	30,067	63,350	30,700
Total	<u>2,509,672</u>	<u>1,850,118</u>	<u>2,666,391</u>	<u>1,850,367</u>

* The fair values of debentures and convertible debentures, is based on quoted prices, as at the statement of position date, in active markets

- d) Debentures and convertible debentures – additional details:

1) Blue Square:

On November 9, 2010, the Company completed its public tender of Series C CPI linked debentures bearing annual fixed interest of 2.5% payable in two semi-annual payments on May 4 and November 4 in each of the years 2011 to 2022. The principal will be repaid in 12 equal payments on November 4 of each of the years 2011 to 2022 (inclusive). During 2012, Series C was expanded by a private offering to institutional investors in the amount of NIS 35 million par value for 89.5% of their par value, reflecting a return of 5.7%. During 2013 additional expansions were made for Series C by private offerings to institutional investors, in the total amount of NIS 162 million par value, reflecting an average return of 3.67%.

On April 3, 2014 the series C was expanded by a private offering to institutional investors in the amount of NIS 150 million par value, for 101.3% of their par value, reflecting a return of 3.8%.

ALON BLUE SQUARE ISRAEL LTD.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 21 – LOANS FROM BANKS AND OTHERS, DEBENTURES AND CONVERTIBLE DEBENTURES (continued):

1) Blue Square (continued)

As of December 31, 2015 the Company's subsidiaries hold NIS 4.4 million of Series C of the Company.

On July 28, 2015, representatives and legal counsel were appointed for Series C bondholders. Starting from October 27, 2015, the meeting of bondholders convened who decided on the deferment of the principal payment dates from November 4, 2015 to May 29, 2016. The meeting of bondholders, in its decision dated February 15, 2016 allowed for negotiation with the potential buyer (Ben Moshe) until March 17, 2016. It was also decided at the meeting, to instruct the bonds' trustee to put for immediate repayment the full balance of the Company's debt to the bondholders and authorized him to take the necessary measures to execute the decision, including notifying the Company for making a decision in this section and the demand of the debt's payment within seven days from the notice date ("immediate repayment decision"). The immediate repayment decision is supposed to enter into effect without further decision at the earlier of: a. transfer of the control of the Company directly or indirectly (including changing the control in the controlling shareholder) without the consent of bondholders or b. the exclusivity period (no-shop) of Ben Moshe's proposal has elapsed and a motion was not filed with the court (agreed by the trustee and the representatives of the bondholders) to convene meetings for the approval of the debt arrangement between the Company and its financial creditors. At this stage, the entry into effect of the immediate repayment decision was extended to May 18, 2016.

The balance of bonds presented in long term liabilities was classified to short term liabilities starting from the third quarter of 2015.

On November 2, 2015, in the framework of the negotiations conducted by the Company with the representatives of Series C bond holders and the Company's creditor banks, principles were formulated for an outline of rescheduling and reorganization of the financial debt, including the guaranteed debt of the Company. As part of the outline, it was agreed that effective from November 1, 2015 all debts bear interest at the rate of 4% per annum linked to the CPI to be paid regularly by semi-annual installments each year, 1% interest will accrue and paid at the final payment date of the principal, as well as an addition of up to 1% interest, which terms will be determined in a detailed agreement. In addition, principal payments (pro-rated among banks and bondholders) will be paid at a rate of 2% each year from November 2017 until 2019. The outstanding principal will be repaid in one payment in November 2020.

In addition, it was agreed that debt repayment would be accelerated if Dor Alon or BSRE will be sold, and the debt holders would receive up to 10% of the Company's shares (see note 37).

ALON BLUE SQUARE ISRAEL LTD.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 21 – LOANS FROM BANKS AND OTHERS, DEBENTURES AND CONVERTIBLE DEBENTURES (continued):

2) BSRE

a) BSRE (Series A)

Convertible debentures (Series A)

These debentures are to be redeemed in four equal annual installments on August 31 of each year in the period from 2013 through 2016. The Series A debentures are linked (principal and interest) to the CPI and bear interest at an annual rate of 6.25%, which is payable every six months, on February 28 and August 31 of each year from 2007 until the final redemption of the debentures. The Series A debentures are convertible into registered BSRE ordinary shares of NIS 1 par value at any time through August 16, 2016, except during the periods from August 17 through August 31 in each of the years between 2013-2015 (inclusive). The conversion rate for these debentures as at December 31, 2015 was NIS 217.76 par value of debentures per share (adjusted to the payment of dividend in December 2015). The par value balance of the debentures as of December 31, 2015 was NIS 25 million.

The annual effective interest rate on the debentures, taking into account the issuance expenses as above, is 5.4%.

b) BSRE (Series B)

These debentures are to be redeemed in four equal annual installments on August 31 of each year in the period from 2013 through 2016. The Series B debentures are linked to the CPI and bear interest at an annual rate of 4.7%, which is payable every six months, on February 28 and August 31 of each year from 2007 until the final redemption of the debentures.

The annual effective interest rate on the debentures, taking into account the issuance expenses as above, is 5.5%.

Pursuant to a partial exchange tender offer, on January 27, 2014, BSRE completed the exchange of NIS 200 million par value of debentures (Series B) against the issuance of NIS 265.5 million par value of marketable debentures (Series E), which was effected as an expansion of Series E, with the same terms. The carrying amount of the liability relating to the exchanged debentures (series B) was NIS 238 million. The exchange is not considered substantive change in the terms of the debentures and therefore had no effect on the income statement.

c) BSRE (Series C)

On October 18, 2009, BSRE issued to the public Series C debentures; the debentures were issued through a tender under a shelf prospectus of the company dated May 20, 2009.

The principal of debentures is to be redeemed in eight non-equal annual installments on October 31 of each of the years 2011 to 2018 (inclusive), where six installments each constituting of 7.5% of the amount of the principal of the debentures would be redeemed on October 31 of each of the years 2011 to 2016 and two installments each constituting 27.5% of the amount of the principal of the debentures would be redeemed in October of each of the years 2017 and 2018.

ALON BLUE SQUARE ISRAEL LTD.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 21 – LOANS FROM BANKS AND OTHERS, DEBENTURES AND CONVERTIBLE DEBENTURES (continued):

c) BSRE (Series C) (continued):

The Series C debentures are linked to the CPI and bear interest at an annual rate of 4.2%, which is payable every six months, on April 30 and October 31 of each year from 2010 until the final redemption of the debentures.

The annual effective interest rate payable on Series C debentures, taking into account the issuance expenses as above is 4.55%.

d) BSRE (Series D)

On July 12, 2010, BSRE completed its Series D debenture issue in accordance with a shelf prospectus. The Debentures are linked to the Israeli CPI and bear fixed interest of 4.5%. The Debenture principal is to be redeemed in four equal annual payments, which will be paid on June 30 in each of the years 2017 to 2020 (inclusive). The Debenture interest is to be paid in semi-annual payments on June 30 of each of the years 2011 to 2020 (inclusive) and December 31 of each of the years 2010 to 2019 (inclusive).

During 2012 and 2013, the debentures (Series D) were expanded by several private offerings to institutional investors amounting to NIS 309 million and NIS 276 million par values, respectively. Total net consideration received from such offerings, net of commissions to the institutional investors and distributors, amounted to NIS 319 million in 2013 and NIS 308 million in 2012.

The annual effective interest rate payable on Series D debentures, taking into account the expansions and issuance expenses as above is 4.65%.

The terms of the debentures determine that in case Midroog Ltd. or another rating agency were to reduce BSRE's rating to A3 the annual interest rate will increase by 0.35%. In case BSRE's rating was to be reduced further then the annual interest rate will increase by 0.35% multiplied by the number of notches that the Company's rating is reduced below A3.

e) BSRE (Series E)

On October 30, 2013, BSRE issued by a public offering new debentures series (Series E) with par value of NIS 121.7 million, for NIS 120 million (net of issuance expenses), reflecting a return of 3.5%. The debentures are payable in six annual installments effective from 2018, where the first four installments will represent 7.5% of the par value of the debentures and the last two installments will represent 35% of the par value of the debentures. The debentures are linked (principal and interest) to the CPI and bear annual interest of 3.3% payable in semi-annual payments on May 31 and November 30 effective from May 2014.

On January 27, 2014 the Company issued additional NIS 265.5 million par value debentures (Series E) in exchange for Debentures (series B) – see (b) above.

According to the deed of trust, BSRE committed to comply with certain financial covenants. The deed of trust includes also a "cross default" covenant that is triggered when any of BSRE's debentures, or other material obligation, that exceed NIS 100 million has defaulted.

In addition, the terms of Series E debentures prescribe that in the event that the rating company decreases the BSRE's credit rating below A3, the annual interest on the debentures will increase by 0.5% ; any additional reduce of BSRE's rating will increase the interest with additional 0.25% , up to a maximum annual interest rate of 4.3%.

ALON BLUE SQUARE ISRAEL LTD.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 21 – LOANS FROM BANKS AND OTHERS, DEBENTURES AND CONVERTIBLE DEBENTURES (continued):

e) BSRE (Series E) (continued):

BSRE has committed not to create a current charge on its entire assets in favor of any third party to secure any debt or liability unless a consent of the debentures holders (Series E) is obtained or provided that a current charge on its entire assets is created also in favor of the debentures holders (Series E) at the same ranking.

As of December 31, 2015 BSRE met the financial covenants.

f) During 2015 BSRE's (Series A, B, C, D and E) debentures rating has declined several times. As at December 31, 2015 the debentures were rated by Midroog at Credit Review A3 with negative implications. As a result, the annual interest rate that applies to Series D and E was increased by 0.35% and 0.5%, respectively.

3) Dor Alon

During 2015, Dor Alon completed the issuance of NIS 250 million Series E debentures, in which it undertook to meet covenants that are based on its adjusted equity and distribution limitations. As at December 31, 2015, Dor Alon (discontinued operation) meets these covenants.

NOTE 22 – OTHER LIABILITIES:

	December 31	
	2014	2015
	NIS in thousands	
Rental contracts and value of unfavorable terms of operating leases	96,687	-
Other	9,580	6,120
	<u>106,267</u>	<u>6,120</u>

NOTE 23 – RETIREMENT BENEFIT OBLIGATIONS:

a. Composition of the liability for defined benefit plans:

	December 31	
	2014	2015
	NIS in thousands	
Statement of financial position obligations for:		
Present value of funded obligation	478,603	14,788
Provision in respect of unutilized sick leave	38,285	-
	516,888	14,788
Fair value of the plan assets	458,172	11,464
Total present value of the obligation, net	<u>58,716</u>	<u>3,324</u>

ALON BLUE SQUARE ISRAEL LTD.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 23 – RETIREMENT BENEFIT OBLIGATIONS (continued):

b. Changes in the liability for defined benefit plans (continued):

	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>
	<u>NIS in thousands</u>	
Liability in respect of defined benefit plans at January 1	534,276	516,888
Benefits paid	(54,136)	(4,629)
Deconsolidation of subsidiary	-	(439,579)
Current service costs	38,343	2,523
Past service cost	(13,257)	-
Loss from change in demographic assumption	792	-
Gain from change in financial assumptions	(5,469)	-
Experience (gains) losses	(4,369)	-
Transfer to disposal groups classified held for sale	-	(60,915)
Interest costs	20,708	500
Liability in respect of defined benefit plans at December 31	<u>516,888</u>	<u>14,788</u>

c. Changes in plans assets:

	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>
	<u>NIS in thousands</u>	
Fair value of plan assets at January 1	462,972	458,172
Employer contributions paid into the plan	36,607	363
Deconsolidation of subsidiary	-	(378,533)
Transfer to disposal group classified as held for sale	-	(52,560)
Return on plan assets, excluding amounts included in interest income	(9,889)	200
Benefits paid	(49,914)	(17,117)
Interest income on plan assets	18,602	939
Other adjustments	(206)	-
Fair value of plan assets at December 31	<u>458,172</u>	<u>11,464</u>

The actual return (loss) on plan assets was NIS 1,139 thousands (2014 – NIS 8,713 thousands, 2013 NIS 26,637 thousands).

Expected contributions to post-employment benefit plans for the year ending December 31, 2016 are approximately NIS 381 thousands.

The accumulated remeasurement component gains (losses) that were recognized in the OCI, net of taxes, as of December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013 is 200 NIS 27,263 thousands and NIS 27,170 thousands, respectively.

ALON BLUE SQUARE ISRAEL LTD.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 23 – RETIREMENT BENEFIT OBLIGATIONS (continued):

d. Expense recognized in the income statements in respect of defined benefit plans:

	Year ended December 31		
	2013	2014	2015
	NIS in thousands		
Current services costs	45,748	38,343	2,523
Past service cost	-	(13,257)	-
Interest cost	19,911	20,708	500
Interest income on plan assets	(20,388)	(18,602)	(939)
Other adjustments	799	206	-
	<u>46,070</u>	<u>27,398</u>	<u>2,084</u>

The expense recognized in the income statements for defined contribution plans was NIS 0 in 2015, NIS 460 thousands in 2014, and NIS 517 thousand in 2013.

e. The expenses were included in the following income statements items:

	Year ended December 31		
	2013	2014	2015
	NIS in thousands		
Selling, general and administrative expenses	46,547	25,292	2,523
Financial (income) expenses	(477)	2,106	(439)
	<u>46,070</u>	<u>27,398</u>	<u>2,084</u>

The principal actuarial assumptions used were as follows:

	December 31	
	2014	2015
	%	
Discount rate	2.7-4.1	3.7-4.4
Inflation rate	1.3-1.9	1.55-1.8
Expected return on plan assets	3.9-5.4	3.7-4.4
Future salary increases	1-4	1-4
Rates of employee turnover	1-54	1-54

Assumptions regarding future mortality rates are based on actuarial advice in accordance with published statistics and past experience in Israel. Mortality rates are based on the pension circular 2013-3-1 of the Ministry of Finance.

ALON BLUE SQUARE ISRAEL LTD.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 24 – PROVISIONS FOR OTHER LIABILITIES AND CHARGES:

	Real estate related disputes (1)	Legal claims	Total
	NIS in thousands		
At January 1, 2014	18,820	40,370	59,190
Charged (credited) to the income statements:			
Provisions made during the year	3,570	26,119	29,689
Provisions reversed during the year	-	(13,385)	(13,385)
Provisions used during the year	-	(7,797)	(7,797)
At December 31, 2014	<u>22,390</u>	<u>45,307</u>	<u>67,697</u>
At January 1, 2015			
Deconsolidation of subsidiary	-	(4,813)	(4,813)
Transfer to disposal group classified held for sale	-	(12,735)	(12,735)
Charged (credited) to the income statements:			
Provisions made during the year	801	20,538	21,339
Unwind of discount	-	178	178
Transferred to trade payables	-	(19,300)	(19,300)
At December 31, 2015	<u>23,191</u>	<u>29,175</u>	<u>52,366</u>

(1) Provisions relating to disagreements with respect to lease fees required for assets where the lease term has ended, disagreements with respect to balances due to constructors or as to whether conditions for payment were met, and for development and construction levies that are under negotiation with the authorities (see also note 33).

NOTE 25 – EQUITY

The total authorized number of ordinary shares as of December 31, 2015 and 2014 is 100 million shares with a par value of NIS 1 per share, and 66,161,860 issued and outstanding shares (of which 207,403 shares are held by the company as treasury shares) All issued shares are fully paid.

In July 1996, the Company completed a global offering of 6,900,000 American Depositary Shares (ADS), with each ADS representing one Ordinary share, at a price per share of \$11. In addition, in June 1999, 1,500,000 ADSs were issued upon the exercise of stock options.

The ADSs are traded on the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE). The ADSs represent 6.26% of the outstanding Ordinary Shares of the Company as of December 31, 2015. As of December 31, 2015 the shares are quoted at \$4.29 per ADS.

Commencing November 2000, the Company's shares have also been listed for trade on the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange. As of December 31, 2015 the shares are quoted at NIS 1.73 per ordinary share.

On December 14, 2015, the Company effected a reverse split, so that every ADS is equal to 10 shares.

ALON BLUE SQUARE ISRAEL LTD.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 26 – OTHER RESERVES:

	Available for sale investments	Currency translation differences	Transactions with non- controlling interests	Transactions with parent company	Asset revaluation	Total
	NIS in thousands					
At January 1, 2013	9,896	(1,443)	(8,870)	-	9,662	9,245
Change in other reserves:						
Available for sale investments	8,796	-	-	-	-	8,796
Transactions with non- controlling interests	(137)	153	20,836	-	(427)	20,425
Currency translation differences	-	(4,946)	-	-	-	(4,946)
Asset revaluation reserve	-	-	-	-	1,055	1,055
At December 31, 2013	<u>18,555</u>	<u>(6,236)</u>	<u>11,966</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>10,290</u>	<u>34,575</u>
Change in other reserves:						
Available for sale investments	(1,214)	-	-	-	-	(1,214)
Transactions with non- controlling interests	(116)	(133)	19,279	-	(1,352)	17,678
Currency translation differences	-	8,109	-	-	-	8,109
Asset revaluation reserve	-	-	-	-	17,513	17,513
At December 31, 2014	<u>17,225</u>	<u>1,740</u>	<u>31,245</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>26,451</u>	<u>76,661</u>
Change in other reserves:						
Available for sale investments	(4,591)	-	-	-	-	(4,591)
Transactions with non- controlling interests	(2,377)	(567)	24,495	-	(37,278)	(15,727)
Transactions with parent company	-	-	-	23,204	-	23,204
Currency translation differences	-	186	-	-	-	186
Asset revaluation reserve	-	-	-	-	333,441	333,441
At December 31, 2015	<u>10,257</u>	<u>1,359</u>	<u>55,740</u>	<u>23,204</u>	<u>322,614</u>	<u>413,174</u>

ALON BLUE SQUARE ISRAEL LTD.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 27 – EXPENSES BY NATURE (continuing operations):

	Year ended December 31		
	2013	2014	2015
	NIS in thousands		
Change in inventories	(7,504)	(773)	(1,147)
Net purchases	33,227	41,656	28,158
Wages salaries and related expenses	51,400	46,060	30,642
Depreciation, amortization and impairment charges	30,342	39,831	17,873
Advertising costs	9,420	7,430	3,036
Rent and maintenance expenses	38,502	22,646	30,028
Other expenses*	11,005	3,945	53,934
Total cost of sales, selling general and administrative expenses	<u>166,392</u>	<u>160,795</u>	<u>162,524</u>

* mainly provision for claims

NOTE 28 – OTHER GAINS (LOSSES) (continuing operations):

	Year ended December 31		
	2013	2014	2015
	NIS in thousands		
Other gains:			
Gain from sale of property and equipment	-	56,960	3,404
Other	3,131	3,939	2,709
	<u>3,131</u>	<u>60,899</u>	<u>6,113</u>
Other losses:			
Provision for losses and guarantee in Kfar (see note 7)	-	35,000	-
Loss from sale of property and equipment and other assets	326	-	621
Impairment provisions of property and equipment and intangible assets	2,677	-	57,362
Reorganization costs	-	-	-
Other	-	575	-
	<u>3,003</u>	<u>35,575</u>	<u>57,983</u>

* On December 31, 2014, BSRE sold and transferred to the buyer the logistic center in Rishon Lezion that was used by the Company, for approximately NIS 95 million; NIS 62 million were deposited on that date in a trust fund, which was released to the Company on January 4, 2015, and the balance was paid on March 31 2015. In addition to the above, a land parcel in Rishon Lezion was sold in 2014 for NIS 35 million. As a result of these sales, the Company recognized gain of NIS 57 million in 2014.

ALON BLUE SQUARE ISRAEL LTD.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 29 – EMPLOYEE BENEFIT EXPENSES (continuing operations):

	Year ended December 31		
	2013	2014	2015
	NIS in thousands		
Wages, salaries, including social security costs	49,644	45,644	28,558
Share options granted to managers and employees	(151)	-	-
Post-employment benefits	1,907	416	2,084
	<u>51,400</u>	<u>46,060</u>	<u>30,642</u>
Number of positions at December 31	<u>156</u>	<u>230</u>	<u>203</u>

NOTE 30 – FINANCE INCOME AND EXPENSES (continuing operations):

	Year ended December 31		
	2013	2014	2015
	NIS in thousands		
Income:			
Interests:			
Interest income on short-term bank deposits	3,420	1,428	159
Interest income from bank and others	8,168	8,703	4,755
Net gain from marketable securities available for sale	9,433	10,495	29,733
	<u>21,021</u>	<u>20,626</u>	<u>34,647</u>
Expenses:			
Interest and differences from linkage to the Israel CPI:			
Bank borrowings	46,376	29,899	21,956
Debentures and convertible debentures	149,985	103,858	74,781
Bank commissions, foreign currency exchange losses and others	1,365	5,040	1,231
Changes in fair value of derivatives	565	4,175	2,622
Net of capitalization of finance expenses	(9,885)	(8,539)	(5,568)
	<u>188,406</u>	<u>134,433</u>	<u>95,022</u>
Net finance cost	<u>167,385</u>	<u>113,808</u>	<u>60,375</u>

ALON BLUE SQUARE ISRAEL LTD.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 31 – TAXES ON INCOME:

a. Corporate taxation of the Company:

Corporate taxation in Israel

- 1) The Company and most of its subsidiaries are Israeli companies and act within the borders of Israel, hence, assessed for corporate tax in Israel.
- 2) Commencing with tax year 2008, the results of operations for tax purposes of the Company and its subsidiaries are measured in nominal values. Through tax year 2007, the results of operations of the Company and its subsidiaries were measured having regard to the changes in the CPI in accordance with the Income Tax (Inflationary Adjustments) Law, 1985 (hereafter – the inflationary adjustments law).
- 3) Tax rates

On December 5, 2011 the Knesset approved the Law to Change the Tax Burden (Legislative Amendments) – 2011. According to the law the company tax rate was set at 25%, as from 2012.

On August 5, 2013 the Knesset passed the Law for Changes in National Priorities (Legislative Amendments for Achieving Budget Objectives in the Years 2013 and 2014) – 2013, by which, inter alia; the corporate tax rate was raised by 1.5% to a rate of 26.5%, as from 2014.

Current taxes for the periods reported in these financial statements are calculated according to the tax rates specified above.

3. Tax rates (continuing)

Capital gains are taxed at regular corporate tax rates on income.

An amendment to the Income Tax Ordinance that was published in January 2016, will reduce corporate tax back to 25%, starting 2016. As a result, the net amount of deferred tax liabilities of the Company will decrease by NIS 26 million, of which NIS 19 will reduce income taxes in the income statement for the first quarter of 2016 and NIS 7 will reduce income taxes relating to capital items.

Corporate taxation in other jurisdictions

A subsidiary company incorporated in the U.S. is subject to U.S. Federal, State and City taxes; the weighted tax rate that apply to the subsidiary is approximately 35%.

b. Tax assessments

Blue Square has received final tax assessments for tax years through 2011.

Some subsidiaries have received final assessments for tax years through 2009-2010. For some of the subsidiaries, no final tax assessments have been received since their inception.

ALON BLUE SQUARE ISRAEL LTD.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 31 – TAXES ON INCOME:

c. Effect of adoption of IFRS in Israel on tax liability

In the years 2007 to 2011, a Temporary Order was in affect (the meaning of the temporary order is that IFRS would actually not be applied upon computation of the income reported for tax purposes for the said tax years). Legislation proceedings in respect of the adoption of IFRS and its consequential amendments to the Income Tax Ordinance have not been completed to date and therefore the Company estimates that the temporary provisions set for the years 2007 through 2013, will be extended to 2015, and that a new legislation shall not apply to tax years preceding 2016. The Company computed its taxable income for tax years 2007 to 2015 based on Israeli accounting standards applicable prior to adoption of IFRS in Israel, subject to certain adjustments.

d. Losses for tax purposes, carried forward to future years

As of December 31, 2015 and 2014 the Company and its subsidiaries (continuing operating) have mainly capital tax loss carry forwards of approximately NIS 431 million and NIS 210 million. The balance of carry forward losses, in respect of which deferred tax assets were not included, amounted to NIS 133 million and NIS 171 million, respectively.

e. Taxes on income included in the income statements:

	Year ended December 31		
	2013	2014	2015
	NIS in thousands		
Current taxes:			
Current tax on profits for the year	3,165	31,905	24,599
Adjustments in respect of prior years	(3,602)	(847)	5,967
Total current taxes	(437)	31,058	30,566
Deferred taxes	24,095	38,618	(25,495)
Income tax expense	<u>23,658</u>	<u>69,676</u>	<u>5,071</u>

f. The income tax credited (charged) to OCI during the year is as follows:

	Year ended December 31		
	2013	2014	2015
	NIS in thousands		
Deferred tax:			
Tax on actuarial loss on post-employment benefits scheme	(24)	(36)	-
available-for-sale financial assets	(972)	1,046	1,578
Tax on asset revaluation reserve	-	(8,446)	(354,391)
	<u>(996)</u>	<u>(7,436)</u>	<u>(352,813)</u>

The other items transferred to other comprehensive income do not have a tax affect

ALON BLUE SQUARE ISRAEL LTD.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 31 – TAXES ON INCOME (continued):

- g. The tax on the Company's profit before tax differs from the theoretical amount that would arise using the weighted average tax rate applicable to profits of the consolidated entities as follows:

	Year ended December 31		
	2013	2014	2015
	NIS in thousands		
Profit (loss) before tax	(168,209)	(82,803)	(146,683)
Theoretical tax expenses (tax benefit) (25%, 26.5% and 26.5 %, respectively)	(42,052)	(21,943)	(38,871)
Tax effects of:			
Difference between the measurement basis of income for tax purposes and the measurement basis of income for book purposes, net	8,849	23,389	401
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes, net	168	946	109
Utilization of previously unrecognized tax losses	(442)	-	(21,702)
Reassessment of deferred tax assets (see j below)	-	3,742	-
Tax losses for which no deferred income tax asset was recognized	13,931	20,618	42,894
Increase (decrease) in taxes resulting from computation of deferred taxes at a rate which is different from the theoretical rate	1,240	310	248
Non-taxable financial (income) expenses*	-	-	42
Tax impact relating to investments accounted for using the equity method results	(4,313)	(5,315)	(702)
Eliminations of intercompany transactions between continuing and discontinued operations	44,573	48,049	20,185
Change in future tax rate	5,894	-	-
Adjustment in respect of prior years	(3,602)	(847)	5,967
Other	(588)	727	(3,500)
Tax charge	23,658	69,676	5,071

* Mainly resulting from changes in value of conversion component in convertible debentures.

ALON BLUE SQUARE ISRAEL LTD.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 31 – TAXES ON INCOME (continued):

h. Deferred tax assets and liabilities, as presented in the statement of financial position are expected to be recovered or settled, as follows:

	December 31	
	2014	2015
	NIS in thousands	
Deferred tax assets:		
Deferred tax asset to be recovered after more than 12 months	-	-
Deferred tax asset to be recovered within 12 months	27,844	849
	<u>27,844</u>	<u>849</u>
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Deferred tax liability to be recovered after more than 12 months	(214,011)	(459,303)
Deferred tax liability to be recovered within 12 months	(18,741)	(8,829)
	<u>(232,752)</u>	<u>(468,132)</u>
Deferred tax liabilities, net	<u>(204,908)</u>	<u>(467,283)</u>

The deferred taxes are computed at the tax rates of 26.5%. For changes in tax rate enacted during 2013 and 2016 – see also note 31a.

i. The movement in the net deferred income tax accounts is as follows:

	Year ended December 31	
	2014	2015
	NIS in thousands	
Balance at January 1	(16,327)	(204,908)
Statement of income charge:		
Tax charged to tax expenses from continuing operations	(182,168)	25,495
Tax in respect of discontinued operation*		17,961
Discontinuance of consolidation	-	35,112
Tax transferred to discontinued operation	-	39,948
Tax charged directly to other comprehensive income	(6,413)	(352,813)
Tax charged directly to capital items	-	(28,078)
Balance at December 31	<u>(204,908)</u>	<u>(467,283)</u>

* relating to disposal group fair value adjustment.

ALON BLUE SQUARE ISRAEL LTD.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 31 – TAXES ON INCOME (continued):

- j. The movement in deferred income tax assets and liabilities during the year, without taking into consideration the offsetting of balances within the same tax jurisdiction, is as follows:

Deferred tax liabilities	Investment property and depreciable property and equipment	Intangible assets and other	Total
NIS in thousands			
Balance at January 1, 2014	(125,102)	(67,429)	(192,531)
Credited to the income statements	(22,955)	(700)	(23,655)
Charged directly to OCI	(8,446)	1,283	(7,163)
Balance at December 31, 2014	(156,503)	(66,846)	(223,349)
Credited to the income statements	(31,091)	(25,942)	(57,033)
Charged directly to OCI	(258,172)	(94,641)	(352,813)
Deconsolidation of subsidiary	(5,326)	40,399	(35,073)
Transfer to disposal group classified as held for sale	17,988	61,152	79,140
Tax charged directly to capital items	-	(28,078)	(28,078)
Balance at December 31, 2015	<u>(433,104)</u>	<u>(113,956)</u>	<u>(547,060)</u>

Deferred tax assets	Provisions for employee rights	Carry forwards tax losses	Derivative instruments	Provision for impairment of trade receivables	Total
Balance at January 1, 2014	42,969	123,013	(207)	10,429	176,204
Charged (credited) to tax expenses in the income statements*	(39,148)	(119,949)	(90)	674	(158,513)
Charged directly to OCI	750	-	-	-	750
Balance at December 31, 2014	<u>4,571</u>	<u>3,064</u>	<u>(297)</u>	<u>11,103</u>	<u>18,441</u>
Charged (credited) to tax expenses in the income statements	4,583	78,106	(161)	-	82,528
Charged directly to OCI	-	-	-	-	-
Deconsolidation of subsidiary	39	-	-	-	39
Transfer to disposal group classified held for sale	(7,214)	(3,604)	690	(11,103)	(21,231)
Balance at December 31, 2015	<u>1,979</u>	<u>77,566</u>	<u>232</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>79,777</u>

* Taking into account the successive tax losses and their magnitude, the Company reassessed the probability of utilization of its deferred tax assets (see note 4(4)) and as a result reduced the balance of the deferred tax assets. The net effect on the year ended December 31, 2014, was NIS 141 million.

ALON BLUE SQUARE ISRAEL LTD.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 32 – LOSS PER SHARE:

a. Basic

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit attributable to equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue during the year, (see note 25).

	Year ended December 31,		
	2013	2014	2015
Loss attributable to equity holders of the Company (NIS in thousands) from continuing operations	(212,834)	(197,588)	(214,314)
Income (loss) attributable to equity holders of the Company (NIS in thousands) from discontinued operations	67,139	(234,190)	(1,055,035)
Loss attributable to equity holders of the Company (NIS in thousands)	(145,695)	(431,778)	(1,269,349)
Weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue	65,954,427	65,954,427	65,954,427

b. Diluted

Diluted earnings per share are calculated by adjusting the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding to assume conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares. The Company had one category of dilutive potential ordinary shares: convertible debt (through 2013). For the reported periods, the effect of such potential ordinary shares was not dilutive.

In addition there are convertible debentures in Company's subsidiary BSRE that had no dilutive effect on the Company's earnings per share.

NOTE 33 – CONTINGENCIES:

In the ordinary course of business, the Company is involved in various lawsuits against it. The costs that may result from these lawsuits are only accrued for when it is more likely than not that a liability, resulting from past events, will be incurred and the amount of that liability can be quantified or estimated within a reasonable range. The amount of the provisions recorded is based on a case-by-case assessment of the risk level, while events that occur in the course of the litigation may require a reassessment of this risk. The Company's assessment of risk is based both on the advice of its legal counsels and on the Company's estimate of the probable settlements amounts that are expected to be incurred, if such settlements will be agreed by both parties. The provision recorded in the consolidated financial statements in respect of all lawsuits against the Company amounted to NIS 29.2 million (from continuing operation) (see also note 24 regarding provisions).

Described hereunder are the outstanding lawsuits against the Company, classified into groups with similar characteristic. These include contingencies relating to Dor Alon and Naaman that are held for sale (note 7), but not Mega which is currently under the control and supervision of Trustees and information is not available to the Company (note 7d.).

The amounts presented below are calculated based on the claims amounts as of the date of their submission to the Company.

a. Customer claims

In the ordinary course of business, lawsuits have been filed against the Company by its customers. These are mostly requests for approval of class action lawsuits, particularly concerning allegations of illegal collection of funds, unlawful conduct or breach of license, or a breach of agreements with customers, causing monetary and non-monetary damage to them.

ALON BLUE SQUARE ISRAEL LTD.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 33 – CONTINGENCIES (continued):

Described hereunder are the outstanding consumer purported class actions with respect to lawsuits with a total claim amount of NIS 653 million or which have not been quantified, broken down by the amount claimed, as of the date of approval of these financial statements:

	Total claims amount (NIS in millions)	Number of claims
Up to NIS 50 million	109	6
NIS 51-100 million	71	1
NIS 101-200 million	167	1
Above NIS 201 million	306	1
Unquantified claims	-	-
Total	<u>653</u>	<u>9</u>
Against the Company and other defendants together	<u>526</u>	<u>3</u>

On September 6, 2012, a letter of claim and motion for approval as a class action was filed against Dor Alon, for an aggregate amount of NIS 43.2 million. The plaintiff claims that as a customer of the Dor Alon “Spidomat” arrangement for car fueling at reduced prices, she discovered that her reduction was less than the regular discount given to all other customers at the station. As result, the Plaintiff claims she suffered financial damages from being a member of the “Spidomat” arrangement. In October 2014, the court approved the claim as a class action, and Dor Alon made a proper provision for this claim in its financial statements.

b. Employees, subcontractors, suppliers, authorities and other claims

Tax and local authorities:

In January 2012 the Company received a demand from the National Insurance for additional payments, related to certain benefits granted to employees in the Company’s branches in the amount of NIS 30 million for the years 2001-2004. The Company's appeal was rejected by the National Insurance. In August 2013 the Company filed an appeal to the Labor Court. In December 2013, the Company received a demand from the National Insurance for additional payments with respect to years 2005 – 2006 in the sum of approximately NIS 3 million, and in January 2014 the company filed an appeal with regard to this demand.

In February 2015, during the deliberations in the Labor Court, and notwithstanding the statute of limitations argument, the parties have agreed that the right amount for the years 2001- 2004 is approximately NIS 12 million (including CPI linkage differences and fines).

ALON BLUE SQUARE ISRAEL LTD.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 33 – CONTINGENCIES (continued):

In the opinion of the Company, based on the opinion of its legal advisors, the Company made a proper provision for this claim in its financial statements.

The company is rejecting the claim on the ground that it is obsolescence.

Business licenses and permits

The Company's operations in Israel require permits from several authorities, including the Health Ministry and the Police and Fire Departments. In the event that the Company is unable to obtain or maintain the required permits, it may be required to close the affected stores or departments or take other action. However, the Company does not anticipate that not obtaining the necessary permits will have a material effect on its business. The Company and some of its directors and managers are indicted in connection with business licenses and planning and building regarding the Company's stores. As of the date of this Report, there are pending indictments and provisional closure orders against some of the Company's stores or departments. The Company estimates that these matters will not have a material adverse effect on the Company's operations.

Other

On March 17, 2016 the Company received a letter from a shareholder claiming that payments on account of legal services rendered by S. Biran & Co., a law firm in which the Company's indirect controlling shareholder is a partner, did not receive requisite corporate approvals. The Company is evaluating the shareholder's claiming and will respond as required by law.

c. Contingencies related to the Company and Mega

In July 2015, a claim was filed against the Company and Mega with the Tel Aviv District Court, in connection with the 51% subsidiary of Mega, Eden Health Teva Market Ltd. ("Eden"), by the minority shareholders (49%) in Eden. In the claim, the plaintiffs sought, among others, an injunction under which the defendants will be required to purchase the shares of the plaintiffs in Eden for NIS 77.6 million. Prior to filing an answer, the plaintiffs requested to amend the claim sue to change in circumstances after filing the claim originating in Eden's entry into stay of proceedings and the sale of its operations. On November 25, 2015, an amended claim was filed under which the plaintiffs allege that damages were caused to them in the amount of loss of their shares' value (according to the value claimed in the original claim) however the amount of the claim was reduced for purposes of court fees and was set at NIS 40 million. In the amended claim other defendants were added who served in Mega and the Company as office holders in various dates. On January 17, 2016, an answer a counterclaim was filed by Mega and BSI in the amount of NIS 40 million (for purposes of court fees). It was argued in the answer, among others, that there was no breach of the claimed liability to extend financing and this, inter alia, since the agreement between the parties does not apply such liability without derogating that financing was extended at any stage of Eden's activity including at the stage when Eden entered the stay of proceedings. The plaintiffs further allege that the claim lacks cause of action toward the Company due to the fact that on May 19, 2009, the plaintiffs signed an explicit and unqualified consent according to which, upon the transfer of shares in Eden Teva Market from BSI to Mega, BSI has no liability of any sort whatsoever towards the plaintiffs including by virtue of the agreements that were signed. In the counterclaim, the Company and Mega alleged that the financing they extended to Eden (guarantees for third parties extended by Mega and BSI with shareholders' loans extended by Mega) was made based on misrepresentations of the plaintiffs regarding Eden's ability to move to profitability as well as its ability to repay its debts towards the aforesaid. As of this date, an answer was not yet filed to the counterclaim and a response was not yet filed to the answer. According to the parties agreement (since the plaintiffs filed a motion in the stay of proceedings case against Mega to approve the proceedings management) the hearing that was scheduled April 3, 2016 was canceled until the plaintiffs' motion is heard.

At this preliminary stage of the proceedings, the Company it is unable to assess the prospects of the lawsuit, including the counterclaim.

NOTE 33 – CONTINGENCIES (continued):

c. Contingencies related to the Company and Mega (continued)

In July 2015, a lawsuit was filed with the Tel Aviv District Court against the Company, Mega, and whoever served as members of the board of directors of Mega, by one of Mega's suppliers of dairy products (the petitioner). As a part of the petition that was filed, an approval as a derivative claim is requested, alleging that in 2013 Mega conducted a prohibited distribution of dividends in the amount of approximately NIS 100 million. The plaintiff requests the court to order the Company and directors to return to Mega all payments and/or dividends and/or benefits and/or rights received by them in connection with the said distribution. In addition, the plaintiff requests the court to order the Company and Mega to provide documents and information about Mega, including its financial statements for 2011 - 2014. On January 3, 2016, the Company with the directors filed a motion to strike in line the approval petition with the key allegation that the petitioner cannot be called a "creditor" for the purpose of filing a derivative claim as prescribed in the Companies Law – 1999. Following the stay of proceedings against Mega and various motions filed by the Company and Mega's trustees, the proceeding was stayed at this stage. The Company denies all allegations contrary, but at this early stage of the proceedings, it is unable to assess the prospects of the lawsuit.

d. Claims and arguments made by Mega trustees

The following are the arguments of Mega's trustees to the Company and BSRE

In several motions to the Company, Mega's trustees notified the Company that Mega and some of Mega's creditors are direct creditors of the Company in the amount of hundreds of millions of NIS. As per Mega's trustees, this indebtedness is due among other things from the Company's contractual obligations towards Mega and Mega's creditors and from liabilities in accordance with the reorganization agreement dated July 2015, as well as from other causes of action. According to Mega's trustees, the Company must meet the following obligations:

- 1) Completion of the liabilities to inject NIS 320 million. At first, the trustees claimed that the Company had not yet transferred NIS 63-70 million and on March 7, 2016, the total amount to be completed was updated to NIS 117 million (see below).
- 2) Issuance of rights in the Company of no less than NIS 150 million and the allocation of options to Mega's large suppliers.
- 3) Repayment of the guaranteed and shared debt to banks of NIS 300 million.
- 4) Repayment of the Company's guarantee towards the Company's employees transferred to work at Mega in the amount estimated by the trustees at NIS 40 million.
- 5) Repayment of guarantee to suppliers, insurance companies, suppliers' credit and property owners amounting to NIS 150 million.
- 6) Contingent liability in connection with the return of NIS 117 million resulting from dividend distribution of Mega in 2013, as argued in the motion for approval of a derivative claim.

In their request, Mega's trustees made clear that the indebtedness of Mega and the Company's creditors are on one line having an equal priority. Therefore, the Company is not permitted and is hereby required not to carry out a debt arrangement with its creditors without including a suitable arrangement agreed upon with the trustees. The trustees also demanded that the Company would not make any payment nor place a lien in favor of its financial creditors, since this act would be a preference of the creditors.

ALON BLUE SQUARE ISRAEL LTD.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 33 – CONTINGENCIES (continued):

d. Claims and arguments made by Mega trustees (continued)

On February 23, 2016 (Motion 37), Mega's trustees filed a motion for instruction in which the court was requested to sign a summary judgment instructing the land registry offices and/or the Israel Lands Authority to register in the books caveats regarding the appointment of Mega's trustees, on all of the real estate assets in which Mega has rights.

On February 24, 2016 (Motion 38), the trustees filed with the court a report on behalf of the trustees and a motion for remedies in connection with the Company's liabilities towards Mega. Among other things the trustees claim that the Company has the following obligations:

- 1) The Company owes NIS 118 million to complete its liability which was taken under the recovery plan from July 2015 to inject NIS 320 million to Mega, issuance of an option to large suppliers of Mega for a debt of NIS 193 million to convert their debt into the Company's shares. The trustees also argue that the Company has no right to return to Mega for the Company's liabilities for the repayment of Mega's debts to banks (the guaranteed and the shared debt of NIS 301 million).
- 2) Other liabilities of NIS 186 million mainly for transferring employees, guarantees to suppliers, and to insurers of suppliers' credit, and property owners. The trustees claim that the Company extended to Mega these guarantees as a substitute for the equity required for Mega and as part of the policy of its conduct in thin financing.
- 3) Contingent indebtedness in connection with a dividend of NIS 100 million that was distributed in 2013 from Mega to the Company in respect of which a derivative claim of NIS 117 million was filed.
- 4) The Company transferred to Mega its holdings in Eden where during the period it was held by Mega (2010 and onwards) it lost NIS 100 million and a minority shareholder filed a motion against Mega and the Company (and this while ignoring the fact that the claim was filed for NIS 40 million).

The trustees also argue that:

- 1) Split of real estate activity in 2009 from Mega transferred to BSRE and their rental by Mega- as alleged by the trustees, under the split a dividend of tens of millions of NIS was distributed to the Company and as per the trustees' allegations, there is a concern that the lease agreements are higher than market prices, and in addition BSRE forced Mega to continue renting losing branches and did not allow Mega's release from such agreements. The trustees also wondered about Mega's consent regarding the motion filed with the court for an arrangement between Mega and BSRE under which Mega will receive a discount of 9% on the rental fees for two years in exchange for a waiver of any claim or demand against BSRE about the lease and split agreements either in the making and/or approving such agreements.
- 2) Mega was operated by thin financing and therefore, as far as determined that this argument is correct, the trustees believe that in these circumstances they have a cause of action to charge the shareholders for all of Mega's debts and/or the rejection of their debts.
- 3) Deteriorated corporate governance – in Mega there was a deteriorated corporate governance resulting from making decisions by Mega's board which were in contrast to Mega's best interest and these decisions led to Mega's position.

ALON BLUE SQUARE ISRAEL LTD.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 33 – CONTINGENCIES (continued):

d. Claims and arguments made by Mega trustees (continued)

Under motion 38, two operative remedies are sought:

- 1) The appointment of an appraiser in connection with the split agreements of the real estate assets from Mega to BSRE and regarding the rental fees and terms to which Mega is committed.
- 2) Investigation powers – empowering trustees to investigate the issues listed above and the reasons for the collapse of Mega including calling officers and controlling shareholders of Mega, the Company, BSRE and Alon (the Company's parent company) for investigation and instruct them to produce any document required by the trustees for the purpose of examinations and investigations.

On March 2, 2016, the court approved the motions of the trustees. On March 20, 2016, BSRE filed a motion with respect to the court's decision and on April 5, 2016, the court denied the motion.

On March 7, 2016, Mega's trustees filed a motion with the court for leave of instructions regarding the Company's liability to inject funds to Mega by virtue of the recovery plan from July 2015 and pay on account of the injection of NIS 320 million, the amount of NIS 117 million. As per the trustees' arguments, the injections of NIS 320 million took effect from the arrangement approval date, namely from July 15, 2015 and not from June 1, 2015 (as claimed by the Company and as stated in the agreement), and accordingly, the amount balance that was not yet injected by the Company amounts to NIS 117 million (Motion 46).

On February 17, 2016, several employees of Mega filed a motion to the court (Motion 32) to allow them participate in the negotiations to be held between the Company and Mega's trustees in connection with a guarantee granted to the employees transferred from the Company to Mega and in connection with compensation fund. They claim that the guarantee applies also to the early termination notice component and the employment period in Mega and not only to their employment period in the Company. Responses to the motion were filed by the Company, Mega's trustees and the Official Receiver. On March 27, 2016, the court dismissed the application.

On February 3, 2016, several employees of Mega filed a motion with the court (motion 22) in which they requested the Company to transfer the balance of its central compensation fund to the trustees. In response to the motion, the trustees have extended the motion and demanded that the Company will transfer to them NIS 26 million in respect of the amounts, allegedly guaranteed by the Company for the employees transferred from the Company to Mega in 2011. Responses to the motion were filed and the motion is still pending.

On March 11, 2016, the Company filed a motion (motion 96) that it is no longer obligated for the suppliers' option because Mega entered into a stay of proceedings. The trustees as well as some suppliers (including the manufacturers association) responded that the Company should issue the option to suppliers.

In addition, Mega's managers conduct proceedings requesting to instruct "waiver of onerous contracts" under which the court is requested to instruct the conclusion of the rental agreements alleging that such agreements are onerous. For one of the above assets, BSI was added to the proceeding that it guarantees the rental agreement (motion 45).

NOTE 33 – CONTINGENCIES (continued):

e. The main reactions of the Company and BSRE to arguments and motions of Mega's trustees

The Company objects to the arguments of Mega's trustees and in the context of the legal proceedings, it argues among others, that it fully complied with its obligations to Mega, and the Company also claims that with Mega's entry into stay of proceedings, even determined that it did not complete all its liabilities under the reorganization arrangement, their liabilities expire according to the reorganization arrangement. The Company claims, among others, all of the following:

- 1) Regarding the Company's liability to inject up to NIS 320 million, the Company's position is that it has no liability whatsoever, among others, because it met all of its liabilities, injected all as Mega required, and the total amounts it injected or guaranteed in the arrangement period, including the guarantees it extended during the agreement and after deduction of amounts which will be paid by the Company in respect of guarantees given by the Company before the recovery plan are in excess of NIS 320 million. The Company further claims that it injected all that was required by Mega, whose decisions were made effective from recovery plan date by an independent board and for good reason it was not required to inject amounts in excess of what it injected. The Company claims that if determined that it did not inject all amounts, the sums that were not injected are amounts for liabilities so as to extend a framework for the working capital for Mega's needs, if required, which was purported to assist dealing with "peaks" (short term loan purported to reconcile the timing differences between the payment date of Mega for goods purchased from suppliers and the date of receiving the consideration when goods are sold to customers which is not designated to finance losses), and these were not required by Mega. The Company further claims that once Mega entered a stay of proceedings, the liabilities that were not yet performed, if any, are canceled in the Company's circumstances. The Company also claims that the amounts of the guarantees and the injection from June 1, 2015 shall be included as settled in the agreement.
- 2) Regarding the supplier's option, the main argue of the Company is that considering the stay of proceedings, its duty to carry out the suppliers' option did not arise, among others on the grounds that its liability was given against the suppliers' commitment to defer their debt, liability that the suppliers themselves cannot meet considering the stay of proceedings and considering the fact the suppliers have improved their position following the injections of funds made by the Company to Mega. In addition, it was emphasized to the court that in the case of a ruling that will require the Company to issue the options, the Company still have regulatory limitations to do so.

As to motions of the employees that the central compensation fund will be transferred to the trustees, the Company claims that the trustees or the employees have no right in the central compensation fund that belongs to the Company since in the funds central compensation fund that were used by Mega from June 1, 2015 are debts of Mega to the Company, and therefore should be recorded on account of the liability to inject funds to Mega. As for the claims of the employees and trustees regarding the scope of the Company's guarantee, beyond the claims regarding substantial procedural flaws raised in the employees' and the trustees' motions, the Company's position is that the amounts for which it guarantees are significantly lower than the claimed amounts, and today, the scope of Mega's debts to its employees that are guaranteed by the Company are negligible. The Company also objected to joining the employees to the negotiation process (motion 32) and the claims raised by the employees and trustees in the motion in question.

ALON BLUE SQUARE ISRAEL LTD.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 33 – CONTINGENCIES (continued):

e. The main reactions of the Company and BSRE to arguments and motions of Mega's trustees (continued)

- 3) As to the guaranteed debt, the Company's position is that it has the right to return to Mega for any amount to be paid by it to the financial creditors.

On April 10, 2016, the trustees submitted their answer with respect to the issue of our liability to inject up to NIS 320 million (Petition 46). According to the trustees, our obligation to inject this amount was not subject to any condition, the amounts paid before the plan of recovery should not be taken into account, and that guarantees should also not be taken into account in calculating the amounts we were required to inject. The trustees also claimed that the central compensation fund should not be taken into account in calculating the amounts we were required to inject. On April 13, the court ruled that this request of the trustees with respect to the options will be addressed together with the issue of our liability to inject up to NIS 320 million (Petition 46).

The above does not exhaust the Company's claims and those that are argued as part of the relevant legal proceedings, where the Company's claims and other arguments will be deliberated as well as the Company's claims and the allegations of Mega's trustees and its creditors. Taking into account the unique circumstances of the case and the stage of the proceedings and the fact that the claims will be decided in legal proceedings and therefore the Company has no control over the outcome, there is no certainty that the Company's position on these matters will be accepted and at this stage it is impossible to estimate the probability that the company's allegations will be accepted.

On February 29, 2016, BSRE notified Mega that according to the addendum of the lease agreements between the parties, in the circumstances under which a trustee was appointed for Mega and the decision was not cancelled with, in 30 days from the date it was granted, then Mega is in breach of the lease agreements including the addendum and therefore the discount set forth in the addendum is null and void.

BSRE responded to motion 37 and claimed that the trustees' motion should be dismissed regarding the assets that were transferred to the Company under the asset transfer agreement from Mega Retail where the process of registering them in the Company's name was not yet completed. The court did not accept the position of BSRE and on March 20, 2016, it rendered a decision that the trustees will register caveats in their names in the various land registry offices. BSRE filed a motion for stay of execution and a motion for leave of appeal with the Supreme Court.

On March 8, 2016, BSRE filed a motion with the court in which the court was requested to appoint a receiver for the purpose of exercising the rights of BSRE in accordance with a bond issued by Mega for BSRE on March 31, 2009, in relation to assets acquired by BSRE from Mega pursuant to an agreement dated March 31, 2009, and as of the report date, the registration in BSRE's name in Israel Lands Authority and/or the Land registry Office had not yet been completed. On March 13, 2016 the court ruled that the motion is not in accordance with the stay of proceedings order granted to Mega and therefore decided to strike such motion. On March 15, 2016, BSRE filed with the stay of proceedings court a motion to allow it exercise the pledged rights according to the bond.

On March 9, 2016, BSRE filed a motion for leave of instructions to be paid NIS 1.8 million representing the balance of the rental fees due to BSRE for leasing the assets for the period from February 17, 2016 through March 16, 2016. The Official Receiver has suggested to combine this petition with the Petition 64 (described below) relating to rental fees for the rest of March 2016.

ALON BLUE SQUARE ISRAEL LTD.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 33 – CONTINGENCIES (continued):

e. The main reactions of the Company and BSRE to arguments and motions of Mega's trustees (continued)

On March 22, 2016, BSRE filed a motion for leave of instructions to be paid NIS 8.3 million representing the rental fees due to BSRE for leasing the assets for the period from March 17, 2016 through April 16, 2016 (Petition 64). The trustees of Mega Retail have responded that all required payments have been made. On April 13, 2014, the court ruled that the Mega Retail trustees should not offset amounts from before the stay of proceedings against amounts due afterwards and should only offset against amounts from after the stay of proceedings. On April 19, 2016, the trustees notified the court that they had done the necessary calculation and the amounts due for March will be paid to BSRE. They also responded that the rental fees for February had been paid in full and therefore Petition 54 should be dismissed. On April 20, 2016 the court accepted the response of the trustees, and on April 21, 2016, BSRE applied to the court for a clarification.

On March 4, 2016, the trustees of Mega Retail applied to the court to release them from a “burdensome” lease for a supermarket branch, of which a third party is lessor. In the past, we granted to the third party a guarantee of Mega Retail’s performance until the end of the lease term in 2023, which is alleged by the third party to be NIS 30 million. In light of the early stages of these proceedings, we are not in a position to evaluate the success of Mega Retail’s motion or the scope of our actual obligations under the guarantee to the third party.

On March 31, 2016, April 6, 2016, and April 11, 2016, the trustees of Mega Retail applied to the court to release them from three other “burdensome” leases, consisting of two supermarket branches and a portion of the main offices of Mega Retail, of which BSRE is lessor. To date, BSRE has submitted its opposition to release from two of the leases.

f. Other arguments made by the trustees in respect of Mr. Ben Moshe proposal

On April 7, 2016, the trustees of Mega Retail filed a report (Report No. 5) and a motion for leave of instructions to the court (Motion 75) with respect to the conduct of Mr. Moti Ben-Moshe and the parent company, in which they repeated a number of their claims. The first relief sought is that the Company and Mr. Ben-Moshe can keep full ownership of Mega only if the full amounts are paid to the Mega creditors. The trustees also requested that negotiations with respect to the Company's obligations to Mega will be conducted on the Company's behalf only by members of the Company's Audit Committee who are directors, including external directors, who have no affiliation with the Company's parent company in the pyramid structure and who don't serve as directors or officers in other companies in the pyramid structure.

On April 12, 2016, the trustees submitted another court motion with respect to Report No. 5 requesting an alternative relief primarily with respect to Mr. Ben-Moshe and how he is to submit an offer to acquire Mega. The motion includes a request that if Mr. Ben-Moshe doesn't submit the offer according the instructions of the trustees, he would be prohibited to submit an offer also through the Company. On April 17, 2016, Mr. Ben-Moshe submitted his response. The Company also submitted a response that day, arguing that the trustees' request is based solely on the trustees' reports, amongst others, on Report No. 3 (Motion 38), to which the Company was not granted an opportunity to respond. In addition, the Company argued that the factual statements in the motion do not support the requested relief. With respect to the trustees' request that the negotiations regarding the Company's obligation to Mega will be conducted by members of the Audit Committee, it was argued by the Company that it is a gross interference in the conduct of its business.

ALON BLUE SQUARE ISRAEL LTD.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 33 – CONTINGENCIES (continued):

f. Other arguments made by the trustees in respect of Mr. Ben Moshe proposal (continued)

The Company also argued that the trustees did not provide any good reason for their first relief in which they asked that the Company and Mr. Ben Moshe be only able to keep full ownership of Mega Retail if the full amounts are paid to the Mega Retail creditors – especially because any agreement regarding Mega Retail will have to be approved in the creditors meeting and by the court.

On 20 April, 2016, a hearing was held in the District Court in Lod, Israel, regarding motion 75, which details the Trustees fifth report. The court's decision was to grant an extension of 15 days for the Company to file a motion to convene creditors meetings to vote on for a proposed debt arrangement in accordance with section 350 of Israel Companies Law, 1999. The purpose of the extension is to allow Mega trustees to utilize their negotiation with Mr. Ben-Moshe, for reaching an arrangement regarding both the Company and Mega as a whole. According to the court's decision, at the end of the period, the trustees will submit a notice to the court detailing the outcomes of the negotiation, if possible with the agreements of all sides. In addition, at the end of the stated period, Mr. Ben-Moshe should submit a proposal for a reorganization of Mega, supported with a bank guarantee of NIS 40 million. If Ben-Moshe and the trustees do not reach an agreement by the end of the period, or if Mr. Ben-Moshe does not make such an offer, he will not be allowed to propose any alternative offers for purchasing Mega. The same applies with regard to any other proposal for the acquisition of Mega made by that date by third parties. Therefore, the court has suggested that the Company and Mr. Ben-Moshe delay the filing of the above mentioned motion till after the extension period, and recommended to the creditors of Alon Blue Square not to file any proceedings against the Company till the end of the extension period.

NOTE 34 – COMMITMENTS:

- a. Operating lease commitments - these apply to discontinued operation and include various retail outlets, filling stations and commercial centers, offices and warehouses under non-cancellable operating lease agreements. The lease terms are between 5 and 10 years, and the majority of lease agreements are renewable at the end of the lease period at market rates. In addition, cars are leased under cancellable operating lease agreement, with two month notice to termination. Continuing operations have no material operating lease commitments.

Future minimum payments under non-cancelable operating leases for the years subsequent to the statement of position dates are as follows (applies to both continuing and discontinued operations, except that 2015 figures do not include Mega as such information is not available - see also note 5a) :

	December 31	
	2014	2015
	NIS in thousands	
First year	392,164	129,927
Second year	347,005	120,304
Third year	318,572	104,577
Fourth year	265,271	86,051
Fifth year	203,835	68,571
Sixth year and thereafter	620,675	324,078
	<u>2,147,522</u>	<u>833,508</u>

ALON BLUE SQUARE ISRAEL LTD.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 34 – COMMITMENTS Capital commitments (continuing operations) (continued)

b. Capital commitments (continuing operations)

Capital expenditure contracted for at the statement of financial position date but not yet incurred amount to NIS 96 million at December 31, 2015

In addition, commitment to investments of jointly controlled entities and associates amounted to NIS 328 million.

c. Wholesale market

1) Real estate rights and acquisition agreements

During June 2010 two 50%:50% joint ventures between BSRE and Gindi Investments (hereafter – the purchasers) entered into agreements to purchase land lease rights in part of the wholesale market area in Tel Aviv for a period ending on August 31, 2099. The rights are for the development, construction and marketing of a project including apartment buildings complex, areas for commercial use and areas for multi-purpose use. The rights for the apartment building complex were acquired by City Core Tel Aviv Ltd. ("the Residence Company") and the rights for the commercial and multi-purpose use were acquired by City Mall Tel Aviv Ltd. ("the Mall Company"). The land rights were acquired for a basic total consideration of NIS 950 million (100%) linked to the CPI together with the obligation to pay additional consideration in certain circumstances. In 2015, the parties have agreed and paid an additional final payment of NIS 15 million in this respect. As of December 31, 2013, the purchasers paid the full consideration in the amount of NIS 989 million before VAT (BSRE's share in these payment amounts to NIS 495 million).

As part of its commitments to the sellers, the purchasers are obligated to plan and build public buildings and parking for the sellers. The consideration to be paid by the sellers is based on cost plus 10%, up to a ceiling of NIS 84 million (which can be extended in certain conditions, with the sellers approval, to NIS 102 million); Subsequent to December 31, 2015, an agreement was reached between the parties to set a final cap of NIS 126 million (not yet signed). Any excess of costs, save exceptions, will be born by the purchasers. The residence and the mall companies do not expect loss from these construction contracts. In addition, the purchasers are obligated to develop 9 dunams of publicly open landscape, that is the property of the Tel Aviv municipality, and additional 85 parking places in the public area (additional 40 places are contingent on approval of basement construction) Due to plan changes made by the municipality, timetables for the project will be changed and will be included in an amendment to the construction contract.

ALON BLUE SQUARE ISRAEL LTD.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 34 – COMMITMENTS Capital commitments (continuing operations) (continued)

c. Wholesale market (continued)

2) Financing of the project

On June 26, 2013, Tel Aviv Lev Towers Ltd. (the residence company) a company held 49.5% by BSRE, and the Tel Aviv Mall Ltd. (the mall company) a company held 50% by BSRE, (the purchasers) entered into financing agreement with banks according to which the banks will extend financing and credit facilities to the residence company in a total scope of up to NIS 2 billion mainly for granting guarantees under the sale law to the apartment purchasers and financing and credit lines of up to NIS 450 million to the mall company for completing the construction of the mall basements and foundation. The credit lines were to be paid on March 31, 2016 (the final payment date) with additional an annual interest of Prime + 2%. Additional NIS 100 million of credit line was extended during 2014. In June 2015, an amendment to the agreement was signed according to which to the aggregate amount of NIS 1 Billion, (linked to the Israeli input index) that will provide the necessary funding for the completion of the project.

The credit line to the mall company will be repaid three years after the opening of the mall, and no later than September 30, 2019.

The credit line bears variable annual interest of Prime plus 2% (the Prime as at December 31, 2015 was 1.6%). In the case that the Prime rate will be 3% or more, an alternate loan will be granted to the Mall Company, that will bear fixed interest, in accordance with the formula agreed between the parties. The amendment to the financing agreement includes also clauses that require higher interest rate charge, in the event that the mall company fails to meet certain financial covenants, or timetables relating to the project, minimal rate for lease engagements and execution of payments.

The mall company may early redeem the credit, in full or in part, provided that this will not prevent it from completing the project, and subject to the payment of early redemption fee, as determined in the agreement. In addition, the amendment includes default clauses requiring the mall company to meet certain financial covenants, timetables for completion and opening of the mall and requirements for minimal rate of lease engagements and rental fees. Each of the financing agreements in the project has a cross default clause, in case the other agreement is breached.

The collaterals and commitments under the financing agreements for both companies (residence and mall companies), will also secure the additional credit that will be loaned to the mall company (the existing collaterals and commitments provided by the companies and the Company will be amended for that purpose as a condition for availing the additional credit). Also additional commitments were placed that may require to pledge, from time to time, the lease agreements between the mall company and lessees. As of December 31, 2015, the mall company utilized NIS 697 million of the credit line availed by the banks. Also, as of that date, the mall and residence companies meet their covenants under the financing agreements

ALON BLUE SQUARE ISRAEL LTD.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 34 – COMMITMENTS Capital commitments (continuing operations) (continued)

c. Wholesale market (continued)

To secure the liability of the residence company, BSRE provided a constant guarantee of NIS 24.75 million. To secure the liability of the mall company, BSRE provided a constant guarantee of NIS 100 million. In addition, the purchasers committed that the surplus accumulated in the residential project after the full credit repayment, will serve as collateral to repay the credit of the mall company.

3) Principles agreement with Gindi.

In April 2010 BSRE and Gindi signed an agreement of principles which, inter alia, determined the following:

- a) BSRE shall extend 60% (instead of its 50% share) of the amounts required to make the first payment and 60% of any additional amount required to promote the project until the second payment is made and which may not be available under the bank credit line. As of December 31, 2015 the overpayment balance stands at NIS 37.9 million and is presented under the item of long term loans granted.
- b) Gindi will provide management services, including selling and marketing, to the project in return for a management fee of 16% of the profit from the project, calculated as determined in the agreement. As an advance for the management fee above, A minimum amount of NIS 15 million was paid over five years from the date of the acquisition agreement.

4) Sale agreements with apartment purchasers

As of the reporting date, the residence company entered into commitment for 716 sale agreements (from 722 in the entire project) with a scope of NIS 1,886 million (including VAT) and received advances of NIS 1,318 million (including VAT).

5) Building permit

As of the reporting date, a building permit to construct all the apartments, the mall, commercial spaces and the sport center was received.

ALON BLUE SQUARE ISRAEL LTD.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 34 – COMMITMENTS Capital commitments (continuing operations) (continued)

d. Commitment for establishing a power plant:

On February 8, 2012, a corporation controlled by Dor Alon (55% held) entered into a detailed agreement with Sugat Sugar Refineries Ltd. (Sugat) under which the corporation shall establish a power plant on its premises with total capacity of up to 124 Mega Watt. At the first stage, the plant capacity shall be 64 Mega Watt. Under the agreement, the power plant shall provide the energy needs of Sugat for 24 years and 11 months and in addition, the corporation may sell steam and electricity to third parties.

It was further agreed that in the stage preceding the first stage, the corporation shall connect the Sugat plant to the natural gas transmission systems, shall convert the existing energy plant of Sugat to a dual system enabling the operation by fuel oil and natural gas and shall operate and maintain for Sugat its existing energy plant, all as determined in the detailed agreement.

On August 4, 2014, the parties signed an amendment to the agreement, under which Sugat will operate the existing facilities for a year, and will pay Dor Alon for the steam, based on specified rates.

On March 1, 2012, the corporation entered into an agreement with Israel Natural Gas Lines Ltd. ("INGL") to connect Sugat to the national transmission system for natural gas and to provide natural gas transmission services by INGL (the agreement).

Pursuant to the agreement, INGL shall establish the infrastructures that include, inter alia, the transmission piping and the facilities necessary to connect the Sugat plant to natural gas and shall install the infrastructures necessary for natural gas transmission to the power plant which is planned to be built by the corporation on the Sugat plant premises.

The agreement is for a period until July 31, 2029 with a renewal option of five additional years.

Pursuant to the agreement, the corporation shall bear the connecting expenses to the transmission system which is estimated at NIS 15 million. In addition the corporation is committed to pay the current annual payments to INGL for transmission services until the end of the agreement term in an immaterial amount, regardless of whether the corporation uses the transmission services or not.

On December 9, 2012, the Corporation entered into an agreement to purchase natural gas from the partners in Tamar partnership (the partnership agreement) for the purpose of operating existing installations and a power plant, when established, the purpose of which, is to supply the energy needs of Sugat. Dor Alon's Board of Directors approved the transaction as an extraordinary transaction, in which the controlling shareholders may have a personal interest, pursuant to the Companies' Regulations (Relieves in Transactions with Interested Parties) – 2000. Pursuant to the agreement, Tamar partnership partners committed to supply the partnership with natural gas at a scope of up to 1.68 billion square meters according to the conditions set forth in the supply agreement. The term of the supply agreement is 15 years, which commenced in June 2014, or the end of consuming the contractual quantity, whichever is earlier. The supply period can be extended with additional two years, not to exceed the end of consuming the contractual quantity.

e. During 2014, the lease on Dor Alon offices, located in a building near Kibbutz Yakum, was extended to July 2017, with an option for two additional years. The annual rental is NIS 3,494 thousand, linked to the March 2014 CPI.

ALON BLUE SQUARE ISRAEL LTD.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 34 – COMMITMENTS Capital commitments (continuing operations) (continued)

- f. Dor Alon has agreements with the owners of land for the building and operation of 22 filling stations and two agreements for the building of commercial centers. Dor Alon has undertaken to pay Alon Israel Oil Company Ltd. an amount equal to U.S. \$250 thousand for each of the above agreements that is exercised. An agreement is considered exercised when the filling station or commercial center has started providing services to the public. As of December 31, 2015, two commercial centers and two filling stations had started operation. No additional commercial centers or filling stations has started operations in 2015.
- g. In November 2013, Dor Alon entered into an agreement to purchase natural gas from the partners in Tamar partnership (the "agreement", the "sellers" and "Tamar partnership", respectively). The term of the agreement commenced in the fourth quarter of 2013 and will end at the end of 7 years or on the date Dor Alon will consume the overall contractual quantity, as defined below, whichever is earlier (the term of the agreement).

Pursuant to the agreement, the sellers committed to supply Dor Alon with a natural gas at a total scope of up to 0.36 BCM estimated at U.S. \$85 million under the conditions set forth in the agreement. Dor Alon committed to Take or Pay for the annual quantity of gas at the scope and according to the mechanism set forth in the agreement.

The agreement will come into effect upon obtaining the approval of the Antitrust Authority. A request for exemption was filed with the Authority. As of December 31, 2015, the Antitrust Authority informed Dor Alon that it will withhold any enforcement actions relating to the agreement until a decision with regard to the requested exemption is taken.

- h. As part of Dor Alon's formal negotiations with the Environment Ministry it suggested a multi-annual plan for identifying and rectifying pollution in filling station sites operated by Dor Alon and which were built after the Water Regulations came into force (approximately 54 filling stations). Under the plan Dor Alon will perform the above plan over a period of 8 years. The said plan and any activity performed in the framework of this plan are considered to be of a positive nature by the Environment Ministry. Such positive actions may be taken into account when deciding whether to take Dor Alon and its officeholders to Court. In addition, Dor Alon and the Ministry reached an understanding on the installation of a system designed to prevent fuel fumes emissions (stage 2) in the filling stations operated by Dor Alon. As part of the said understandings, Dor Alon would install such systems in sites that are located up to 40 meters from residential properties. By the end of 2015 Dor Alon installed such systems in approximately 149 filling stations that it operates, and during 2016-2017 it intends to install such systems in approximately 45 filling stations. Dor Alon expects that its investment in the relevant equipment, in order to implement the provisions of the said Regulations, in 2016 will be approximately NIS 8 million and NIS 9.5 million thereafter. In addition, Dor Alon expects that it will be required to invest further amounts also in future years, and that it may be required to pay for unexpected expenses for remediation of soil or water contamination.

ALON BLUE SQUARE ISRAEL LTD.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 34 – COMMITMENTS (continued):

On February 5, 2015, Dor Alon Energy Centers – Limited Partnership, signed an agreement to establish a limited partnership for the purpose of participating in the tender published by the Israeli Government for the construction of an Ammonia production plant in the Negev area. Dor Alon Energy Centers and another partner will have, each, 47% of the rights in the partnership, and another third party will hold the remaining 6%. The new partnership will be operated and managed by a general partner, a company that is jointly controlled by the two major partners above. As of December 31, 2015, the new partnership passed the preliminary selection stage, and is preparing for admitting its proposal for the construction of the Ammonia plant during 2016.

NOTE 35 – LIENS AND GUARANTEES:

LIENS:

Blue Square

The Company has registered a first ranking fixed lien in favor of BSRE, on all its rights in a bank account where it is required to deposit shares of BSRE held by the Company with a value of two times the value of such loans (see also note 36e).

BSRE

- a. As of December 31, 2014 there are charges on thirteen of properties transferred to BSRE by Mega and the related lease agreements, for the purpose of securing bank loans received in 2014, the balance of which as of December 31, 2015 amounts to approximately NIS 186.3 million. The bank has agreed to reduce the charges to nine properties.

In addition to the above, at the date of approval of these financial statements on two of the assets which were transferred as part of the split off from Blue Square in 2006, together with the foundation of BSRE, liens were placed to secure the liabilities to third parties (mainly banks) relating to these properties to Blue Square.

Also, charges have been registered on five further properties from among the properties transferred. In the latter case, however, the Company has received 'exclusion letters' (hereinafter - the conditional 'exclusion letters') from the holders of the above charges. The Company has advised BSRE, that it has abided by, or will abide by, the terms of the conditional 'exclusion letters,' and that there is no significant impediment to the completion of their transfer to BSRE.

- b. On December 31, 2015 a BSRE subsidiary had a loan in an amount of NIS 64 million to finance the establishment of logistic center in Beer Tuvia. A first ranking lien on the property and the accompanying rights was registered in favor of the bank.
- c. As of December 31, 2015 there is a charge on one of the properties transferred from Mega to BSRE for the purpose of securing the liabilities of the vendors of the property acquired by Mega to the third parties.
- d. To secure the repayment of the loans of the Residential Company and the Mall Company, the rights in the real estate were pledged in favor of the bank that extended the loans to the purchasers (see note 34.c.2).

ALON BLUE SQUARE ISRAEL LTD.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 35 – LIENS AND GUARANTEES (continued):

- e. As a collateral to pay the loan to expand Hadar mall in Jerusalem (BSRE's share in the mall is 50%) (including the additional loan, if exercised) BSRE charged in favor of the lenders the entire rights in the real estate of the mall including related rights (such as the Company's rights in lease agreements signed and/or to be signed with tenants in the mall, placing charges on the Company's rights in insurance policies). In addition, BSRE placed charges in favor the lenders by floating charge on its rights in a designated account in which lease fees are to be deposited (the Company's share) and shall charge its shares in the management company of the mall (50%). The balance of the above loan as of December 31, 2015 amounts to approximately NIS 114 million.
- f. As security for the long term loan from a bank who provided the financing for the construction of a logistic center Eyal Baribua (a 50% jointly controlled entity of BSRE) has registered a fixed and floating charge on the property and the accompanying rights. As of December 31, 2015 the balance of the loan amounted approximately NIS 92.6 million,
- g. As part of the deed of trust of its Series E debentures, BSRE has committed not to register a floating lien on its assets (a negative pledge) without the approval of the holders of such debentures, or the creation of a similar lien in favor of the debenture holders, on a pari-passu basis.
- h. As security for a long term loan from a the Harel Insurance group – a partner in a joint operation between the Harel Insurance group and BSRE for the construction and operation of an investment property in Ra'anana – BSRE has registered a fixed charge on the property and the accompanying rights and a floating charge on its rights in a designated account where BSRE's rental income will be deposited. As of December 31, 2015 the balance of the loan amounted approximately NIS 99.4 million.

Dor Alon

In order to secure the liabilities of Dor Alon and its subsidiaries to banks, the balance of which as of December 31, 2015 amounted to NIS 698 million, Dor Alon and its subsidiaries placed floating charges on all their assets, share capital and goodwill, excluding relating to the domestic sales of LPG. Some of the unlimited charges are in accordance with a development contract with the ILA. Liens were also placed on ownership rights in certain real estate assets and rights to receive funds and notes, insurance rights etc. in connection with these real estate assets. To secure the liabilities of other subsidiaries to commercial banks a fixed and a current charge were placed on the current assets, the fixed assets, the goodwill, the insurance rights, the receipts from credit card companies and share capital.

In addition, Dor Alon recorded a first degree pledge on the shares of 14 jointly controlled entities and all the accompanying rights, a first degree pledge on rights which were pledged to Dor Alon in connection with commercial centers and fuel services, including insurance rights and the right to receive funds from various debtors and shareholders of the jointly controlled entities.

ALON BLUE SQUARE ISRAEL LTD.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 35 – LIENS AND GUARANTEES (continued):

BEE Group

The BEE Group and its subsidiary (Naaman) placed unlimited, fixed and floating charges and a first ranking lien on the warehouse and all its assets, property, book debts, rent, goodwill, profits, revenues, rights of ownership, including its shareholding in Naaman, and other benefits in favor of banks to secure their liabilities to banks, amounting as of December 31, 2015 to NIS 99 million (of which NIS 75million relates to Naaman).

In order to secure its liabilities, Naaman has undertaken not to pledge any of its assets and/or provide any kind of guarantee to a third party without prior approval of the banks.

GUARANTEES:

- a. Blue Square has provided bank guarantees for third parties such as service suppliers, for gift certificates and customers in an aggregate amount of approximately NIS 3 million.
- b. Guarantees for Mega (a former subsidiary – see also note 5a)

The Company has guaranteed Mega obligations to banks and to credit insurers (for suppliers), and provided guarantees in respect of employees and certain Mega lease agreements; the Company has made an appropriate provision in the total cumulative amount of NIS 410 million in respect of these guarantees.

- c. BSRE has issued the following guarantees:
 - i. A guarantee for the liabilities of the purchasers to the sellers as part of the Wholesale market transaction. In addition, BSRE guaranteed the liabilities of the City Core Tel Aviv company and City Mall Tel Aviv company discussed in note 34c.
 - ii. A guarantee for a bank loan to the logistic center company of NIS 64 million.
 - iii. A guarantee to the bank, in connection with Eyal Baribua's loan (see also Liens in f. above), to secure 50% of the loan, until a new lease agreement is signed for the property. As security for the above, BSRE's partner in Eyal Baribua has written a fixed charge on his 50% interest in Eyal Baribua in favor of BSRE.
- d. Dor Alon provided guarantees in the amount of NIS 20 million in connection with tenders in which it participates as a bidder and in connection with legal proceedings to which it is a party. Dor Alon has also provided guarantees to its subsidiaries and to its joint ventures totaling NIS 210 million and NIS 31 million, respectively.

ALON BLUE SQUARE ISRAEL LTD.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 36 – RELATED-PARTY DISCLOSURES

Key management personnel – includes the members of the board of directors and senior managers in the Company, and CEO's of Dor Alon, BSRE, Mega, Naaman and Alon cellular.

The principal related parties of the Company are: Alon Retail Ltd., Alon Israel Oil Company Ltd., Alon USA LP (until the date that the company was sold by the parent company in May 2015), Bielsol Investments (1987) Ltd., collective acquisition entities of kibbutzim in Israel that hold Alon Israel Oil Company Ltd, and other companies, whose interests are controlled by the Company's directors among others. In addition there are related parties who are not principal related parties by virtue on the Company's holding in jointly controlled entities or associates that are held at more than 25%.

a. Transactions with related parties:

	Year ended December 31		
	2013	2014	2015
	NIS in thousands		
Fuel sales to related parties(a)	200,068	185,084	176,557
Sales to joint control entities(a)	798,008	759,397	658,492
Rental income (b)	6,092	6,825	6,848
Management fees to parent company (c)	5,987	5,419	5,490
Directors' fees (d)	2,069	2,114	2,323
Legal consulting (e)	5,913	5,736	5,023
Purchases (f)	901,867	836,311	357,987
Rental income from mega	-	-	68,484

(a) Relate to transactions that are carried out in the normal course of business in accordance with regular market prices and credit. Includes sales of fuels of Dor Alon to joint control entities and sales of products of Mega to Joint control entities.

In January 2004 the shareholders of Blue Square approved an agreement according to which it provides Dor Alon purchasing and supply services for stores operated by them, which was terminated in June 2015. In consideration for these services, the Company is entitled to payment equivalent to the cost of the services provided with the addition of a margin as stated in the agreement. In 2015 and 2014 the sales amounted to approximately NIS 105 million and NIS 253 million respectively.

(b) Point Wells

During 2010, BSRE signed agreements with subsidiaries of Alon U.S.A, a related party, for the acquisition and development of a property in Point-Wells near Seattle, Washington, USA (presented as real estate inventories - see also note 14(2)). The property, which currently serves primarily as a plant for storage and distribution of fuel and oils of the related parties was acquired for U.S. \$19.5 million.

According to the development agreement, all demolition and contamination cleanups required for the land will be the responsibility of the related parties and on their own account; the related parties will also compensate BSRE for any damages incurred in connection with such activities. In case the Company was to sell the land the related party may participate in the consideration net of costs as defined in the agreement.

ALON BLUE SQUARE ISRAEL LTD.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 36 – RELATED-PARTY DISCLOSURES (continued):

The agreements provide for the lease of the property to the related parties for a period of up to 10 years. Rental income received by BSRE amounts to \$1.7 million for the years 2014 and 2013, respectively.

- (c) In December 2010, Alon and Dor Alon renewed the management services agreement ("Management Services Agreement"), effective from January 1, 2011, by which Alon provides the following services and rights to Dor Alon (the "Services"): (i) various management services, including those related to the chairman of the board and president of Dor Alon, day to day management of Dor Alon, strategy and business development, supplementary legal counsel, corporate secretary services provided by Alon's in-house counsel, and (ii) the right to use the "Alon" and "Alonit" brand names. On March 2014, the management services agreement was extended for an additional three year period with similar terms of the quarterly management fees paid by Dor Alon to Alon equal the aggregate of 3% of Dor Alon's EBITDA profits according to Dor Alon's quarterly consolidated financial statements but not more than NIS 1,375 thousand on a quarterly basis, linked to the consumer price index published on February 2004. In 2015, Alon received approximately NIS 5.5 million for the Services (2014 - NIS 5.4 million).
- (d) Commencing November 15, 2005 until March, 2015, the Company's former Chief Executive Officer, Mr. David Wiessman (see note 37a) received compensation for his services of NIS 49,000 per month plus reimbursement of actual expenses incurred in connection with his services to the Company. The compensation amount is linked to the Israeli CPI (base index – November 2005), and is updated every three months. Due to the recent amendment to the Israeli's Companies Law, this arrangement was re-approved by our audit committee, board of directors and shareholders meeting for additional three years commencing on February 2, 2012.
- (e) Legal services
The Company receives legal services from S. Biran & Co. a related party of the Company.
- (f) Goods purchase from related parties

Mega purchases goods from Tnuva. These arrangements are in the ordinary course of our business, and the terms and conditions of these arrangements are at "arm's-length". The Company purchases most of its dairy, fresh produce and poultry products from the Tnuva corporation, which holds a leading position in the domestic dairy and poultry markets. To our knowledge, some of the collective acquisition entities of kibbutzim in Israel that hold shares of Alon, our controlling shareholder, hold 21.5% of Tnuva. 2015 figures in the above table are for the first half of the year, following which control over Mega was lost (see note 5a).

ALON BLUE SQUARE ISRAEL LTD.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 36 – RELATED-PARTY DISCLOSURES (continued):

(g) Discounts

On September 13, 2005, the Company's general shareholders meeting approved a discount arrangement for some of the employees of the companies holding directly or indirectly in the Company's shares (some of the employees of Alon Group) (hereinafter - "the entitled employees").

The discounts to be given to the entitled employees will be identical to those given to the Company's employees, which during 2014 were: 12% at the Mega In Town stores, 12% at Mega on-line, 6% at the Zol Beshefa stores, You stores and Mega Bool stores, 50% in Vardinon and 30% in Naaman. In 2015 the discount rates in Mega chain reduced to 10% in all formats.

The discounts are limited to purchases in a total amount of NIS 8,500 a month.

Gift cards

The Company sells gift certificates for the par value in the certificate less a discount, according to commercial terms negotiated with the clients during the regular course of business.

Employment agreement with Ms. Moran Wiessman

Beginning in January 2009, Ms. Moran Wiessman has been employed by Alon Blue Square wholly-owned subsidiary Bee Group as the manager of the Bee Group internet sites. Ms. Wiessman is the daughter of Mr. David Wiessman, the former Company's Chief Executive Officer. As of December 31, 2014, Ms. Wiessman received a monthly salary of NIS 21,000, a cell phone at the expense of Mega, and Mega assigned a car to Ms. Wiessman as is customary in Mega for employees at the same level. In addition, Ms. Wiessman was entitled to standard social allocations by Mega (5% for provident fund, 8.33% for severance payments and 1% for disability insurance) and other social benefits that are standard for an employee in her position.

To the best of the Company's knowledge, as of December 31, 2015, Ms. Wiessman is no longer employed by Mega.

ALON BLUE SQUARE ISRAEL LTD.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 36 – RELATED-PARTY DISCLOSURES (continued):

b. Balances with related parties

Year-end balances arising from sales/purchases of goods/services:

	December 31,	
	2014	2015
Assets	NIS in thousands	
Diners credit card customers	68,971	-
Other receivables	191,707	9,730
Available for sale financial assets	9,906	8,829
Loans to investments accounted for using the equity method	80,929	84,463
Liabilities	351,513	103,022
Trade payables	81,632	1,119
Other payables	26,526	10,576
Short term loans from parent Company (see d. below)	-	110,000
Long term loans from parent Company (see d. below)	-	29,194
	<u>108,158</u>	<u>150,889</u>

As at December 31, 2014, the receivables from related parties include loan granted to the parent company and balances arise from sale transactions and are due two months after the date of the sales. The receivables are unsecured in nature and bear no interest. There are no provisions held against receivables from related parties.

As to a loan receivable from a related party, see note 18.

c. Acquisition of Dor Alon

In connection with the acquisition Alon and the Company obtained a pre-ruling from the Israeli Tax Authority. The pre-ruling is subject to various conditions and provides, among other things, that the cost basis and the purchase date of the shares of Dor Alon for tax purposes in the possession of the Company following the acquisition will be the original price and acquisition date, respectively, as they had been for Alon prior to the acquisition. Alon has clarified to the Company that, in connection with the payment of tax at the time of any future sale by the Company of all or part of its shares in Dor Alon, if any, to a third party, Alon will pay that portion of any applicable tax payable in an amount equal to the amount of tax deferred by the Tax Authority in its pre-ruling (i.e., the amount of tax that would have been payable by Alon in connection with the acquisition had the acquisition not been tax exempt according to the pre-ruling).

ALON BLUE SQUARE ISRAEL LTD.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 36 – RELATED-PARTY DISCLOSURES (continued):

d. Parent Company

During 2015, as part of the Mega's debt arrangement with its creditors and the group undertaking, the parent company has provided certain loans to the Company, that do not bear interest, but are linked to the CPI, as follows:

A short-term bridge loan of NIS 110 million; this loan will be repaid from the consideration to be received from the parent company as investment and participation in the planned issuance of share rights by the Company.

A long-term loan of NIS 60 million; this loan can be repaid only after the settlement of all company's obligations to banks and debenture holders. The loan is for a period of 7 years and was recognized initially at fair value of NIS 29 million (discounted on the basis of the effective interest rate that applies to the Company's debentures); the difference of NIS 31 million was carried as owners contributions in the statement of changes in equity.

In addition, in replacement of an additional NIS 50 million loan commitment, the parent company acquired from the Company 1,277,139 shares from its shareholding in Dor Alon, representing 8.04% ownership in Dor Alon, for NIS 50 million; the shares were acquired on November 8, 2015, at a price that represents the average market price of the shares during the 7 days of trading preceding the sale. The Company is entitled to receive additional consideration for these shares in certain events, and has "bring along" and "lock-up" rights during the first 8 months after acquisition, if a transaction for the sale of Dor Alon is finalized within that period. The fair value of the contingent consideration is immaterial as at December 31, 2015.

e. Mega

As explained in Note 5a Mega is a former subsidiary of the Company, that was engaged in several inter-group transactions and agreements that had no effect of the consolidated financial statements; following the lost of control over Mega, and up to the date of issuance of these financial statements, the agreements with Mega that are still in effect include mainly the following:

Lease agreements with BSRE

A significant portion of BSRE's investment properties (providing approximately 60% of its rental income in 2015), are leased to Mega under long-term lease agreements from the years 2006 and 2009, and amendments thereto (including the addendum to the agreement from December 2015 that was approved by court). The main features of these agreements include:

- a. Lease term of 10 years, ending March 31, 2019. The lease is renewed for an additional term of 5 years each time, unless Mega opts not to renew it, in which case 24 months early notice is required.

ALON BLUE SQUARE ISRAEL LTD.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 36 – RELATED-PARTY DISCLOSURES (continued):

- b. Annual rentals computed at 9% of the amount of BSRE's investment in the asset (linked to the CPI), or 2% of the revenue of the store in the relevant year, whichever is higher; according to the agreement addendum from December 2015, the rental fees as percentage from revenue was increased to 2.75%, and in addition, 9% discount on the rental fees for the supermarkets and the office building in Rosh Ha'ain is granted for a period of 24 months, commencing November 1, 2015.
- c. Early termination of the lease for certain assets is possible, to the extent that their area, in aggregate, does not exceed 5% of the total rented space under the agreements at the beginning of the lease (subject to 12 months early notice by Mega). In addition, at the time of the lease extension, subject to 12 months early notice, Mega has the option to reduce the number of assets included in the lease, to the extent that their paid rentals (according to the average of lease fees in the two years preceding the renewal), does not exceed 15% of the total lease fees paid under the lease agreement.
- d. The lease agreements are "net lease" type; all payments and charges in respect of maintaining and using the assets during the lease term are born by the lessee, unless otherwise agreed.
- e. In the case a leased asset is sold or mortgaged by BSRE, Mega will engage in a separate lease agreement with the buyer, and the rentals to BSRE will be reduced by the basic rentals attributed to the sold asset, under an agreed formula.

BSRE have no collaterals for the rental fee payments under the lease agreements.

During 2015, in the framework of the recovery plan of Mega, it was agreed that Mega will exit from 12 stores (out of the 86 stores leased by Mega from the group). In addition, Mega sold its "YOU" discount chain to third parties; including 10 stores that are located on assets leased from BSRE (new lease agreements for 10 to 20 years were signed with these third parties, commencing 2016).

Subsequent to year end, on February 29, 2016, a notice was given to Mega, that in accordance with the December 2015 addendum to the agreement, under the circumstances that a trustee was appointed to Mega and that decision was not annulled within 30 days, Mega is in breach of the lease agreements, and therefore the discount granted under the addendum for a period of 24 months (of 9%), is not valid.

Rental income from Mega during the period from July 2015 to the end of the year amounts to NIS 68 million. Rental income from Mega in prior years and during the 6 months ended June 30, 2015, is not presented in the income statement, as it is eliminated against rental expenses of Mega, that are presented in the discontinued operations line item. Such rentals amount to NIS 164 million for 2013, NIS 160 Million for 2014 and NIS 72 million for the first half of 2015.

Other Agreements

Other agreements with Mega include mainly trading activities in the ordinary course of business with Naaman and Dor Alon (both subsidiaries that are classified as held for sale).

During July 2015, Dor Alon has agreed with Mega on the discontinuation of all existing engagements for the purchasing of goods and commenced making independent acquisitions from food suppliers.

ALON BLUE SQUARE ISRAEL LTD.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 36 – RELATED-PARTY DISCLOSURES (continued):

Dor Alon

1. Pursuant to the agreement entered into in May 2005, and subsequently extended on January 6, 2011 until January 2016, Dor Alon may, from time to time, deposit funds with Alon and receive in return funds on ON CALL terms (on an on-demand basis). The amount of funds lent from each party to the other party may not exceed NIS 150 million at any time (linked to the prime rate less 1.25%). Against the deposits, the depositor is entitled to require the recipient party to provide her /or third parties bank guarantees or letters of credit. Each party is entitled to redeem or require redemption of the balance by giving notice of three banking business days. Either party may terminate the agreement by providing three-month prior written notice.
2. As part of the transfer of assets and operations that took place in 2004, Alon undertook to indemnify Dor Alon for expenses Dor Alon may incur relating to the period through the date of transfer of the assets and Dor Alon undertook to indemnify Alon in case lawsuits would be brought against it in respect of expenses relating to the period subsequent to the transfer of assets to Dor Alon. Also, Dor Alon undertook to indemnify Alon in respect of the tax liability to which Alon would be subject if Dor Alon were to breach the provisions of Section 104A of the Income Tax Ordinance regarding the transferred assets. Alon has undertaken to indemnify Dor Alon in respect of any amount Dor Alon would be required to pay in connection with the period during which 21 employees of Alon that were transferred to Dor Alon as part of the transfer of operations were employed by Alon.
3. Purchase of natural gas

Regarding purchase of natural gas from the partners in Tamar partnership under long-term commitments - see note 34.d and g.

f. BSRE

Pursuant to an agreement between Blue Square and BSRE, commencing February 28, 2014, for a period of three years BSRE may, from time to time, deposit funds with the Blue Square and receive in return funds on ON CALL terms (on an on-demand basis). The amount of funds lent from each party to the other party may not exceed NIS 150 million at any time. The amounts will be deposited for periods that will not exceed one year, which can be renewed. The deposit will bear interest at rates that are equal to interest rate paid by these companies for "on call" credit during same month.

Blue Square "on call" obligation to BSRE, amounting NIS 50 million at December 31, 2015, is secured by first fixed lien on all its rights in a bank account where it has deposited 1,130,000 shares of BSRE held by the Company, with a value of two times the value of such obligation.

In addition, if the rating of Series C debentures of Blue Square decreases below Baa2, the maximum amount of any such deposit may not exceed NIS 50 million. Two grades decrease in the rating also triggers an increase of 0.5% per annum of the interest paid on the deposit, and additional 0.5% for any additional grade decrease thereafter. Following several decreases in the rating of Series C debentures during 2015 (see note 21.d), Blue Square was required to increase the interest on the above deposit by 4.5%, and decrease the amount funded to the maximum NIS 50 million prescribed by the agreement.

Either party may terminate the agreement by providing a seven days prior notice.

ALON BLUE SQUARE ISRAEL LTD.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 36 – RELATED-PARTY DISCLOSURES (continued):

Key management compensation

	Year ended December 31		
	2013	2014	2015
	NIS in thousands		
Salaries and other short-term employee benefits	14,433	18,788	18,136
Share-based payments	(168)	-	-
Total	14,265	18,788	18,136

NOTE 37 – EVENTS SUBSEQUENT TO DECEMBER 31, 2015:

a. As to subsequent events in relation to Mega – see Note 5a.

b. Offer for the acquisition of the Parent holding and injection of funds to the Company

At the end of January 2016 and at the beginning of February 2016 the controlling shareholders received several proposals to purchase the control over the Company two of which were brought for voting before the Series C bondholders. On February 16, 2016, the series C bondholders approved to hold negotiations with Mr. Ben Moshe regarding his proposal which includes, among others, an outline for the repayment the Company's financial debt (NIS 932 million), the essence of which is the injection of NIS 900 million to the Company for the full repayment of the financial debt to financial creditors interested in such repayment. On February 28, 2016, an acceptance notice was given by Alon for the offer by Mr. Moti Ben – Moshe (through a company under his control) to acquire the direct and indirect holdings of Alon in the Company, and the rights of Alon to a bridge loan of NIS 110 million and a loan of NIS 60 million extended to the Company by Alon, for consideration of NIS 115 million to be paid to Alon. The proposal, which includes a proposal for an arrangement with financial creditors of the Company providing for repayment of their debt, includes the injection of NIS 900 million into the Company for the full repayment of the financial debt to financial creditors interested in such repayment.

Under the outlines of the proposal, the Company entered into negotiations with its financial creditors and Ben Moshe, following which the Company filed a motion on May 8, 2016 to the District Court of Lod to convene meetings of its financial creditors (consisting of holders of the Company's bank debt and guaranteed bank debt and holders of its Series C Debentures) and shareholders for the approval of a proposed debt reorganization and arrangement, or Arrangement, under Section 350 of the Israeli Companies Law, 5759-1999, as detailed in c. below

The coming into effect of Ben Moshe offer to acquire the Company as above is conditioned on the approval of the Arrangement by the court, the Company's financial creditors and shareholders, and satisfaction of all conditions in the proposed Arrangement, including inter alia, the approval of Ben Moshe's Offer to Acquire Mega.

ALON BLUE SQUARE ISRAEL LTD.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

c. Proposed debt reorganization and arrangement under Section 350 of the Israeli Companies Law, 5759-1999 ("the Arrangement")

The proposed Arrangement will come into effect concurrently with the execution of the acquisition of the shares and rights in the Company from the Company's controlling shareholder, as detailed in b. above. The Arrangement contemplates the full repayment of the financial debt of the Company.

The proposed Arrangement is also based and conditioned on the approval by the court and satisfaction of the conditions to effectiveness of the offer by Ben-Moshe for an investment in, or acquisition of, Mega Retail or its activities submitted to the trustees of Mega by a company under the control of Ben-Moshe on May 5, 2016 (or based on any change to such offer or replacement offer from a company under the control of Ben-Moshe) ("Offer to Acquire Mega") and of the creditors arrangement based on the Offer to Acquire Mega ("Creditors Arrangement in Mega") which includes the "mandatory provisions attached as a schedule to court application relating to, among others, (i) waiver by trustees and creditors of Mega Retail exempted the Company and any company under its control from any claim or demand and (ii) that the funds of the Mega Retail trustees solely will be used to pay all obligations to the creditors of Mega Retail who have claims against the Company relating to Mega Retail (including those to whom the Company granted guarantees) (other than bank lenders);

Principal terms of the Arrangement

As part of the Arrangement, Ben Moshe would commit to make cash infusions of up to NIS 900 million (approximately \$238.1 million) into the Company, of which up to NIS 200 million can be designated for the acquisition of Mega Retail (see also hereafter), as follows:

- on the closing date, Ben-Moshe would inject NIS 300 million (approximately \$79.3 million) into the Company which are designated for partial payment of the debt to Company financial creditors and such additional amount agreed for the Company's immediate cash flow needs (collectively, the "First Injection"); the First Injection would include approximately NIS 240 million paid in equity by Ben Moshe and the remainder in convertible debt;
- subject to various conditions but in any event if the Company has cash flow needs and/or insomuch as required for an early repayment, Ben-Moshe would inject into the Company an additional amount, that together with the First Injection, would reach NIS 600 million;
- Ben-Moshe would inject an additional (third) NIS 300 million into the Company during the third year following the closing;
- Ben Moshe may make the cash injections into the Company (cash in excess of the approximately NIS 240 million paid as equity on the closing date) in the form of subordinated convertible debt, capital notes or equity or as part of a private investment or as part of a rights offering or on account of participation in future rights offerings and/or exercise of rights or options exercisable into Company shares. To the extent paid by Ben Moshe (i) as part of a rights offering, the amounts will be paid on the terms in the rights offering and (ii) as part of a private offering, the amounts will be paid at a 10% discount to the market price at that time. Conversion of Ben-Moshe's subordinated debt into Company shares would be made at a Company valuation of NIS 50 million (approximately \$13.2 million). The Company has not yet agreed to the basis of the above conversion rate (NIS 50 million valuation);

ALON BLUE SQUARE ISRAEL LTD.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

- The balance of the financial debt following repayment at closing would be repaid as described below and unpaid financial debt would bear interest and linkage differentials as described in the Arrangement.

Additional Principal Terms:

- at closing, Company shares would be issued to the Company's financial creditors, to the trustees of Mega Retail and to Ben-Moshe (for the initial infusion of NIS 240 million), that will entail (post issuance) 0.34%, 13.79% and 85.02% shareholding in the Company (on a fully diluted basis - 0.11%, 4.21% and 95.43%, respectively - in the event Ben Mose convert all NIS 900 million into shares);
- annual interest rate of 6% would accrue beginning from 30 days prior to the closing and be paid semi-annually beginning on the sixth month following closing (until full repayment of the debt);
- each of the Company's financial creditors will have the right to demand early repayment of its debt, in whole or in part, which will be effectuated after the elapse of 12 months from the closing date. After the early debt repayment, the remaining financial debt will be repaid in four annual payments, each equal to 15% of the principal debt amount, upon completion of 12 months, 24 months and 36 months, and the balance of the debt within 48 months after closing;
- until full repayment of the outstanding debt, the Company will be entitled to effectuate early repayment of the debt accrued until such time (in whole or in part). If an early debt repayment is effectuated in the first three years from the closing date beyond the payment designated for that year, including the early debt repayment within three months from the closing date, 2.5% of the paid amount will be added to the repayment amount (not applicable to the amount paid upon the closing or amounts paid according to new repayment schedule);
- all other outstanding debts or liabilities of the Company (other than liabilities to the trustees and creditors of Mega Retail who would waive their rights as part of the Arrangement) will be paid by the Company in the ordinary course of business as determined by the Company at its sole discretion. The Arrangement does not apply to debts or liabilities incurred towards creditors not determined to be financial creditors under the Arrangement;

To secure full repayment under the Arrangement, at closing the Company would create a lien principally on the Company's unsecured shares in its subsidiaries Dor Alon Energy In Israel (1988) Ltd. and Blue Square Real Estate Ltd. for the benefit of the financial creditors; the financial creditors will be entitled to immediate repayment of their debt and to foreclose on the lien upon the occurrence of certain events, including among others: (i) delay in payment to them, (ii) a fundamental breach by the Company or Ben Moshe of their respective obligations, or (iii) dissolution proceedings;

Upon the elapse of 12 months following full repayment of the debt of the financial creditors, the Company would be obligated to repay Ben Moshe the full amount of cash infusions paid to the Company in the form of debt that had not previously been converted to equity (subject to extension at the election of Ben-Moshe); after repayment of the Company's financial debt, the debt to Ben-Moshe will be linked and bear interest at 5%

ALON BLUE SQUARE ISRAEL LTD.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Ben-Moshe's obligation to make the cash infusions will end when the Company's obligations under the Arrangement terminate (including repayment of all financial debt); and

The Company has also requested the court to grant it several court orders to assist it in carrying out the Arrangement to completion, inter alia, a grace period was requested so that the Company is not required to make any payments until closing other than ongoing payments such as to employees, service providers, and consumers of gift certificates at stores.

It is contemplated that the Company would convene a meeting of shareholders but would retain its right, in accordance with applicable Israeli law, to apply to the court at a later date to determine that shareholder approval is not required for the Arrangement.

The Arrangement is subject to a final agreement between Ben Moshe and the Company's creditors, the trustees appointed to operate Mega Retail and the creditors of Mega Retail. The Arrangement contemplates the complete waiver of all claims against the Company and against its subsidiaries and against all whom received indemnification from the Company and its subsidiaries by the trustees and creditors of Mega Retail as well as the purchase by the Company or a company controlled by Ben Moshe of the operations of Mega Retail free and clear of all claims .

The Closing of the Arrangement is contingent upon, among others, the following: (i) approval of the financial creditors, (ii) approval of the Company's shareholders (or alternatively, determination by the court that no such approval is required), (iii) approval of the Israeli court following convening of meetings described above, (iv) receipt of agreed upon third party approvals for effectuating a change of control in the Company, (v) the transfer of the acquired assets free and clear of any liens, and (vi) approval by the court of the acquisition of, or investment in, Mega Retail by the Company or a company controlled by Ben Moshe and the waiver of all claims against the Company and its subsidiaries by the trustees and creditors of Mega Retail. The Arrangement sets also timetables for the required steps until its satisfaction; the deadline for satisfying the closing conditions is July 31, 2016.

Alon, the current controlling shareholder of the Company, notified the Company that the terms of the Arrangement don't match the agreement signed between Alon and Ben Moshe with respect to the mechanism of closing and the closing conditions. TO the Company's knowledge, Alon and Ben Moshe are acting to work out these issues, subject to required approvals.

There is no guarantee that Ben Moshe will reach a final agreement with the Company's creditors, the trustees appointed to operate Mega Retail and the creditors of Mega Retail, or that all the closing conditions for the Arrangement will be satisfied.

On May 10, 2016, the trustees of Mega Retail submitted to the court in Lod, Israel a notice in which they chose the offer of Bitan Wines Ltd. among the offers that were submitted to them for the acquisition of Mega Retail (Ben-Moshe submitted one of the offers). The trustees requested the court to convene meetings of the creditors of Mega Retail to approve the arrangement based on such offer of Bitan Wines for the reasons detailed in the request of the trustees (motion 83). Following the trustees' request, Ben Moshe and a company under his control filed a motion with the Court requesting the setting of a date for an urgent hearing during which, according to Ben Moshe, the Court would able hear each party's argument in a manner which would be beneficial towards Mega Retail's creditors, or alternatively, determine that Ben Moshe can respond to the trustees' notice within a time frame determined by the court. As part of the request filed by Ben Moshe, Ben Moshe claimed, among other things, that his proposal to acquire Mega Retail is more beneficial than that of Bitan Wines, in particular given that his proposal to acquire Mega Retail may be increased by NIS 40 million. In addition, Ben Moshe detailed in his motion alleged inconsistencies in the notice filed by the trustees. As of the date of this Annual Report, the Company do not know if and how the court will respond to the request of the trustees and/or if the offer of Bitan Wines will be included as part of a final binding Mega Retail arrangement. In addition, the Company cannot estimate if a price competition between the offers of Bitan Wines and the other offers, including the offer of Ben-Moshe, will be conducted (in which case it may be feasible that Ben Moshe's Proposal will include Mega Retail, as in our proposed debt reorganization and arrangement for the Company submitted to court on May 8, 2016), or alternatively, that the Company and Ben-Moshe will work to submit an alternative debt reorganization and arrangement for the Company that doesn't include the acquisition of Mega Retail. It is understood that there is no certainty that the court will approve the request of the Mega Retail trustees to convene meetings and/or that the offer of Bitan Wines as part of an arrangement for Mega Retail will be consummated and/or that the alternative debt reorganization and arrangement for the Company will be reached. Therefore, as of the date of this Annual Report, the Company cannot estimate the ramifications such notice of the trustees of Mega Retail.

- d. Following the public reports on Ben Moshe's proposal to acquire the parent company's holding in the Company, the trustee of BSRE debentures (Series E) informed BSRE and the Company that the change in ownership of the Company may breach a covenant of the debentures and therefore any such sale will need to be pre-approved by Series E debenture holders.
- e. As to Debentures (C Series) – see note 21d(1)(a)
- f. On January 27, 2016, Midroog lowered the Company's rating from B3 to Caa1 and left the rating under review with uncertain implications.
- g. On March 15, 2016, BSRE Board of Directors approved certain changes in the employment terms and compensation of its CEO (subject to the approval of a shareholders' meeting); inter-alia, these include share based compensation of NIS 1.5 million (fair value) in options to BSRE shares, and NIS 1.5 million fair value of restricted shares of BSRE. The vesting of the options and the shares will be in 3 quotas, over three years period, and are subject to performance conditions.

ALON BLUE SQUARE ISRAEL LTD.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

DETAILS OF PRINCIPAL SUBSIDIARIES, JOINTLY CONTROLLED ENTITIES AND ASSOCIATES AT DECEMBER 31, 2015

APPENDIX

Holding Company	Name of Company	Percentage of ownership and control by holding Company as of December 31, 2014	
Alon Blue Square Israel Ltd.	Blue Square Real Estate Ltd.	53.92%	Subsidiary
	BEE Group Ltd ¹ .	100%	Subsidiary
	Alon Cellular	100%	Subsidiary
	Dor Alon Energy in Israel (1988) Ltd ³	63.13%	Subsidiary
	Mega Retail Ltd. ²		
Mega Retail Ltd.	Loyalty plan-partnership "YOU"	75%	Partnership
Blue Square Real Estate Ltd.	Kenyon Hadar Management Company Ltd.	50%	Jointly Controlled Entity
	Hyper Lod Center Ltd.	100%	Subsidiary
	Blue Square – Hadar – Joint Operation	50%	Jointly Controlled Entity
	Logistic Center Bee Square Real Estate Ltd.	100%	Subsidiary
	Izdarehet Investments Company Ltd.	50%	Jointly Controlled Entity
	City Core Tel Aviv Ltd.	49.5%	Associate
	City Mall Tel Aviv Ltd.	50%	Jointly Controlled Entity
	Tel Aviv Parking lots Ltd.	50%	Jointly Controlled Entity
	Einat real estate investment agriculture cooperative Ltd.	50%	Jointly Controlled Entity
	Eyal Baribua Ltd.	50%	Jointly Controlled Entity
	BSRE U.S.A Inc	100%	Subsidiary
	BSRE Point Wells Lp	99.9%	Partnership
Bee Group Ltd.	Naaman Group (NV) Ltd. ³	77.51%	Subsidiary
	Bee logistic center ltd	100%	Subsidiary
Dor Alon Energy in Israel (1988) Ltd (2).	Dor Alon Gas Technologies Ltd.	100%	Subsidiary
	Dor Alon retail sites management LTD	100%	Subsidiary
	Alon fuel management and operation networks (1999) Ltd.	100%	Subsidiary
	Dor Alon Energy Centers	55%	Partnership
	Loyalty plan-partnership "YOU"	25%	Partnership
	Dor energy holdings (2004) ltd	100%	Subsidiary
	Mercury Aviation	31.25%	Associate

¹ As to legal merger of Bee Group Ltd with the Company - see note 6h.

² Formerly wholly owned subsidiary, for which the Company lost control (see note 6a). As from January 18, 2016, Mega is under the supervision and control of Trustees.

³ Presented as disposal group held for sale.

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.

ALON BLUE SQUARE ISRAEL LTD.

By: /s/ Israel Yaniv
Name: Israel Yaniv
Title: Chief Executive Officer

By: /s/ Yehuda van der Walde
Name: Yehuda van der Walde
Title: Chief Financial Officer

By: /s/ Avigdor Kaplan
Name: Avigdor Kaplan
Title: Chairman of the Board of Directors

Date: May 13, 2016

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION

OF

The name of the Company in Hebrew is:

אלון ריבוע כחול ישראל בע"מ

The name of the Company in English is:

Alon Blue Square Israel Ltd.

("THE COMPANY")

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CHAPTER ONE - GENERAL

1. **Introduction**

1.1 In these articles, each of the following expressions shall bear the meanings set forth alongside them:

“shareholder” - someone in whose favor a share is registered with a stock exchange member and that share is entered in the Company’s register of shareholders in the name of a nominee company, or one who is entered as a shareholder in the Company’s register of shareholders;

“financial statements” - the financial statements which the Company must prepare pursuant to the law;

“law” - the provisions of any law prevailing in the State of Israel;

“director” - as defined in section 1 of the Companies Law, including an alternate or empowered representative;

“the Companies Law” - the Companies Law, 5759-1999;

“the Securities Law” - the Securities Law, 5728-1968;

“business day” - Sundays to Thursdays, save for public holidays in the State of Israel;

“writing” - print and any other form of printed words, including documents sent in writing by facsimile, cable, telex, e-mail, computer or through any other electronic media, which creates or enables the creation of a copy and/or printout of the document;

“office” - the Company’s registered office;

“securities” - shares, debentures, capital notes, securities convertible into shares and rights to any of the aforementioned, issued by the Company;

“the Companies Ordinance” - the Companies Ordinance (New Version), 5743-1983;

“ordinary majority” - a majority of more than half the votes of the shareholders entitled to vote and voting themselves, by proxy or through a voting instrument at a general meeting. Abstentions shall not be included in the ordinary majority count;

“**articles**” - the Company’s articles as formulated herein or as altered, expressly or pursuant to the law;

“**the Companies Regulations**” - regulations promulgated by virtue of the authority granted pursuant to the Companies Law;

“**Securities Regulations**” - regulations promulgated by virtue of the authority granted pursuant to the Securities Law.

“**Blue Square group**” – the Company and any other company which is consolidated in its financial reports”

1.2 The provisions of sections 3-10 of the Interpretation Law, 5741-1981 shall also apply, mutatis mutandis, to the interpretation of the articles, if there is no provision to the contrary or unless the context otherwise admits.

Save as provided in this section, every word and expression herein shall bear the meaning designated to them in the Companies Law, and if none - the meaning designated to them in the Companies Regulations, and if none - the meaning designated to them in the Securities Law, and if none - the meaning designated to them in the Securities Regulations, and if none - the meaning designated to them in any other law, unless the context otherwise admits.

Where these articles refer to any legal provision and such provision is amended or cancelled, the said provision shall be deemed valid and as part of the articles, unless such is prohibited by the law.

2. **Public Company**

The Company is a “public company” as defined in section 1 of the Companies Law.

3. **The Company’s Purpose**

The Company’s purpose is to act pursuant to business considerations to make profits; however, the Company may contribute a reasonable amount for an appropriate object, even if the contribution is not within the framework of the said business considerations.

4. **The Company’s Objects**

The Company shall engage in any legal business.

5. **Limitation of Liability**

The liability of the Company's shareholders is limited, each to payment of the full amount which he undertook to pay for the shares allotted to him at the time of the allotment.

CHAPTER TWO - THE COMPANY'S SHARE CAPITAL

6. **The Share Capital**

- 6.1 The Company's registered share capital is NIS 300,000,000 divided into 300,000,000 ordinary shares of NIS 1 par value each (hereinafter referred to as "share", "ordinary share", "shares" or "ordinary shares", as the case may be).
- 6.2 Each share vests a right to receive invitations, to participate in and vote at the general meetings. A shareholder shall have one vote for each share held by him.
- 6.3 All the shares rank pari passu in relation to the amounts of capital paid or credited as paid on their nominal value, in connection with dividend, the distribution of bonus shares and any other distribution, return of the capital and participation in a distribution of the Company's surplus assets on winding up.

7. **The Issue of Shares and Other Securities**

- 7.1 The Company's board of directors may issue shares and other securities of the Company, up to the limit of the Company's registered share capital, subject to any applicable law, provided that private placement of the Company's shares or convertibles of more than 10% of the outstanding share capital of the Company shall require the approval of the shareholders of the Company at a general meeting.

With respect to the above, securities convertible or exercisable into shares shall be deemed to have been converted or exercised on the date of their issue.
- 7.2 The Company's board of directors may issue redeemable securities, with such rights and on such conditions as the board of directors prescribes.
- 7.3 Subject to the provisions of the articles, the board of directors may allot shares to any person with restrictions and conditions, for their nominal value or with a premium, as it deems fit.

- 7.4 The Company's board of directors may resolve to issue a series of debentures within the framework of its authority to borrow on the Company's behalf, and within the limits of such authority. The aforementioned does not negate the authority of the general manager or someone authorized by him to borrow on the Company's behalf, to issue debentures, promissory notes and bills of exchange, within the limits prescribed by the board of directors.
- 7.5 The Company's existing shareholders shall not have a pre-emptive right, preferred right or any other right to purchase the Company's securities. The board of directors may, in its exclusive discretion, first offer the Company's securities to the existing shareholders or to some of them.
- 7.6 The Company may pay any person a commission (including underwriting fees) in consideration for the underwriting, marketing or distribution of the Company's securities, conditionally or unconditionally, on such terms and conditions as the board of directors prescribes. Such payments may be made in cash or securities of the Company, or in part by one way and in part by another.

8. **Calls for Payment**

- 8.1 If, pursuant to the conditions of the allotment of the shares, there is no fixed date for the payment of any part of the price payable for them, the board of directors may from time to time make calls upon the shareholders in respect of the monies not yet paid in relation to the shares held by them (hereinafter referred to as "calls" or "call", as the case may be).

The call shall determine the date by which the amount specified therein must be paid, together with interest, linkage and the expenses incurred as a result of the non-payment, at the rates and for the amounts prescribed by the board of directors. Such date shall not be less than 30 days from the date of the call.

The call shall also specify that in the event of non-payment by the date fixed as required, the shares in relation to which the call is being made are likely to be forfeited. If a shareholder does not comply with the call, any share in relation to which the said call has been made may be forfeited at any time thereafter, pursuant to a resolution of the board of directors. Share forfeitures shall include all the dividends on such shares that have not been paid prior to the forfeiture, even if declared.

- 8.2 Any amount which pursuant to a share's allotment conditions is payable at the time of the allotment or at a fixed time, on account of the amount of the share or for premium, shall be deemed in respect of the articles a call duly made and notified, and the payment date is the date fixed for payment. In the event of non-payment, all the sections of the articles dealing with the payment of interest, linkage and expenses, the forfeiture of shares and the like and all the other sections hereof relating to the matter shall apply as if the said amount had been duly called and as if a notice was given as determined above.
- 8.3 The board of directors may distinguish between the shareholders in relation to the amounts of the calls and/or their payment times.
- 8.4 Joint holders of a share shall be jointly and severally liable for payment of the calls made on such share.
- 8.5 Any payment on account of a share shall first be attributed on account of the nominal value and only thereafter on account of the premium in respect of each share.
- 8.6 A call may be cancelled or postponed to another date, as resolved by the board of directors. The board of directors may waive all or any of the interest, linkage and expenses.
- 8.7 The board of directors may accept from a shareholder willing to pay in advance, payments on account of his shares in addition to amounts actually called and the board of directors may pay such shareholder interest on the amounts paid in advance as aforesaid, or on such part thereof as exceeds the amount called on account of the shares, in relation to which the payment was made in advance, or come to any other arrangement with him which is such as to compensate him for the advance payment.
- 8.8 A shareholder shall not be entitled to his rights as shareholder, including to a dividend, unless he has paid all the amounts detailed in the calls made on him, together with interest, linkage and expenses, if any, unless otherwise prescribed by the board of directors.
- 8.9 The board of directors may sell, re-allot or otherwise transfer any share forfeited in such manner as it resolves, including without consideration, provided that the Company is paid the full nominal value in respect of such share.

- 8.10 The board of directors may, at any time prior to selling or otherwise transferring the forfeited share, cancel the forfeiture on such conditions as it resolves.
- 8.11 A shareholder whose shares have been forfeited shall, notwithstanding the forfeiture, be liable to pay the Company for all the calls not paid in relation to such shares prior to the forfeiture, together with interest, linkage and expenses up to the date of the payment as though the shares had not been forfeited, and to comply with all the other claims and demands enforceable by the Company in relation to the shares up to the date of the forfeiture, without a deduction or discount for the value of the shares on the date of the forfeiture. His obligation shall only come to an end after the Company has received the full payment specified at the time of the issue of the shares.
- 8.12 The board of directors may collect the calls not paid in respect of the shares forfeited or some of them, as it deems fit, but shall not be obliged to do so.
- 8.13 Share forfeitures shall result, at the time of the forfeiture, in the cancellation of any right in the Company and any claim or demand vis-a-vis it in relation to the share, save for those rights and obligations which are excluded from this rule pursuant to these articles or which the law grants or imposes on the former shareholder.

9. **The Company's Register of Shareholders and the Issue of Share Certificates**

- 9.1 The Company shall keep a register of shareholders and a register of material shareholders, managed by the Company's secretary.
- 9.2 The board of directors may close the register of shareholders for an overall period of up to 30 days each year.
- 9.3 A shareholder, who was entered as a shareholder in the Company's register of shareholders, is entitled to receive from the Company, without payment, within two months of the allotment or registration of the transfer (unless the issue conditions specify another period of time) one certificate or a number of certificates, in accordance with the Company's resolution, in respect of all the shares of a particular class registered in his name, which shall specify the number of shares and any other detail which in the board of directors' opinion is important. In the case of a jointly held share, the Company shall not be liable to issue more than one certificate to all the joint shareholders, and the delivery of such a certificate to one of the joint shareholders shall be deemed delivery to all of them.

- 9.4 Every certificate shall bear the Company's seal or stamp or its printed name and shall be signed by one director and the Company's secretary, or by two directors or by any other person appointed by the board of directors for such object.
- 9.5 The Company may issue a new certificate instead of a certificate which was issued and lost, spoilt or defaced, in reliance upon such proof and guarantees as the Company requires, and after payment of the amount prescribed by the board of directors and the Company may, in accordance with a resolution of the board of directors, replace existing certificates with new certificates without payment, on such conditions that the board of directors shall prescribe.
- 9.6 Where two or more persons are registered as joint holders of a share, each of them may confirm the receipt of a dividend or other payments in connection with such share and his confirmation shall bind all the joint shareholders.
- 9.7 The Company shall not have to recognize any person as holding a share on trust, and shall not be bound or compelled to recognize any equitable, contingent, future or partial interest in any share, or any other interest in connection with a share, save for the absolute right of the registered holder in respect of any share, except in reliance upon a judicial decision or pursuant to the requirements of any law.

10. **Transfer of the Company's Shares**

- 10.1 The Company's shares may be transferred. A share transfer shall not be registered unless a share transfer deed (hereinafter referred to as "share transfer deed") is submitted to the Company (or its transfer agent). The share transfer deed shall be drawn up in the following manner or in a manner as similar thereto as possible or in another manner approved by the board of directors.

Transfer Deed

I _____, ID/Company No. _____, of _____ (hereinafter referred to as "the transferor") transfer to _____, ID/Company No. _____, of _____ (hereinafter referred to as "the transferee"), in consideration for NIS _____, _____ ordinary shares of NIS _____ par value each, which are marked with the numbers _____ to _____ inclusive, of _____ Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as "the Company"), to be held by the transferee, administrators of his estate, guardians and successors and assigns on the same terms and conditions pursuant to which I held these shares at the time of signing this deed, and I the transferee agree to accept the aforementioned shares on the terms and conditions mentioned above and subject to the Company's articles, as shall be from time to time.

As duly witnessed on _____.

The Transferor -

Name:

Signature:

Witness to Transferor's Signature -

Name:

, Adv.

License No.

Signature:

The Transferee -

Name:

Signature:

Witness to Transferee's Signature-

Name:

, Adv.

License No.

Signature:

10.2 A transfer of shares which are not fully paid, or of shares on which the Company has a lien or encumbrance, shall not be valid, unless approved by the board of directors which may, in its absolute discretion and without giving any grounds therefore, refuse to register such a transfer.

The board of directors may refuse a transfer of shares as aforesaid and may make such a transfer conditional upon the transferee undertaking, to the extent and in the manner prescribed by the board of directors, to perform the transferor's obligations in respect of the shares or the obligations in respect of which the Company has a lien or an encumbrance on the shares.

- 10.3 The transfer of part of a share shall not be valid.
- 10.4 The transferor shall continue to be considered the holder of the shares being transferred until the transferee's name is entered in the Company's register of shareholders.
- 10.5 The share transfer deed shall be submitted to the office for registration together with the certificates in which the shares to be transferred are registered (if issued) and any other proof, which the Company requires regarding the transferor's proprietary right in the shares or his right to transfer them. The share transfer deeds shall remain with the Company. The Company shall not be bound to keep share transfer deeds and share certificates, which have been cancelled.
- 10.6 A joint shareholder wishing to transfer his right in a share, who is not in possession of the share certificate, shall not be obligated to attach the share certificate to the share transfer deeds, provided that in the share transfer deeds it shall state that the transferor does not hold the share certificate relating to the share in which his right is being transferred and that the share that is being transferred is jointly held, together with details of the other joint shareholders.
- 10.7 The Company may demand the payment of a fee for registering the transfer of such amount as prescribed by the board of directors from time to time.
- 10.8 Upon the death of a shareholder of the Company, the Company shall recognize the guardians, administrators of the estate or executors of the will, or in the absence of any of the aforementioned, the shareholder's legal heirs, as the only persons having a right to his shares, after entitlement thereto is proved as prescribed by the board of directors.
- 10.9 Where the deceased shareholder held shares jointly with others, the Company shall recognize the surviving joint shareholders as holders of the said shares, unless all the joint shareholders have notified the Company in writing prior to the death of one of them of their wish that the provisions of this article shall not apply; however, such shall not exempt the estate of a joint shareholder from any obligation by which the joint shareholders would have been bound were it not for his death.

- 10.10 A person acquiring a right to shares in consequence of his position as guardian, administrator of the estate, executor of the will, heir, receiver, liquidator or trustee on bankruptcy of a shareholder or pursuant to the provisions of any other law may, on furnishing proof of his right, as required by the board of directors, be registered as the holder of the shares or transfer them to another person, subject to the provisions of the articles in relation to transfer.
- 10.11 A person acquiring a right to a share as a result of their transferal shall be entitled to dividend and the other rights in respect of the share and may accept and give receipts for dividend or other payments payable in connection with the share, but shall not be entitled to receive notices of the Company's general meetings and to participate therein or vote thereat in connection with such share or exercise any right vested by the share, save for the aforementioned, unless he has been entered into the shareholders' register.

11. **Bearer Share Deed**

The Company shall not issue bearer share deeds from which it derives that the holders thereof have a right in the shares specified therein.

12. **Lien**

- 12.1 The Company shall have a first and paramount charge and right of lien on all the shares not paid up in full which are registered in the name of any shareholder, and on the proceeds from the sale thereof, in relation to monies (whether currently payable or not) called or payable at a fixed time in respect of such shares.

The Company shall also have a first and paramount charge over all the shares (other than fully paid shares) registered in the name of any shareholder to secure monies due from him or from his property, whether such debts are due from him alone or together with others.

The said charge shall also apply to dividends declared from time to time on such shares.

- 12.2 In order to realize the charge and the lien, the board of directors may sell the shares to which the charge applies, or any part of them, in such manner as it deems fit. No sale as aforesaid shall be effected until after the date specified for payment and after written notice has been given to the shareholder of the Company's intention to sell the shares, and the sums are not paid within 14 days of such notice.

- 12.3 The net proceeds from any such sale, after payment of the sale expenses, shall be applied towards the discharge of the debts or obligations of such shareholder and the balance (if any) shall be paid to him.
- 12.4 If shares are sold in order to realize a charge or a lien through prima facie use of the powers given above, the board of directors may enter these shares in the shareholders' register in the purchaser's name, and the purchaser shall not be obligated to check the legality of the acts or the nature of the application of the purchase money. After the said shares are registered in the purchaser's name in the shareholders' register, no person shall be entitled to appeal the validity of the sale.

13. **Alterations to the Share Capital**

The general meeting may at any time resolve to do any of the following acts:

13.1 **Increasing the registered share capital**

To increase the Company's registered share capital, whether or not all the shares registered at such time have been issued. The increased capital shall be divided into shares with ordinary, preferred, deferred or other special rights (subject to the special rights attached to an existing class of shares) or shall be subject to such conditions and restrictions in relation to dividend, return of capital, voting or other conditions as directed by the general meeting in its resolution to increase the registered capital.

13.2 **Classes of shares**

To divide the share capital into different classes of shares and to determine and alter the rights attached to each class of shares, on the following conditions -

- (a) for as long as the conditions of issue of shares do not otherwise provide, the rights attached to any class of shares may be altered after a resolution is passed by general meetings of the holders of each class of shares separately or after obtaining the written consent of the holders of all the classes of shares;
- (b) the rights vested in the holders of shares of a particular class shall not be deemed to have been altered by the creation or issue of other shares with identical rights or alteration of the rights attached to existing shares, unless the issue conditions of such shares otherwise provide.

13.3 Consolidation of the share capital

To consolidate and divide any or all of its share capital into shares of a nominal value greater than that specified in the articles. In the event that there are shareholders who are left with fractions of shares as a result of the consolidation, the board of directors may, if it receives the approval of the general meeting, in a resolution on the consolidation of the capital as aforesaid:

- (a) to sell all the fractions and for such object appoint a trustee in whose name the share certificates containing the fractions shall be issued, who shall sell them, and the consideration received less commissions and expenses shall be distributed amongst those entitled. The board of directors is permitted to resolve that shareholders entitled to a consideration that is less than the amount prescribed by it, shall not receive any consideration from a sale of the fractions as aforesaid, and their share of the consideration shall be distributed amongst the shareholders entitled to a consideration exceeding the amount to be prescribed, pro rata to the consideration to which they are entitled;
- (b) to allot to all the shareholders left with fractions of shares as a result of the consolidation and division, fully paid shares of the class of shares which existed prior to the consolidation in such number the consolidation of which with the fraction shall suffice for one whole consolidated share, and an allotment as aforesaid shall be deemed valid just before the consolidation;
- (c) to determine that shareholders shall not be entitled to receive a consolidated share in respect of a fraction of a consolidated share deriving from the consolidation of half or less of the number of shares the consolidation of which creates one consolidated share, and shall be entitled to receive a consolidated share in respect of a fraction of a consolidated share deriving from the consolidation of more than half the number of shares, the consolidation of which created one consolidated share.

In the event that an act pursuant to sub-sections (b) or (c) above, obliges the issue of additional shares, the payment thereof shall be effected in the manner in which bonus shares may be paid. Consolidation and division as aforesaid shall not be deemed alteration of the rights attached to the shares the subject of the consolidation and division.

13.4 Cancellation of unallotted share capital

To cancel registered share capital, which has not yet been allotted, provided that the Company has not undertaken to allot such shares.

13.5 Division of the share capital

To divide the Company's share capital or any part thereof into shares of a nominal value smaller than that specified in the articles by a division of all or any of the Company's shares at such time.

CHAPTER THREE - GENERAL MEETINGS

14. **The Powers of the General Meeting**

14.1 Matters within the general meeting's authority

The general meeting shall pass Company resolutions on the following matters:

- (a) alterations to the articles.
- (b) the exercise of the board of directors' powers, provided that the general meeting has prescribed that the board of directors is unable to exercise its powers and that the exercise of any of its powers is essential for proper management of the Company;
- (c) the appointment or renewal of the appointment of the auditor, the termination of his office or the non-renewal thereof and the determination of his remuneration in accordance with the provisions of articles 15.1 (b) and 29 below;
- (d) the appointment of directors, including external directors, and the termination of their office in accordance with article 23 below;

- (e) the approval of acts and transactions requiring the general meeting's approval in accordance with the provisions of sections 255 and 268 - 275 of the Companies Law;
- (f) alterations to the Company's share capital, in accordance with the provisions of article 13 above;
- (g) a merger as provided in section 320 of the Companies Law;
- (h) any resolution which must be passed pursuant to the law or these articles by a resolution of the general meeting.

14.2 The general meeting's authority to transfer powers between the organs

The general meeting may assume powers given to another organ, and the general meeting may transfer powers given to the general manager to the authority of the board of directors.

The assumption and/or transfer of powers as aforesaid shall be for a particular matter or for a particular period of time, all as provided by the resolution of the meeting.

15. **Annual and Special General Meetings and Class Meetings**

15.1 Annual meetings

The annual general meeting shall be held every year and no later than the end of 15 months from the last annual general meeting. These general meetings shall be called "annual meetings". The meeting shall be held at the Company's registered offices, unless the board of directors otherwise prescribes.

- (a) The annual meeting shall be convened in order to pass resolutions on the following matters:
 - (1) the appointment of directors and the termination of their office in accordance with article 23 below;
 - (2) the appointment of the auditor or the renewal of his office.
 - (3) discuss the financial statements and the board of directors' report submitted by the Company pursuant to the Securities Regulations as of 31st December of the calendar year preceding the year in which the general meeting is being held;
- (b) Similarly, the annual meeting shall include a discussion and/or resolution on any other matter placed on the agenda.

15.2 Special meetings

General meetings of the Company, which are not convened pursuant to article 15.1 above, shall be called “special meetings”.

A special meeting shall only discuss and resolve on all the matters not discussed at the annual meeting which are detailed on the agenda of the special meeting.

15.3 Class meetings

The provisions of these articles relating to general meetings shall apply, mutatis mutans, to class meetings of the Company.

16. **Convening of General Meetings**

16.1 Convening the annual meeting

The board of directors shall convene annual meetings in accordance with the provisions of article 15.1 above.

16.2 Convening a special meeting

The board of directors shall convene a special meeting pursuant to its resolution; however, it shall be obliged to convene such a meeting if requested by one of the following:

- (a) two directors or one quarter of the directors holding office, whichever is the lower;
- (b) one or more shareholders holding at least 5% of the Company’s issued capital.

If the board of directors does not convene a general meeting as aforementioned in subsection 16.2, the person requesting the meeting may, and where shareholders are involved - also some of them, who have more than half the voting rights in the Company, convene the meeting themselves, provided that it is not held more than three months after the date the requisition was made, and it shall be convened, wherever possible, in the same manner in which meetings are convened by the board of directors.

Where a general meeting is convened as aforesaid, the Company shall cover the reasonable expenses incurred by the person requesting it.

16.3 The time for calling a special meeting pursuant to a request

Where the board of directors is requested to call a special meeting, as provided in section 16.2 above, it shall do so within 21 days of the request being submitted, for a date that shall not be later than 35 days from the date on which the notice of the special meeting is published.

16.4 Notice of a general meeting

16.4.1 Subject to the provisions of the law and as long as the law requires, notice of a general meeting shall be published in two Hebrew-language daily newspapers in Israel, at least 14 days prior to the meeting, and where the agenda includes matters which may be voted on through voting instruments, at least 21 days prior to the meeting.

Save for giving notice as aforesaid, the Company shall not give the shareholders notice of the general meeting.

16.4.2 Notwithstanding the foregoing, the board of directors may determine that notice of a particular general meeting shall be sent to every shareholder entered in the register of shareholders and the date of sending notice as aforesaid.

16.4.3 The notice of the general meeting shall specify the type of meeting, the place and time at which the meeting shall be convened, its agenda, a summary of the proposed resolutions, the majority required to pass the resolutions, the date determining the shareholders' entitlement to participate in and vote at the general meeting in accordance with section 182 of the Companies Law as long as these details required by law and any other detail required pursuant to the law.

17. **The General Meeting's Agenda**

- 17.1 The general meeting's agenda shall be prescribed by the board of directors and may also include matters in respect of which a special meeting is required as provided in article 15.2 above, and matters obliged in accordance with the provisions of article 17.2 below.
- 17.2 One or more shareholders holding 1% of the Company's voting rights may ask the board of directors to include a matter on the agenda of a general meeting to be held in the future. The board of directors shall include such a matter on the agenda provided that in its discretion such matter is suitable for discussion at a general meeting of the Company.
- 17.3 The general meeting may only pass resolutions on the matters on its agenda.
- 17.4 So long as not otherwise obliged by the law, the general meeting may pass or defeat a proposed resolution that was on the general meeting's agenda the text or a summary description of the main points of which was published by the Company, including with changes; however, it may not pass a resolution materially different from the proposed resolution.

18. **The Discussion at General Meetings**

18.1 **Entitlement to participate in a vote**

Subject to the provisions of section 182(c) of the Companies Law and the Companies Regulations, the shareholders who are entitled to participate in and vote at a general meeting shall be the shareholders on the date prescribed in the resolution to call the general meeting.

18.2 **Quorum**

No discussion may be commenced at a general meeting unless a quorum is present at the time of a discussion. Two shareholders present in person or by proxy, or who has sent the Company a voting instrument indicating the way in which he is voting, and holding or representing at least 50% of the voting rights in the Company, shall constitute a quorum.

A shareholder or his proxy, who is also acting as the proxy of other shareholders, shall be considered two or more shareholders, in accordance with the number of shareholders represented by him.

18.3 The general meeting's adjournment in the absence of a quorum

If no quorum is present within half an hour of the time fixed for the meeting, the meeting shall be adjourned to the same day in the next week, following the meeting, to the same time and place, without further notice being given thereof, or to such other date, time and place as prescribed by the board of directors in notice to the shareholders, and the adjourned meeting shall discuss those matters for which the first meeting was called. If no quorum is present at the adjourned meeting, one shareholder, at least, present in person or by proxy, shall constitute a quorum, subject to the provisions of section 79 of the Companies Law.

18.4 The general meeting's chairman

The board of directors' chairman (if appointed) shall chair the general meeting. In the absence of a chairman, or if he does not appear at the meeting within 15 minutes of the time fixed therefore, those shareholders present at the meeting shall elect one of the Company's directors as chairman, or if no director is present, they shall elect one of the shareholders present to chair the meeting.

The meeting's chairman shall not have an additional or casting vote.

18.5 Adjourned meeting

With the agreement of a meeting at which a quorum is present, the chairman may, and on the demand of the meeting he must, adjourn the meeting from time to time and from place to place, as the meeting resolves (hereinafter in this article referred to as "adjourned meeting"). If a meeting is adjourned for more than 21 days, notice of the adjourned meeting shall be given in the same way in which notice is given of a first meeting. Save for the foregoing, a shareholder shall not be entitled to receive notice of an adjournment or of the matters to be discussed at an adjourned meeting. The adjourned meeting shall not discuss any matters save for those which could have been discussed at the meeting at which the adjournment was resolved upon. The provisions of articles 17.1 and 17.2 hereof shall apply to an adjourned meeting as mentioned in this article.

19. **Voting by Shareholders**

19.1 **Passing a resolution**

A resolution put to the vote at any general meeting shall be passed if it acquires an ordinary majority or any other majority especially prescribed for it pursuant to the law or these articles.

If the votes are tied, the resolution shall be deemed to have been defeated.

19.2 **Examining the majority**

19.2.1 The majority shall be examined through a poll, each shareholder being entitled at the time of voting to one vote in respect of each share held by him which has been fully paid or the calls in respect of which have been fully paid.

19.2.2 The chairman's declaration that a resolution at the general meeting has been passed or defeated, unanimously or by a particular majority, shall constitute prima facie evidence of that stated therein.

19.3 **Right to participate and vote**

A shareholder shall not be entitled to participate in and vote at any general meeting or to be counted amongst those present so long as he owes the Company any payment called in respect of the shares held by him, unless the shares' issue conditions otherwise provide.

19.4 **Confirmation of title**

A shareholder in whose favor a share is registered with a stock exchange member and such share is included amongst the shares entered in the register of shareholders in the name of a registration company may not participate in and vote at a general meeting unless he has given the Company confirmation of title, as required under the law.

19.5 Personal interest in resolutions

A shareholder wishing to vote on a resolution the majority required to pass which includes the votes of those who do not have a personal interest shall notify the Company before the vote on the said resolution commences, or if voting through a proxy or voting instrument within the framework thereof, whether he does or does not have a personal interest in the resolution.

A shareholder who has not given any notice as aforesaid shall be deemed to have notified the Company that he does not have a personal interest in the resolution.

19.6 Disqualification of voting instruments

Subject to the provisions of the law, the Company's secretary may, in his discretion, disqualify voting instruments or proxy appointment instruments in the following cases:

- (a) there is a reasonable apprehension that they are forged or were given by virtue of shares in respect of which other proxy appointment instruments or voting instruments were given;
- (b) in respect of voting instruments -
 - (1) if more than one choice for a particular resolution is marked therein;
 - (2) if in respect of resolutions the majority required to pass which includes the votes of persons who do not have a personal interest in the approval, it is not marked whether or not there is a personal interest as aforesaid.

19.7 Voting by a legally incapacitated person

A legally incapacitated person may only vote by a trustee, natural guardian or other legal guardian. These persons may vote in person or by proxy.

19.8 Voting by joint shareholders

Where two or more shareholders are joint holders of a share, one of them shall vote, himself, by proxy or through a voting instrument. If more than one joint shareholder wishes to participate in the vote, only the first joint shareholder may vote. For such object, the first joint shareholder shall be the person whose name is entered first in the register of shareholders.

19.9 Minutes of the general meeting

The general meeting's chairman shall procure that minutes are properly kept of every general meeting which shall include:

- (a) the name of the shareholder or proxy and the number of shares held by him;
- (b) the main points of the discussion, all the resolutions passed or defeated at the general meeting and if passed - by what majority.

19.10 A defect in convening or conducting the general meeting, including a defect deriving from the non-fulfillment of any provision or condition laid down in the Law or the Company's articles, including with regard to the manner of convening or conducting the general meeting, shall not disqualify any resolution passed at the general meeting and shall not affect the discussions which took place thereat.

20. **The Appointment of a Proxy**

20.1 Voting through a proxy

A shareholder may appoint a proxy to participate and vote in his stead, at a particular general meeting or at general meetings of the Company in general, personally or through a voting instrument, provided that the proxy appointment instrument is given to the Company at least two business days prior to the date of the general meeting. Notwithstanding the above, the chairman of the general meeting may approve, at his sole discretion, a proxy received by the Company at a later time prior to the general meeting. In the event that the proxy appointment instrument is not for a particular general meeting, a proxy appointment instrument deposited prior to one general meeting shall also be valid for subsequent general meetings.

The foregoing shall also apply to a shareholder, which is a corporation, appointing a person to participate and vote in its stead at the general meeting.

A proxy need not be a shareholder of the Company.

20.2 The proxy appointment instrument's form of wording

The proxy appointment instrument shall be signed by the shareholder or by the person authorized therefore in writing, and if the appointee is a corporation, it shall be signed in the manner binding the corporation. The Company may demand that it be given written confirmation to its satisfaction of the authority of those signing to bind the corporation. The proxy appointment instrument shall be drawn up in the form of wording set forth below. The Company's secretary may, in his discretion, accept a proxy appointment instrument in a different form of wording, provided that the changes are not material. The Company shall only accept an original proxy appointment instrument or a copy thereof, provided that it is certified by an attorney with an Israeli license or a notary.

Proxy Appointment Instrument

Date: _____

To
[The Company's Name]
[The Company's Address]

Dear Sirs,

Annual/Special General Meeting of _____ (“the Company” to be held on _____ (“the Meeting”))

I the undersigned, _____, Identity/Registration No. _____, of _____, the registered owner of _____^(*) shares [ordinary of NIS 1 n.v. each], hereby empower _____, Identity No. ^(**) _____ and/or _____, Identity No. _____ and/or _____, Identity No. _____ to participate and vote in my name and stead at the above meeting of the Company and at any adjourned meeting thereof/at any general meeting of the Company, until I notify you otherwise.

Signature

(*) A registered shareholder may grant a number of proxy appointment instruments, each in relation to another quantity of the Company's shares held by him, provided that he does not grant proxy appointment instruments for a quantity of shares larger than the quantity held by him.

(**) Where the proxy does not have an Israeli identity document, the passport number and the country which issued the passport may be stated.

20.3 Voting pursuant to a proxy appointment instrument shall be legal even if prior thereto the shareholder dies or becomes legally incapacitated or bankrupt, or in the case of a corporation - is liquidated or cancels the proxy appointment instrument or transfers the shares in relation to which it is given, unless written notice is received at the Company's office prior to the meeting that such an event has occurred.

CHAPTER FOUR - THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

21. The Board of Directors' Powers

21.1 The management of the business of the company shall be vested in the board of directors, which may exercise all such powers and do all such acts and things as the Company is authorized to exercise and do, and are not hereby or by law required to be exercised or done by any other organ of the Company.

Any regulation or resolution adopted from time to time by the Company by action of its Members at a General Meeting shall not invalidate any prior act done by or pursuant to a decision of the Board of Directors which would have been valid if such regulation or resolution had not been adopted.

21.2 The Company's signatory rights and power of attorney on its behalf

21.2.1 The board of directors shall determine the signatory rights in the Company for various matters. The signature of any person appointed from time to time by the board of directors, in general or for a special matter, himself or together with others, together with the Company's seal or stamp or its printed name, shall bind the Company, on such conditions as prescribed by the board of directors.

21.2.2 The board of directors may determine separate signatory rights in respect of different matters of the Company and in respect of the amounts in respect of which such persons are authorized to sign.

21.2.3 The board of directors may from time to time empower any person to be the Company's empowered representative for such objects, with such powers, on such conditions and for such period as it deems fit, and it may give any empowered representative as aforesaid the power to delegate all or any of the powers, authorities and discretion given to him.

21.3 The Company's registered office

The board of directors shall determine what is the Company's registered office.

22. **The Appointment of Directors and Termination of Their Office**

22.1 The number of directors

The number of directors in the Company shall be not less than five nor more than 15, unless the general meeting otherwise resolves.

22.2 The director's identity

22.2.1 A member of the board of directors may hold another office in the Company.

22.2.2 A corporation may hold office as a director in the Company, subject to the provisions of article 23.6 below.

22.3 The appointment and tenure of directors

- (a) The directors shall be elected at each annual meeting and shall hold office until the end of the next annual meeting and so long as an annual meeting is not convened, unless their office is vacated prior thereto in accordance with the provisions of these articles.

The elected directors shall enter into their positions from the end of the meeting at which they are elected, unless a later date is specified in the resolution appointing them.

- (b) At every annual meeting the directors appointed at the previous annual meeting shall be deemed to have resigned from their office. A resigning director may be re-elected. Notwithstanding the foregoing, if no directors are appointed at an annual meeting, the current directors shall continue to hold office.
- (c) A special meeting of the Company may appoint directors for the Company instead of directors whose office has been terminated and wherever the number of members of the board of directors falls below the minimum specified in the articles or by the general meeting.
- (d) The provisions of sections 23.3(a) to (c) above shall not apply to the appointment and tenure of external directors, in respect of whom the provisions of the Companies Law shall apply.

22.4 The appointment of directors by the board of directors

The directors have the right at any time to appoint any person as a director, subject to the maximum number of directors specified herein, to fill a place which has randomly been vacated or as an addition to the board of directors. Any director so appointed shall hold office until the next annual meeting and may be re-elected.

22.5 Alternates

A director may from time to time appoint an alternate for himself (hereinafter referred to as "alternate"), dismiss such alternate and appoint another alternate instead of any alternate whose office has been vacated for any reason, for a particular meeting or on a regular basis, subject to the approval of the board of directors. A person who is not qualified to be appointed as a director and a person holding office as a director or alternate shall not hold office as an alternate.

22.6 Empowered representative of a corporation holding office as director

A director which is a corporation shall appoint an individual who is qualified to be appointed as a director in the Company to hold office on its behalf on a permanent basis, or for a particular meeting, or for a particular period, and the said corporation may dismiss the individual and appoint another in his stead.

22.7 Empowered director

Each director and each alternate director may appoint an empowered director to participate and vote on his behalf in any Board or Board's committee meeting or for any resolution. Such appointment shall be only for a particular meeting or resolution.

22.8 The manner of appointing or dismissing an alternate or empowered representative of a corporation holding office as a director

The appointment or dismissal of empowered representatives of corporations holding office as directors or of alternates shall be effected by written notice to the Company's secretary signed by the appointors and shall enter into force on the date specified in the notice of appointment or dismissal, or on the date of its delivery to the Company's secretary, whichever is the later.

22.9 Termination of the office of a director

22.9.1 The office of a director shall terminate in any one of the following cases:

- (a) if he resigns from his office by a letter signed by him which is submitted to the Company;

- (b) if his office is terminated, in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Law;
- (c) if he is dismissed from his office following a resolution passed by the Company's general meeting, before the end of his term of office, provided that the director had been given a reasonable opportunity to present his position to the general meeting;

22.10 The implications of the termination of a director's office on the board of directors' operation

Where the place of a director is vacated, the remaining directors may continue to act so long as the number of directors remaining does not fall below the minimum number of directors specified in the articles or by the general meeting.

Where the number of directors falls below the minimum number, the remaining directors may only act in order to call a general meeting of the Company.

22.11 The Directors' remuneration

The members of the board of directors who do not hold other offices in the Company and who are not external directors shall not receive remuneration from the Company's monies, unless the general meeting otherwise resolves and in such amount as the general meeting prescribes, subject to the provisions of the law.

The directors' remuneration may be prescribed as an overall payment or as payment in respect of participation at meetings or any combination thereof.

The Company may, in a board of directors' resolution, reimburse expenses incurred by a director for the purpose of performing his position.

23. The Directors' Acts

23.1 The board of directors' meetings

- (a) The board of directors' chairman may convene the board of directors at any time.
- (b) The board of directors' chairman shall convene the board of directors pursuant to the Company's requirements and at least four times a year, in a manner enabling the Company to comply with the provisions of the law regarding the publication of financial statements and reporting to the public.
- (c) The board of directors' chairman shall convene the board of directors and hold a board of directors' meeting on a specified matter on the demand of at least two directors or one director alone if the Company has less than five directors.
- (d) The board of directors' chairman shall act without delay to call a meeting of the board of directors within 14 days of being notified by a director of the Company that he has learned of a matter of the Company in which a breach of the Law or impairment to proper business procedure has prima facie been discovered or of the date on which the Company's auditor reports to him that he has learned of material deficiencies in the audit of the Company's accounts.
- (e) If a notice or report of the general manager obliges action by the board of directors, the board of directors' chairman shall, without delay and within 14 days of the notice or report, call a meeting of the board of directors.
- (f) If the board of directors' chairman did not convene the board of directors in accordance with the above, two directors may convene the board of directors.

23.2 Calling a board of directors' meeting

- 23.2.1 Notice of a board of directors' meeting may be given orally or in writing, provided that the notice is given in seven days prior to the date fixed for the meeting, unless all the members of the board of directors or their alternates or empowered representatives agree to a shorter time. However, in a case that the board of directors' chairman finds that an urgent meeting is required, the notice of a board of directors' meeting shall be given not later than 24 hours prior to the date fixed for the meeting.

Notice as aforesaid shall be sent in writing or by facsimile or e-mail or by other media, to the postal address, facsimile number, e-mail address or other address given for the sending of notices by other media, as the case may be, given by the director to the Company's secretary upon his appointment, or in written notice to the secretary thereafter.

Notice as aforesaid shall be given orally to a director personally or by telephonic notice to the telephone number given by the director to the Company's secretary upon his appointment, or in written notice to the secretary thereafter.

Notice given or sent as aforesaid shall be deemed to have been given to a director personally on the date of being given or sent as aforesaid.

- 23.2.2 The notice calling the meeting shall include the place and date of the board of directors' meeting, arrangements with regard to the manner of conducting the meeting and details of the matters on the agenda, and any other material which the board of directors' chairman wishes to attach to the notice of the meeting.

23.3 The agenda for the board of directors' meetings

The agenda for the board of directors' meetings shall be prescribed by the board of directors' chairman and shall include the following matters:

- (a) matters prescribed by the board of directors' chairman;
- (b) matters in respect of a meeting has been fixed, as provided in sections 24.1(c) to (e) above;

- (c) any matter which a director or the general manager requests the board of directors' chairman, a reasonable time (having regard to the nature of the matter) prior to the board of directors' meeting, to include on the agenda.

23.4 Quorum

The quorum for meetings shall be one third of the members of the board of directors but not less than 5 members, or any other quorum prescribed by a majority of the members of the board of directors from time to time.

23.5 Voting by the board of directors

Issues arising at the board of directors' meetings shall be decided by a majority of votes of the directors present (or participating, in the case of voting by media) and voting, each director having one vote.

23.6 Passing resolutions without convening

The board of directors may pass resolutions without actually convening, provided that all the directors entitled to participate in a discussion and vote on a matter brought for resolution have agreed thereto.

In case such resolutions were passed, as aforesaid, the chairman of the board shall write the resolutions protocol and indicate specifically that it was agreed upon by all directors in writing, orally or by other means of media.

23.7 Resolution approved by media

A resolution approved by media by the directors shall be treated as a resolution duly passed at a meeting of the board of directors, and the provisions of section 24.6 above shall apply thereto.

A resolution as aforesaid may be passed by the approval given by media of some of the directors, to the extent that the directors who do not approve the resolution were not entitled to participate in the discussion and vote on such resolution pursuant to the law and provided that they confirm by media that they are aware of the intention to pass the said resolution.

23.8 Validity of the directors' acts

All acts done in good faith at the directors' meeting or by a board of directors' committee or by any person acting as a director shall be valid even if it later transpires that there was some defect in the appointment of such director or person or that they or one of them were actually disqualified as though every such person had been duly appointed and was qualified to be a director.

23.9 Minutes of board of directors' meetings

The board of directors' chairman shall procure that minutes are properly kept of the board of directors' meetings, which shall include:

- (a) the names of those participating and present at each meeting;
- (b) all the resolutions and main points of the discussion at the said meetings.

All such minutes which are signed by the board of directors' chairman at such meeting or by the board of directors' chairman at the subsequent meeting shall be accepted as prima facie proof of the matters recorded therein.

24. **Board of Directors' Committees**

24.1 Subject to the provisions of section 112 of the Companies Law, the directors may delegate their powers, or any of them, to committees as they deem fit and they may from time to time widen, narrow or cancel the delegation of such a power; however, the narrowing or cancellation of a power as aforesaid is not such as to prejudice the validity of a committee resolution pursuant whereto the Company acted vis-a-vis another person, who was not aware of the said change. Every such committee must, at the time of exercising a power as aforesaid, comply with all the directions given to it from time to time by the directors.

24.2 A board of directors' committee shall include at least two directors, one of whom shall be an external director, save for the audit committee, which shall include at least three directors and all the company's external directors shall be members thereof.

- 24.3 The Quorum for each committee of the board of directors shall be a majority of the committee's members or other quorum determined by the board of directors.
- 24.4 The meetings and discussions of the board of directors' committees shall be governed by the provisions regarding the meetings of the directors, mutatis mutandis, so long as other provisions are not prescribed by the directors in such regard, and provided that the quorum for meetings of such committees shall be at least two members.
- 24.5 A resolution passed or an act done by a board of directors' committee shall be treated as a resolution passed or act done by the board of directors, unless expressly otherwise prescribed by the board of directors for a particular matter or in respect of a particular committee.

25. **The Board of Directors' Chairman**

25.1 Appointment

The Board of Directors may from time to time, elect one of its members to be the chairman of the Board of Directors, remove such chairman from office and appoint other in his place. The chairman of the board of Directors shall preside at every meeting of the Board of Directors, but if there is no such chairman, or if at any meeting he is not present within fifteen (15) minutes of the time fixed for the meeting or if he is unwilling to take the chair, the Directors present shall choose one of their number to be the chairman of such meeting.

25.2 Powers

- (a) The board of directors' chairman shall conduct the board of directors' meetings and shall sign the discussion minutes.
- (b) If the votes on a board of directors' resolution are tied, the board of directors' chairman shall not have an additional vote.
- (c) The board of directors' chairman may, at any time, on his own initiative or pursuant to a resolution of the board of directors, demand reports from the general manager on matters relating to the Company's business.

25.3 Provisions to the acts of the board of directors' chairman

- (a) The board of directors' chairman shall not serve as the Company's general manager, unless appointed in accordance with the provisions of article 27.2 below.
- (b) The board of directors' chairman shall not be a member of the audit committee.

25A. **Approvals for Ordinary Interested Party Transaction.**

Subject to the provisions of the Companies Law, (i) a transaction between the Company and an officer of the Company or a person that controls the Company or (ii) a transaction between the Company and another person in which an officer of the Company or a person that controls the Company has a personal interest, which transaction is not in any such case extraordinary ("Ordinary Interested Transactions"), will be approved by the Company in the following manner:

25A.1 By the Board of Directors, or by the Audit Committee, or by the Chief Executive Officer with two directors that have no personal interest in the transaction, or by another body authorized by the Board of Directors, whether such body is authorized by the Board of Directors by means of a specific resolution or by board practice, or whether such body is granted authority by means of a general authorization, an authorization for a particular type of transaction or an authorization for a particular transaction.

25A.2 The approval of Ordinary Interested Transactions by the bodies or persons identified in clause 25A.1 may be done by means of an approval of a particular type of transaction or an approval of a particular transaction.

CHAPTER FIVE - OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY, WHO ARE NOT DIRECTORS, AUDITOR

26. The General Manager

26.1 The appointment and dismissal of the general manager

The board of directors may from time to time appoint one or more persons, whether or not director, as general manager or managers, or managing director, and may confer upon such person(s), and from time to time modify or revoke, such title(s) and such duties and authorities as the board of directors may deem fit, subject to such limitations and restrictions as the board of directors may from time to time prescribe. Unless otherwise determined by the board of directors, the general manager shall have authority with respect of the management of the Company in the ordinary course of business. Such appointment(s) may be either for a fixed term or without any limitation of time, and the Board of Directors may from time to time fix his or their salaries and emoluments, remove or dismiss him or them from office and appoint another or others in his or their place or places, subject to any applicable law.

26.2 The board of directors' chairman as general manager

- (a) The Company's general meeting may authorize the board of directors' chairman to fill the position of general manager or to exercise his powers, provided that the majority of votes to the resolution shall be the needed under the Companies Law.
- (b) The validity of such a resolution is limited to a period not exceeding three years from the date the resolution is passed by the general meeting. If no period is specified for authority as aforesaid, the authority shall be for a period of three years.

Before the end of the said three year period and even after it has come to an end, the general meeting may pass another resolution, and so on and so forth.

- (c) The said resolution may relate to the authorization of the board of directors' chairman in general or it may relate to the authorization of a particular board of directors' chairman.

26.3 The general manager's powers

- (a) The general manager is responsible for the routine management of the Company's affairs within the framework of the policy prescribed by the board of directors and subject to its guidelines.

The general manager shall be under the supervision of the board of directors and subject to its guidelines.

The general manager shall appoint and dismiss the Company's officers, save for the directors and general manager, and shall determine the terms of their employment, including terms of salary, subject to the approval of the board of directors, in relation with appointments, dismissals or terms of employment of such officers, which the board of directors determines that its approval is required for.

- (b) The board of directors may instruct the general manager how to act in a particular matter; if the general manager does not obey the instruction, the board of directors may exercise the power required to implement the instruction in his stead.
- (c) If the general manager is unable to exercise his powers, the board of directors may exercise them in his stead or authorize someone else to exercise them.
- (d) Subject to the provisions of the Companies Law, the board of directors may delegate to the general manager powers which the board of directors has pursuant to the Company's articles, as it deems fit, and it may delegate these powers, or any of them, for such period and objects, on such conditions and with such restrictions as it deems fit. The board of directors may alter or cancel any delegation of powers as aforesaid.

26.4 The general manager's reporting duties

The general manager must notify the board of directors' chairman of any exceptional matter which is material to the Company or of any material deviation of the Company from the policy prescribed by the board of directors. If the Company does not have a board of directors' chairman, for any reason, the general manager shall notify all the board of directors' members as aforesaid.

The general manager shall submit reports to the board of directors on the matters, at the times and on the scale prescribed by the board of directors.

The general manager shall report to the board of directors' chairman, on his demand, on matters relating to the Company's business and the proper management thereof as mentioned in article 24.1 above.

26.5 Delegation of the general manager's powers

The general manager may, with the board of directors' approval, delegate any of his powers to another, who is subordinate to him.

27. **Secretary, Internal Auditor and Other Officials in the Company**

27.1 Secretary

27.1.1 The board of directors may appoint a secretary for the Company, on such terms as it deems fit, and may appoint a deputy secretary and determine their duties and powers.

27.1.2 If a secretary is not appointed for the Company, the general manager, or someone authorized by him for such purpose and in the absence of a general manager someone authorized for such purpose by the board of directors, shall perform the duties prescribed for the secretary pursuant to the law, these articles and the board of directors' resolution.

27.1.3 The Company's secretary shall be liable for all the documents kept at the Company's registered office, as provided in section 124 of the Companies Law, and shall keep the registers kept by the Company pursuant to the law.

27.2 Internal auditor

- 27.2.1 The board of directors shall appoint an internal auditor; the internal auditor shall be appointed on the proposal of the audit committee.
- 27.2.2 The Company's organizational superior over the internal auditor shall be nominated by the board of directors.
- 27.2.3 The internal auditor shall submit a proposal for an annual or periodic work plan to the board of directors, which shall be approved by it, with such changes as it deems fit.
- 27.2.4 The internal auditor shall examine whether the Company's acts are correct in terms of obedience the law and of orderly business practice.

28. Auditor

- 28.1 The annual general meeting shall appoint an auditor for the period up to the end of the following general meeting. The general meeting may appoint an auditor for a period that shall not extend beyond the end of the third general meeting after the general meeting at which he was appointed. Where the auditor is appointed for such a period, the annual meeting shall not discuss the appointment of an auditor during the said period, unless a resolution is passed to terminate his office.
- 28.2 The general meeting may at any time terminate the office of the auditor or decline to renew it.
- 28.3 The board of directors shall determine the remuneration of the Company's auditor and shall report thereon to the Company's annual meeting.
- 28.4 The board of directors shall determine the auditor's remuneration for services other than the audit and shall report thereon to the Company's annual meeting.

29. **Dividend and Bonus Shares**

29.1 **Right to dividend or bonus shares**

- 29.1.1 The Company's shareholders have a right to receive dividend or bonus shares, if the Company resolves thereon, in accordance with the rights attached to any class of shares in such regard.
- 29.1.2 Dividend or bonus shares shall be distributed amongst anyone who become a shareholder on the date of the resolution on the distribution or at a later date, if another date is prescribed therefore in such resolution (hereinafter referred to as "the determining date").
- 29.1.3 Subject to the special rights granted to special shares pursuant to their issue conditions, the Company's profits, in respect of which a resolution was passed to distribute them as dividend or bonus shares, shall be paid pro rata to the amount paid or credited as paid on account of the nominal value of the shares held by the shareholder.
- 29.1.4 If not otherwise provided in the shares' issue conditions or in the general meeting's resolution, all the dividends and bonus shares on shares which are not fully paid within any period in respect of the dividends or bonus shares are payable shall be paid pro rata to the amounts paid or credited as paid on the nominal value of the shares during any part of the said period (pro rata temporis).

The board of directors may, in its discretion, make provisions to special funds of any amount from the Company's profits, or from a revaluation of its assets, or its proportional part in the revaluation of the assets of its affiliates, and determine the purpose of these funds.

29.2 Payment of the dividend

29.2.1 The Board of directors may distribute dividends subject to any applicable law.

29.2.2 Manner of payment

If not otherwise provided in the resolution on the dividend's distribution, it shall be possible to pay any dividend less the tax required pursuant to the law by a cheque to the payee alone, which shall be sent by registered mail in accordance with the registered address of the shareholder entitled thereto, or by a bank transfer. Any such cheque shall be made out to the order of the person to whom it is being sent.

In the case of registered joint shareholders, the cheque shall be sent to the shareholder whose name is entered first in the register of shareholders in relation to the joint shareholding.

The dispatch of the cheque to a person who on the prescribed date is entered in the register of shareholders as the holder of a share, or in the case of joint shareholders - one of the joint shareholders, shall serve as a release in relation to all the payments made in connection with such share.

The Company may resolve that it shall not send a cheque under a certain amount, and the dividend amounts that should have been payable as aforesaid shall be treated as unclaimed dividend.

29.2.3 Unclaimed dividend

The board of directors may invest any dividend not claimed within a year of being declared or otherwise use it in favor of the Company until it is claimed. The Company shall not be liable to pay interest or linkage for unclaimed dividend.

29.2.4 Dividend in specie

Where the Company declares a dividend, it may resolve that such dividend shall be paid, in whole or in part, by the distribution of particular assets, including paid shares or debentures of any other company or by a combination of such assets.

29.3 The capitalization of profits and the distribution of bonus shares

29.3.1 Subject to any applicable law, the Company's undistributed profits, or premium on shares, or funds created from a revaluation of the Company's assets, or funds created on an equity basis from the profits of affiliated companies, or from a revaluation of the assets of affiliated companies and capital redemption funds - may be capitalized and distributed amongst the entitled shareholders, pursuant to section 31.1 above, to be held by them as capital, and all or any of the money from this capitalization may be used in the name of such shareholders for the full payment, at the nominal value or with such premium as the resolution prescribes, of shares distributed in accordance therewith, and such distribution or payment shall be accepted by such shareholders as full consideration for their benefit in the aforementioned capitalized amount, as prescribed by the board of directors.

29.3.2 Where the Company resolves to distribute bonus shares, it may resolve to transfer to a special fund designated for a distribution of bonus shares in the future such amount the capitalization of which would be sufficient to allot to anyone who at such time has a right to purchase shares of the Company (including a right which is only exercisable at a later date) bonus shares of such nominal value as would have been due to him had he exercised the right to purchase the shares prior to the determining date at the price of the right in force at such time. If after the determining date the holder of the said right exercises his right to purchase the shares or part thereof, the board of directors shall allot him fully paid bonus shares at such nominal value and of such class as would have been due to him had he exercised the right to purchase the shares which he actually purchased prior to the determining date, by appropriate capitalization that shall be effected by the board of directors from the said special fund. With regard to determining the nominal value of the bonus shares that are distributed, any amount transferred to the special fund created in respect of a distribution of previous bonus shares shall be treated as though already capitalized and as if shares entitling the holders of the right to purchase shares of the Company to bonus shares had already been allotted therefrom.

- 29.3.3 In a distribution of bonus shares, all the Company's shareholders shall receive shares of a uniform class or of the class which vested him with the rights to receive the bonus shares, as prescribed by the board of directors.
- 29.3.4 In order to implement any resolution pursuant to the provisions of section 31.4, the board of directors may settle any difficulty arising in relation to a distribution of bonus shares as it deems fit, and in particular may issue certificates for fractions of shares and sell the fractions in order to pay the proceeds thereof to entitles and may determine the value for the purpose of distribution of certain assets and resolve that payments in cash shall be made to the shareholders in reliance upon the value so prescribed, or that fractions whose value is less than NIS 1 shall not be taken into account for the purpose of adjusting the rights of all the parties. The board of directors may pay cash or grant these particular assets to trustees on trust in favor of the persons entitled to dividend or capitalized fund, as it deems beneficial.
- 29.4 Purchase of the Company's Share
- The purchase of the Company's share by the Company is subject to any applicable law.

CHAPTER SEVEN– INSURANCE, INDEMNITY AND EXEMPTION OF OFFICERS

30 **Insurance of Office Holders**

- 30.1 The Company may insure its Office Holders against liabilities derived from their duties towards the Company in accordance with the following provisions of this article.
- 30.2 The Company may enter into a contract for the insurance of an Office Holder against any liability he may incur in consequence of an act which he performed in his capacity as an Office Holder, in each of the following cases:
- 30.2.1 a breach of his duty of care towards the Company or towards another person;
 - 30.2.2 a breach of his duty of loyalty towards the Company, provided that the Office Holder acted in good faith and that he had reasonable grounds to believe that the act would not harm the Company;
 - 30.2.3 a monetary obligation that maybe imposed on him for the benefit of another person; and
 - 30.2.4 a breach of any other duty or any other obligation, to the extent insurance may be permitted by law.

31 **Indemnification of Office Holders**

- 31.1. The Company shall not indemnify an Office Holder except in accordance with the following provisions of this section.
- 31.2. The Company may indemnify an Office Holder, in advance and retroactively, to the fullest extent permitted under the Statutes.
- 31.3. Without derogating the aforesaid under this Article 31.2 hereinabove, the Company may undertake to indemnify an Office Holder as follows:
- 31.3.1. The Company may undertake to indemnify an Office Holder for future obligation or expense imposed on him/her in consequence of an act done in his/her capacity as an Office Holder therein or as a result of being an Office Holder, in another company in which the Company holds shares or has interests, as specified in this Section below:

- 31.3.1.1. a monetary obligation imposed on him/her or incurred by him/her in favor of another person pursuant to a judgment, including a judgment given in settlement or a court approved settlement or arbitrator's award;
- 31.3.1.2. reasonable legal fees, including attorney's fees, incurred by an Office Holder in consequence of an investigation or proceeding filed against him by an authority that is authorize to conduct such investigation or proceeding, and that resulted without filing an indictment against him/her and without imposing on him/her financial obligation in lieu of a criminal proceeding, or that resulted without filing an indictment against him/her but with imposing on him a financial obligation as an alternative to a criminal proceeding in respect of an offense that does not require the proof of criminal intent. For the purposes of these Articles:

"A proceeding that ended without an indictment in a matter in respect of a which an investigation was conducts", means – closing the case pursuant to Section 62 of the Criminal Procedure Act [Combined Version] 5742 – 1982 (the "**Criminal Procedure Act**") or a stay of proceedings by the Administrator General pursuant to Section 231 of the Criminal Procedure Act;

"Financial obligation in lieu of a criminal proceeding", means – a financial obligation imposed by law as an alternative to a criminal proceeding, including an administrative fine pursuant to the Administrative Offenses Act 5746 – 1985, a fine with respect to an offense which was defined as a "finable offense" under the Criminal Procedure Act, a fine or a forfeit.

- 31.3.1.3. reasonable litigation costs, including attorney's fees, incurred by an officer or which he is order to pay by a court, in proceedings filed against him by the Company or on its behalf or by another person, or in a criminal charge of which he is acquitted, or in a criminal charge of which he is convicted of an offence that does not require proof of criminal intent.

- 31.3.2. Such undertaking to indemnify for future events as set forth in Article 31.3.1.1 must be limited to events which in the Board's opinion are foreseeable at the time of giving the indemnity undertaking in view of the Company's business, and in such amount or standard as the Board deems reasonable under the circumstances.

Such undertaking must specify the events that in the Boards' opinion are foreseeable in view of the Company's actual business at the time of the undertaking and the amount or the standards that the Board deemed reasonable at the time.

The aggregate amount of indemnification (in addition to any insurance proceeds received) payable pursuant to all such undertakings shall not exceed 25% of the shareholders' equity of the Company, as set forth in the Company's most recent consolidated financial statements prior to the applicable payment of indemnification.

- 31.3.3. Without prejudice to the aforesaid provisions, the Company may retroactively indemnify an Office Holder for events specified in Article 31.3.1 above, beyond the limits set forth in Article 31.3.2 above.

32 **Exemption of Office HoHlder**

- 32.1 The Company shall not exempt an Office Holder from his liability except as specified in the following provision of this article.
- 32.2 The Company may exempt an Office Holder prospectively from liability, in whole or in part, for damage in consequence of a breach of his duty of care towards the Company.

33 **Insurance, Indemnification and Exemption of Office Holders – General**

- 33.1 The Company shall not enter into a contract to insure against the liability of an Office Holder or undertake to indemnify an Office Holder or exempt an Office Holder for any of the following:
- 33.1.1 a breach of his duty of loyalty towards the Company, unless it is in accordance with the provisions of sub-article 33.2.2;
 - 33.1.2 an intentional or reckless breach of his duty of care;
 - 33.1.3 an act done with the intention of unduly deriving a personal profit; or
 - 33.1.4 a fine imposed on him.

CHAPTER EIGHT - WINDING UP AND REORGANISATION OF THE COMPANY

34 Winding Up

- 34.1 If the Company is wound up, voluntarily or otherwise, the liquidator may, with the general meeting's approval, distribute parts of the Company's property in specie amongst the shareholders, and he may, with similar approval, deposit any part of the Company's property with trustees in favor of the shareholders as the liquidator, with the approval mentioned above, deems fit.
- 34.2 Subject to the special rights attached to shares, if shares are issued with special rights, the Company's shares shall rank equally inter se in relation to the amounts of capital paid or credited as paid on the nominal value of the shares, in connection with the return of the capital and participation in a distribution of the Company's surplus assets on winding up.

35 The Company's Reorganisation

- 35.1 At the time of selling the Company's property, the board of directors, or the liquidators (in the case of winding up) may, if so permitted in a resolution passed by the Company's general meeting by a special majority, accept fully or partially paid shares, debentures or securities of another company, Israeli or foreign, incorporated or about to be incorporated for the purpose of purchasing the Company's property, or part thereof, and the directors (if the Company's profits so permit) or the liquidators (in the case of winding up) may distribute the shares or securities mentioned above or any other property of the Company amongst the shareholders, without realizing them or depositing them with trustees for the shareholders.
- 35.2 The general meeting may, in a resolution passed by the Company's general meeting by a special majority, resolve on a valuation of the securities or property mentioned above at such price and in such manner as the general meeting resolves, and all the shareholders shall be liable to accept any valuation or distribution permitted as aforesaid and waive their rights in such regard, save, where the Company is about to be wound up or is in winding up proceedings, for those legal rights (if any) which pursuant to the provisions of the law may not be altered or qualified.

CHAPTER NINE - MISCELLANEOUS

36. Notices

- 36.1 Subject to the provisions of section 16.4 above, notice or any other document may be sent by the Company to all the shareholders appearing in the Company's register of shareholders personally or by registered mail to such shareholder's address as entered in the register of shareholders or at the address given by the shareholder to the Company in writing for the purpose of sending notices.

- 36.2 All the notices which must be given to the shareholders shall be given, in relation to shares which are jointly held, to the person whose name is entered first in the register of shareholders and any notice given in such manner shall be adequate notice to all the joint shareholders.
- 36.3 Subject to the provisions of section 16.4 above, every shareholder entered in the register of shareholders according to address, whether in Israel or abroad, shall be entitled to have sent to him, at such address, any notice which he is entitled to receive in accordance with the articles or the provisions of the law. Save for the foregoing, no person who is not entered in the register of shareholders shall be entitled to receive any notice from the Company.
- 36.4 Any notice or other document delivered or sent to a shareholder in accordance with these articles shall be deemed to have been duly delivered and sent in respect of all the shares held by him (alone or together with others), even if such shareholder has passed away at such time, or become bankrupt, or an order has been given for its winding up, or a trustee or liquidator or receiver has been appointed for his shares (whether or not the Company was aware thereof), until another person is entered in the register of shareholders in his stead as the holder thereof, and the giving or dispatch of a notice or document as mentioned above shall be deemed adequate delivery or dispatch to any person who has a right in these shares.
- 36.5 any notice or other document sent by the Company by mail in accordance with an address in Israel shall be deemed to have been delivered within 48 hours of the letter containing the notice or document being mailed, or within 96 hours where the address is abroad, and when coming to prove the delivery it shall be sufficient to prove that the letter containing the notice or document was properly addressed and mailed.
- 36.6 An accidental omission in giving notice of a general meeting to any shareholder or non-receipt of notice of a meeting or any other notice by a shareholder shall not cause the cancellation of a resolution passed at such meeting or cancellation of proceedings based on such notice.
- 36.7 Every shareholder and every board of directors' member may waive his right to receive notice or his right to receive notice within a particular time and may agree that a general meeting of the Company or a board of directors' meeting, as the case may be, be convened or take place despite the fact that he has not received notice thereof, or despite the fact that the notice was not received by him within the required time, subject to the provisions of any law prohibiting such waiver or consent.

37.

Amendment to the articles of association

The Company may amend its articles of association by a resolution adopted by a majority of two thirds of the shareholders entitled to vote and voting themselves, by proxy or through a voting instrument at a general meeting. Abstentions shall not be included in the count;

* * *

List of Subsidiaries*

Mega Retail Ltd.

Dor Alon Energy in Israel (1988) Ltd.

Blue Square Real Estate Ltd.

Bee Group Retail Ltd.

Naaman Group (N.V.) Ltd.

Dor Alon Gas Technologies Ltd.

Dor Alon Retail Sites Management Ltd.

Alon Cellular Ltd.

*All of our subsidiaries are incorporated in Israel

CERTIFICATION

I, Israel Yaniv, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this Annual Report on Form 20-F of Alon Blue Square Israel Ltd.;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the Company as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The Company's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the Company and have:
 - (a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the Company, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - (b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - (c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - (d) Disclosed in this report any change in the Company's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the period covered by the annual report that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The Company's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the Company's auditors and the audit committee of the Company's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent function):
 - (a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the Company's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - (b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

By: /s/ Israel Yaniv
Israel Yaniv
Chief Executive Officer

Date: May 13, 2016

CERTIFICATION

I, Avigdor Kaplan, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this Annual Report on Form 20-F of Alon Blue Square Israel Ltd.;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the Company as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The Company's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the Company and have:
 - (a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the Company, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - (b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - (c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - (d) Disclosed in this report any change in the Company's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the period covered by the annual report that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The Company's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the Company's auditors and the audit committee of the Company's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent function):
 - (a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the Company's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - (b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

By: /s/ Avigdor Kaplan
Avigdor Kaplan
Chairman of the Board of Directors

Date: May 13, 2016

CERTIFICATION

I, Yehuda van der Walde, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this Annual Report on Form 20-F of Alon Blue Square Israel Ltd.;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the Company as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The Company's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the Company and have:
 - (a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the Company, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - (b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - (c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - (d) Disclosed in this report any change in the Company's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the period covered by the annual report that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The Company's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the Company's auditors and the audit committee of the Company's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent function):
 - (a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the Company's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - (b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

By: /s/ Yehuda van der Walde
Yehuda van der Walde
Chief Financial Officer

Date: May 13, 2016

**CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO
18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350,
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO
SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

In connection with the Annual Report of Alon Blue Square Israel Ltd. (the "Company") on Form 20-F for the period ending December 31, 2015, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Report"), the undersigned hereby certify that to the best of our knowledge:

- (1) The Report fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and
- (2) The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

By: /s/ Israel Yaniv
Israel Yaniv
Chief Executive Officer

By: /s/ Avigdor Kaplan
Avigdor Kaplan
Chairman of the Board of Directors

By: /s/ Yehuda van der Walde
Yehuda van der Walde
Chief Financial Officer

Date: May 13, 2016
