

TAT TECHNOLOGIES LTD  
Form 20-F  
June 30, 2011

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UNITED STATES  
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION  
Washington D.C. 20549

FORM 20-F

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

OR

ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934  
For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2010

OR

TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the transition period from \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_

SHELL COMPANY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

Date of event requiring this shell company report .....

Commission file number: 0-16050

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

Israel  
(Jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

P.O. Box 80, Gedera 70750, Israel  
(Address of principal executive offices)

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

Title of each class	Name of each exchange on which registered
Ordinary Shares, NIS 0.90 Par Value	NASDAQ Global Market

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

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

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

Ordinary Shares, par value NIS 0.90 per share..... \_\_\_\_\_  
(as of December 31, 2010)

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

Yes  No

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

Yes  No

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

Yes  No

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

Large accelerated filer  Accelerated filer  Non-accelerated filer

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

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

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

Item 17  Item 18

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

Yes  No

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## INTRODUCTION

TAT Technologies Ltd (the Company or TAT) is a provider of a variety of services and products to the commercial and military aerospace and ground defense industries through our Gedera facility in Israel or Gedera, as well as through our subsidiaries, Bental Industries Ltd., or Bental, in Israel and Limco – Piedmont, Inc. or Limco in the U.S.

As of December 31, 2010, we operate under three segments: (i) Original Equipment Manufacturing or “OEM” of Heat Transfer products through our Gedera facility; (ii) OEM of Electric Motion Systems through our Bental subsidiary; and (iii) Maintenance, Repair and Overhaul or “MRO” services through our Limco subsidiary. Until December 4, 2009, TAT also operated a fourth operational segment, the Parts services, which was contributed to First Aviation Services, Inc., or “FAvS” as part of the transaction described under “Item 4 – Information of the Company; History and development of TAT”.

Through our Gedera facility, we are an OEM of a broad range of heat transfer components, air conditioning systems and other cooling systems used in mechanical and electronic systems on board military and commercial aircraft as well as on ground systems. The Gedera facility is also an OEM of a wide range of aviation accessories and provides limited MRO services for military and commercial customers, mainly for aviation accessories as well as for certain heat transfer components.

Through our Bental subsidiary, we are an OEM of a broad range of electric motion systems. Bental is engaged in the design, manufacture and sale of motors, generators, and other electro-mechanical motion systems primarily for the defense and aerospace markets.

Limco provides MRO services to the aerospace industry. Limco’s Federal Aviation Administration, or FAA, certified repair stations provide aircraft with MRO services for airlines, air cargo carriers, maintenance service centers and the military, primarily for heat transfer components, landing gear and auxiliary power units (APU). In addition to Limco’s MRO services, Limco is also, to a limited extent, an OEM of heat transfer equipment for airplane manufacturers and other related products.

Limco's Parts services division, operated until December 4, 2009, focused on inventory management and sale of APU parts, propellers and landing gear. Limco offered parts services for commercial, regional and charter airlines and business aircraft owners. On December 4, 2009, TAT contributed its parts division to First Aviation Services Inc., or FAvS and now holds 36.6% of FAvS's share capital (See "Item 4 – Information of the Company; History and development of TAT").

FAvS, together with its subsidiaries, is a leading supplier of aircraft parts and components to the aviation industry worldwide, and is a provider of third party logistics and inventory management services to the aerospace industry. FAvS distributes the products of over 150 parts and component manufacturers and suppliers and in addition, offers certain maintenance, repair and overhaul services through three Federal Aviation Administration authorized facilities.

As of January 1, 2011, TAT began reporting its operations based on four operating segments: (i) Original Equipment Manufacturing or "OEM" of Heat Management Solutions (ii) OEM of Electric Motion Systems (iii) Heat Transfer Services and Products and (iv) Maintenance, Repair and Overhaul or "MRO" services of Aviation Components.

Our ordinary shares are publicly traded on the NASDAQ Global Market under the symbol "TATT" and on the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange under the symbol "TAT Tech". As used in this annual report, the terms "TAT", "we", "us" and "our" mean TAT Technologies Ltd. and its subsidiaries, unless otherwise indicated.

Our consolidated financial statements appearing in this annual report are prepared in U.S. dollars and in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States, or U.S. GAAP. All references in this annual report to "dollars" or "\$" are to U.S. dollars and all references in this annual report to "NIS" are to New Israeli Shekels.

Statements made in this annual report concerning the contents of any contract, agreement or other document are summaries of such contracts, agreements or documents and are not complete descriptions of all of their terms. If we filed any of these documents as an exhibit to this annual report or to any previous filing with the Securities and Exchange Commission, you may read the document itself for a complete recitation of its terms.

Except for the historical information contained in this annual report, the statements contained in this annual report are “forward looking statements” within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995, as amended, with respect to our business, financial condition and results of operations. Such forward-looking statements reflect our current view with respect to future events and financial results. Statements which use the terms “believe”, “do not believe”, “expect”, “plan”, “intend”, “estimate”, and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements. We remind readers that forward-looking statements are merely predictions and therefore inherently subject to uncertainties and other factors and involve known and unknown risks that could cause the actual results, performance, levels of activity, or our achievements, or industry results, to be materially different from any future results, performance, levels of activity, or our achievements expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the date hereof. Except as required by applicable law, including the securities laws of the United States, we undertake no obligation to publicly release any update or revision to any forward looking statements to reflect new information, future events or circumstances, or otherwise after the date hereof. We have attempted to identify significant uncertainties and other factors affecting forward-looking statements in the Risk Factors section that appears in Item 3D. “Key Information - Risk Factors.”

PART I

Item 1. Identity of Directors, Senior Management and Advisers

Not applicable.

Item 2. Offer Statistics and Expected Timetable

Not applicable.



## Item 3.

## Key Information

## A. Selected Financial Data

TAT's selected historical information is derived from the audited consolidated financial statements of TAT as of December 31, 2010 and 2009 and for each of its fiscal years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, which are included elsewhere in this annual statement, and have been prepared in accordance with U.S. GAAP. The selected financial data for each of the years in the two-year period ended December 31, 2007 and December 31, 2006 is derived from other audited consolidated financial statements of TAT, which have been prepared in accordance with U.S. GAAP. The selected consolidated financial data set forth below should be read in conjunction with and are qualified by reference to Item 5, "Operating and Financial Review and Prospects", and our consolidated financial statements and notes thereto included elsewhere in this annual report.

## Income Statement Data:

	Year Ended December 31,				
	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006
	(in thousands, except per share data)				
<b>Revenues:</b>					
Sale of products	\$38,954	\$34,751	\$31,724	\$18,928	\$18,512
Services and other	40,801	48,340	71,565	69,776	59,021
Total revenues	79,755	83,091	103,289	88,704	77,533
<b>Cost of revenues:</b>					
Sale of products	32,052	23,115	22,977	13,399	12,590
Services and other	29,136	43,780	57,586	51,808	45,049
Write Down of Inventory	3,500	-	-	-	-
Total cost of revenues	64,688	66,895	80,563	65,207	57,639
Gross profit	15,067	16,196	22,726	23,497	19,894
<b>Operating expenses:</b>					
Research and development costs	651	680	-	-	-
Selling and marketing expenses	3,475	3,719	4,369	3,719	3,466
General and administrative expenses	12,832	14,979	12,407	10,995	6,710
Impairment of goodwill and intangible assets	4,704	-	-	-	-
Capital gain from sale of the propellers & parts businesses	-	(4,400)	-	-	-
Operating income (loss)	(6,595)	1,218	5,950	8,783	9,718
Financial income (expenses) net	(111)	149	1,174	701	(464)
Other income (expenses), net	(200)	-	(236)	*26,478	59
Income (loss) from operations before income taxes	(6,906)	1,367	6,888	35,962	9,313
Income taxes (benefit)	(4,153)	(765)	1,795	3,212	3,247
Share in income (loss) and impairment of investment of associated companies	(4,510)	(32)	674	-	-
Net income (loss)	(7,263)	2,100	5,767	*32,750	6,066
Net income attributable to non controlling interest	123	347	1,499	771	-
<b>Net income (loss) attributable to TAT Technologies shareholders</b>					
Technologies shareholders	\$(7,386)	\$1,753	\$4,268	\$31,979	\$6,066
Basic net income (loss) per share	\$(0.84)	\$0.22	\$0.65	\$5.04	\$1.00

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Diluted net income (loss) per share	\$(0.84	) \$0.22	\$0.65	\$4.99	\$0.98
Weighted average number of shares used in computing basic net income per share	8,815	7,894	6,546	6,344	6,042
Weighted average number of shares used in computing diluted net income per share	8,815	7,894	6,566	6,408	6,163
Cash dividend per share	\$-	\$0.85	\$-	\$0.40	\$0.20

\* Includes gain from Limco initial public offering of \$26,375,000.

## Balance Sheet Data:

	2010	2009	As of December 31,		2006
	(in thousands)				
	2008	2007			
Working capital	\$70,462	\$76,748	\$90,616	\$79,458	\$29,743
Total assets	121,427	124,491	135,930	113,407	66,237
Long-term liabilities, excluding current maturities	5,294	13,556	12,925	4,756	8,283
Shareholders' equity	\$88,059	\$94,866	\$76,077	\$72,793	\$39,720

## B. Capitalization and Indebtedness

Not applicable.

## C. Reasons for the Offer and Use of Proceeds

Not applicable.

## D. Risk Factors

Investing in our ordinary shares involves certain risks and uncertainties. You should carefully consider the risks and uncertainties described below before investing in our ordinary shares. Our business, prospects, financial condition and results of operations could be adversely affected due to any of the following risks. In that case, the value of our ordinary shares could decline, and you could lose all or part of your investment.

## Risks Related to Our Business and Our Industry

The aerospace industry is subject to significant government regulation and oversight, and TAT and its subsidiaries may incur significant additional costs to comply with these regulations.

The aerospace industry is highly regulated in the United States and in other countries. TAT and its subsidiaries must be certified or accepted by the FAA, the United States Department of Defense, the European Aviation Safety Agency, or EASA, and similar agencies in foreign countries and by individual original equipment manufacturers, or OEMs, in order to manufacture, sell and service parts used in aircrafts. If any of the material certifications, authorizations or approvals of TAT or its subsidiaries are revoked or suspended, then the operations of TAT or its subsidiaries, as the case may be, will be significantly curtailed and TAT and its subsidiaries could be subjected to significant fines and penalties. In the future, new and more demanding government regulations may be adopted or industry oversight may be increased. TAT and its subsidiaries may have to incur significant additional costs to achieve compliance with new regulations or to reacquire a revoked or suspended license or approval, which could materially reduce profitability.

TAT competes with a number of established companies in all aspects of TAT's business, many of which have significantly greater resources or capabilities than TAT does.

For the OEM of heat transfer products, TAT's major competitors are other OEMs who manufacture heat transfer components, including the Hughes-Treitler division of Ametek Inc., Lytron Inc., Kintex, Niagra Thermal, Hamilton Sundstrand, Honeywell International, Stewart Werner South Wind Corp., United Aircraft Products and Triumph Thermal Systems, manufacturers based in Europe such as I.M.I. Marston Ltd., Dunlop Aerospace (including Serck Aviation) and manufacturers based in Asia such as Sumitomo Precision Products from Japan. Some of TAT's competitors are far larger, have substantially greater resources, including technical, financial, research and development, marketing and distribution capabilities than TAT, and enjoy greater market recognition. These competitors may be able to achieve greater economies of scale and may be less vulnerable to price competition than TAT. TAT may not be able to offer its products as part of integrated systems to the same extent as its competitors or successfully develop or introduce new products that are more cost effective or offer better performance than those of its competitors. Failure to do so could adversely affect TAT's business, financial condition and results of operations.

For the OEM of electric motion systems, TAT's major competitors are mainly large companies that provide standard products and companies that provide special customized solutions. As the providers of the systems usually tend to prefer local manufacturers for the purchase of the components, penetrating markets outside of Israel requires high levels of product innovation.

For the MRO services, TAT major competitors are the service divisions of OEMs, the in-house maintenance services of a number of commercial airlines and other independent service providers. For heat transfer products MRO services, our major competitors are the Triumph Accessories (Triumph Corporation), LORI Heat Transfer Center of Honeywell (Tulsa, Oklahoma), SECAN-Honeywell (France) and Drake Air – Ametek (Tulsa, Oklahoma). For APU and landing gear MRO services, our major competitors are Standard Aero Group Inc., Aerotech International Inc., Honeywell International, AAR Corp., Messier-Dowty Aerospace (MD), Hawker Pacific and APRO.

Competition in the MRO market is based on price, quality, engineered solutions, ability to provide a broad range of services, turn-around time, and the ability to perform repairs and overhauls rapidly. A number of our competitors have inherent competitive advantages. For example, we compete with the service divisions of large OEMs who in some cases have design authority with respect to their OEM products and are able to derive significant brand recognition from their OEM manufacturing activities. We also compete with the in-house service divisions of large commercial airlines and there is a strong incentive for an airline to fully-utilize the services of its maintenance employees and facilities.

Further, TAT’s competitors may have additional competitive advantages, such as:

- The ability to adapt more quickly to changes in customer requirements and industry conditions or trends;
- Greater access to capital;
- Stronger relationships with customers and suppliers;
- Greater name recognition; and
- Access to superior technology and marketing resources.

If TAT is unable to overcome these competitive disadvantages, then TAT's business, financial condition and results of operations would be adversely affected.

TAT derives a material part of its revenues from several major customers. If TAT loses any of these customers or they reduce the amount of business they do with TAT, TAT's revenues may be seriously affected.

Five customers accounted for approximately 21.6%, 18.3% and 25.4% of TAT's revenues for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively. TAT's major customers may not maintain the same volume of business with TAT in the future. If TAT loses any of these customers or they reduce the amount of business they do with TAT, TAT's revenues may be seriously affected.

A material part of the revenues of TAT and its subsidiaries are from contracts with the U.S. and Israeli governments and are subject to special risks. A loss of all, or a major portion, of the revenues of TAT or any of its subsidiaries from government contracts could have a material adverse effect on TAT's operations.

A material portion of the revenues of TAT and its subsidiaries are from contracts with the U.S. and Israeli governments. Sales to the U.S. and Israeli governments accounted for approximately 7.3%, 5.7% and 5.6% of TAT's revenues on a consolidated basis for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

Business with the U.S. and Israeli governments, as well as with the governments of other countries, is subject to risks which are not as relevant in business with private parties. These risks include the ability of the governmental authorities to unilaterally:

- Suspend TAT or any of its subsidiaries from receiving new contracts pending resolution of alleged violations of procurement laws or regulations;
  - Terminate existing contracts, with or without cause, at any time;
  - Reduce the value of existing contracts;
- Audit the contract-related costs and fees of TAT and its subsidiaries, including allocated indirect costs; and
  - Control or prohibit the export of the products of TAT and its subsidiaries.

A decision by a governmental authority to take any or all of the actions listed above could materially reduce the sales and profitability of TAT and its subsidiaries. Most of the U.S. Government contracts of TAT and its subsidiaries can be terminated by the U.S. Government either for its convenience or if TAT or any of its subsidiaries defaults by failing to perform under the contract. Termination for convenience provisions generally provide only for the recovery of costs incurred or committed, settlement expenses and profit on the work completed by TAT and its subsidiaries prior to termination.

Declines in military budgets may result in reduced demand for the products and manufacturing services of TAT and its subsidiaries. Any decline could result in reduction in the business revenues of TAT and its subsidiaries and adversely affect their business, results of operations and financial condition.

If TAT does not receive the governmental approvals necessary for the export of its products, TAT's revenues may decrease. Similarly if TAT's suppliers and partners do not receive their government approvals necessary to export their products or designs to TAT, TAT's revenues may decrease.

Under Israeli law, the export of certain of the products and know-how of TAT is subject to approval by the Israeli Ministry of Defense. To initiate sales proposals with regard to exports of the products and know-how of TAT and to export such products or know-how, TAT must obtain permits from the Ministry of Defense. TAT may not be able to receive in a timely manner, or at all, all the required permits for which it may apply in the future.

Similarly, under foreign laws the export of certain military products, technical designs and spare parts require the prior approval of, or export license from, such foreign governments. In order to maintain the third party production, certain co-development activities and procurements required for the performance of certain contracts, TAT must receive detailed technical designs, products or product parts' samples from its strategic partners or suppliers. TAT may not be able to receive all the required permits and/or licenses in a timely manner, or at all. Consequently, TAT's revenues may decrease.

TAT depends on a limited number of suppliers of components for its products and if TAT or any of its subsidiaries is unable to obtain these components when needed, they would experience delays in manufacturing their products and TAT's financial results could be adversely affected.

TAT relies on a limited number of key suppliers for parts for its OEM and MRO services. Certain of these suppliers are currently the sole source of one or more components upon which TAT is dependent. Suppliers of some of these components require TAT to place orders with significant lead-time to assure supply in accordance with TAT's requirements. If TAT were to engage in a commercial dispute with or be unable to obtain adequate supplies of parts from these suppliers at commercially reasonable prices, TAT's operations could be interrupted. Increased costs associated with supplied materials or components could increase TAT's costs and reduce TAT's profitability if TAT is unable to pass these cost increases on to its customers.

TAT may face increased costs and a reduced supply of raw materials. TAT may not be able to recoup future increases in the cost of raw materials or in electric power costs for its operations through price increases for its products.

In recent years, the cost of raw materials and components used by TAT has fluctuated significantly due to market and industry conditions. The cost of electric power used in TAT's operations has also fluctuated significantly in the last several years. TAT may not be able to recoup future increases in the cost of raw materials and components or electric power costs through price increases for its products.

TAT faces special risks from international sales operations which may have a material adverse effect on TAT's business, operating results and financial condition.

In the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, approximately 70.3%, 76.3% and 83.5% of TAT's sales, respectively, resulted from TAT's international operations (out of Israel). This source of revenue is subject to various risks, including:

- Governmental embargoes or foreign trade restrictions;
- Changes in U.S. and foreign governmental regulations;



- Changes in foreign exchange rates;
- Tariffs;
- Other trade barriers; and
- Political, economic and social instability; and difficulties in accounts receivable collections.

Accordingly, TAT and its subsidiaries may encounter significant difficulties in connection with the sale of its products in international markets.

TAT may engage in future acquisitions that could dilute TAT's shareholders' equity and harm TAT's business, results of operations and financial condition.

TAT has pursued, and will continue to pursue, growth opportunities through internal development and acquisition of complementary businesses, products and technologies. TAT is unable to predict whether or when any prospective acquisition will be completed. The process of integrating an acquired business may be prolonged due to unforeseen difficulties and may require a disproportionate amount of TAT's resources and management's attention. TAT may not be able to successfully identify suitable acquisition candidates, complete acquisitions, integrate acquired businesses into its operations, or expand into new markets. Further, once integrated, acquisitions may not achieve comparable levels of revenues, profitability or productivity as TAT's existing business or otherwise perform as expected. The occurrence of any of these events could harm TAT's business, financial condition or results of operations. Future acquisitions may require substantial capital resources, which may require TAT to seek additional debt or equity financing.

Future acquisitions by TAT could result in the following, any of which could materially harm TAT's results of operations or the price of TAT's ordinary shares:

- Issuance of equity securities that would dilute TAT's shareholders' percentages of ownership;
- Large one-time write-offs;
- The incurrence of debt and contingent liabilities;

- Difficulties in the assimilation and integration of operations, personnel, technologies, products and information systems of the acquired companies;
  - Diversion of management's attention from other business concerns;
  - Contractual disputes;
- Risks of entering geographic and business markets in which TAT has no or only limited prior experience; and
  - Potential loss of key employees of acquired organizations.

Rapid technological changes may adversely affect the market acceptance of the products of TAT.

The aerospace and defense markets in which TAT competes are subject to technological changes, introduction of new products, change in customer demands and evolving industry standards. The future success of TAT will depend upon its ability to keep pace with technological developments and to timely address the increasingly sophisticated needs of its customers by supporting existing and new technologies and by developing and introducing enhancements to its current products and new products. TAT may not be able to successfully develop and market enhancements to its products that will respond to technological change, evolving industry standards or customer requirements. TAT may experience difficulties that could delay or prevent the successful development, introduction and sale of such enhancements; and such enhancements may not meet the requirements of the market or achieve any significant degrees of market acceptance. If release dates of any new products or enhancements of TAT are delayed, or if when released, they fail to achieve market acceptance, TAT's business, operating results and financial condition would be materially adversely affected.

TAT has fixed-price contracts with some of its customers and TAT bears the risk of costs in excess of its estimates.

TAT has entered into multi-year, fixed-price contracts with some of its MRO and OEM customers. Pursuant to these contracts, TAT realizes all the benefits or costs resulting from any increases or decreases in the cost of providing services to these customers. Several of TAT's contracts do not permit TAT to recover for increases in raw material prices, taxes or labor costs. Any increase in these costs could increase the cost of operating the business of TAT and reduce its profitability. Factors such as inaccurate pricing and increases in the cost of labor, materials or overhead may result in cost over-runs and losses on those agreements. TAT may not succeed in obtaining an agreement of a customer to reprice a particular product, and may not be able to recoup previous losses resulting from incomplete or inaccurate engineering data.

TAT depends on its key executives, and may not be able to hire and retain additional key employees or successfully integrate new members of its team and the loss of a key employee could have a material adverse effect on TAT's business.

TAT's success will depend largely on its continued reliance on the experience and expertise of the senior management of TAT. Any of the senior managers of TAT may terminate his employment with TAT and seek employment with others who may seek his expertise. The loss of the expertise of any of the senior management of TAT through death, disability or termination of employment would have a material and adverse effect on TAT's business, financial condition and results of operations. TAT is not the beneficiary of life or disability insurance covering any of the executives, key employees or other personnel of TAT.

TAT depends on its manufacturing and MRO facilities, and any material damage to these facilities may adversely impact TAT's operations.

TAT believes that its results of operations will be dependent in large part upon its ability to manufacture and deliver OEM products and to provide MRO services promptly upon receipt of orders and to provide prompt and efficient service to its customers. As a result, any material disruption of TAT's day-to-day operations could have a material adverse effect on their business, customer relations and profitability. TAT relies on its Gedera, Israel, Kibbutz Marom-Golan, Israel, Kernersville and Winston-Salem, North Carolina and Tulsa, Oklahoma facilities for the production of its OEM products and provision of its MRO services. A fire, flood, earthquake or other disaster or condition that significantly damaged or destroyed any of these facilities would have a material adverse effect on the operations of TAT.

TAT uses equipment that is not easily repaired or replaced, and therefore material equipment failures could cause TAT or its subsidiaries to be unable to meet quality or delivery expectations of its customers.

Many of the service and manufacturing processes of TAT are dependent on equipment that is not easily repaired or replaced. As a result, unexpected equipment failures could result in production delays or the manufacturing of defective products. The ability of TAT to meet the expectations of its customers with respect to on-time delivery of repaired components or quality OEM products is critical. The failure by TAT to meet the quality or delivery expectations of its customers could lead to the loss of one or more of its significant customers.

TAT may fail to maintain effective internal controls in accordance with Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

The Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 imposes certain duties on TAT and TAT's executives and directors. TAT's efforts to comply with the requirements of Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 governing internal controls and procedures for financial reporting, have resulted in increased general and administrative expense and a diversion of management time and attention, and TAT expects these efforts to require the continued commitment of significant resources. TAT may identify material weaknesses or significant deficiencies in its assessments of its internal controls over financial reporting. Failure to maintain effective internal controls over financial reporting could result in investigation or sanctions by regulatory authorities and could have a material adverse effect on TAT's operating results, investor confidence in TAT's reported financial information and the market price of TAT's ordinary shares.

TAT has potential exposure to liabilities arising under environmental laws and regulations.

The business operations and facilities of TAT are subject to a number of federal, state, and local laws and regulations that govern the discharge of pollutants and hazardous substances into the air and water as well as the handling, storage and disposal of such materials and other environmental matters. Compliance with such laws as they relate to the handling, storage and disposal of hazardous substances is a significant obligation for TAT at each of its facilities. TAT would be subject to serious consequences, including fines and other sanctions, and limitations on the operations of TAT due to changes to, or revocations of, the environmental permits applicable to its facilities if it fails to comply. The adoption of new laws and regulations, stricter enforcement of existing laws and regulations, the discovery of previously unknown contamination or the imposition of new cleanup requirements could require TAT to incur costs and become subject to new or increased liabilities that could increase the operating costs of TAT and adversely affect the manner in which TAT conducts its business.

Under certain environmental laws, liability associated with investigation or remediation of hazardous substances can arise at a broad range of properties, including properties currently or formerly operated by TAT or any of its predecessors, as well as properties to which TAT sent hazardous substances or wastes for treatment, storage, or disposal. Costs and other obligations can arise from claims for toxic torts, natural resource and other damages, as well as the investigation and clean up of contamination at such properties. Under certain environmental laws, such liability may be imposed jointly and severally, so TAT may be responsible for more than its proportionate share and may even be responsible for the entire liability at issue. The extent of any such liability can be difficult to predict.

TAT is exposed to potential liabilities arising from product liability and warranty claims.

TAT's operations expose TAT to potential liabilities for personal injury or death as a result of the failure of an aircraft component that has been designed, manufactured, serviced or supplied by TAT. TAT believes that, in an effort to improve operating margins, some customers have delayed the replacement of parts beyond their recommended lifetime, which may undermine aircraft safety and increase the risk of liability of TAT and its subsidiaries.

There can be no assurance that TAT will not experience any material product liability losses in the future, that it will not incur significant costs to defend such claims, that its insurance coverage will be adequate if claims were to arise or that it would be able to maintain insurance coverage in the future at an acceptable cost. A successful claim brought against TAT or its subsidiaries in excess of its available insurance coverage may have a material adverse effect on TAT's business.

In addition, in the ordinary course of business of TAT, contractual disputes over warranties can arise. TAT may be subject to requests for cost sharing or pricing adjustments from its customers as a part of its commercial relationships with them, even though they have agreed to bear these risks.

#### Risk Factors Related to Our Ordinary Shares

TAT's share price has been volatile in the past and may decline in the future.

TAT's ordinary shares have experienced significant market price and volume fluctuations in the past and may experience significant market price and volume fluctuations in the future in response to factors such as the following, some of which are beyond TAT's control:

- Quarterly variations in TAT's operating results;
- Operating results that vary from the expectations of securities analysts and investors;
- Changes in expectations as to TAT's future financial performance, including financial estimates by securities analysts and investors;
- Announcements of technological innovations or new products by TAT or TAT's competitors;
- Announcements by TAT or TAT's competitors of significant contracts, acquisitions, strategic partnerships, joint ventures or capital commitments;
- Changes in the status of TAT's intellectual property rights;
- Announcements by third parties of significant claims or proceedings against us;
  - Additions or departures of key personnel;
  - Future sales of TAT's ordinary shares;
- De-listing of TAT's shares from the NASDAQ Global Market; and
- Stock market price and volume fluctuation.

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

In the past, securities class action litigation has often been brought against companies following periods of volatility in the market price of its securities. TAT may in the future be the target of similar litigation. Securities litigation could result in substantial costs and divert management's attention and resources both of which could have a material adverse effect on TAT's business and results of operations.

Substantial future sales of TAT's ordinary shares by TAT's principal shareholders may depress TAT's share price.

TAT's principal shareholder, Isal Investment Ltd., or Isal, beneficially owns 53.7% of TAT's outstanding shares, of which 43.6% of TAT's outstanding shares are held directly by its subsidiary, TAT Industries Ltd. If Isal sells substantial amounts of TAT's ordinary shares or if the perception exists that TAT's principal shareholders may sell a substantial number of TAT's ordinary shares, the market price of TAT's ordinary shares may fall. Any substantial sales of TAT's shares in the public market also might make it more difficult for TAT to sell equity or equity-related securities in the future at a time, in a place and on terms TAT deems appropriate.

#### Risks Relating to Our Location in Israel

Because TAT has significant operations in Israel, TAT may be subject to political, economic and other conditions affecting Israel that could increase TAT's operating expenses and disrupt TAT's business.

TAT is incorporated under the laws of Israel, and TAT's executive offices, manufacturing plant and research and development facilities are located in, the State of Israel. As a result, political, economic and military conditions affecting Israel directly influence TAT. Any major hostilities involving Israel, a full or partial mobilization of the reserve forces of the Israeli army, the interruption or curtailment of trade between Israel and its present trading partners, or a significant downturn in the economic or financial condition of Israel could have a material adverse effect on TAT's business, financial condition and results of operations.

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

Furthermore, there are a number of countries, primarily in the Middle East, as well as Malaysia and Indonesia, that restrict business with Israel or Israeli companies, and TAT is precluded from marketing its products to these countries. Restrictive laws or policies directed towards Israel or Israeli businesses may have an adverse impact on TAT's operations, TAT's financial results or the expansion of TAT's business.

TAT may be adversely affected by a change in the exchange rate of the NIS against the dollar. Because exchange rates between the NIS and the dollar fluctuate continuously, exchange rate fluctuations, particularly larger periodic devaluations, may have an impact on TAT's profitability and period to period comparisons of TAT's results.

TAT's financial statements are stated in dollars, while a portion of TAT's expenses, primarily labor expenses, is incurred in NIS and a part of TAT's revenues are quoted in NIS. Additionally, certain assets, as well as a portion of TAT's liabilities, are denominated in NIS. Because exchange rates between the NIS and the dollar fluctuate continuously, exchange rate fluctuations, particularly larger periodic devaluations, may have an impact on TAT's profitability and period to period comparisons of TAT's results. TAT's results may be adversely affected by the devaluation of the NIS in relation to the dollar (or if such devaluation is on a lagging basis), if TAT's revenues in NIS are higher than TAT's expenses in NIS and/or the amount of TAT's assets in NIS are higher than TAT's liabilities in NIS. Alternatively, TAT's results may be adversely affected by an appreciation of the NIS in relation to the dollar (or if such appreciation is on a lagging basis), if the amount of TAT's expenses in NIS are higher than the amount of TAT's revenues in NIS and/or the amount of TAT's liabilities in NIS are higher than TAT's assets in NIS.



TAT's results of operations may be negatively affected by the obligation of its personnel to perform military service.

Many of TAT's employees and some of TAT's directors and officers in Israel are obligated to perform annual reserve duty in the Israeli Defense Forces and may be called for active duty under emergency circumstances at any time. If a military conflict or war arises, these individuals could be required to serve in the military for extended periods of time. TAT's operations could be disrupted by the absence for a significant period of one or more of TAT's executive officers or key employees or a significant number of other employees due to military service. Any disruption in TAT's operations could adversely affect TAT's business.

Your rights and responsibilities as a shareholder will be governed by Israeli law and differ in some respects from the rights and responsibilities of shareholders under U.S. law.

TAT is incorporated under Israeli law. The rights and responsibilities of holders of TAT's ordinary shares are governed by TAT's memorandum of association, articles of association and by Israeli law. These rights and responsibilities differ in some respects from the rights and responsibilities of shareholders in typical U.S. corporations. In particular, each shareholder of an Israeli company has a duty to act in good faith and in a customary manner in exercising his or her rights and fulfilling his or her obligations toward the company and other shareholders and to refrain from abusing his power in the company, including, among other things, in voting at the general meeting of shareholders on certain matters. Israeli law provides that these duties are applicable in shareholder votes on, among other things, amendments to a company's articles of association, increases in a company's authorized share capital, mergers and interested party transactions requiring shareholder approval. In addition, a controlling shareholder of an Israeli company, or a shareholder who knows that he or she possesses the power to determine the outcome of a shareholder vote or who has the power to appoint or prevent the appointment of a director or officer in the company, has a duty of fairness toward the company. However, Israeli law currently does not define the substance of this duty of fairness. Because Israeli corporate law has undergone extensive revision in recent years, there is relatively little case law available to assist in understanding the implications of these provisions that govern shareholder behavior.

Israeli law may delay, prevent or make difficult an acquisition of TAT, which could prevent a change of control and, therefore, depresses the price of TAT's shares.

Israeli corporate law regulates mergers, requires tender offers for acquisitions of shares above specified thresholds, requires special approvals for transactions involving directors, officers or significant shareholders and regulates other matters that may be relevant to these types of transactions. Furthermore, Israeli tax considerations may make potential transactions unappealing to TAT or to some of TAT's shareholders. These provisions of Israeli law may delay, prevent or make difficult an acquisition of TAT, which could prevent a change of control and therefore depress the price of TAT's shares.

Investors and TAT's shareholders generally may have difficulties enforcing a U.S. judgment against TAT, TAT's executive officers and directors or asserting U.S. securities laws claims in Israel.

TAT is incorporated in Israel and all of TAT's executive officers and directors reside outside the United States. Service of process upon them may be difficult to effect within the United States. Furthermore, many of TAT's assets and most of the assets of TAT's executive officers and directors are located outside the United States. Therefore, a judgment obtained against TAT or any of them in the United States, including one based on the civil liability provisions of the U.S. federal securities laws, may not be collectible in the United States and may not be enforced by an Israeli court. It also may be difficult for you to assert U.S. securities law claims in original actions instituted in Israel. However, subject to certain time limitations and other conditions, Israeli courts may enforce final judgments of United States courts for liquidated amounts in civil matters, including judgments based upon the civil liability provisions of those and similar acts.

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

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

Item 4.

#### Information on the Company

##### History and Development of TAT

TAT was incorporated under the laws of the State of Israel in April 1985 under the name Galaxy Graphics Ltd. TAT changed its name to Galagraph Ltd. in August 1986 and to TAT Technologies Ltd. in May 1992. TAT is a public limited liability company under the Israeli Companies Law 1999-5759, or the Israeli Companies Law, and operates under this law and associated legislation. TAT's registered offices and principal place of business are located at Re'em Industrial Park, Neta Boulevard, Bnei Ayish, Gedera 70750, Israel and its telephone number is +972-8-8268-500. TAT's address on the Internet is [www.tat-technologies.com](http://www.tat-technologies.com). The information on TAT'S website is not incorporated by reference into this annual report.

TAT was founded in 1985 to develop the computerized systems business of its parent company, TAT Industries Ltd. (or TAT Industries), a publicly held Israeli corporation engaged in the manufacture and sale of aeronautical equipment. In December 1991, TAT acquired the heat exchange operations of TAT Industries and in February 2000, TAT entered into an agreement to purchase the operations of TAT Industries relating to the manufacture of aviation accessories and to lease certain of its properties.

In March 1987, TAT completed the initial public offering of its securities in the United States. TAT was listed on the NASDAQ Global Market (then known as the NASDAQ National Market) from its initial public offering until July 1998 when the listing of TAT's ordinary shares was transferred to the NASDAQ Capital Market. On June 24, 2009 TAT's ordinary shares resumed trading on the NASDAQ Global Market. Since August 2005 TAT's shares have been traded also on the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange (TASE).

TAT is a provider of a variety of services and products to the commercial and military aerospace and defense industries through its Gadera facility, as well as through its subsidiaries, Bental, in Israel, and Limco in the U.S.

Limco provides maintenance, repair and overhaul, or MRO, services to the aerospace industry. Limco's Federal Aviation Administration, or FAA, certified repair stations (located in Oklahoma and in North Carolina) provide aircraft with MRO services for airlines, air cargo carriers, maintenance service centers and the military, especially for heat transfer components, landing gears and auxiliary power units (APU). In addition to Limco's MRO services Limco is also, in a limited extent, an original equipment manufacturer, or OEM, of heat transfer products for airplane manufacturers and other selected related products.

In July 2005, Limco acquired Piedmont Aviation Component Services, Inc. ("Piedmont"), a company certified by the FAA to perform maintenance, repair and overhaul services on APUs and landing gears.

In July 2007, Limco, completed an initial public offering of its shares of common stock and Limco's shares were listed on the NASDAQ Global Market (symbol: LIMC) until July 2, 2009, when TAT acquired all of the publicly held shares of Limco (approximately 32% of Limco's total shares) in a stock for stock merger. As a result of such merger, Limco again became a wholly-owned subsidiary of TAT.

Following a series of transactions described below, TAT had acquired 70% control in Bental:

On March 27, 2008, TAT entered into an agreement with Bental Investments Cooperative Agricultural Society Ltd., (“Bental Investments”), to purchase from it 27% of the then outstanding shares of Bental, together with a call and put option for an additional 18% of the outstanding shares of Bental held by Bental Investments. The call option was for a period of four years commencing January 1, 2009, for an exercise price of \$2,250,000, and the put option was for a period of two years commencing January 1, 2011, for \$2,138,000 (both subject to certain exchange rate adjustments). The exercise prices carried interest of 2% per annum.

On April 15, 2008, TAT entered into an agreement to purchase an additional 10% of the outstanding shares of Bental from Mivtach Shamir Investments (1993) Ltd., (“Mivtach”), subject to the completion of the acquisition from Bental Investment.

The foregoing transactions with Bental Investments and Mivtach were consummated on May 21, 2008, as a result of which TAT paid in cash a total of \$5,144,000.

On August 18, 2008, following the approval of the shareholders meeting of TAT Industries (our parent company), TAT acquired an additional 15% shareholding in Bental from TAT Industries for a cash consideration of \$1,893,000.

On March 30, 2009, the call option mentioned above was exercised for \$2.34 million.

The acquisition of Bental shares was financed by loans in a total amount of \$6.25 million received from Bank Mizrahi and TAT’s internal resources.

The agreement with Bental Investment provides for the payment of additional consideration by TAT, in the event that during the three year period following the closing of the transaction TAT consummates an “exit,” as such term is defined in the agreement. The consideration for the shares and call option shares (if purchased) is equal to a certain percentage of the difference between the price per share that TAT paid for such shares and the price per share paid in the exit transaction (30% if the exit is within one year of the closing, 20% if the exit is within two years of the closing and 10% if the exit is within three years of the closing).

On December 19, 2007, Isal Amlat Industries (1994) Ltd. ("Isal Industries") purchased the controlling interests in TAT and in TAT Industries, TAT's controlling shareholder, by purchasing from Mr. Shlomo Ostersetzer, the former Chairman of TAT's Board of Directors and TAT's former President, Mr. Dov Zeelim, the former Vice Chairman of TAT's Board of Directors and TAT's former Chief Executive Officer, and FIMI Opportunity Fund, or FIMI, 10% of TAT's then outstanding ordinary shares for consideration of NIS 50.4M, and 54% of TAT Industries' then outstanding ordinary shares for consideration of NIS 105.3M.

The agreement between Isal Amlat and Mr. Zeelim, as amended on January 31, 2008, provided Isal Amlat with additional shares in TAT Industries purchased from Mr. Zeelim.

Pursuant to an agreement between Isal Amlat and Mr. Zeelim entered into in May 2008 in connection with Mr. Zeelim's resignation from the office of Chief Executive Officer of TAT, Mr. Zeelim exercised his put option on June 12, 2008 and 4.17% of TAT Industries' then outstanding ordinary shares were purchased by Isal Amlat.

On July 17, 2008 Isal Amlat and FIMI amended the terms of their agreement. Accordingly, 141,443 of TAT's ordinary shares constituting then 2% of TAT's outstanding shares were purchased by Isal Amlat in December 2008 at a price per share of \$19.343 and the remaining 100,000 of TAT's ordinary shares constituting then 1.1% of TAT's outstanding shares were purchased by Isal Amlat in November 2009 for a total consideration of USD 2 M.

On March 11, 2009 and on August 13, 2009, TAT's board of directors authorized its management to enter into engagements with Oppenheimer Israel Investment House for the blind trust purchase of TAT's shares under rule 10b5-1 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. The first purchase plan was terminated on March 26, 2009, with TAT having purchased 4,650 ordinary shares for an aggregate price of \$26,000. The second purchase plan authorized Oppenheimer Israel to purchase shares of TAT in the aggregate amount of up to \$2 million (approximately NIS 7.8 million) over a period of six months and at a price not exceeding \$9 per share. A total of 253,390 ordinary shares were purchased, representing about 2.8% of the Company's share capital in consideration of approximately \$2 million (an average of \$7.90 per share). Both plans ended and the purchased shares became dormant as defined in the Companies Law.

On December 4, 2009, TAT's indirect subsidiary, Piedmont, acquired 5,766,667 Class B Common shares of First Aviation Services Inc., or FAvS, representing 37% of FAvS's then share capital and \$750,000 of FAvS Preferred Shares (entitling Piedmont to cash dividends at an annual rate of 12% payable quarterly or at the discretion of FAvS to PIK dividends payable in additional Preferred Shares at an annual rate of 15%). In consideration for such shares, Piedmont transferred to FAvS its propeller and parts businesses and guaranteed for a period of up to two years up to \$7 million of the bank debt incurred by FAvS to fund the transaction described in the next paragraph. FAvS is a provider of products and services for the global aviation industry and provides supply chain management services and maintenance and repair services for various wheels, brakes and starter/generators.

As part of the transaction described above, FAvS also acquired all the assets and liabilities of Kelly Aerospace Turbine Rotables ("KATR") for a cash consideration of \$7 million (guaranteed by Piedmont). KATR specializes in renovation and repair of landing gear, safety equipment and hydraulic and electrical components for corporate, regional and military aircraft.

FAvS' shares are quoted over the counter (OTC) at the NASDAQ stock market. FAvS' share value as of the closing date (December 4, 2009) and as of December 31, 2010 and December 31, 2009 was \$0.89, \$0.62 and \$0.75 respectively. TAT believes that the share value does not reflect the fair value of FAvS' share, because the extremely low trading volume in FAvS' shares does not reflect an active market. Therefore the fair value of FAvS was based on an appraisal performed by management, which included a number of factors, including the assistance of independent appraisers. According to the appraisal, FAvS' fair value amounted to \$22.549 million as of November 30, 2009. As a result of the sale of Piedmont's propeller and spare parts businesses, TAT recorded a capital gain in the amount of approximately \$4.4 million in its statement of income for the year ended December 31, 2009.

On October 1, 2010, Piedmont agreed to secure the guarantee mentioned above for \$6.6 million, by providing a letter of credit to the lender for FAvS. Such guaranty is for a period of 15 months ending December 31, 2011 and its amount is reduced as such debt amortizes in increments of \$0.1 million per month. Piedmont was also granted a second lien on the assets of FAvS to secure the repayment obligations of FAvS in the event that the letter of credit is drawn upon. Piedmont also entered into an intercreditor agreement with the lender to FAvS which will subordinate Piedmont's claims if the letter of credit is drawn upon to the obligations of FAvS to the lender. As of December 31, 2010, the guaranty amount is \$6.3 million. The fair value of the guarantee was based on an appraisal performed by management, which included a number of factors, including the assistance of independent appraisers.

As of December 31, 2010, TAT recognized an impairment charge of \$1.8 million of its 37% interest in FAvS that was performed by management with the assistance of a third party valuation firm.

A commercial dispute has existed between Piedmont and FAvS relating to the propeller maintenance business which had been contributed to FAvS by Piedmont as part of the transaction discussed above. The commercial dispute began in April 2010 when a customer of the propeller maintenance business requested reimbursement from FAvS for damages to certain propellers. FAvS then sought reimbursement from Piedmont for such amounts. Although Piedmont rejected all of FAvS' claims with regards to Piedmont's responsibility for the claimed damages, the parties reached an agreement pursuant to which Piedmont loaned \$700,000 to FAvS and agreed to bear a portion of the additional cost of the replacement of propeller blades that FAvS would be responsible for. In exchange FAvS agreed to waive all claims against Piedmont with respect to such customer. Such loan was subsequently forgiven.

Notwithstanding such waiver, in the last quarter of 2010, FAvS again asserted claims against Piedmont relating to the propeller maintenance business including claims not previously asserted. After reviewing this issue during the 2010 fourth quarter and thereafter, the company estimated the additional liability it may bear and accordingly wrote off the \$700,000 loan and recorded an additional accrual of \$700,000, which it believed, covers its potential cost in connection with this matter.

In order to finally settle all disputes between them, on June 30, 2011 Piedmont and FAvS entered into a Settlement Agreement and Release (the "Settlement Agreement"). Pursuant to the Settlement Agreement, each party fully released the other party and acknowledged that the settlement was a compromise of disputed claims and was not to be construed as an admission of liability or wrongdoing. In addition, each party agreed not to disparage the other and Piedmont paid an aggregate of \$700,000 to FAvS.

Simultaneously with the execution of the Settlement Agreement, Mr. Aaron Hollander, the Chief Executive Officer and controlling stockholder of FAvS, purchased 3,322,259 shares of Class A Common Stock of FAvS at a price of \$.903 per share (for an aggregate price of \$3 million). In addition, Piedmont agreed to extend its guarantee of the bank debt incurred by FAvS to fund the KATR transaction through June 30, 2013 and to continue to provide a letter of credit to secure such guarantee. The amortization schedule for such debt was revised so that no amortization will occur until June 30, 2012. Thereafter the debt will amortize at the rate of \$200,000 per month.

The Stockholders Agreement entered into in 2009 between Piedmont and Mr. Hollander was also amended to delete the reciprocal drag along rights and to provide that Piedmont may designate one member to the Board of Directors of FAvS (rather than the two provided in the original agreement). Finally, the Rights Agreement entered into in 2009 between Piedmont and FAvS was amended so that Piedmont's right to approve certain material corporate actions by FAvS has been limited to the right to approve contracts or agreements with affiliates of FAvS. The amendment also provides that the approval of Piedmont will not be required if FAvS seeks to raise additional capital from Mr. Hollander so long as the consideration being paid by Mr. Hollander is not less than the consideration that would be paid by a third-party in an arms-length transaction and is fair, equitable and reasonable under the circumstances.



A. Business Overview

Overview

TAT provides a variety of services and products to the commercial and military aerospace and defense industries and operates under three segments: (i) OEM of Heat Transfer products (ii) OEM of Electric Motion Systems; and (iii) MRO services, each with the following characteristics.

TAT's activities in the field of OEM of Heat Transfer products primarily relate to its Gedera facility and include (i) the design, development, manufacture and sale of a broad range of heat transfer components (such as heat exchangers, pre-coolers and oil/fuel hydraulic coolers) used in mechanical and electronic systems on-board commercial, military and business aircraft; (ii) the manufacture and sale of environmental control and cooling systems and (iii) a variety of other electronic and mechanical aircraft accessories and systems such as pumps, valves, power systems and turbines.

TAT's activities in the field of OEM of Electric Motion Systems primarily relate to its subsidiary, Bental, and include the design, development, manufacture and sale of a broad range of electrical motor applications for airborne and ground systems.

TAT's MRO services primarily relate to its subsidiary, Limco, and include the maintenance, repair and overhaul of heat transfer equipment and other aircraft components, APUs, and landing gear. Limco operates FAA certified repair stations, which provide aircraft with MRO services for airlines, air cargo carriers, maintenance service centers and the military.

As mentioned above under 'History and Development of TAT', Limco's Parts services division, was operated until December 4, 2009, when it was sold to FAvS, in which TAT now holds approximately 36.6%.

FAvS, together with its subsidiaries, is one of the leading suppliers of aircraft parts and components to the aviation industry worldwide, and is a provider of third party logistics and inventory management services to the aerospace industry. FAvS distributes the products of over 150 parts and component manufacturers and suppliers. In addition, FAvS offers maintenance, repair and overhaul services through three Federal Aviation Administration authorized facilities. Customers of FAvS include passenger and cargo airlines, general aviation, and military operators.

## OEM of Heat Transfer Products

TAT provides OEM of Heat Transfer products and services, primarily through its Gedera facility, to the aerospace and defense industries. The main OEM activity of Gedera is the manufacture of a complete line of heat transfer products, including heat exchangers, pre-coolers, oil coolers and cold plates, or heat transfer products. Heat transfer products facilitate the necessary removal and dissipation of heat generated during the operation of mechanical and electronic systems. Gedera's heat transfer products are generally integrated into a complete cooling system. Using Gedera's technological expertise, Gedera designs each of its heat transfer products to meet the specific space, power, performance and other needs of its customers. Gedera's heat transfer products are marketed worldwide for applications in commercial and military aircraft and electronic systems, the primary users of such equipment. Gedera's customers include Liebherr-Aerospace Toulouse S.A., or Liebherr, Boeing McDonnell Douglas Aerospace, or Boeing, Israel Aircraft Industries, or IAI, Cessna Aircraft Company, or Cessna, Cirrus Aircraft Inc., or Cirrus, Pilatus Aircraft Ltd, or Pilatus, Embraer Empresa Brasileira de Aeronáutica S.A., or Embraer, as well as the United States Air Force and Navy. Such customers typically enter into supply contracts with Gedera pursuant to which Gedera manufactures specified heat transfer products in connection with the customers' production or retrofitting of particular aircraft equipment. Such supply contracts are generally long term engagements that may have terms of ten years or more.

As part of its OEM activities, Gedera is also engaged in the design, development and manufacture of complete environmental control systems and cooling systems. This product line principally includes ground cooling systems (used in military facilities, tents, vehicles and other military applications) and Vapor Cycle air conditioning systems (or ECS — Environmental Cooling Systems) used in light aircraft.

In addition, Gedera designs, develops and manufactures aviation and flow control accessories. These accessories include fuel components, such as valves and pumps, secondary power systems, and various instrumentation and electronic assemblies. Customers for Gedera's aviation accessories include Lockheed-Martin Corp, Teledyne Continental Motors, the Israeli Air Force, IAI, Elbit Systems, or Elbit, as well as the United States Air Force and Navy.

Gedera relies on highly qualified personnel and strong engineering, development and manufacturing capabilities that enable it to support its customers from the early stages of development of their product and system specifications.

TAT estimates the size of the markets in which Gedera operates to be significant based on the scope of development projects and purchasing processes of its customers. Many of the projects Gedera is engaged in are lengthy and complex, which account for its long term supplier relationships and the customer loyalty it enjoys. TAT plans to expand its Gedera operations in the OEM segment, among other things, by transitioning from the manufacture of stand alone components to the development and manufacture of complete systems.

Gedera also provides limited MRO services for military and commercial customers, mainly for aviation accessories as well as for certain heat transfer products. Gedera currently overhauls emergency power systems, hydrazine tanks, jet fuel starters, and cooling turbines and valves for F-16s. In addition, Gedera overhauls anti-icing valves and starters for the Apache helicopter. Customers for Gedera's MRO services include the Israeli Air Force, IAI, NATO, as well as the United States Air Force and Navy.

#### OEM of Electric Motion Systems

Through its subsidiary, Bental, TAT is also an OEM of a wide range of innovative electric motion systems for the defense, aerospace and industrial markets. Bental designs and manufactures high performance, high precision motion systems and sub-systems that operate under challenging conditions. Bental specializes in innovative motion technologies such as brush and brushless motors, permanent magnet generators, electronic drivers and controllers, servo actuators, stabilized payload systems and more. Bental's products are integrated into various platforms and applications, including turret and gun control systems for armored fighting vehicles (AFVs), unmanned armed vehicles (UAVs), missiles, jet engines, cryogenic coolers for thermal imaging systems, optical systems, rotational drives for large antennae pedestals and more.

Bental is a certified supplier to IAI, Rafael, Raytheon, Elbit Systems, Pall Aeropower, Kodak (Creo), IBM, Galileo Avionica and others. Bental targets both the military and the commercial markets. Bental's customers include military forces, defense industries, commercial manufacturers of military equipment, commercial airlines, aircraft manufacturers, and other manufacturers of machinery. Bental targets the market for aviation applications and the market for ground applications. TAT estimates the size of Bental's market for its products to be significant based on the scope of development projects and purchasing processes of its customers. Many of the projects Bental is engaged in are lengthy and complex, which account for its long term supplier relationships and the customer loyalty it enjoys.

Bental's products have to comply with severe performance requirements, environmental conditions, quality assurance and industry standards. Bental usually manufactures relatively small series of products, custom designed for specific customer orders. Bental's products are designed either of its own initiatives or pursuant to customer specifications. Bental relies on highly qualified personnel and strong engineering, development and manufacturing capabilities that enable it to support its customers from the early stages of development of their product and system specifications.

Bental plans to expand its OEM operations, among other things, by transitioning from the manufacture of stand alone components to the development and manufacture of complete systems.

#### Maintenance, Repair and Overhaul (MRO) Services

Through its subsidiary, Limco, TAT also provides MRO services to the aerospace industry. Limco's FAA certified repair stations provide aircraft component MRO services for airlines, air cargo carriers, maintenance service centers and the military. Limco specializes in MRO services for components of aircraft, such as heat transfer products, APUs, landing gear and pneumatic ducting. Generally, manufacturer specifications, government regulations and military maintenance regimens require that aircraft components undergo MRO servicing at regular intervals or as necessary. Aircraft components typically require MRO services, including repairs and installation of replacement units, after three to five years of service or sooner if required. Aircraft manufacturers typically provide warranties on new aircraft and their components and subsystems, which may range from one to five years depending on the bargaining power of the purchaser. Warranty claims are generally the responsibility of the OEM during the warranty period. Limco's business opportunity usually begins upon the conclusion of the warranty period for these components and subsystems. Limco's customers include major US domestic and international airlines, air cargo carriers, maintenance service centers, commercial and military aircraft manufacturers and defense contractors and the U.S. government (Army and Air forces). Such customers typically enter into MRO contracts with Limco which are generally long term engagements that may have terms of one to ten years or more.

Limco is licensed by leading OEMs of aerospace products to provide MRO services for their systems. For example, Limco is a well recognized Hamilton Sundstrand's repair center, to provide MRO services for all of its air-to-air heat transfer products and by Honeywell to provide MRO services for three of its APU models. Limco's repair stations are certified by the FAA and the European Aviation Safety Agency, or EASA. In addition to its MRO services, Limco also manufactures, however to a limited extent, heat transfer products used in commercial, regional, business and military aircraft, complete environmental control systems and cooling systems for electronics.

#### Business Strategy

TAT's principal strategy is as follows:

- **Enhancing OEM Capabilities** — TAT, through Gedera and Bental, intends to capitalize on its technical expertise, experience and reputation in the markets of heat management solutions and electrical motion systems, to expand the scope of its OEM offerings both in the airborne and ground segments, for the commercial and defense industries. TAT also intends to transition from the manufacture of single components to the development and manufacture of complete systems.
- **Expand the scope of MRO services** - TAT's goal is to use its technical expertise, engineering resources and facilities to provide MRO services for additional types of aircraft and additional aircraft systems, subsystems and components and intends to develop the required technical expertise to provide these additional MRO services.

- Increasing Market Share — TAT plans to continue its aggressive marketing efforts for new customers as well as to enhance its activities with its flagship customers. As part of TAT’s efforts to achieve greater penetration in the international markets, TAT intends to expand its marketing presence in Western Europe, which is TAT’s second largest market, and to substantially increase its presence in Asian, Far East and South American nations, which are fast growing markets where TAT has had limited sales to date.
- Effective synergy among group members — TAT plans to enhance the synergies between its various businesses by, among other things, using Gedera’s OEM design capabilities to provide Limco enhanced capabilities to repair heat exchanger systems and products, enabling Limco to compete more effectively in the industry and by supplying to Limco heat exchanger components which should enable Limco to reduce prices on cores. In addition, TAT believes that its acquisition of Bental provides it significant growth potential and plans to capitalize on its affiliation with Bental by penetrating new markets such as the market for ground base systems and introducing technologically innovative products to its existing customers.
- Organic growth and M&A — In addition to growing the existing businesses of Gedera, Limco and Bental, TAT also believes that additional acquisition opportunities exist that will complement its OEM and MRO businesses. TAT will continue to pursue targeted complementary business acquisitions which will broaden the scope and depth of its OEM and MRO operations and increase its market share.

#### Products and Services

##### OEM of Heat Transfer Products

Through its Gedera’s subsidiary, TAT manufactures a wide range of heat transfer products used in board aircraft, air conditioning systems, environmental control systems and cooling systems for electronics for military uses. These products/systems are manufactured in compliance with all of the stringent quality assurance standards that apply to the manufacture of aircraft parts. Gedera’s quality systems comply with ISO 9001, AS9100, Boeing quality systems approval D6-82479 and FAR 21.303 (the FAA standard for Parts Manufacturer Approval).

## Heat transfer products

Gedera manufactures a wide range of heat transfer products. Gedera specializes in the design and manufacturing of highly efficient, compact and reliable heat transfer products that are designed to meet stringent constraints such as size, weight and applicable environmental conditions. Heat transfer products, such as heat exchangers, precoolers, evaporators, oil coolers and cold plates, are integral components of a wide variety of environmental control systems and mechanical and engine systems, as well as a wide range of electronic systems. These systems generate heat during operation that must be removed and dissipated. Heat transfer products facilitate the exchange of the heat created through the operation of these systems by transmitting the heat from a hot medium (air, oil or other fluids) to a cold medium for disposal.

In the aerospace industry, there is a constant need for improvements in performance, weight, cost and reliability. In addition, as electronic systems become smaller and more densely packed, the need for sophisticated and efficient heat transfer components to provide the cooling functions becomes more critical. Using Gedera's technological expertise, TAT believes it is well positioned to respond to these industry demands through continued new product development and product improvements.

Gedera's principal heat transfer products include air-to-air heat exchangers and precoolers and liquid-to-air heat exchangers. Typically, the air-to-air heat exchangers and precoolers cool a jet engine's hot "bleed air" which, when cooled, is then used in the aircraft's air conditioning, pressurization and pneumatic systems. The liquid-to-air heat exchangers cool liquids such as engine oil, hydraulic oil and other liquid coolants used in other systems.

Gedera provides one to all of the different types of heat transfer products in certain aircraft. Wide body planes generally require seven different types of heat transfer components, while regional aircraft and helicopters contain approximately three types. Gedera's heat exchangers and precoolers are generally sold for between \$1,000 and \$20,000 per unit. A significant portion of Gedera's heat transfer products are sold to customers in connection with the original manufacture or retrofitting of particular aircraft equipment. Gedera generally enters into long-term supply contracts with its customers, which require Gedera to supply heat transfer products as part of a larger project.

Gedera also manufactures heat dissipation equipment, such as evaporators, cold plates, cooling chests, heat sinks and cold walls (which may be air-to-air, liquid-to-air or liquid-to-liquid), which control and dispose of heat emitted by the operation of various electronic systems. These heat dissipation products are currently utilized mainly in radar systems, avionics, electronic warfare systems and various pods for targeting, navigation and night vision.

Gedera's customers for heat transfer products/systems include: Liebherr, Boeing, IAI, Cessna, Bell Helicopter, or Bell, and Raytheon Aircraft Company, or Raytheon, as well as the United States Air Force and Navy. As a result of the specialized nature of the systems in which Gedera's parts are included, spare and replacement parts for the original heat transfer products/systems are usually provided by Gedera.

#### Aviation and flow control accessories

Gedera is also engaged in the design, development and manufacture of aviation and flow control accessories. These accessories include fuel component systems, such as valves and pumps, secondary power systems, various instrumentation and electronic assemblies. Gedera's customers for the design, development and manufacture of aviation and flow control accessories include Lockheed-Martin, Boeing, Teledyne, the Israeli Air Force, IAI, as well as the U.S. Air Force and Navy.

#### Cooling and air-conditioning systems

Gedera is also engaged in the design, development and manufacture of complete environmental control systems and cooling systems. This product line includes ground cooling systems used in military facilities, tents, vehicles and other military applications. It also includes Vapor Cycle air conditioning systems (or ECS — Environmental Cooling Systems) used in light aircraft. Gedera offers mobile cooling and air conditioning solutions for military applications such as mobile command and control units, command and control vehicles, armored vehicles, mobile broadcast units, mobile hospitals, etc. In addition, Gedera offers air conditioning systems for light airplanes and helicopters, either as part of the development process of new aircraft or as an upgrade for existing aircraft. Gedera designs, develops and manufactures the air conditioning systems based on customer specifications, while providing a complete engineering solution in compliance with strict military and civil standards. Gedera's systems are used for military applications in Israel and abroad and are tested under strict standards and in battle field proven conditions.



## OEM of Electric Motion Systems

TAT conducts significant OEM operations in the area of Electric Motion System through its Bental subsidiary in Israel. Bental designs, develops and manufactures a wide range of innovative motion systems and other electro-mechanical solutions for the defense, aerospace and industrial markets. Bental's primary product lines are electric motors, actuators and alternators, and include the following list of products: customized electrical motors, alternators, drivers, actuators, stabilized payload control systems, propulsion motors, starter generators, blowers, turret & gun control system motors and more. Such products are integrated into various platforms and applications such as turret & gun control systems and other systems of military ground vehicles, unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV's), missiles, jet engines, cryo-coolers for thermal imaging systems, optical systems, rotational drives for large antennae pedestals, medical equipment, semi conductor industry process, testing and quality assurance equipment, large printing machines and diamond polishing spindles. Bental's customers include IAI, Rafael, Raytheon, Elbit Systems, Pall Aeropower, Kodak (Creo), IBM, Galileo Avionica and others. Bental's products are manufactured based on customer specifications, often with special performance requirements which are suited for extreme environmental conditions for military and commercial applications. Bental's products are manufactured in compliance with ISO 9001-2000 and are subject to strict quality control and inspection procedures that are carried out through all steps of design and manufacture.

## Electric Motors

Bental develops, designs and manufactures different types of electric motors for use in an array of motion systems which are designed to comply with special performance requirements and be suitable for extreme environmental conditions for military ground equipment and remote-piloted vehicle applications. Bental also develops, designs and manufactures electric motors for special uses for customers in the commercial segment. In addition, Bental provides maintenance and repair services for the equipment manufactured by it. Bental also imports mass produced motors in large quantities pursuant to special orders from its customers in Israel.

#### Actuators

Bental develops, designs and manufactures an array of actuators for unmanned aerial vehicles and remote-piloted vehicle and other aerospace applications, to comply with special performance requirements and extreme environmental conditions.

Bental's Rotary Servo Actuator (RSA) systems are developed with tactical UAV manufacturers in mind. The RSA systems are high performance, low-weight compact servo actuators used for various aviation and UAV applications. The systems include motor, reduction gear, feedback sensor and electronic servo control & amplifier.

#### Alternators

Bental develops, designs and manufactures different types of alternators for automatic pilot and other military applications, to comply with special performance requirements and extreme environmental conditions.

The product line of brushless direct current alternators is based on rare earth magnet technology. The systems are capable of supplying very high power. The alternator product family is designed to serve aerospace and other defense applications. Bental's systems are comprised of the alternator and Generator Control Unit (GCU).

#### Maintenance, Repair and Overhaul (MRO) Services

##### MRO Services

The demand for MRO services is driven by the size and age of the aircraft fleet, aircraft utilization and regulations by the FAA and other governmental authorities.

Due to the increased maintenance costs of their aging fleets many carriers are seeking ways to reduce costs, minimize down-time, increase aircraft reliability and extend time between overhauls. One of the ways they are accomplishing these goals is through the outsourcing of more of their maintenance and support functions to reliable third parties. Limco also believes that commercial carriers who have made the decision to outsource their MRO requirements are searching for MRO service providers with a wide-range of service capabilities. These MRO service providers allow the carriers to concentrate their outsourcing of MRO services to a select group of third party providers. The global military aircraft fleet also presents similar opportunities for MRO service providers. Recent military operations around the world have significantly increased usage of the global military aircraft fleet and resulted in a higher rate of maintenance activity. Limco believes that an aging military fleet and the increased use of upgrade programs aimed at extending the useful life of aircraft will provide continued MRO growth opportunities.

Limco specializes in the repair and overhaul of heat transfer products, APUs, landing gear and pneumatic ducting. Heat transfer products are devices that efficiently transfer heat from one fluid to another or from hot air to colder air in various cooling systems and are essential components of an aircraft. These products include heat exchangers, oil coolers, pre-coolers, re-heaters, condensers, water separators and evaporators. APUs are relatively small, self-contained generators used to start jet engines, usually with compressed air, and to provide electricity, hydraulic pressure and air conditioning while an aircraft is on the ground. In many aircraft, an APU can also provide electrical power during in-flight emergency situations.

Limco is continually increasing its MRO capabilities based upon market need or customer request. Limco's capabilities include components used in aircraft manufactured by the following aircraft manufacturers:

- Airbus
- ATR
- Boeing
- Bombardier
- British Aerospace
- Cessna
- Embraer
- Shorts
- Fairchild
- Fokker
- General Dynamics
- Gulfstream
- Lockheed Martin
- Raytheon
- SAAB

One of Limco's operational strengths and competitive advantages is the close cooperation with TAT's Gedera facility. Through Gedera's core manufacturing capabilities and engineering expertise, Limco enjoys a constant supply source of cores of the highest quality necessary in order to performing its MRO services for Heat Exchangers. In addition Limco benefits from Gedera's varying engineering capabilities relevant to Limco's Heat Transfer services.

Limco performs MRO services at its repair stations in Oklahoma and North Carolina, all of which are AS9001 certified and licensed by the FAA and EASA to provide MRO services. Limco's Oklahoma facilities provided MRO services for heat transfer products and pneumatic air-handling ducting.

Limco offers MRO services for heat transfer components to its customers on multiple levels. If the damage is significant, Limco will remanufacture the unit, which generally entails replacing the core matrix of the damaged or old heat transfer product in lieu of replacing the entire unit with a new one. Limco designs and develops these customized remanufactured units as a cost effective alternative to new part replacement. In the event of less severe damage, Limco will either overhaul or repair the unit as necessary. Re-manufactured units carry warranties identical to those provided to new units.

Limco specializes in providing fast and efficient quality repair and overhaul of pneumatic air-handling ducting that is used in airframes, air conditioning systems, anti-icing systems, APUs, engines and exhaust systems. Limco also specializes in providing MRO services for four APU models manufactured by Honeywell and in providing MRO services for landing gear for regional aircraft manufactured by Bombardier Canadair Regional Jet, ATR, British Aerospace Jet Stream and Bombardier Dash 8.

#### OEM Authorizations and Licenses

Limco believes that establishing and maintaining relationships with OEMs of aircraft systems and components, is an important factor in achieving sustainable success as an independent MRO service provider. OEMs grant participants in the overhaul and repair services market authorizations or licenses to perform repair and overhaul services on the equipment they manufacture. OEMs maintain tight controls over their authorized and licensed MRO service providers, in order to maintain high quality of service to their customers, and generally grant very few authorizations or licenses. Obtaining OEM authorizations requires sophisticated technological capabilities, experience-based industry knowledge and substantial capital investment. Limco believes that service providers that have received OEM authorizations and licenses gain a competitive advantage because they typically receive discounts on parts, technical information, OEM warranty support and use of the OEM name in marketing. Limco is an independent MRO service provider that is a well recognized repair center of Hamilton Sundstrand, the largest heat transfer equipment manufacturer, for its air-to-air heat transfer equipment in North America and is also licensed by Honeywell, the largest manufacturer of APUs, for four of its APU models.

Each of the authorizations or licenses that Limco has with OEMs is in the form of a contractual arrangement. Some of these contracts require Limco to pay an authorization fee to the OEM and, in some cases, Limco is also required to pay annual authorization fees and royalties, or to fulfill other conditions set by the OEM.

#### OEM Capabilities

In addition to its MRO services, Limco also acts, to a limited extent, as an OEM manufacturer of heat transfer products used in commercial, regional, business and military aircraft, air conditioning systems, complete environmental control systems and cooling systems for electronics. Limco currently offers approximately 80 OEM parts to the aerospace industry. These parts are manufactured in compliance with the stringent quality assurance standards that apply to the manufacture of aircraft parts.

Limco's quality systems are ISO 9001 certified and Limco has both Boeing quality systems approval D6-82479 and FAR 21.303 (the FAA standard for Parts Manufacturer Approval).

Limco specializes in the design and manufacturing of highly efficient heat transfer components, which are designed to meet stringent constraints such as size, weight and applicable environmental conditions. These units include heat exchangers, oil coolers, pre-coolers, re-heaters, condensers, fuel heaters and evaporators.

## Customers

### General

TAT targets both the commercial and military markets. Our customers include commercial manufacturers of military equipment, commercial airlines, aircraft manufacturers, military forces, defense industries, and other manufacturers of electronic systems, aviation units and machinery in the U.S., Europe and Israel.

### Major Customers

#### OEM Customers -

TAT provides, primarily through Gedera and Bental, OEM services worldwide to customers in the commercial, defense and industrial markets. TAT currently sells its OEM products and systems to approximately 200 commercial, military, aircraft manufacturers and defense contractors.

The development projects and purchasing processes of many of TAT's OEM customers are lengthy and complex and accordingly, involve long term supply contracts with several of its material customers. These agreements provide for delivery schedules that are customized for the relevant product or service. With some of its customers, TAT enters into master purchase orders in which the anticipated supply quantities as well as the prices for the supplied products are determined for a certain period, and the actual purchase orders are fulfilled based on customer demands from time to time. In addition, TAT also enters into master agreements that determine supply quantities and prices for a set period, but under which the customer is not obligated to purchase any quantity of products.

#### MRO Customers –

TAT services approximately 200 MRO customers, primarily through Limco, including major US domestic and international airlines, air cargo carriers, maintenance service centers and the military. Limco's aerospace OEM customers include over 30 commercial and military aircraft manufacturers and defense contractors and the U.S. government. Limco's customers also include Boeing, Bell, Bombardier, L3, Vought Aircraft and Raytheon. Limco is not a party to any OEM manufacturing contracts, and acts solely upon orders received from Limco's customers.

TAT has a large and diverse customer base and therefore, TAT believes that the termination by any one or more of its material customers of their relationship with TAT will not materially affect TAT's results of operations. Due to the long term relationships of TAT with many of its customers, their relative financial stability and their high level of loyalty to TAT, TAT anticipates that the risk of customer terminations is low. TAT also makes significant efforts to penetrate new markets and to broaden its customer base in order, among other things, to reduce the risk of relying on a small number of customers.

#### Military Contracts

Sales to the U.S. and Israeli governments accounted for approximately 3.7% and 3.6% of TAT's revenues for the year ended December 31, 2010, approximately 3.1% and 2.6% of its revenues for the year ended December 31, 2009 and approximately 5.0% and 0.6% of its revenues for the year ended December 31, 2008, respectively.

Many of TAT's contracts are competitively bid and awarded on the basis of technical merit, personnel qualifications, experience and price. TAT also receives some contract awards involving special technical capabilities on a negotiated, noncompetitive basis due to TAT's technical capabilities.

TAT provides products under government contracts that usually require performance over a period of several months to several years. Long-term contracts for the U.S. military may be conditioned upon continued availability of congressional appropriations. Variances between anticipated budget and congressional appropriations may result in a delay, reduction or termination of these contracts.

The vast majority of the governmental contracts to which TAT is party to are fixed-price contracts, some of which contain fixed price escalation mechanism. Under these contracts TAT agrees to perform specific work for a fixed price and, accordingly, realizes the benefit or detriment to the extent that the actual cost of performing the work differs from the contract price. The allowable government contract costs and fees of TAT are subject to audit and may result in non-reimbursement of some contract costs and fees. While governments reserve the right to conduct further audits, audits conducted for periods through fiscal year 2010 have resulted in no material cost recovery disallowances for TAT.

The eligibility of TAT to perform under their government contracts requires TAT to maintain adequate security measures. TAT have implemented security procedures that they believe adequately satisfies the requirements of their current government contracts.

### Sales and Marketing

#### Gedera

Gedera derives its revenues mainly from sales to customers in the United States, Israel and Europe. The below table details Gedera's geographic revenues for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009, before elimination of intercompany sales of \$3.7 million and \$5.2 million, respectively.

Geographic Region	Year Ended December 31,			
	2010		2009	
	Revenues In Thousands Unaudited	Percentage	Revenues In Thousands Unaudited	Percentage
North America	\$ 11,171	37.7 %	\$ 11,349	39.7 %
Europe	5,196	17.5	5,438	19.0
Israel	10,877	36.7	9,707	33.9
Other	2,407	8.1	2,123	7.4
Total	\$ 29,651	100 %	\$ 28,617	100 %



## Bental

Bental derives its revenues mainly from sales to customers in Israel. The below table details Bental's geographic revenues for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009.

Sources of Revenues	Year Ended December 31,			
	2010		2009	
	Revenues in Thousands Unaudited	Percentage	Revenues In Thousands Unaudited	Percentage
North America	\$ 103	0.8 %	\$ 969	8.6 %
Europe	371	2.8	350	3.1
Israel	12,346	94.6	9,907	87.5
Other	226	1.8	95	0.8
Total	\$ 13,046	100 %	\$ 11,321	100 %

## Limco

Limco derives its revenues mainly from sales to customers in the US and Europe. The below table details Limco's geographic revenues for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

Sources of Revenues	Year Ended December 31,			
	2010		2009	
	Revenues in Thousands Unaudited	Percentage	Revenues In Thousands Unaudited	Percentage
North America	25,503	62.5 %	\$ 34,043	70.4 %
Europe	8,573	21.0	10,767	22.3
Israel	514	1.3	95	0.2
Asia	-	-	-	-
Other	6,211	15.2	3,435	7.1
Total	\$ 40,801	100 %	\$ 48,340	100 %

Gedera, Bental and Limco market their products and services through their respective marketing staffs and a worldwide network of independent representatives. Gedera's, Bental's and Limco's representatives are strategically located near key customer sites in offices throughout the United States, Europe, the Middle East, Asia and South America. Their staff is in regular contact with engineering and procurement personnel and program managers of existing and target customers to identify new programs and needs for their products, obtain requests for quotations and identify new product opportunities. Gedera's, Bental's and Limco's marketing activities also include advertising in technical publications which target heat transfer components and related markets, attending exhibitions, trade shows and professional conferences, organizing seminars and direct mailing of advertisements and technical brochures to current and potential customers and advertising in technical publications which target relevant products and related markets.

#### Backlog

At December 31, 2010, TAT had a backlog of approximately \$52.3 million for products. TAT anticipates that approximately \$31 million of such backlog will be delivered by December 31, 2011 and approximately \$21.3 million will be delivered by December 31, 2012 and thereafter.

#### Product and Service Warranties

TAT provides warranties for its products and services ranging from one to three years, which vary with respect to each contract and in accordance with the nature of each specific product. To date, TAT's warranty costs have not been substantial. As of December 31, 2010, the combined warranty reserve for TAT was \$341 thousand.

#### Competitive Environment

##### OEM of Heat Transfer Products -

The aerospace and defense OEM industries in general and specifically, the commercial and military aviation markets, are characterized by intense competition and the need to constantly be in the forefront of technological innovations in order to be able to offer advanced and attractive products. Competition in these OEM markets is also based on price, quality and turn-around time. TAT estimates the market size of heat transfer products to be significant based on the scope of development projects and purchasing processes of the potential customers. TAT estimates that due to the high barriers to entry to the aerospace and defense OEM industries, which include the need for highly qualified and trained personnel, technologically advanced facilities and the need to obtain appropriate governmental approvals, there are a small number of competing suppliers in the markets in which it operates. The nature of the projects in the OEM industry, which are often time consuming and complex also require long term supplier relationships and customer loyalty in order to succeed.

TAT's competitors in the global OEM aerospace and defense industries can be divided into two main groups;

- Complete system manufacturers that either independently or through subcontractors, manufacture components (such as heat exchangers) for the complete system they manufacture. These companies will compete with Gedera on projects where the products Gedera develops are part of the complete system (such as an aircraft air conditioning system), but it is unlikely that such companies will compete with Gedera in projects where there is a specific requirement for a stand-alone component.
- Component manufacturers for which the manufacture of components (such as heat exchangers) is the main business (and which are normally placed in the "value chain" one level below the system manufacturers). These companies will usually not compete with Gedera on projects for complete products or systems in which their manufactured component constitutes a small part of the complete product or system, mainly due to their inability to move up the "value chain" from a component supplier to a whole system manufacturer. These companies are likely to compete in projects where there is a specific requirement for a stand alone aviation component (such as a heat exchanger) and in tenders by manufacturers of complete systems or products for sub-contractors.

The major competitors of Gedera in the area of OEM of Heat Transfer products include manufacturers in the U.S. such as Honeywell, Hughes-Treitler division of Ametek Inc., Lytron Inc., Kintex, Niagra Thermal, Hamilton Sundstrand, Stewart Werner South Wind Corp., United Aircraft Products and Triumph Thermal Systems, manufacturers based in Europe such as I.M.I. Marston Ltd., Dunlop Aerospace (including Serck Aviation) and manufacturers based in Asia such as Sumitomo Precision Products from Japan. Such competitors may enjoy competitive advantages over Gedera, such as:

- The ability to adapt more quickly to changes in customer requirements and industry conditions or trends;

- Greater access to capital;
- Stronger relationships with customers and suppliers;
- Better name recognition; and
- Access to superior technology and marketing resources.

OEM of Electrical Motion Systems -

The market in which Bental operates is highly competitive and is characterized by large customers that are related to the defense and/or aerospace ministries in their countries. Bental's market is also subject to strict import and export regulations and to the budgetary constraints imposed by the governments of such countries. Bental is required to constantly be at the forefront of technological innovations in order to be able to offer advanced innovative products to its customers. Bental's operations require highly qualified and trained engineering, manufacturing, information and quality assurance personnel.

An analysis of the market participants in the global market of electric motion systems shows that it is comprised mainly of large companies that provide standard products and a small number of companies that provide special customized solutions. With respect to the markets outside Israel, the providers of the systems in which Bental's products are integrated tend to prefer local manufacturers for the purchase of the components and therefore, the penetration of these markets requires product innovation. In the Israeli market, the competition is mainly against imported components. Bental's major competitors in this segment are: for electric motors - Danaher Motion — Kollmorgen (USA), Artus Pacific Scientific (Europe), Moog Components Group (USA) Aveox (USA), Ametek (USA), ICPE (Europe); For actuators - Kearfott Corp. (USA), Moog Components Group (USA), Pegasus Actuators (Europe), M.T.C Ltd. (Israel); For Alternators - Sullivan Products (USA), Prestolite (USA), Sermat (Europe).

MRO Services -

The market for MRO services, in which Limco operates, is highly competitive. Competition in this market is based on quality, price, and the ability to provide a broad range of services and to perform repairs and overhauls rapidly. Limco's primary MRO services competitors are the service divisions of OEMs, the in-house maintenance services of a number of commercial airlines and other independent service providers. For heat transfer component MRO services Limco's major competitors are the Triumph Accessories, Drake Air, LORI Heat Transfer Center of Honeywell and SECAN-Honeywell (France). For APU and Landing Gear MRO services Limco's major competitors are Standard Aero Group Inc., Aerotech International Inc., Honeywell, , Messier-Dowty Aerospace (MD), AAR Corp., Hawker Pacific and APRO. For Limco's OEM heat transfer equipment, its major competitors are other OEMs who manufacture heat transfer equipment, including the Hughes-Treitler division of Ametek Inc., Lytron Inc., Hamilton Sundstrand and Honeywell.

A number of Limco's competitors have inherent competitive advantages. For example, Limco competes with the service divisions of large OEMs who in some cases have design authority with respect to their OEM products and are able to derive significant brand recognition from their OEM manufacturing activities. Limco also competes with the in-house service divisions of large commercial airlines and there is a strong incentive for an airline to fully utilize the services of its maintenance employees and facilities. Further, Limco's competitors may have additional competitive advantages, such as:

- The ability to adapt more quickly to changes in customer requirements and industry conditions or trends;
- Greater access to capital;
- Stronger relationships with customers and suppliers;
- Better name recognition; and
- Access to superior technology and marketing resources.

## Competitive Strengths

We believe that TAT's success can be attributed to several critical factors, including the following:

- Active efforts to preserve its customer base in existing projects, while actively making efforts to broaden and increase its engagements with such clients.
- Conducting marketing activities geared at penetrating new geographical markets and obtaining new customers, while taking advantage of the unique knowledge and expertise that Gedera, Bental and Limco gained in various areas.
- Entering into additional related operating segments that will enable Gedera, Bental and Limco to fulfill its growth potential.
- Providing its customers with the best value, including competitive prices, by tailoring service packages that combine the design and planning of an OEM component, the manufacture of such component, and the provision of maintenance services.
- Extending MRO capabilities in order to establish a 'one-stop-shop' center for comprehensive MRO services for the types of aircraft Limco targets.
- Enhancing its engineering capabilities in order to support customer needs related to new projects and in order to certify MRO services that differ from processes previously approved by the FAA or ESAA. This will allow to shorten the long and complex approval process, streamline the design and certification process, and reduce costs.
  - Constant search for new technologies and manufacturing techniques in the heat management solutions line.
- Innovations and improvements geared at enhancing the quality and performance of Gedera's, Bental's and Limco's existing products.

- Cutting delivery times and reducing costs.
- Entrepreneurship and innovation in the development of new products in an effort to become a market leader and to enter into long term platforms.

In addition, Bental provides TAT with the following additional unique competitive advantages:

- Bental enhances TAT's ability to penetrate new markets such as the military market and the market for ground base systems, in addition to the aerospace market.
- Bental's entrepreneurial nature brings significant growth potential by introducing innovative and unique products such as stabilized payload systems.

#### Engineering and Manufacturing

As of December 31, 2010, TAT, had 508 employees engaged in manufacturing, repair, and testing of products and in engineering (out of a total of 584 employees). TAT believes that its engineering staff provides it with the ability to support its customers with innovative and efficient products while maintaining short product development cycles, high quality design and competitive pricing.

Gedera's engineering staff has extensive knowledge and experience related to its heat transfer components. Most of Gedera's product lines have a designated project manager who is an experienced engineer and is in charge of all the activities in his area. The product manager interfaces with the customer, engineering department, manufacturing department and vendors, and is responsible for all aspects of the program including scheduling, adherence to specifications, customer support and reporting.

In general, Gedera has manufacturing capabilities for most of the components of its heat transfer components. Gedera also manufactures the necessary tools, fixtures, test equipment and special jigs required to manufacture, assemble and test these products. Gedera developed proprietary design techniques which assist in the mechanical design and manufacturing of its products. All of Gedera's products are inspected and tested by trained inspectors using highly sophisticated test equipment in accordance with customer requirements.

Bental's engineering staff has extensive knowledge and experience related to its electric motion systems. Most of Bental's product lines have a designated project manager who is an experienced engineer and is in charge of all the activities in his area. The product manager interfaces with the customer, engineering department, manufacturing department and vendors, and is responsible for all aspects of the program including scheduling, adherence to specifications, customer support and reporting.

Limco's engineering department supports its OEM activity and also enhances its ability to provide its customers with high-end top quality MRO services. Limco's engineering department employs several certified mechanical and aerospace engineers, including a Designated Engineering Representative, or DER, certified by the FAA. Limco's multi-disciplinary team of engineers specializes, among others, in heat transfer components and supports all processes of thermal and structural analysis, mechanical and metallurgical research and development for manufacturing design. All of Limco's engineers have direct experience with aerospace component repair and have experience with the process of obtaining supplemental type certificates from the FAA and in obtaining FAA product manufacturing authorizations. Limco's onsite DER is certified by the FAA to approve the repair of engines, APUs, and mechanical systems and equipment, which enables Limco to respond quickly to its customers' needs. Having a DER on staff allows Limco to enter the market for a particular type of service more quickly than those of its competitors who do not employ a DER. Limco works directly with the FAA Aircraft Certification Office in obtaining approvals on projects that are outside its DER's authority.

#### Research and Development

The technological developments in the markets in which Gedera, Bental and Limco operate increase the need to constantly examine the use of new materials and technology in an effort to improve both the physical characteristics of the products (size, weight), as well as their performance (optimal heat transfer, higher reliability and increased lifespan). TAT invests resources to attain such technological improvements in cooperation with its customers.



#### Source and Availability of Raw Materials and Spare Parts

Gedera, Bental and Limco acquire most of the components for the manufacture of their products from a limited number of suppliers and subcontractors, most of whom are located in Israel and the United States. Certain of these suppliers are currently the sole source of one or more components upon which Gedera, Bental and Limco are dependent. Since many of Gedera's, Bental's and Limco's purchases require long lead-times, a delay in the supply of an item can significantly delay the delivery of a product. Generally, Gedera, Bental and Limco have not experienced difficulty in obtaining timely deliveries of necessary components. The raw materials used in Gedera's, Bental's and Limco's manufacturing programs are generally readily available metals and alloys. Gedera, Bental and Limco have not had any difficulty in obtaining such materials in the past and if they are unable to obtain these components when needed, Gedera, Bental and Limco would experience delays in manufacturing their products and their financial results could be adversely affected.

Gedera, Bental and Limco select their suppliers primarily based on their ability to ensure that their parts are serviceable and traceable to OEM-approved sources, their delivery performance and their ability to help reduce their total cost of procuring those parts. For quality control, cost and efficiency reasons, Gedera, Bental and Limco generally purchase supplies only from vendors with whom they have ongoing relationships or who their customers have previously approved.

Limco's authorizations from OEMs often require that Limco purchase component parts that are needed for its MRO services from the OEM or its designated distributors. Limco has an agreement with Honeywell under which Honeywell has agreed to sell Limco certain parts at a discount for a period of five years, ending May 31, 2014.

When deemed essential, Gedera, Bental and Limco have been and are investing efforts in order to qualify second sources or have identified alternate sources for many of its parts needs.

### Israeli Export Policy

Exports of military related products are subject to the military export policy of the State of Israel. Current Israeli Government policy encourages exports to approved customers, provided that such exports do not run counter to Israeli policy or national security considerations. Gedera and Bental must obtain a permit to initiate a sales proposal and ultimately an export license for the transaction is required. Gedera and Bental may not be able to obtain export permits or licenses in the future. In addition, governmental policy with respect to military exports may be altered. However, to date Gedera and Bental have not encountered any significant difficulties in obtaining necessary permits or licenses for sale of their products.

### Proprietary Rights

At the present time Gedera, Bental and Limco do not own any patents. Gedera, Bental and Limco rely on laws protecting trade secrets, and consider such items proprietary, but TAT believes that Gedera, Bental and Limco's success depends less on the ownership of such proprietary rights than on their innovative skills, technical competences marketing and engineering abilities. Gedera, Bental and Limco have no material registered trademarks.

## B. Government Regulations

### Aerospace and Safety Regulations

The commercial aerospace industry is highly regulated by the FAA in the United States, EASA in Europe, the Civil Aviation Authority in England and other governmental authorities elsewhere in the world, while the military aerospace industry is governed by military quality specifications established by the U.S. Department of Defense for the manufacturing and repair industries and ISO-9001. TAT is required to be certified by one or more of these entities and, in some cases, by individual OEMs. TAT must also satisfy the requirements of its customers, including OEMs and airlines that are subject to FAA regulations, and provide these customers with products that comply with the government regulations applicable to commercial flight operations. TAT believes it currently satisfies or exceeds these FAA maintenance standards in its repair and overhaul activities. Each of its repair stations is approved by the FAA.

TAT's operations are also subject to a variety of worker and community safety laws including the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970, known as OSHA, which mandates general requirements for safe workplaces for all US employees. In addition, OSHA provides special procedures and measures for the handling of certain hazardous and toxic substances. TAT believes that its operations are in material compliance with OSHA's health and safety requirements.

TAT believes that it is in material compliance with US, European and other governmental regulations affecting the aerospace and defense industry.

#### Israeli Regulations

TAT's operations in Israel are subject to supervision by the Ministry of Defense and Civil Aviation Administration. Gedera and Bental are certified by the Israeli Air Force and the Ministry of Defense for both manufacturing and maintenance. Gedera is also licensed as a repair station for certain components by the Israeli Civil Aviation Administration. In addition, Gedera's and Bental's export of certain products and/or know-how is subject to approval by The Foreign Defense Assistance and Defense Export Organization of the Israeli Ministry of Defense, known as SIBAT. Permits from SIBAT must be obtained for the initiation of sales proposals with regard to such exports, as well as for the actual export of such products.

#### Environmental Matters

TAT's operations are subject to a number of federal, state and local environmental laws in the United States and Israel, and to regulation by government agencies, including the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. Among other matters, these regulatory authorities impose requirements that regulate the emission, discharge, generation, management, transportation and disposal of pollutants and hazardous substances. These authorities may require TAT to initiate actions to remediate the effects of hazardous substances which may be or have been released into the environment, and require TAT to obtain and maintain permits in connection with TAT's operations. This extensive regulatory framework imposes significant compliance burdens and risks.

Although TAT seeks to maintain its operations and facilities in compliance with applicable environmental laws, there can be no assurance that TAT has no violations, or that change in such laws, regulations or interpretations of such laws or in the nature of TAT's operations will not require TAT to make significant additional expenditures to ensure compliance in the future. Currently, TAT does not believe that it will have to make material capital expenditures for its operations to comply with environmental laws or regulations, or to incur material costs for environmental remediation during the 2011 fiscal year.

TAT has received no material third party environmental claims relating to its facilities, and TAT believes that it has all material licenses and certifications that are required in the jurisdictions in which it operates.

C. Organizational Structure

Isal Amlat is currently the beneficial owner of 53.7% of TAT's outstanding shares, 10.06% of such shares are held directly by it and 43.63% of such shares are held directly by TAT's parent company TAT Industries. Isal Amlat owns 79.3% of the outstanding shares of TAT Industries. Isal Amlat is 81.7% controlled by KMN Holdings Ltd., an Israeli company publicly traded on the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange.

On January 1, 2008, TAT established a wholly-owned subsidiary under the laws of the State of California, TAT-GAL Inc., which acts as purchasing agent for TAT's operations.

D. Property, Plants and Equipment

The Gedera facility is located in Park Re'em near Gedera. The Park Re'em's location houses TAT's executive offices, Gedera's research and development and manufacturing operations and includes a 344,000 square foot facility. The land of this facility is leased from the Israeli Government pursuant to a lease that expires in 2016 with respect to one plot (237,000 square feet) and 2020 with respect the other plot (107,000 square feet). 43,000 square feet of the facility was assigned, but not registered, to TAT by TAT Industries in connection with TAT's acquisition of TAT Industries' heat exchanger operations in December 1991. TAT leases the remaining 301,000 square feet of the facility from TAT Industries pursuant to an agreement TAT entered into in connection with the purchase of the operations relating to the manufacture of aviation accessories of TAT Industries in February 2000. The agreement is for a period of 24 years and 11 months and the rental fee is subject to revaluation every fifth year. From 2000 to 2004, TAT paid TAT Industries annual rental fees of approximately \$300,000 per year, with an additional incremental payment of 2% per year. In 2005 the rental fee was reviewed by a real estate appraiser, and as a result was increased to \$310,000 per year with an additional incremental payment of 2% per year. In 2010 the rental fee was reviewed again by a real estate appraiser, and as a result was increased to \$400,000 per year with an additional incremental payment of 2% per year. Total rental payment TAT paid to TAT Industries during 2010 and 2009 were \$371,000 and \$335,000, respectively.

The operations of Bental, are conducted in Kibbutz Marom-Golan. The Marom-Golan location includes a 54,000 square feet facility that houses Bental's offices, research and development and manufacturing operations. Total rental payment Bental paid in 2010 and 2009 was \$50,000 and \$55,000, respectively.

Limco owns and operates a 55,000 square feet manufacturing plant in Tulsa, Oklahoma which has historically supported all its business, including its aftermarket heat transfer component repair station. This facility also has housed Limco's administration, engineering, quality control and support services. Limco also leases an additional 9,000 square feet repair station adjacent to its Tulsa manufacturing plant which has supported its heat transfer component and pneumatic ducting MRO services.

Limco leases approximately 56,000 square feet space for its facility in Kernersville, North Carolina to support its aftermarket APU, Landing Gear and related component repair station. In 2010 and 2009, the annual rental expense for this property was \$69,000 for each one of these years. The lease, which expires on November 1, 2011, provides for two renewal options, each for a five year term.

Item 4A.

Unresolved Staff Comments

Not applicable.

Item 5.

Operating and Financial Review and Prospects

Operating Results

The following discussion of our results of operations should be read together with our consolidated financial statements and the related notes, which appear elsewhere in this annual report. The following discussion contains forward-looking statements that reflect our current plans, estimates and beliefs and involve risks and uncertainties. Our actual results may differ materially from those discussed in the forward-looking statements. Factors that could cause or contribute to such differences include those discussed below and elsewhere in this annual report.

Overview

TAT provides a variety of services and products to the aerospace and defense industries under three operational segments: (i) OEM of Heat Transfer Products (ii) OEM of Electric Motion Systems; and (iii) MRO services.

TAT's activities in the field of OEM of Heat Transfer products primarily relate to its Gedera facility and include the (i) design, development, manufacture and sale of a broad range of heat transfer products (such as heat exchangers, pre-coolers and oil/fuel hydraulic coolers) used in mechanical and electronic systems on-board commercial, military and business aircraft; and (ii) manufacture and sale of environmental control and cooling systems and (iii) a variety of other electronic and mechanical aircraft accessories and systems such as pumps, valves, power systems and turbines.

TAT's activities in the field of OEM of Electric Motion Systems primarily relate to its subsidiary, Bental, and include the design, development, manufacture and sale of a broad range of electrical motor applications for airborne and ground systems.

TAT's MRO services primarily relate to its subsidiary, Limco, and include the maintenance, repair and overhaul of heat transfer products and other aircraft components, APUs, and landing gear. Limco operates FAA certified repair stations, which provide aircraft component MRO services for airlines, air cargo carriers, maintenance service centers and the military.

TAT's Parts services division, operated as an operational segment until December 4, 2009, focused on inventory management and sale of APU parts, propellers and landing gear. On December 4, 2009, TAT sold its propellers MRO business and parts services segment to FAvS (See "Item 4 – Information of the Company; History and development of TAT").

TAT is reliant on the commercial and military aviation and defense industries. Any downturn in these industries could decrease demand for its services and products and negatively impact its financial condition. The commercial airline industry is cyclical and has historically been subject to fluctuations due to general economic and political conditions, such as fuel and labor costs, price competition, downturns in the global economy and national and international events.

TAT's revenues from OEM operations generally have higher gross margins than from MRO services which generally have higher gross margins than parts services, where the historical gross margins are generally lower. Respectively, the manufacture of OEM products require higher level of expertise, associated labor and initial investments than does the provision of MRO services and of parts services.

TAT's cost of revenues for OEM operations and MRO services consists of component and material costs, direct labor costs, shipping expenses, royalties, overhead related to manufacturing and depreciation of manufacturing equipment. TAT's cost of revenues for parts services consisted primarily of the cost of the parts and shipping expenses. TAT's gross margin is affected by the proportion of its revenues generated from each of its operational segments.

The principal factors that affect the operating income of TAT's three segments in addition to their gross profit, is the amount TAT expends for selling and marketing expenses and general and administrative expenses. While TAT plans to tightly monitor and save on its operating expenses, TAT believes that these operating expenses may increase in the future in accordance with its plans to grow the business of these segments.

TATs' research and development expenses are related to new products and technologies, primarily within the OEM operations in Israel, and became relatively material during year 2009 and thereafter.

TAT's selling and marketing expenses for all its operational segments moderately decreased during the past year. While TAT plans to tightly monitor and save on its operating expenses, TAT believes that its selling and marketing expenses may increase in the future in accordance with its plans to grow the business of these segments.

TAT's general and administrative expenses have decreased during 2010, following an increase in 2009 comparing to the previous year, primarily as a result of one time expenses occurred in 2009 associated with the write off of a customer debt, the merger of TAT with its a wholly-owned subsidiary, Limco and relocation expenses born by Limco (see further below). While TAT plans to tightly monitor and save on its operating expenses, TAT believes that its general and administration expenses may increase in the future in accordance with its plans to grow the business of these segments.

In July 2005, Limco acquired Piedmont for approximately \$20.2 million, which included \$5.3 million in cash and the assumption of approximately \$8.7 million of bank indebtedness and \$5.6 million of other liabilities of Piedmont. The acquisition was accounted for using the purchase method of accounting as determined in the relevant accounting standards and accordingly, the purchase price was allocated to the assets acquired and the liabilities assumed based on the estimated fair value at the date of acquisition.

In July 2007, Limco completed an initial public offering of its shares of common stock. In connection with the initial public offering, Limco sold an aggregate amount of 4,205,000 shares of its common stock (including over allotment option shares) and TAT sold an aggregate amount of 855,000 shares of Limco's common stock held by TAT (including over allotment option shares), at a price to the public of \$11.00 per share. Net proceeds to Limco from the offering were approximately \$41.2 million and net proceeds to TAT from the offering were approximately \$8.7 million. As a result, TAT recognized a net capital gain of approximately \$26.4 million net of taxes of \$1.2 for the year ended December 31, 2007.

In July 2009, TAT acquired all of the publicly held shares of Limco (approximately 32% of Limco's total shares). Under the terms of the merger agreement, Limco's stockholders received one half of an ordinary share of TAT for each share of Limco common stock they own. As a result of such merger, Limco again became a wholly-owned subsidiary of TAT.



On December 4, 2009, TAT's indirect subsidiary, Piedmont, acquired 5,766,667 Class B Common shares of FAvS representing 37% of FAvS' then share capital and \$750,000 of FAvS' Preferred Shares (entitling Piedmont to cash dividends at an annual rate of 12% payable quarterly or at the discretion of FAvS to PIK dividends payable in additional Preferred Shares at an annual rate of 15%). In consideration for such shares, Piedmont transferred to FAvS its propeller and parts businesses and guaranteed for a period of up to two years up to \$7 million of the bank debt incurred by FAvS to fund the transaction described in the next paragraph. FAvS is a provider of products and services for the global aviation industry and provides supply chain management services and maintenance and repair services for various wheels, brakes and starter/generators.

On December 4, 2009 and as part of the above mentioned transaction, FAvS also acquired all the assets and liabilities of Kelly Aerospace Turbine Rotables ("KATR"). KATR specializes in renovation and repair of landing gear, safety equipment and hydraulic and electrical components for corporate, regional and military aircraft.

FAvS' shares are quoted over the counter (OTC) at the NASDAQ stock market. FAvS' share value as of the closing date (December 4, 2009) and as of December 31, 2009 and 2010, was \$0.89, \$0.75 and \$0.62, respectively. TAT believes that the share value does not reflect the fair value of FAvS shares, because the extremely low trading volume in FAvS' shares does not reflect an active market. Therefore the fair value of FAvS was based on an appraisal performed by management, which included a number of factors, including the assistance of independent appraisers. According to the appraisal, FAvS' fair value amounted to \$22.549 million as of November 30, 2009. As a result of the sale of Piedmont's propeller and spare parts businesses, TAT recorded a capital gain in the amount of \$4.4 million in its statement of income.

During the year ended December 31, 2010, TAT recorded write down of inventory in the amount of \$3.5 million attributable to inventory of the MRO segment. In 2010 management recognized that the aviation industry is not recovering as fast as it previously estimated, from year 2009 recession and that the industry does not expects a growth in the rates as was experienced in prior years. As a result management reduced its future forecasted sales levels and profitability margins resulting from the said anticipated weakness in the global aviation industry in general and to a greater extent in the U.S., where the MRO segment is operated under Limco and Piedmont.

During the year ended December 31, 2010, the Company performed its annual impairment test of goodwill. Based on the results of this test, the Company encountered adverse changes in the business climate including a weak U.S. and global economy which resulted in a reduction in demand for the MRO services. In year 2010 management also recognized that the aviation industry is not recovering as fast as it previously estimated, from year 2009 recession and that the industry does not foresee a pick up in the growth rates as was experienced in prior years. As a result management reduced its future forecasted sales levels and profitability margins resulting from the said anticipated weakness in the global aviation and revised its future cash flow expectations, which lowered the fair value estimates of a certain reporting unit. The Company determined under the second step of its annual test that the fair value of goodwill at its MRO reporting unit was less than the carrying value for this reporting unit. The Company recorded a \$4.2 million impairment charge in the third quarter of 2010 to reflect the implied fair value of goodwill for the MRO reporting unit.

The Company also reviewed its other intangible assets for impairment, in accordance with ASC 360. The Company estimated the fair value of its other intangible assets using a discounted cash flow analysis and compared those values to the carrying value of the assets. The Company concluded, based on this comparison, that customer relations were impaired at its MRO reporting unit. The Company recorded a \$0.48 million impairment charge during the year ended December 31, 2010 to reflect the fair value of those customer relations for the MRO reporting unit.

As of December 31, 2010, TAT recognized an impairment charge of \$1.8 million of its 37% interest in FAVS, which was based on an independent appraisal.

#### Sources of Revenues

TAT, directly and through its subsidiaries, provides a variety of services and products to the commercial and military aerospace and defense industries, such as the manufacture, maintenance and repair of a broad range of heat transfer components (such as heat exchangers, pre-coolers and oil/fuel hydraulic coolers) used in mechanical and electronic systems on-board commercial, military and business aircraft; other environmental control and cooling systems a variety of other electronic and mechanical aircraft accessories and a wide range of electric motion systems.

TAT specializes in the repair and overhaul of heat transfer products, APUs, landing gear and pneumatic ducting. TAT is a well recognized repair center of Hamilton Sundstrand, a leading provider of aerospace products, to provide MRO services for all of its air-to-air heat transfer products, and by Honeywell, a leading manufacturer of aerospace products and aerospace services provider, to provide MRO services for four of their APU models. TAT's repair stations are certified by the FAA and the EASA.

TAT's Parts services division, operated until December 4, 2009, focused on inventory management and sale of APU parts, propellers and landing gear. On December 4, 2009, TAT sold its parts segment and its MRO propellers business to FAvS (See "Item 4 – Information of the Company; History and development of TAT").

The following table reflects the geographic breakdown of TAT's revenues for each of the three years ended December 31, 2010:

	2010		Years Ended December 31,				2008	
	Revenues in Thousands	% of Total Revenues	Revenues in Thousands	% of Total Revenues	Revenues in Thousands	% of Total Revenues	Revenues in Thousands	% of Total Revenues
Sale of products								
North America	\$7,531	19.3 %	\$7,554	21.7 %	\$8,233	26.0 %		
Europe	5,567	14.3 %	5,788	16.7 %	5,241	16.5 %		
Israel	23,223	59.6 %	19,613	56.4 %	17,077	53.8 %		
Asia	-	-	-	-	1,173	3.7		
Other	2,633	6.8 %	1,796	5.2 %	-	-		
Total	\$38,954	100.00 %	\$34,751	100.00 %	\$31,724	100.00 %		

	Years Ended December 31,					
	2010		2009		2008	
	Revenues in Thousands	% of Total Revenues	Revenues in Thousands	% of Total Revenues	Revenues in Thousands	% of Total Revenues
Services						
North America	\$25,607	62.8 %	\$34,043	70.4 %	\$49,239	68.8 %
Europe	8,573	21.0	10,767	22.3	14,269	19.9
Israel	410	1.0	95	0.2	-	-
Asia	-	-	-	-	3,324	4.7
Other	6,211	15.2	3,435	7.1	4,733	6.6
Total	\$40,801	100.00 %	\$48,340	100.00 %	\$71,565	100.00 %

TAT's revenues from its four operational segments for the three years ended December 31, 2010 were as follows:

	Year Ended December 31,					
	2010		2009		2008	
	Revenues in Thousands	% of Total Revenues	Revenues in Thousands	% of Total Revenues	Revenues in Thousands	% of Total Revenues
Revenues						
MRO services	\$40,801	51.1 %	\$42,283	50.9 %	\$54,276	52.5 %
OEM of Heat Transfer products	29,651	37.2	28,617	34.4	27,857	27.1
Parts services *	-	-	6,057	7.3	17,289	16.7
OEM of Electric Motion Systems	13,046	16.4	11,321	13.6	9,758	9.4
Eliminations	(3,743 )	(4.7 )%	(5,187 )	(6.2 )%	(5,891 )	(5.7 )%
Total revenues	\$79,755	100.00 %	\$83,091	100.00 %	\$103,289	100.00 %

\* Operated until December 4, 2009

## Costs and Expenses

Cost of revenues TAT's cost of revenues for OEM operations and MRO services consist of component and material costs, direct labor costs, royalties, shipping expenses, overhead related to manufacturing and depreciation of manufacturing equipment. TAT's cost of revenues for parts services in years 2009 (until December 4, 2009, when parts services segment was sold to FAvS) and 2008 consisted primarily of the cost of the parts and shipping expenses. Cost of revenues for 2010 also included a one-time expense associated with a write down of inventory in the MRO segment.

TAT's gross margin was affected by the proportion of TAT's revenues generated from OEM operations, MRO services, and Part Services in each of the reported years, as well as by extra-ordinary expenses such as the write down of inventory recorded in 2010.

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

General and administrative expenses. General and administrative expenses consist of compensation and related expenses for executive, finance and administrative personnel, professional fees, other general corporate expenses and related costs for facilities and equipment.

Impairment of goodwill and intangible assets. During the quarter ended September 30, 2010, TAT performed its annual impairment test of goodwill. Based on the results of this test TAT recorded a \$4.2 million goodwill impairment charge for the goodwill included in the MRO Services segment.

Financial income (expense), net. Financial income (expense), net consists of income and interest expense. Interest expense relates to the interest paid to banks and changes in the rate of the NIS against the U.S. dollar.

Other income (expense). Other income / expense results from the hedging activities, and from other-than-temporary impairment loss on Auction Rate Securities based on fair value valuation.

Tax expense. Tax expense consists of Israeli, U.S. federal, state and local taxes on the income of TAT's business.

Impairment of share in associated company. During the quarter ended December 31, 2010, TAT performed an impairment testing of its investment in FAvS, due to certain indicators suggesting such test. Based on the results of this test the Company determined that its investment in FAvS was impaired due to a decline in FAvS' profitability margins and future forecasted sales levels.

#### Impact of Critical Accounting Policies

TAT's consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with U.S. GAAP. These accounting principles require management to make certain estimates, judgments and assumptions based upon information available at the time that they are made, historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. These estimates, judgments and assumptions can affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities as of the date of the financial statements, as well as the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the periods presented. While all the accounting policies impact the financial statements, certain policies may be viewed to be critical. These policies are those that are both most important to the portrayal of TAT's financial condition and results of operations and require management's most difficult, subjective and complex judgments and estimates. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

In many cases, the accounting treatment of a particular transaction is specifically dictated by generally accepted accounting principles in the United States and does not require management's judgment in its application. There are also areas in which management's judgment in selecting among available alternatives would not produce a materially different result. Management has reviewed these critical accounting policies and related disclosures with TAT's Audit Committee.

TAT's management believes the significant accounting policies which affect management's more significant judgments and estimates used in the preparation of TAT's consolidated financial statements and which are the most critical to aid in fully understanding and evaluating the reported financial results include revenue recognition, inventory valuation, goodwill and intangible assets, income taxes, doubtful debts and fair value estimation of the FAvS transaction that was based on an appraisal performed by management, which included a number of factors, including the assistance of independent appraisers.

## Segments

Commencing December 4, 2009, following the sale of TAT's parts segment and its MRO propellers business to FAvS as part of the transaction described under "Item 4 – Information of the Company; History and Development of TAT", TAT began reporting its operations based on three operating segments.

TAT evaluates segment performance based on revenue and operating income. The operating income reported in TAT's segments excludes corporate and other unallocated amounts. Although such amounts are excluded from the business segment results, they are included in reported consolidated earnings. Corporate and unallocated amounts include executive level expenses and certain expenses related to accounting and finance, human resources and information technology departments.

Until December 4, 2009, TAT also operated a fourth segment – the Parts segment, that focused on sales of parts for APU's, propellers, landing gear and other aviation components.

The OEM of electrical motion systems segment was added with the consolidation of Bental, following its acquisition on August 18, 2008.

TAT's activities in the area of OEM of Heat Transfer products primarily relate to its Gedera facility and include (i) the design, development, manufacture and sale of a broad range of heat transfer products (such as heat exchangers, pre-coolers and oil/fuel hydraulic coolers) used in mechanical and electronic systems on-board commercial, military and business aircraft; (ii) the manufacture and sale of environmental control and cooling systems and (iii) a variety of other electronic and mechanical aircraft accessories and systems such as pumps, valves, power systems and turbines.

TAT's activities in the area of OEM of Electric Motion Systems primarily relate to its subsidiary, Bental, and include the design, development, manufacture and sale of a broad range of electrical motor applications for airborne and ground systems.

TAT's MRO services primarily relate to its subsidiary, Limco, and include the maintenance, repair and overhaul of heat transfer products and other aircraft components, APUs, and landing gear. Limco operates FAA certified repair stations, which provide aircraft component MRO services for airlines, air cargo carriers, maintenance service centers and the military.

#### Revenue Recognition

TAT generates its revenues from the sale of products and systems (the OEM segments) and from providing MRO Services (remanufacture, repair and overhaul services and long-term service contracts) and, until December 4, 2009, parts services.

Revenues from the sale of products and services are recognized in accordance with ASC 605-10-S99 (formerly referred to as Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 104. "Revenue Recognition in Financial Statements" or "SAB No. 104") when persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, delivery of the product has occurred, provided the collection of the resulting receivable is probable, the price is fixed or determinable and no significant obligation exists. TAT does not grant a right of return.

Revenues from product sales are recognized when product is shipped to the customer and title passes to the customer.

Revenues from multi-year, fixed price contracts for OEM customers are recognized when a product is shipped (and title passes) to the customer. Management provides for losses, if expected for the remaining portion of such contracts. For the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, no losses have been recognized for such fixed price contracts.

Revenues from MRO services are recognized as services are performed, at the time when the customer-owned material is shipped back to the customer.



Revenue from maintenance contracts are accounted according to ASC 605-10-S99 (formerly referred to as FASB Technical Bulletin No. 90-1 (Amended), “Accounting for Separately Priced Extended Warranty and Product Maintenance Contracts”). Accordingly, revenues from maintenance contracts are recognized over the contract period in proportion to the costs expected to be incurred in performing services under the contract. TAT estimates the costs that are expected to be incurred based on its experience with the aggregate costs incurred and to be incurred on contracts of this nature. The cost incurred related to the maintenance contracts are not incurred on a straight-line basis, as the timing to provide the maintenance services is dependent on when parts under these contracts require maintenance, therefore TAT accrues revenue based on anticipated costs per contract as costs are incurred. These revenues are then compared to actual results and adjusted to either deferred revenue for results greater than historical estimates or expensed in those cases of performances less than historical estimates. These accounts are reviewed monthly and adjusted as needed based on cost structures.

Revenues from royalties from sales of products developed with TAT’s intellectual property, technology and technical assistance are recognized when the related sales are made.

#### Valuation of Goodwill, Intangible Assets, Marketable Securities and Long-Lived Assets

Goodwill represents the excess of the purchase price over the fair value of identifiable net assets acquired in business combinations.

In conjunction with acquisitions of assets, we allocate the purchase price based upon the relative fair values of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed. In connection with a business combination, amounts assigned to intangible assets are based upon fair value. We regularly assess whether indefinite life intangibles and goodwill have been impaired and will adjust the carrying values of these assets whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that some or all of the carrying value of the assets may not be recoverable. Our judgments regarding the existence of impairment indicators are based on legal factors, market conditions and operating performances of our businesses and products. Future events could cause us to conclude that impairment indicators exist and that the carrying values of our intangible assets or goodwill are impaired. Any resulting impairment loss could have a material adverse impact on our financial position and results of operations.

We evaluate the recoverability and measure the possible impairment of goodwill. The impairment test is a two-step process that begins with the estimation of the fair value of the reporting unit. The first step screens for potential impairment, and the second step measures the amount of the impairment, if any. Our estimate of fair value considers publicly available information regarding the market capitalization of the company, as well as (1) publicly available information regarding comparable publicly traded companies in the aviation industry, (2) the financial projections and future prospects of our business, including its growth opportunities and likely operational improvements, and (3) comparable sales prices, if available. As part of the first step to assess potential impairment, we compare, on an operating unit level, our estimate of fair value for such operating unit to the book value of the operating unit. If the book value of any of the operating units is greater than the estimate of its fair value, we would then proceed to the second step to measure the impairment, if any. The second step measures the amount of impairment by comparing the implied fair value of goodwill with its carrying value. Such implied fair value is determined by allocating the fair value of the operating unit to all of the assets and liabilities of that unit as if the operating unit had been acquired in a business combination and the fair value of the reporting unit was the purchase price paid to acquire the operating unit. The excess of the fair value of the operating unit over the amounts assigned to its assets and liabilities is the implied fair value of goodwill. If the carrying amount of the operating unit's goodwill is greater than its implied fair value, an impairment loss will be recognized in the amount of the excess.

We have determined September 30, 2010, 2009 and 2008 as the date of the annual impairment test for goodwill and other indefinite life intangible assets.

During the quarter ended September 30, 2010, we performed the annual impairment test of goodwill. Based on the results of this test, we determined that the goodwill included in the MRO Services segment, was impaired by \$4.2 million. In addition, we determined that an intangible asset 'Customer Relations' related to the MRO Services segment, was impaired by \$0.48 million. The impairment was due to a decline in future forecasted sales levels and profitability margins resulting from the weakness in the global aviation industry in general and to a greater extent in the U.S.

Following the above impairment, the remaining \$1.1 million of goodwill on the balance sheet as of December 31, 2010, is a result of the acquisition of Bental in August 2008.

The other remaining identifiable intangible assets included on the balance sheet are License for Service Center related to the MRO Service segment and Backlog related to the acquisition of Bental. The value TAT assigned to these intangible assets, using the income approach based on the present value of the cash flows attributable to each asset, was \$1.4 million and \$0.58 million, respectively and the amounts allocated to these intangible assets are being amortized on a straight-line basis over periods of up to 5 years.

### Investment in Company Accounted for using the Equity Method

Investment in which the Company exercises significant influence, which is not considered subsidiary ("associate"), is accounted for the equity method, whereby the Company recognizes its proportionate share of the company's net income or loss after the date of investment. The Company reviews this investment for impairment whenever events indicate the carrying amount may not be recoverable.

On December 4, 2009, the Company, through its subsidiary Piedmont, signed an investment agreement with FAvS. According to the agreement Piedmont was issued 5,766,667 Ordinary B shares of FAvS representing 37% of FAvS' then share capital and \$ 750 thousand of FAvS Preferred shares (entitlement to cash dividends at an annual rate of 12% payable quarterly or to additional Preferred shares at an annual rate of 15%) in return for Piedmont's propeller and parts businesses. The net assets value as of December 4, 2009, of the propeller and parts businesses was \$4,325 thousand, the fair value of FAvS' Ordinary shares and Preferred shares was \$8,931 thousand (including businesses' acquisition expenses of \$200 thousand). Accordingly, the Company recorded \$4.4 million of capital gain.

FAvS consolidated financial statements for 2010, included a restatement to its 2009 financial statements in connection with the FAvS - Piedmont transaction described above. According to the financial statements, FAvS restated the original transaction by accruing losses in its business combination accounting related to a specific maintenance contract contributed to FAvS as part of the FAvS – Piedmont transaction (see Item 6 - Information on the Company – History and Development of TAT). Management of TAT is of the opinion that the restatement reported in the FAvS consolidated financial statements is incorrect, and that the loss incurred by this maintenance contract is an event that occurred in 2010 only after the FAvS 2009 financial statements were issued. As neither FAvS nor the company did not and could not then know that this contract would result in a loss at the time that the audited financial statements for 2009 were issued, that such losses represent a change in an estimate and should be recorded in 2010. Consequently, management of TAT adjusted the FAvS 2010 financial statements in determining TAT's proportional share of FAvS' loss to be reported in TAT's statements of income in 2010.

Accordingly, as of December 31, 2010, the Company recorded a \$4.5 million loss from its share in the loss and impairment of its 37% interest in FAvS. Included in this amount are (i) an impairment charge of \$1.8 million that was based on an appraisal performed by management and on an independent valuation; and (ii) a \$2.7 million loss for the Company's share in FAvS' loss for year 2010.

### Income Taxes

TAT operates within multiple taxing jurisdictions and is subject to audits in these jurisdictions. These audits can involve complex issues, which may require an extended period of time to resolve. In management's opinion, adequate provisions for income taxes have been made for all years. Although management believes that its estimates are reasonable, no assurance can be given that the final tax outcome of these issues will not be different than those that are reflected in its historical income tax provisions.

TAT accounts for income taxes in accordance with ASC 740-10 (formerly referred to as FASB SFAS No. 109 “Accounting for Income Taxes”). TAT uses the liability method of accounting for income taxes. Under this method, deferred tax assets and liabilities are determined based on temporary differences between the financial statement and tax bases of assets and liabilities and net operating loss and credit carry forwards using enacted tax rates in effect for the year in which the differences are expected to reverse. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in income in the period that includes the enactment date. Valuation allowances are established when it is more likely than not that some portion of the deferred tax assets will not be realized. To the extent that TAT’s decisions and assumptions and historical reporting are determined not to be compliant with applicable tax laws TAT may be subject to adjustments in its reported income for tax purposes as well as interest and penalties.

In June 2006, FASB issued Interpretation ASC 740-10 (formerly referred to as FIN No. 48, “Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes – an Interpretation of SFAS No. 109” and its related FASB staff positions”). This interpretation prescribes a minimum recognition threshold a tax position is required to meet before being recognized in the financial statements. ASC 740-10 also provides guidance on derecognition of tax positions, classification on the balance sheet, interest and penalties, accounting in interim periods, disclosure and transition. We adopted ASC 740-10 effective January 1, 2007. ASC 740-10 requires significant judgment in determining what constitutes an individual tax position as well as assessing the outcome of each tax position. Changes in judgment as to recognition or measurement of tax positions can materially affect the estimate of the effective tax rate and consequently, affect our operating results.

#### Allowances for Doubtful Accounts

TAT performs ongoing credit evaluations of its customers’ financial condition and requires collateral as deemed necessary. Allowances for doubtful accounts for estimated losses resulting from the inability of TAT’s customers to make payments. In judging the adequacy of the allowance for doubtful accounts, TAT considers multiple factors including the aging of receivables, historical bad debt experience and the general economic environment. Management applies considerable judgment in assessing the realization of receivables, including assessing the probability of collection and the current credit worthiness of each customer. If the financial condition of TAT’s customers were to deteriorate, resulting in an impairment of their ability to make payments, additional allowances may be required.

## Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or market. Cost is determined by the basis of actual cost or by the average cost method. TAT's policy for valuation of inventory and commitments to purchase inventory, including the determination of obsolete or excess inventory, requires it to perform a detailed assessment of inventory at each balance sheet date which includes a review of, among other factors, an estimate of future demand for products within specific time frames, valuation of existing inventory, as well as product lifecycle and product development plans. The business environment in which TAT operates, the wide range of products that TAT offers and the relatively short sales-cycles TAT experiences all contribute to the exercise of judgment relating to maintaining and writing-off of inventory levels. The estimates of future demand that TAT uses in the valuation of inventory are the basis for its revenue forecast, which is also consistent with its short-term manufacturing plan. Inventory reserves are also provided to cover risks arising from non-moving items. Inventory management remains an area of management focus as TAT balances the need to maintain strategic inventory levels to ensure competitive lead times against the risk of inventory obsolescence because of changing technology and customer requirements. TAT writes down obsolete or slow moving inventory in an amount equal to the difference between the cost of inventory and the estimated market value based upon assumptions about future demand, market conditions and sale forecasts.

During the quarter ended September 30, 2010, we recorded a \$3.5 million write down of inventory under cost of revenues, that was due to a decline in future forecasted sales levels and profitability margins resulting from the weakness in the global aviation industry in general and to a greater extent in the U.S. .

If actual market conditions are less favorable than TAT anticipates, additional inventory write-downs may be required.

## Warranty Costs

TAT provides warranties for its products and services ranging from one to three years, which vary with respect to each contract and in accordance with the nature of each specific product. TAT estimates the costs that may be incurred under its warranty and records a liability in the amount of such costs at the time the product is shipped. TAT periodically assesses the adequacy of its recorded warranty liabilities and adjusts the amounts as necessary.

#### Marketable Securities

Marketable securities consist of available for sale securities, which are primarily debt securities in which TAT invested with the intention of holding until the maturity dates of such securities. If it is determined, based on valuations, that a decline in the fair value of any of the investments is not temporary, an impairment loss is recorded and included in the consolidated statements of income as financial expenses.

As of December 31, 2010, the company recorded other-than-temporary impairment loss of \$200 thousand on Auction Rate Securities based on a fair value valuation.

#### Key Indicators

TAT's management evaluates its performance by focusing on its key performance indicators, which are revenues, sources of revenues, gross profit and operating income. These key performance indicators are primarily affected by the competitive landscape in which TAT operates and its ability to meet the challenges posed.

The following table presents, for the periods indicated, information concerning TAT's results of operations:

	Year Ended December 31		
	2010	2009	2008
	(in thousands)		
<b>Revenues</b>			
MRO services	\$40,801	\$42,283	\$54,276
OEM Heat Transfer products	29,651	28,617	27,857
Parts services	-	6,057	17,289
OEM Electric Motion Systems	13,046	11,321	9,758
Eliminations	(3,743 )	(5,187 )	(5,891 )
<b>Total revenues</b>	<b>79,755</b>	<b>83,091</b>	<b>103,289</b>
<b>Cost of revenues</b>			
MRO services	32,636	37,900	43,664
OEM Heat Transfer products	22,425	19,809	21,058
Parts services	-	5,879	13,922
OEM Electric Motion System	10,092	8,021	7,845
Write Down of inventory	3,500	-	-
Eliminations	(3,965 )	(4,714 )	(5,926 )
<b>Total cost of revenues</b>	<b>64,688</b>	<b>66,895</b>	<b>80,563</b>
Research and development	651	680	-
Selling and marketing expenses	3,475	3,719	4,369
General and administrative expenses	12,832	14,979	12,407
Impairment of goodwill and intangible assets	4,704	-	-
Capital gain from sale of the propellers & parts businesses	-	(4,400 )	-
Operating income (loss)	(6,595 )	1,218	5,950
Financial income (expense), net	(111 )	149	1,174
Other expenses, net	(200 )	-	(236 )
Income (loss) before income taxes	(6,906 )	1,367	6,888
Income taxes (benefit)	(4,153 )	(765 )	1,795
Net income (loss)	(2,753 )	2,100	5,767
Share in income (loss) and impairment of investment of associated companies	(4,510 )	(32 )	674
Net income attributable to non controlling interest	123	347	1,499
<b>Net income (loss) attributable to TAT Technologies Shareholders</b>	<b>\$(7,386 )</b>	<b>\$1,753</b>	<b>\$4,268</b>

The following table presents, for the periods indicated, information concerning TAT's results of operations as a percentage of revenues:

	Year Ended December 31,					
	2010		2009		2008	
<b>Revenues</b>						
MRO services	51	%	51	%	53	%
OEM Heat Transfer products	37		34		27	
Parts services	-		7		17	
OEM Electric Motion Systems	17		14		9	
Eliminations	(5	)	(6	)	(6	)
Total revenues	100		100		100	
<b>Cost of revenues</b>						
MRO services	41		46		42	
OEM Heat Transfer products	28		24		20	
Parts services	-		7		13	
OEM Electric Motion Systems	13		10		8	
Write Down of inventory	4		-		-	
Eliminations	(5	)	(6	)	(6	)
Cost of revenues	81		81		78	
Research and development	1		1		-	
Selling and marketing expenses	4		4		4	
General and administrative expenses	16		18		12	
Impairment of goodwill and intangible assets	6		-		-	
Capital gain from sale of the propellers & parts businesses	-		(5	)	-	
Operating income (loss)	(8	)	1		6	
Financial expenses, net	*		*		1	
Other income (expenses), net	*		-		*	
Income (loss) before income taxes	(9	)	1		7	
Income taxes (benefit)	(5	)	(1	)	2	
Net Income (loss)	(3	)	2		6	
Share in income (loss) and impairment of investment of associated companies	(6	)	(*	)	1	
Net income attributable to non controlling interest	*		*		2	
Net income (loss) attributable to TAT Technologies Shareholders	(9	) %	2	%	4	%

\* Less than one percent.



Year ended December 31, 2010 compared with Year ended December 31, 2009

Revenues. Total revenues were \$79.8 million for the twelve months ended December 31, 2010, compared to \$83.1 million for the twelve months ended December 31, 2009, a decrease of 4%. This reflects the contribution of the Parts services and Propeller MRO operations to FAvS; partially offset by (i) the increase in revenues in the MRO operations (excluding the Propeller MRO operations contributed to FAvS) ; and (ii) increase in the OEM of Heat Transfer Products operations and in the OEM of Electric Motion Systems operations. Excluding the Part services and Propellers MRO operations contributed to FAvS, total revenues for the twelve months ended December 31, 2010, reflected a 17% increase compared to the twelve months ended December 31, 2009.

Revenues from MRO services. Revenues from MRO services decreased to \$40.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2010, from \$42.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2009, a decrease of 4%. The decrease in MRO services revenues in the year ended December 31, 2010, was primarily attributable to the contribution of the Propeller MRO operations to FAvS (which amounted to \$9.0 million for the twelve months ended December 31, 2009). Excluding the Propellers MRO operations contributed to FAvS, total revenues from MRO services for the twelve months ended December 31, 2010, reflected a 23% increase compared to the twelve months ended December 31, 2009 attributable to increased sales both to existing and new customers.

Revenues from OEM of Heat Transfer products. Revenues from OEM of Heat Transfer products segment increased to \$29.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2010 from \$28.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2009, an increase of 4%. The increase in that segment's revenues was attributable to increased sales both to existing and new customers.

Revenues from OEM of Electric Motion Systems. Revenues from OEM of Electric Motion Systems segment increased to \$13.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2010, from \$11.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2009, an increase of 15%. The increase was attributable to increased sales to existing customers.

Revenues from parts services. On December 4, 2009, TAT sold its parts segment to FAvS (See "Item 4 – Information of the Company; History and development of TAT" and further below under General and Administrative Expenses). Revenues from parts services amounted to \$6.1 million for the period ended December 4, 2009.

Cost of revenues. Cost of revenues were \$64.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2010, compared to \$66.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2009, a decrease of 3%. Cost of revenues for the year ended December 31, 2010 included a \$3.5 million expenses related to a write down of inventories in the MRO segment. Cost of revenues, excluding the said \$3.5 million inventory write down, for the twelve months ended December 31, 2010, were \$61.2 compared to \$66.9 million for the twelve months ended December 31, 2009, a decrease of 8.5%. The decrease in cost of revenues was primarily attributable to (i) decreased cost of revenues related to the Parts services and Propeller MRO operations contributed to FAvS, partially offset by (ii) an increase in cost of revenues in the OEM operations in Israel and an increase in cost of revenues in the remaining MRO operations, as a result of their increased revenues.

Cost of revenues excluding the inventory write down, as a percentage of revenues was 76.7% for the twelve months ended December 31, 2010, comparing to 80.5% for the twelve months ended December 31, 2009. That was primarily attributable to (i) product mix with higher margin products sold in the MRO operations and in the Electric Motion Systems operations and to (ii) product mix with lower margin products sold in the Parts services operations contributed to FAvS; partially offset by (i) product mix with lower margin products sold in the OEM operations in Israel affected partially by the NIS currency appreciation to the U.S. Dollar and (ii) by additional costs in 2009 in the MRO segment related to settlement of Repair Center and Storefront agreements.

All of the following cost of revenues' data for the operational segments does not reflect the elimination of inter-company transactions.

Cost of revenues for MRO services. Cost of revenues for MRO services decreased to \$32.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2010 from \$37.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2009, a decrease of 14%, primarily as a result of product mix with higher margin products sold in the MRO operations in 2010 and as a result of additional costs in 2009 in the MRO segment related to settlement of Repair Center and Storefront agreements. Cost of revenues as a percentage of revenues in this segment decreased to 80.0% in the year ended December 31, 2010 from 89.6% for the year ended December 31, 2009, primarily as a result of product mix with higher margins sold during year 2010, as well as to the additional costs in this segment related to the settlement of Repair Center and Storefront agreements.

Cost of revenues for OEM of Heat Transfer products. Cost of revenues for OEM of Heat Transfer products increased to \$22.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2010, from \$19.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2009, an increase of 13.1%. This increase in cost of revenues is primarily attributable to product mix with lower margin products sold in this segment affected partially by the NIS currency appreciation to the U.S. Dollar.

Cost of revenues as a percentage of revenues in this segment increased to 75.6% in the year ended December 31, 2010, from 69.2% for the year ended December 31, 2009, primarily attributable to the reasons mentioned above.

Cost of revenues for OEM of Electric Motion Systems. Cost of revenues for OEM of Electric Motion Systems segment increased to \$10.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2010, from \$8.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2009, and is attributable mainly to the increase in revenues in 2010. Cost of revenues as a percentage of revenues in this segment increased to 77.4% in the year ended December 31, 2010, from 70.9% in the year ended December 31, 2009, primarily as a result of product mix with lower margins sold during year 2010.

Cost of revenues for parts services. On December 4, 2009 TAT sold its parts segment to FAvS (See "Item 4 – Information of the Company; History and development of TAT" and further below under General and Administration Expenses). Cost of revenues for parts services amounted to \$5.9 million for the period ended December 4, 2009. Cost of revenues as a percentage of revenues for the period ended December 4, 2009 was 97.1%.

Research and development. Research and Development expenses were \$0.7 million for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009 and are related to new products and technologies within the OEM operations in Israel. Research and Development expenses as a percentage of revenues were 1% for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009. TAT expects to continue to incur and record research and development expenses in coming years.

Selling and marketing expenses. Selling and marketing expenses decreased to \$3.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2010, from \$3.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2009. The 7% decrease in selling and marketing expenses was primarily attributable to expenses related to the Parts services operations and Propeller MRO operations contributed to FAVS. Selling and marketing expenses as a percentage of revenues were 4.4% for the twelve months ended December 31, 2010, similar to 4.5% for the twelve months ended December 31, 2009. TAT does expect to continue and invest additional resources in selling and marketing activities in coming years.

General and administrative expenses. General and administrative expenses decreased to \$12.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2010, from \$15.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2009. The 14% decrease in general and administrative expenses was primarily attributable to (i) a \$1.7 million one time expense recorded in 2009 and associated with the write off of a customer debt in the MRO segment, (ii) a \$0.6 million of relocation recorded in 2009 expenses as mentioned below, (iii) a decreased cost of payroll and professional services resulting from our U.S. subsidiary, Limco, ceasing to be publicly traded commencing July 2009, and to (iv) expenses related to the Parts services operations and the Propellers MRO operations contributed to FAVS.

General and administrative expenses as a percentage of revenues was 16.1% for the year ended December 31, 2010, compared to 18.0% for the year ended December 31, 2009.

On July 29, 2009 the Company determined not to go forward with the planned relocation of the operations of Limco's Tulsa, Oklahoma based subsidiary to the location of Limco's Piedmont, subsidiary in Kernersville, North Carolina. As a result, the Company incurred relocation expense of \$0.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2009.

Impairment of Goodwill and Intangible assets. For the year ended December 31, 2010, charges under this item were \$4.7 million primarily attributable a \$4.2 million impairment of goodwill in the MRO reporting unit and a \$0.48 million impairment of 'Customer Relations' in the same reporting unit, during the quarter ended September 30, 2010. These impairments were related to adverse changes in the future outlook for MRO services business including a weak U.S. and global economy which resulted in a reduction in projected future demand for the MRO services.

Capital gain from sale of the propellers & parts businesses. TAT recorded a \$4.4 million capital gain in the year ended December 31, 2009, derived from FAvS transaction.

Operating income (loss). Operating loss was \$6.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2010, comparing to an operating income of \$1.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2009. The operating loss was attributable to the one time charges related to impairment of goodwill and intangible assets and to the write down of inventories totaled \$8.2 million. Excluding these \$8.2 million one time charges, operating income was \$1.6 million.

Financial expenses. Financial expenses were \$1.7 million for the twelve months ended December 31, 2010, compared to \$2.0 million for the twelve months ended December 31, 2009. Financial expenses during the twelve months ended December 31, 2010, primarily resulted from changes in exchange rates between the U.S. dollar and the Israeli Shekel, as well as interest payments on long-term loans.

Financial income. Financial income for the twelve months ended December 31, 2010 was \$1.6 million, compared to \$2.2 million for the twelve months ended December 31, 2009. Financial income during the twelve months period ended on December 31, 2010, resulted from changes in exchange rates between the U.S. dollar and the Israeli Shekel, change in the fair value of unrealized forward transactions profits, interest received from the Israeli tax authorities for excess payments made in previous years and from interest received for short-term investments.

Other expense, net. Other expense for the twelve months ended December 31, 2010, was \$0.2 million and is attributable to other-than-temporary impairment loss on Auction Rate Securities based on a fair value estimation.

Taxes. Total tax income for the twelve months ended December 31, 2010, amounted to \$4.2 million, compared to tax income of \$0.8 million for the twelve months ended December 31, 2009. Tax income for the twelve months ended December 31, 2010, is primarily attributable to a decrease in pre-tax income in the U.S. operations (resulted from (i) the \$8.2 million one-time charges recorded for write down of inventory of \$3.5 million and impairment of goodwill and intangible assets of \$4.7 million, described above, and (ii) the \$4.5 million share in loss and impairment of TAT's 37% interest in FAvS as described further below), as well as to a decrease in pre-tax income in the operations in Israel. Tax income for the twelve months ended December 31, 2009, was primary attributable to loss before tax in the U.S operations, and to an income tax benefit attributable to a settlement of a tax uncertainty in favor of our OEM operations in Israel received in the twelve months ended December 31, 2009, off-set by statutory taxes for the OEM operations in Israel as well as deferred taxes related to capital gain in the U.S.

Share in income (loss) and impairment of investment of associated companies. The Company recognized a loss of \$4.5 million from its share in loss and impairment of 37% interest in FAvS results for the year ended December 31, 2010. The impairment was based on an independent appraisal. TAT recognized an immaterial loss from its Share in income of its interest in FAvS for the month of December 2009.

Net income attributable to noncontrolling interest. TAT recognized net income attributable to noncontrolling interest of \$0.1 million for the twelve months ended December 31, 2010 attributable to our 70% held Bental subsidiary compared with net income attributable to noncontrolling interest of \$0.3 million for the twelve months ended December 31, 2009, primarily related to our then 62% held Limco-Piedmont subsidiary.

Net income (loss) attributable to controlling interest. For the year ended December 31, 2010, net loss was \$7.4 million, compared with net income of \$1.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2009.

Year ended December 31, 2009 compared with the Year ended December 31, 2008

Revenues. Total revenues were \$83.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2009 compared to \$103.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2008, a decrease of 20%. This reflects (i) lower revenues in the MRO and Parts operations due to the weakness in the U.S aviation industry; and (ii) increased revenues in the OEM operations in Israel due to organic growth in the OEM of Heat Transfer products segment, as well as increased revenues in the OEM of Electric Motion Systems segment. The following revenue data for the operational segments does not reflect the elimination of inter-company transactions.

Revenues from MRO services. Revenues from MRO services decreased to \$42.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2009, from \$54.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2008, a decrease of 22.1%. The decrease in revenues of MRO services in the year ended December 31, 2009, was primarily attributable to decreased sales to existing customers and, to a lesser degree, decreased sales to new customers.

Revenues from OEM of Heat Transfer products. Revenues from OEM of Heat Transfer products segment increased to \$28.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2009 from \$27.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2008, an increase of 2.5%. The increase in that segment's revenues was attributable to increased sales both to existing and new customers.

Revenues from OEM of Electric Motion Systems. Revenues from OEM of Electric Motion Systems segment increased to \$11.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2009, from \$9.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2008, an increase of 15.3%. The increase was attributable to the consolidation of Bental operations commencing from August 18, 2008.

Revenues from parts services. On December 4, 2009, TAT sold its parts segment to FAvS (See "Item 4 – Information of the Company; History and development of TAT" and further below under General and Administrative Expenses). Revenues from parts services decreased to \$6.1 million for the period ended December 4, 2009, from \$17.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2008, a decrease of 64.7%. The decrease in parts services revenues was primarily attributable to weakness in the aviation industry which impacted directly the demand for parts services.

Cost of revenues. Cost of revenues were \$66.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2009, compared to \$80.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2008, a decrease of 17%. The decrease in cost of revenues was primarily attributable to the decreased revenues in the MRO, Parts services OEM of Heat Transfer products segments. Cost of revenues as a percentage of revenues was 80.5% in the year ended December 31, 2009, a slight increase compared to 78.0% in the year ended December 31, 2008, primarily as a result of product mix with lower margin products sold during the year ended December 31, 2009 in the MRO and Parts segments, as well as to additional costs in the MRO segment related to settlement of our Repair Center and Storefront agreements, off-set by product mix with higher margin products sold during the year ended December 31, 2009, in the OEM of Heat Transfer Products segment. All of the following cost of revenues' data for the operational segments does not reflect the elimination of inter-company transactions.

Cost of revenues for MRO services. Cost of revenues for MRO services decreased to \$37.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2009 from \$43.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2008, a decrease of 13.3%, primarily as a result of decreased revenues. Cost of revenues as a percentage of revenues in this segment increased to 89.6% in the year ended December 31, 2009 from 80.5% for the year ended December 31, 2008, primarily as a result of (i) product mix with lower margins sold during year 2009; (ii) increased production costs in 2009; as well as to (iii) additional costs in this segment related to settlement of our Repair Center and Storefront agreements.

Cost of revenues for OEM of Heat Transfer products. Cost of revenues for OEM of Heat Transfer products decreased to \$19.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2009, from \$21.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2008, a decrease of 6.2%. While revenues increased compared to year 2008, this decrease in cost of revenues is primarily attributable to improved production processes. Cost of revenues as a percentage of revenues in this segment decreased to 69.2% in the year ended December 31, 2009, from 75.6% for the year ended December 31, 2008, primarily attributable to improved production processes resulting in higher margins.

Cost of revenues for OEM of Electric Motion Systems. Cost of revenues for OEM of Electric Motion Systems segment was \$8 million for the year ended December 31, 2009, similar to \$7.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2008, and is attributable to the consolidation of Bental operations commencing from August 18, 2008. Cost of revenues as a percentage of revenues in this segment decreased to 71% in the year ended December 31, 2009, from 80.4% in the year ended December 31, 2008, primarily as a result of (i) product mix with higher margins sold during 2009; and (ii) amortization of intangibles associated with Bental's purchase price allocation during 2008.

Cost of revenues for parts services. On December 4, 2009 TAT sold its parts segment to FAvS (See "Item 4 – Information of the Company; History and development of TAT" and further below under General and Administration Expenses). Cost of revenues for parts services decreased to \$5.9 million for the period ended December 4, 2009, from \$13.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2008, a decrease of 57.6%, primarily as a result of decreased parts services revenues. Cost of revenues as a percentage of revenues increased to 97.1% in the period ended December 4, 2009 from 80.8% for the year ended December 31, 2008, primarily as a result of the increased rate of fixed costs out of total production costs during 2009.

Research and development. Research and Development expenses were \$0.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2009, and are related to new products and technologies within the OEM operations in Israel. Research and Development expenses as a percentage of revenues were 1% in the year ended December 31, 2009. TAT did not incur any material research and development expenses in the year ended December 31, 2008.



Selling and marketing expenses. Selling and marketing expenses decreased to \$3.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2009, from \$4.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2008. The 15% decrease in selling and marketing expenses was primarily attributable to more efficient operation whereby payroll expenses in Israel and the U.S. decreased. Selling and marketing expenses as a percentage of revenues were 4.5% for the year ended December 31, 2009, compared to 4.2% for the year ended December 31, 2008.

General and administrative expenses. General and administrative expenses increased to \$14.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2009, from \$12.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2008. The 21% increase in general and administrative expenses was primarily attributable to a \$1.7 million one time expenses associated with the write off of a customer debt, a \$0.8 million one time expense associated with the merger of a wholly-owned subsidiary of TAT and Limco mentioned above, a \$0.6 million relocation expenses (see below) and to increased expenses in the OEM operations as a result of the consolidation of Bental operations commencing August 18, 2008, off-set by one-time expense in 2008 associated with the retirement of certain management members which was not incurred during year 2009. General and administrative expenses as a percentage of revenues were 18% for the year ended December 31, 2009, compared to 12% for the year ended December 31, 2008.

On July 28, 2009 the Company determined not to go forward with the planned relocation of the operations of Limco's Tulsa, Oklahoma based subsidiary to the location of Limco's Piedmont, subsidiary in Kernersville, North Carolina. As a result, the Company incurred relocation expense of \$0.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2009, compared to none during the year ended December 31, 2008. TAT does not expect to incur additional material costs related to this item.

Capital gain from sale of the propellers & parts businesses. TAT recorded a \$4.4 million capital gain derived from FAvS transaction.

Operating income. Operating income decreased to \$1.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2009, from \$5.95 million for the year ended December 31, 2008, a decrease of 79.8%. The decrease in operating income reflects decreased gross and operational margins in the MRO and in the Parts services segments in 2009 compared to 2008; offset by increased gross and operational margins in the OEM operations due to improved margins in the OEM of Heat Transfer products segment, as well as operational income in the OEM of Electric Motion Systems segment.

Financial expenses. Financial expense for the year ended December 31, 2009, was \$2.0 million, compared to \$1.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2008. During 2009, financial expense primarily resulted from changes in the exchange rate between the U.S. dollar and the Israeli Shekel, as well as interest payments on long-term loans. During 2008, financial expense primarily resulted from changes in the exchange rate between the U.S. dollar and the Israeli Shekel.

Financial income. Financial income for the year ended December 31, 2009, was \$2.1 million, compared to \$2.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2008 and was primarily attributable to hedging activities related to exchange rates between the U.S. dollar and the Israeli Shekel and to interest received for short-term investments.

Other Income (expenses). TAT had no other income for the year ended December 31, 2009 compared to other expenses of \$0.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2008. Other income for the year ended December 31, 2009 primarily resulted from a change in the fair value of unrealized forward transactions gains as of December 31, 2009.

Net income attributable to noncontrolling interest. TAT recognized net income attributable to noncontrolling interest of \$0.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2009, compared with net income attributable to noncontrolling interest of \$1.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2008.

Taxes. Total tax income for the year ended December 31, 2009, amounted to \$0.8 million, compared to tax expense of \$1.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2008. Tax income for the year ended December 31, 2009 is primarily attributable to reduction of income before tax in the U.S operations, and to an income tax benefit relating to prior years as a result of an approved enterprise certificate granted to Bental by the Israeli tax authorities in 2009 which resulted in the reduction of a previously recorded tax provision of approximately \$1.6 million; off-set by statutory taxes for the OEM operations in Israel as well as deferred taxes related to capital gain in the U.S.

Net income attributable to noncontrolling interest. TAT recognized net income attributable to noncontrolling interest of \$0.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2009, compared with net income attributable to noncontrolling interest of \$1.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2008.

Net income to controlling interest. For the year ended December 31, 2009, net income was \$1.8 million, compared with net income of \$4.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2008.

## Quarterly Results of Operations

The following table presents the unaudited consolidated statements of operations data for each of the eight fiscal quarters ended December 31, 2010, in dollars and as a percentage of revenues. In the opinion of TAT's management, this unaudited information has been prepared on the same basis as TAT's audited consolidated financial statements and includes all adjustments, consisting only of normal recurring adjustments, necessary for fair presentation of the unaudited information for the quarters presented. The results of operations for any quarter are not necessarily indicative of results that TAT might achieve for any subsequent periods.

	Three months ended							
	2010			2009				
	Dec. 31,	Sept. 30,	June 30,	Mar. 31,	Dec. 31,	Sept. 30,	June 30,	Mar. 31,
	(\$ in thousands)							
Revenues	\$23,817	\$18,922	\$18,649	\$18,367	\$18,360	\$18,756	\$21,432	\$24,543
Cost of revenues	17,937	14,915	14,357	13,979	16,661	14,521	17,607	18,106
Write Down of Inventory	-	3,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gross profit	5,880	507	4,292	4,388	1,699	4,235	3,825	6,437
Research and Development costs	192	132	186	141	183	125	207	165
Selling and marketing expenses	975	834	960	706	926	804	1,110	879
General and administrative expenses	4,103	3,104	2,684	2,941	5,784	3,368	2,884	2,943
Impairment of goodwill and intangible assets	-	4,704						
Capital gain from sale of the propellers & parts businesses	-	-	-	-	(4,400)	-	-	-
Operating income (loss)	610	(8,267)	462	600	(794)	(62)	(376)	2,450
Financial income (expenses), net	59	261	(384)	(47)	196	87	161	(295)
Other income (expense), net	(200)	-	-	-	(271)	127	353	(209)
Income (loss) before income taxes	469	(8,006)	78	553	(869)	152	138	1,946
Income taxes (benefit)	(1,378)	(2,977)	176	26	201	(1,582)	(125)	741
Share in income (loss) and impairment of investment of associated companies	(4,879)	(50)	213	206	(32)	-	-	-
Net income (loss)	(3,032)	(5,079)	115	733	(1,102)	1,734	237	1,205

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Net loss (income) attributable to non controlling interest	(26 )	(6 )	(96 )	5	84	(571 )	287	(147 )
Net income (loss) attributable to TAT Technologies Shareholders	\$(3,058 )	\$(5,085 )	\$19	\$738	\$(1,018 )	\$1,163	\$550	\$1,058
Revenues	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %
Cost of revenues	75.3	78.8	77.0	76.1	90.7	77.4	82.2	73.8
Write down of inventory	-	18.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gross profit	24.7	2.7	23.0	23.9	9.3	22.6	17.8	26.2
Research and Development costs	0.8	0.7	1.0	0.8	1.0	0.7	1.0	0.7
Selling and marketing expenses	4.1	4.4	5.1	3.8	5.0	4.2	5.2	3.6
General and administrative expenses	17.2	16.4	14.4	16.0	31.6	18.0	13.4	11.9
Write off of goodwill and intangible assets	-	24.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital gain from sale of the propellers & parts businesses	-	-	-	-	(23.9 )	-	-	-
Operating income (loss)	2.6	(43.7 )	2.5	3.3	(4.4 )	(0.3 )	(1.8 )	10.0
Financial income (expenses), net	0.2	1.4	(2.1 )	(0.3 )	0.6	0.5	0.8	(1.2 )
Other income (expense), net	(0.8 )	-	-	-	(0.9 )	0.6	1.6	(0.9 )
Income (loss) before income taxes	2.0	(42.3 )	0.4	3.0	(4.7 )	0.8	0.6	7.9
Income taxes (benefit)	(5.8 )	(15.7 )	0.9	0.1	1.1	(8.4 )	(0.6 )	3.0
Share in income (loss) and impairment of investment of associated companies	(20.5 )	(0.3 )	1.1	1.1	(0.2 )	-	-	-
Net income (loss)	(12.7 )	(26.9 )	0.6	4.0	(6.0 )	9.2	1.3	4.9
Net loss (income) attributable to non controlling interest	(0.1 )	-	(0.5 )	-	0.5	(3.0 )	1.3	(0.6 )
Net income (loss) attributable to TAT Technologies Shareholders	(12.8 )%	(26.9 )%	0.1 %	4.0 %	(5.5 )%	6.2 %	2.6 %	4.3 %



TAT expects its operating results may fluctuate in the future as a result of various factors, many of which are outside of TAT's control, including the timing of orders, the provision of services and deliveries. Consequently, TAT believes that period-to-period comparisons of its operating results may not necessarily be meaningful, and as a result, you should not rely on them as an indication of future performance.

Seasonality

None

Conditions in Israel

TAT is incorporated under the laws of, and its principal executive offices and manufacturing and research and development facilities are located in, the State of Israel. See "RISK FACTORS" for a description of governmental, economic, fiscal, monetary or political policies or factors that have materially affected or could materially affect TAT's operations.

## Trade Relations

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

Israel and the European Union Community, known now as the "European Union," concluded a Free Trade Agreement in July 1975 that confers some advantages with respect to Israeli exports to most European countries and obligates Israel to lower its tariffs with respect to imports from these countries over a number of years. In 1985, Israel and the United States entered into an agreement to establish a Free Trade Area. The Free Trade Area has eliminated all tariff and some non-tariff barriers on most trade between the two countries. On January 1, 1993, an agreement between Israel and the European Free Trade Association, known as the "EFTA," established a free-trade zone between Israel and the EFTA nations. In November 1995, Israel entered into a new agreement with the European Union, which includes a redefinition of rules of origin and other improvements, such as allowing Israel to become a member of the Research and Technology programs of the European Union. In recent years, Israel has established commercial and trade relations with a number of other nations, including Russia, China, India, Turkey and other nations in Eastern Europe and the Asia-Pacific region.

## Impact of Currency Fluctuation and of Inflation

TAT reports its financial results in dollars and receives payment primarily in dollars or dollar-linked NIS for all of its sales while it incurs a portion of its expenses, principally salaries and related personnel expenses, in NIS. Additionally, certain assets, as well as a portion of its liabilities, are denominated in NIS. Therefore, the dollar cost of its operations is influenced by the extent to which any inflation in Israel is offset on a lagging basis, or is not offset by the devaluation of the NIS in relation to the U.S. dollar. When the rate of inflation in Israel exceeds the rate of devaluation of the NIS against the U.S. dollar, the dollar cost of operations in Israel increases. If the dollar cost of operations in Israel increases, its dollar-measured results of operations will be adversely affected. TAT cannot assure you that TAT will not be materially and adversely affected in the future if inflation in Israel exceeds the devaluation of the NIS against the dollar or if the timing of the devaluation lags behind inflation in Israel.

The following table presents information about the rate of inflation in Israel, the rate of devaluation (appreciation) of the NIS against the U.S. dollar, and the rate of inflation of Israel adjusted for the devaluation:

Year ended December 31,	Israeli inflation rate%	NIS appreciation (devaluation) to the US dollar rate%	Israeli inflation adjusted for appreciation (devaluation) %
2003	(1.9 )	7.6	5.7
2004	1.2	1.6	2.8
2005	2.4	(6.8 )	(4.4 )
2006	(0.1 )	8.2	8.1
2007	3.4	9.0	12.4
2008	3.8	1.1	4.9
2009	3.9	0.7	4.6
2010	2.7	6.4	9.1

A devaluation of the NIS in relation to the U.S. dollar has the effect of reducing the U.S. dollar amount of any of its expenses or liabilities which are payable in NIS, unless these expenses or payables are linked to the U.S. dollar. This devaluation also has the effect of decreasing the U.S. dollar value of any asset which consists of NIS or receivables payable in NIS, unless the receivables are linked to the U.S. dollar. Conversely, any increase in the value of the NIS in relation to the U.S. dollar has the effect of increasing the U.S. dollar value of any unlinked NIS assets and the U.S. dollar amounts of any unlinked NIS liabilities and expenses. During the years 2010, 2009 and 2008 the NIS appreciated against the U.S. dollar, which resulted in a significant increase in the U.S. dollar cost of TAT's NIS expenses. Such trend was continuing during the first four months of 2011 since the U.S. dollar devaluated compared to the NIS.



Because exchange rates between the NIS and the dollar fluctuate continuously, exchange rate fluctuations and especially larger periodic devaluations will have an impact on TAT's profitability and period-to-period comparisons of its results. The effects of foreign currency re-measurements are reported in TAT's consolidated financial statements in current operations. TAT cannot assure you that in the future its results of operations may not be materially adversely affected by currency fluctuations.

#### Corporate Tax Rate

Israeli companies are generally subject to income tax on their taxable income. The applicable rate for 2010 was 25% and will be further gradually reduced to 18% in 2016 and thereafter. However, the rate is effectively reduced for income derived from an approved enterprise and beneficiary enterprise. Until December 31, 2010 TAT has elected to participate in the alternative package of tax benefits for its current approved enterprise and beneficiary enterprise under the Law for the Encouragement of Capital Investments, 1959, as amended, the income derived from those enterprises will be exempt from Israeli corporate tax for a specified benefit period (except to the extent that dividends are distributed during the tax-exemption period other than upon liquidation) and subject to reduced corporate tax rates for an additional period.

Additional amendments to the Approved Enterprise Law became effective in January 2011 (the "2011 Amendment"). Under the 2011 Amendment, income derived by 'Preferred Companies' from 'Preferred Enterprises' (both as defined in the 2011 Amendment) would be subject to a uniform rate of corporate tax as opposed to the current incentives that are limited to income from Approved or Benefiting Enterprises during their benefits period. According to the 2011 Amendment, the uniform tax rate on such income, referred to as 'Preferred Income', would be 10% in areas in Israel that are designated as Development Zone A and 15% elsewhere in Israel during 2011-2012, 7% and 12.5%, respectively, in 2013-2014, and 6% and 12%, respectively, thereafter. Income derived by a Preferred Company from a 'Special Preferred Enterprise' (as defined in the Approved Enterprise) would enjoy further reduced tax rates for a period of ten years of 5% in Zone A and 8% elsewhere. As with dividends distributed from taxable income derived from an Approved Enterprise or Benefiting Enterprise during the applicable benefits period, dividends distributed from Preferred Income would be subject to a 15% tax (or lower, if so provided under an applicable tax treaty), which would generally be withheld by the distributing company. While the Company may incur additional tax liability in the event of distribution of dividends from tax exempt income generated from its Approved and Benefiting Enterprises, no additional tax liability will be incurred by the Company in the event of distribution of dividends from income taxed in accordance with the 2011 Amendment.

Under the transitional provisions of the 2011 Amendment, the Company elects to irrevocably implement the 2011 Amendment with respect to its existing Approved and Benefiting Enterprises while waiving benefits provided under the legislation prior to the 2011 Amendment.

The Company does not expect the 2011 Amendment to have a material effect on the tax payable in respect of its Israeli operations.

Certain investment income derived by TAT from investments may not be regarded by the Israeli tax authorities as income from TAT's approved and beneficiary enterprises and consequently may be taxed at the regular statutory rate in Israel.

Certain of TAT's subsidiaries operate in and are subject to the tax laws of various other jurisdictions, primarily the United States. TAT's U.S. subsidiaries are taxed based on federal and state tax laws. The effective tax of TAT's U.S. subsidiaries was 38%, 38% and 41.5% in the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

#### Recently Issued Accounting Standards

In December 2010, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued authoritative guidance on when to perform step two of the goodwill impairment test for reporting units with zero or negative carrying amounts. Under the new guidance, modifications are made to step one of the goodwill impairment test for reporting units with zero or negative carrying amounts. For those reporting units, an entity is required to perform step two of the goodwill impairment test if it is more likely than not that a goodwill impairment exists. In determining whether it is more likely than not that a goodwill impairment exists, an entity should consider whether there are any adverse qualitative factors indicating that an impairment may exist. The new guidance will become effective for the Company on January 1, 2011. The Company is currently assessing the impact of the adoption of this guidance but does not anticipate any material impact.

In December 2010, FASB issued authoritative guidance on disclosure of supplementary pro forma information for business combinations. The new guidance specifies that if a public entity presents comparative financial statements, the entity should disclose revenue and earnings of the combined entity as though the business combination that occurred during the current year had occurred as of the beginning of the comparable prior annual reporting period. The new guidance will become effective for the Company on January 1, 2011. The Company is currently assessing the impact of the adoption of this guidance on its consolidated financial statements but does not anticipate any material impact.

In April 2010, the FASB issued an amendment to the accounting and disclosure for revenue recognition - milestone method. This amendment, effective for fiscal years beginning on or after June 15, 2010 (early adoption is permitted), provides guidance on defining a milestone and determining when it may be appropriate to apply the milestone method of revenue recognition for research and development transactions. The Company believes that the adoption of the amendment will not have a material impact on its consolidated financial statements.

In January 2010, the FASB updated the "Fair Value Measurements Disclosures". More specifically, this update requires (a) an entity to disclose separately the amounts of significant transfers in and out of Levels 1 and 2 fair value measurements and to describe the reasons for the transfers; and (b) information about purchases, sales, issuances and settlements to be presented separately (i.e. present the activity on a gross basis rather than net) in the reconciliation for fair value measurements using significant unobservable inputs (Level 3 inputs). This update clarifies existing disclosure requirements for the level of disaggregation used for classes of assets and liabilities measured at fair value, and requires disclosures about the valuation techniques and inputs used to measure fair value for both recurring and nonrecurring fair value measurements using Level 2 and Level 3 inputs. As applicable to the Company, this became effective as of the first interim or annual reporting period beginning after December 15, 2009, except for the gross presentation of the Level 3 roll forward information, which is required for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2010 and for interim reporting periods within those years. The adoption of the new guidance did not have a material impact on the company's consolidated financial statements. In October 2009, the FASB issued amendments to the accounting and disclosure for revenue recognition. These amendments, effective for fiscal years beginning on or after June 15, 2010 (early adoption is permitted), modify the criteria for recognizing revenue in multiple element arrangements and require companies to develop a best estimate of the selling price to separate deliverables and allocate arrangement consideration using the relative selling price method. Additionally, the amendments eliminate the residual method for allocating arrangement considerations. The Company believes that the adoption will not have a material impact on its consolidated financial statements.

## Liquidity and Capital Resources

TAT had cash and cash equivalents and short-term deposits of \$34.6 as of December 31, 2010 (including restricted cash in the amount of \$5.1 million), as compared with cash and cash equivalents and short-term deposits of \$33.5 million as of December 31, 2009 (including restricted cash on the amount of \$5.1 million). The increase in cash and cash equivalents in 2010 included, among others, proceeds of \$1.7 million received from a bank for short term credit, partially offset by \$0.4 million of net repayments of long term loans. In 2009, TAT received loans and utilized credit facilities from financial institutions, in the total amount of \$3.8 million, primarily for the financing of the final stage of the acquisition of Bental's shares and in order to increase working capital.

Capital expenditures for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008 were approximately \$2.9 million, \$2.8 million and \$3.6 million, respectively. These capital expenditures were principally for the purchase of equipment for the OEM and MRO facilities. TAT funded these expenditures from cash flows from operations and also from financing activities. TAT expects that its available cash and cash equivalents and cash flow that will be generated from operations will be sufficient to enable it fund its capital expenditures.

TAT believes that anticipated cash flow from operations and its current cash balances will be sufficient to meet its cash requirements for at least 12 months. TAT's future capital requirements will depend on many factors, including its rate of revenue growth, the expansion of its selling and marketing activities, costs associated with expansion into new markets and the timing of the introduction of new products and services.

## Cash Flows

The following table summarizes TAT's cash flows for the periods presented:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	(in thousands)		
	2010	2009	2008
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 3,038	\$ (79 )	\$ 1,692
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	(2,986 )	770	12,368
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	1,358	(8,912 )	5,170
Effect of changes in exchange rate on cash and cash equivalents of foreign currency subsidiary company	59	(110 )	(445 )
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	1,469	(8,331 )	18,785
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year	25,568	33,899	15,114
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	\$ 27,037	\$ 25,568	\$ 33,899

For the year ended December 31, 2010, net cash provided by operating activities was approximately \$3.0 million compared to net cash used in operating activities of \$0.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2009 and net cash provided by operating activities of approximately \$1.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2008. Net cash provided by operating activities for the year ended December 31, 2010 was primarily attributable to impairment of goodwill and intangible assets for the amount of \$4.7 million, write down of inventory of \$3.5 million, share in loss and impairment of investment of associated companies of \$4.5 million, a \$1.8 million and \$1.6 million increase in trade accounts payables and in other accounts payables, respectively, and depreciation and amortization of \$3.4 million. That was primarily offset by net loss of \$7.3 million, increase in trade accounts receivables of \$4.7 million, increase in deferred income taxes of \$3.0 million, a \$1.6 million increase in inventories and a \$1.1 million increase in other accounts receivables and prepaid expenses.

For the year ended December 31, 2009, net cash used in operating activities was approximately \$0.1 million. Net cash used in operating activities for the year ended December 31, 2009 was primarily attributable to net income of \$2.1 million, and in addition to depreciation and amortization of \$2.97 million, decrease in trade accounts receivables of \$3.85 million, deferred income taxes of \$1.7 million and a \$1.6 million increase in provision for doubtful debts, which was primarily offset by a \$4.4 million of profit from selling the propellers and parts business to FAvS, a \$4.0 million decrease in trade accounts payables, \$1.9 million increase in other accounts receivables, a \$1.4 million decrease in other accounts payables and a \$1.3 million decrease in liability in respect of employee right upon retirement.

The increase in trade receivables in 2010 resulted primarily from the increased revenues, excluding revenues of the Part services and Propellers MRO operations contributed to FAvS on December 4, 2009. The increase in inventories in 2010 and 2009 resulted from purchases of inventories in relatively large quantities sufficient to support long term contracts, enabling TAT to enjoy relatively lower prices.

Net cash used in investing activities was approximately \$3.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2010, compared to net cash provided by investing activities of \$0.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2009 and net cash provided by investing activities of approximately \$12.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2008.

Of the cash used by investing activities in the year ended December 31, 2010 approximately \$3.0 million were used for the purchase of property and equipment, primarily production equipments and building improvements and \$0.6 million used for the purchase of marketable securities, partially offset by \$0.9 million of proceeds received from selling marketable securities.

Of the cash provided by investing activities in the year ended December 31, 2009 approximately \$24.1 million were provided by proceeds received from selling marketable securities, offset by \$15.7 million used for the purchase of short term investments, \$4.1 million of increased in restricted deposits, \$2.8 million used for the purchase of property and equipment, primarily production equipments and building improvements and \$2.1 million used for the purchase of intangible assets.

Of the cash provided by investing activities in the year ended December 31, 2008, approximately \$26.4 million were provided by proceeds received by Limco from selling corporate and municipal bonds, offset by \$9.3 million used for the purchase of short term investments and \$3.6 million used for the purchase of property and equipment, primarily production equipments and building improvements.

Net cash provided by financing activities was approximately \$1.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2010, compared to net cash used in financing activities of approximately \$8.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2009 and net cash provided by financing activities of approximately \$5.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2008. In the year ended December 31, 2010, the net cash provided by financing activities was primarily attributable to proceeds of \$1.7 million short term credit received from a bank and proceeds of \$1.2 million from long-term loans received, partially offset by \$1.6 million of repayments of long term loans.

In the year ended December 31, 2009, the net cash used was primarily attributable to the payment of dividend of \$7.5 million, repurchase of Company's shares of \$2.0 million, purchase of shares in respect of put option to non controlling interest in a subsidiary of \$2.2 million, which was primarily offset by proceeds from long term loans of \$2.5 million and short term credit received from banks of \$1.1 million.

In the year ended December 31, 2008, the net cash provided was primarily attributable to the receiving of a \$5.0 million loan from financial institution.

A. Research and Development, Patents and Licenses

Not applicable.

B. Trend Information

Our revenues in the US in fiscal 2011 are expected to be impacted by global trends of increased traffic reported by airlines, by the steady recovery in the demand for MRO services as well as by positive indications from OEM in the aerospace and defense industries. We expect that as the aerospace industry recovers, our revenues will trend upward.

C. Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

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

## D. Tabular Disclosure of Contractual Obligations

The following table summarizes our minimum contractual obligations and commercial commitments as of December 31, 2010 and the effect we expect them to have on our liquidity and cash flow in future periods.

Contractual Obligations	Payments due by Period				
	Total	Less than 1 year	1-3 Years	3-5 Years	More than 5 years
Long-term debt obligations	\$7,453,438	\$6,594,886	\$610,031	\$248,521	\$-
Operating lease obligations (1)	2,908,000	808,000	1,132,000	912,000	56,000
Purchase commitments	8,615,370	8,615,370	--	--	--
Estimated long-term loan interest (2)	249,000	204,000	32,000	13,000	--
Total	\$19,225,808	\$16,222,256	\$1,774,031	\$1,173,521	\$56,000

(1) Pursuant to the terms of the agreement we entered into with TAT Industries in 2000 to purchase its operations relating to the manufacture of aviation accessories, we rent from TAT Industries the real estate and buildings encompassing an area of approximately 302,000 square feet for a period of 24 years and eleven months. In consideration we agreed to pay TAT Industries annual rental payments of approximately \$371,000 for the year ended December 31, 2010 with an additional incremental payment of 2% per year. Such rental rates are subject to revaluation every fifth year.

(2) Interest related to (i) a loan in the amount of \$1,204,000 which bears annual fixed interest of 5.25% and will be repaid in July 2014; and (ii) loans in the total amount of \$6,250,000 which will be repaid in four annual installments commencing 2011. These loans bear quarterly interest of Libor + 3.5% and Libor + 1.8%.

In addition, we have long-term liabilities for severance pay that are calculated pursuant to Israeli severance pay law generally based on the most recent salary of the employees multiplied by the number of years of employment, as of the balance sheet date. Employees are entitled to one month's salary for each year of employment or a portion thereof. As of December 31, 2010, our severance pay liability, net was \$548,000.



## Item 6. Directors, Senior Management and Employees

## A. Directors and Senior Management

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

Name	Age	Position
Rimon Ben-Shaoul	66	Chairman of the Board of Directors *
Shmuel Fledel	58	Chief Executive Officer
Regina Ungar	48	Director *
Avi Ortal	44	Chief Executive Officer of Limco-Piedmont
Shmuel Mendel	59	Chief Executive Officer of Bental
Yaron Shalem	38	Chief Financial Officer
Shlomi Karako	52	Vice President Operations
Avi Shani	63	External Director **
Anat Hollander	47	Director *, **
Jan Loeb	52	Director
Nati Botbol	34	Director *
Yankale Shahar	49	External Director **

(\*)The appointment is effective as of the Board of Directors' approval and will be reapproved in the next annual shareholders meeting

(\*\*)Member of the audit committee and member of the committee that examines the financial statements, prior to the Board of Directors' approval.

Mr. Rimon Ben-Shaoul was elected as the Chairman of TAT's Board of Directors in April 2011. Mr. Ben-Shaoul has been the Chief Executive Officer of Polar Communications Ltd since 2004. Polar Communications Ltd is a holding company focused in the areas of technology and media. From 1997 through 2001 Mr. Ben-Shaoul served as Chief Executive Officer of Clal Industries and Investments Ltd. and prior thereto as the President and Chief Executive Officer of Clal Insurance Company Ltd. Mr. Ben-Shaoul holds a BA in Economics and Statistics and an MBA from Tel Aviv University.

Ms. Regina Ungar was elected as a director by our Board of Directors in April 2011. Since December 2010 Ms. Ungar has been the acting Chief Executive Officer of KMN Holdings Ltd (the ultimate parent of the Company) and the Chairman of the Board of TAT Industries, our parent company. Until October 2010 Ms. Ungar was Senior Vice President of Shrem Fudim Group Ltd. and of Leader Holdings & Investments Ltd., which are holding companies investing in capital market, communication and technology companies. Ms. Ungar holds a BA in Economics and Accounting and an MBA from Tel Aviv University.



Avi Shani has served as an outside director (within the meaning of the Israeli Companies Law) since August 2008 and is a member of TAT's Audit Committee. Mr. Shani is also serving as a director of Psagot Providence Funds and of Psagot Pensions Funds. From 2005 until 2008 Mr. Shani served as the CEO of TCM Mobile, a start up company, and prior to that, during years 2000 - 2004 he served as Executive Vice President Investments and Chief Economist of IDB Development, a leading Israeli holding company, in charge of new Investments. Mr. Shani holds a B.A degree in Economics and an MBA, both from Tel Aviv University.

Anat Hollander was elected as a director in May 2011. Ms. Hollander currently serves as the head of the Credit Sector at Amitim senior pension funds. From September 1989 through June 2010 she served in various financial positions with Bank Leumi, most recently as a Senior Relationship Manager of the Aviation and Industry Section in the bank's business division. Ms. Hollander holds a B.A. in economics and international relations from Hebrew University and an M.B.A. from Tel Aviv University.

Jan Loeb was elected as a director by our Board of Directors in August 2009. Mr. Loeb has served as President of Leap Tide Capital Management, Inc., a capital investment firm, since 2007. From February 2005 through January 2007, he served as a portfolio manager of Amtrust Capital Management, Inc. From February 2004 through January 2005, Mr. Loeb was a Portfolio Manager for Chesapeake Partners, a capital investment firm. From January 2002 through December 2004, Mr. Loeb was a Managing Director of Jefferies & Company, Inc., an investment banking firm based in New York City. From 1994 through 2001, Mr. Loeb was a Managing Director of Dresdner Kleinwort and Wasserstein, Inc., an investment banking firm based in New York City, which was formerly known as Wasserstein Perella & Co., Inc. Mr. Loeb is also a director of American Pacific Corp and Pernix Therapeutics Holdings, Inc. Mr. Loeb graduated from Baruch College – City University of New York with a baccalaureate in Finance and Investments.

Nati Botbol was elected as a director by our Board of Directors in April 2011. Mr. Botbol has been the Chief Financial Officer of KMN Holdings Ltd (the ultimate parent of the Company) since April 2011. From 2004 until 2011, Mr. Botbol was an Audit Senior Manager in Ernst & Young Israel. Mr. Botbol holds a BA in Economics and Accounting from Bar Ilan University.

Mr. Yacov Shahar was elected as a director by our Board of Directors in September 2010. Mr. Shahar has served as the company treasurer of El Al Airlines Ltd., the national Israel airlines, since 2006. Mr. Shahar served as the Chief Financial Officer and Vice President of Elad Group, Canada, from 2004 through 2005, and between years 1990-2004 he served as a customer relations manager in the business division at Bank Hapoalim. Mr. Shahar holds a B.A. degree in Economics and Mathematics from the Hebrew University of Jerusalem.

Dr. Shmuel Fledel has served as TAT's Chief Executive Officer since May 2008. Prior to joining TAT, between the years 2005 and 2008, Dr. Fledel served as Vice President, Maintenance and Engineering of El-AL Israel Airlines Ltd. From 1998 to 2005, Dr. Fledel served as the Chief Executive Officer of Cyclone Aviation Products Ltd., an Israeli company which serves as the Elbit Systems Group's design and production center for metal and composite structural aircraft components and parts for leading aerospace companies and OEMs. From 1995 to 1998, Col (Res.). Dr. Fledel served as the Depot Commander of the Israeli Air Force. Dr. Fledel holds a Ph.D. and a MS. degree in Structural Dynamics, both from the University of Maryland, and a BS. degree in Aeronautical Engineering from the Technion - Israel Institute of Technology.

Dr. Avi Ortal has served as Limco-Piedmont's Chief Executive Officer since September 2009. Prior to that, Dr. Ortal served as the CEO of KMN Capital Ltd., a subsidiary of KMN, and as a VP of KMN, since February 2008. From March 1999 to January 2008, Dr. Ortal was a partner in the law firm of Zellermyer, Pelosof & Co., Israel and prior to that an associate at the New York law firm Davis Polk & Wardell, as well as an Adjunct Lecturer (Mergers & Acquisitions) at the Duke University School of Law. Dr. Ortal holds an LL.B. degree from the College of Management, an L.L.M. degree and a S.J.D degree from Duke University School of Law and an MBA degree from Northwestern University Kellogg Business School. Effective August 1, 2011, Dr. Ortal will cease to serve as Chief Executive Officer of Limco-Piedmont and he will become a consultant to the Company.

Shmulik Mandel has served as Bental's Chief Executive Officer since June 2006. Between the years 1998-2006, Mr. Mandel served as the Chairman of the Board of Bental. From 1995 to 1998 Mr. Mandel served as the director of economic affairs for the United Kibutzim Movement in Israel. From 1993 to 2006 Mr. Mandel served as Chairman of the Board of Director of different corporations, among them Atudot Pension Fund Ltd., Lehavot Production and Shield Ltd., Lordan Ltd. and The Investment Company of the Bank for Industrial Development. Mr. Mandel holds a B.S degree in Computer Sciences from the Technion.

Yaron Shalem has served as TAT’s Chief Financial Officer since August 2008. Prior to that, between the years 2006 and 2008 Mr. Shalem served as the CFO of OrganiTech USA Inc. — a provider of high-tech hydroponics factories. Prior to that, during years 2003-2005 Mr. Shalem served as the CFO of Arelnet Ltd. — a provider of IP based telecom switches. Before that Mr. Shalem was the CFO of CellPay Ltd, an Israeli start-up provider in the Mobile Payment arena. Mr. Shalem holds a B.A. in Economy & Accounting from Tel Aviv University and an MBA degree from Bar-Ilan University.

Shlomi Karako has served as TAT’s VP Operations since June 2011. Prior to that, between the years 2009 and 2011 Mr. Karako served as an Executive Vice President at Spectronix Ltd.. From 2005 through 2009 Mr. Karako served as the General Manager of the business jets division of the Israel Aerospace Industry (IAI). Prior to that, Mr. Karako served in the Israeli Air Force (IAF) for 27 years and retired as Colonel – his last position was managing the aircraft department, with responsibility for engineering, maintenance and logistics for all IAF aircraft. Mr. Karako holds a B.Sc in mechanical engineering from Beer-Shiva University and an M.B.A. from Tel Aviv University.

### Compensation

The following table sets forth all the compensation TAT paid with respect to all of its directors and executive officers as a group for the year ended December 31, 2010.

	Salaries, fees, Commissions and bonuses	Other benefits
All directors and executive officers as a group (9 persons)	\$ 1,646,000	\$ 104,000

During the year ended December 31, 2010, TAT paid its directors, other than Mr. Giora Inbar and Mr. Ronen Yehezkel (who received no compensation), the determined medium amounts permitted by law to an outside director (within the meaning of the Israeli companies Law) which was: a per meeting attendance fee of NIS 2,440 (approximately \$654), plus an annual fee of NIS 64,380 (approximately \$17,251).

On April 14, 2011, the Audit Committee and Board of Directors of the Company determined to pay our chairman, Mr. Ben-Shaoul a monthly fee of USD 10,000. This fee shall be effective following the approval of such payment at the 2011 shareholders meeting.

## B. Board Practices

### Introduction

According to the Israeli Companies Law and our articles of association, the management of our business is vested in our board of directors. The board of directors may exercise all powers and may take all actions that are not specifically granted to our shareholders. Our executive officers are responsible for our day-to-day management. Our executive officers have individual responsibilities established by our chief executive officer and board of directors.

### Election of Directors

Our articles of association provide for a board of directors consisting of no less than two and no more than eleven members or such other number as may be determined from time to time at a general meeting of shareholders. Our board of directors is currently composed of 7 directors, including two outside directors within the meaning of the Israeli Companies Law.

Pursuant to our articles of association, all of our directors (except the outside directors) are elected at our annual general meeting of shareholders by a vote of the holders of a majority of the voting power represented and voting at such meeting and hold office until the next annual general meeting of shareholders and until their successors have been elected. All the members of our Board of Directors (except the outside directors) may be reelected upon completion of their term of office. Our board of directors may temporarily fill vacancies in the board until the next annual meeting of shareholders, provided that the total number of directors will not exceed the maximum number permitted under our articles of association.

The Israeli Companies Law requires the board of directors of a public company to determine a minimum number of directors with “accounting and financial expertise.” Our board of directors determined, accordingly, that at least two directors must have “accounting and financial expertise,” as such term is defined by regulations promulgated under the Israeli Companies Law.

We are exempt from the requirements of the NASDAQ Marketplace Rules with regard to the nomination process of directors since we are a controlled company within the meaning of NASDAQ Marketplace Rule 5615(c)(2). See below in this Item 6C. “Directors, Senior Management and Employees - Board Practices - NASDAQ Exemptions for a Controlled Company.”

#### Outside and Independent Directors

Outside Directors. Under the Israeli Companies Law, Israeli companies whose shares have been offered to the public are required to appoint at least two outside directors. In general, the Israeli Companies Law provides that a person may not be appointed as an outside director if the person, or the person’s relative, partner, employer or an entity under that person’s control, has or had during the two years preceding the date of appointment any affiliation with the company, or any entity controlling, controlled by or under common control with the company. The term “relative” includes a spouse, sibling, parent, grandparent, child or child of spouse or spouse of any of the above. The term “affiliation” includes an employment relationship, a business or professional relationship control and service as an office holder excluding service as an outside director of a company that is offering its shares to the public for the first time.

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

A person is qualified to serve as an outside director only if he or she has “accounting and financial expertise” or “professional qualifications,” as such terms are defined by regulations promulgated under the Israeli Companies Law. At least one of the outside directors must have “accounting and financial expertise.” Each of our outside directors has “accounting and financial expertise.”

The outside directors are elected by a majority vote at a shareholders meeting. The shareholders voting in favor of their election must include at least one-third of the shares of the non-controlling shareholders of the company who voted on the matter (not including abstentions). This minority approval requirement need not be met if the total shareholdings of those non-controlling shareholders who vote against their election represent 1% or less of all of the voting rights in the company.

In general, outside directors serve for a three-year term and may be reelected to two additional three-year terms. An outside director may be removed from office at the initiative of the board of directors at a special general meeting of shareholders, if the board resolves that the statutory requirements for that person’s appointment as outside director no longer exist, or that the outside director has violated his or her duty of loyalty to the company. The resolution of the special general meeting of shareholders regarding the termination of office of an outside director requires the same majority that is required for the election of an outside director. The court may order the termination of the office of an outside director on the same grounds, following a motion filed by a director or a shareholder. If an outside directorship becomes vacant, the board of directors is required under the Israeli Companies law to convene a shareholders meeting immediately to appoint a new outside director.

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

Until the lapse of two years from termination of office, we may not engage an outside director to serve as an office holder and cannot employ or receive services from that person, either directly or indirectly, including through a corporation controlled by that person.



Independent Directors. NASDAQ Marketplace Rules require us to establish an audit committee comprised of at least three members and only of independent directors each of whom satisfies the respective “independence” requirements of the Securities and Exchange Commission and NASDAQ.

As a controlled company, within the meaning of NASDAQ Marketplace Rule 5615(c)(2), we are exempt from the NASDAQ Marketplace Rule which requires that a majority of our board of directors qualify as independent directors, within the meaning of the NASDAQ Marketplace Rules. See Item 6.C. “Directors, Senior Management and Employees - Board Practices - NASDAQ Exemptions for a Controlled Company.”

The independent directors which are also the members of the audit committee meet in the forum of the committee that discuss and approve the financial statements prior to the. The Audit Committee also discuss and approve transaction with interested parties, including recommending the compensation of all our senior officers, Our executive officers do not participate in any discussions or decisions that involve any aspect of their compensation.

Our board of directors has determined that all the Audit Committee members including the Outside directors qualify as independent directors under the requirements of the Securities and Exchange Commission and NASDAQ and under the Israeli Companies Law requirements.

#### Audit Committee

Under the Israeli Companies Law, the board of directors of any public company must establish an audit committee. In general, the audit committee must consist of at least three directors and must include all of the outside directors. The audit committee may not include the chairman of the board of directors, any director employed by the company or providing services to the company on an ongoing basis, or a controlling shareholder or any of the controlling shareholder’s relatives.

In addition, the NASDAQ Marketplace Rules require us to establish an audit committee comprised of at least three members, all of whom must be independent directors, each of whom is financially literate and satisfies the respective “independence” requirements of the Securities and Exchange Commission and NASDAQ and one of whom has accounting or related financial management expertise at senior levels within a company.

Our audit committee acts also as a committee for the review and the approval of our financial statements, and as such, assists our Board of Directors in overseeing the accounting and financial reporting processes of our company and audits of our financial statements, including the integrity of our financial statements, compliance with legal and regulatory requirements, our independent registered public accountants’ qualifications and independence, the performance of our internal audit function and independent registered public accountants, finding any defects in the business management of our company and proposing to our Board of Directors ways to correct such defects, approving related-party transactions as required by Israeli law, and such other duties as may be directed by our Board of Directors. The audit committee may consult from time to time with our independent auditors and internal auditor with respect to matters involving financial reporting and internal accounting controls.

Our audit committee consists of three members of our Board of Directors who satisfy the respective “independence” requirements of the Securities and Exchange Commission, NASDAQ and Israeli law for audit committee members. Our Board of Directors has determined that each member of our audit committee qualifies as an audit committee financial expert, as defined by rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission. The audit committee meets at least once each quarter.

#### Internal Audit

The Israeli Companies Law requires the board of directors of a public company to appoint an internal auditor nominated by the audit committee. The role of the internal auditor is to examine, among other things, the compliance of the Company’s conduct with applicable law and orderly business practice. The internal auditor must meet certain statutory requirements of independence. Mr. Doron Cohen has served as our internal auditor since December 24, 2008.

#### Directors' Service Contracts

There are no arrangements or understandings between us and any of our subsidiaries, on the one hand, and any of our directors, on the other hand, providing for benefits upon termination of their employment or service as directors of our company or any of our subsidiaries.

#### Approval of Related Party Transactions under Israeli Law

#### Fiduciary Duties of Office Holders

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

Disclosure of Personal Interests of an Office Holder; Approval of Transactions with Office Holders

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

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

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

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

The disclosure requirements that apply to an office holder also apply to a transaction in which a controlling shareholder of the company has a personal interest. The Israeli Companies Law provides that an extraordinary transaction with a controlling shareholder or an extraordinary transaction with another person in whom the controlling shareholder has a personal interest or a transaction with a controlling shareholder or his relative regarding terms of service and employment, must be approved by the audit committee, the board of directors and shareholders. The shareholder approval for such a transaction must include the majority of the shareholders who have no personal interest in the transaction who voted on the matter (not including abstentions). The transaction can be approved by shareholders without this majority approval if the total shareholdings of those shareholders who have no personal interest and voted against the transaction do not represent more than two percent of the voting rights in the company.

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

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

The Israeli Companies Law provides that an acquisition of shares in a public company must be made by means of a tender offer if as a result of the acquisition the purchaser would become a 25% or greater shareholder of the company. This rule does not apply if there is already another 25% or greater shareholder of the company. Similarly, the Israeli Companies Law provides that an acquisition of shares in a public company must be made by means of a tender offer if as a result of the acquisition the purchaser would hold greater than a 45% interest in the company, unless there is another shareholder holding more than a 45% interest in the company. These requirements do not apply if, in general, the acquisition was made in a private placement that received shareholder approval, (i) was from a 25% or greater shareholder of the company which resulted in the acquirer becoming a 25% or greater shareholder of the company, if there is not already a 25% or greater shareholder of the company, or (ii) was from a shareholder holding a 45% interest in the company which resulted in the acquirer becoming a holder of a 45% interest in the company if there is not already a 45% or greater shareholder of the company.

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

## Exculpation, Indemnification and Insurance of Directors and Officers

### Exculpation of Office Holders

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

### Insurance for Office Holders

The Israeli Companies Law provides that a company may, if permitted by its articles of association, enter into a contract to insure an office holder for acts or omissions performed by the office holder in such capacity for:

- Breach of his or her duty of care to the company or to another person;
- Breach of his or her 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; and
- Monetary liability imposed upon the office holder in favor of another person.

### Indemnification of Office Holders

The Israeli Companies Law provides that a company may, if permitted by its articles of association, indemnify an office holder for acts or omissions performed by the office holder in such capacity for:

- Monetary liability imposed on the office holder in favor of another person by any judgment, including a settlement or an arbitrator's award approved by a court;
- Reasonable litigation expenses, including attorney's fees, actually incurred by the office holder as a result of an investigation or proceeding instituted against him or her by a competent authority, provided that such investigation or proceeding concluded without the filing of an indictment against the office holder or the imposition of any monetary liability in lieu of criminal proceedings, or concluded without the filing of an indictment against the office holder and a monetary liability was imposed on the officer holder in lieu of criminal proceedings with respect to a criminal offense that does not require proof of criminal intent; and

- Reasonable litigation expenses, including attorneys' fees, incurred by such office holder or which were imposed on him by a court, in proceedings the company instituted against the office holder or that were instituted on the company's behalf or by another person, or in a criminal charge from which the office holder was acquitted, or in a criminal proceeding in which the office holder was convicted of a crime which does not require proof of criminal intent.

In accordance with the Israeli Companies Law, a company's articles of association may permit the company to:

- Undertake in advance to indemnify an office holder, except that with respect to a financial liability imposed on the office holder by any judgment, settlement or court-approved arbitration award, the undertaking must be limited to types of occurrences, which, in the opinion of the company's board of directors, are, at the time of the undertaking, foreseeable due to the company's activities and to an amount or standard that the board of directors has determined is reasonable under the circumstances; and
  - Retroactively indemnify an office holder of the company.

#### Limitations on Exculpation, Insurance and Indemnification

The Israeli Companies Law provides that neither a provision of the articles of association permitting the company to enter into a contract to insure the liability of an office holder, nor a provision in the articles of association or a resolution of the board of directors permitting the indemnification of an office holder, nor a provision in the articles of association exempting an office holder from duty to the company shall be valid, where such insurance, indemnification or exemption relates to any of the following:

- Breach by the office holder of his duty of loyalty, except with respect to insurance coverage or indemnification if the office holder acted in good faith and had reasonable grounds to assume that the act would not prejudice the company;
- Breach by the office holder of his duty of care if such breach was committed intentionally or recklessly, unless the breach was committed only negligently;



- Any act or omission committed with intent to derive an unlawful personal gain; and
- Any fine or forfeiture imposed on the office holder.

In addition, pursuant to the Israeli Companies Law, exemption of, procurement of insurance coverage for, an undertaking to indemnify or indemnification of an office holder must be approved by the audit committee and the board of directors and, if such office holder is a director or a controlling shareholder or a relative of the controlling shareholder, also by the shareholders general meeting. A special majority at the general meeting is required if a controlling shareholder is interested in such transaction as an office holder or as a relative of an office holder, as described above.

Our articles of association allow us to insure, indemnify and exempt our office holders to the fullest extent permitted by law, subject to the provisions of the Israeli Companies Law. We currently maintain directors' and officers' liability insurance to cover liabilities of up to \$25 million per claim and in the aggregate. In July 2004, our shareholders approved a form of directors and officers letter of indemnification and exemption for liabilities and expenses incurred as a result of their acts in their capacity as directors and officers of our company, in an aggregate amount not to exceed \$5.0 million or 25% of our equity capital (net worth).

On February 8, 2009, following the approval by our board of directors and audit committee, our shareholders approved the purchase of a tail (runoff) policy insuring the directors and officers of our company in office prior to the acquisition of the control by Isal Amlat, as part of Isal Amlat's obligations under the purchase agreement. The resolution to obtain such policy was adopted by a super majority vote, as required for the approval of transactions with related parties under Israeli law. The policy will be in effect for 7 years, until January 1, 2015. The coverage limit under such policy is 10 million dollars and the premium for such policy is 115,000 dollars for the term of the policy.

Following our acquisition of the shares of Limco held by the public in July 2009 we purchased a tail policy insuring the former directors and officers of Limco. The coverage limit under the policy is \$25 million and the premium for such policy is \$190,000 dollars for the term of the policy.

In March 2011 our board of directors and audit committee approved the purchase of a directors and officers insurance policy for the directors and officers of our company and its subsidiaries, Limco and Bental, and its controlling shareholder TAT Industries. The coverage limit under the policy is 25 million dollars and the premium for the insurance term (one year) is approximately \$100,000dollars.

#### NASDAQ Exemptions for a Controlled Company

We are a controlled company within the meaning of NASDAQ Marketplace Rule 5615(c)(2), or Rule 5615(c)(2), because KMN beneficially owns more than 50% of our voting shares.

Under Rule 5615(c)(2), a controlled company is exempt from the following requirements of NASDAQ Marketplace Rules 5605(b)(1), 5605(d) and 5605(e) that would otherwise require that:

- The majority of the company's board of directors qualifies as independent directors, as defined under NASDAQ Marketplace Rules.
- The compensation of the chief financial officer and all other executive officers be determined, or recommended to the board of directors for determination, either by (i) a majority of the independent directors or (ii) a compensation committee comprised solely of independent directors.
- Director nominees must either be selected or recommended for the board of directors, either by (a) a majority of independent directors or (b) a nominations committee comprised solely of independent directors.

We intend to continue to rely on these exemptions provided under Rule 5615(c)(2).

#### C. Employees

As of December 31, 2010, we and our subsidiaries employed 584 employees, of whom 452 were employed in manufacturing and quality control, 56 were employed in engineering and research and development and 76 were employed in administration, sales and marketing. Of such employees, 317 were located in Israel and 267were employed by Limco and located in the United States.

Certain provisions of the collective bargaining agreements between the Histadrut (General Federation of Labor in Israel) and the Coordination Bureau of Economic Organizations (including the Industrialists Association) are applicable to our Israeli employees by order of the Israeli Ministry of Labor. These provisions concern mainly the length of the workday, minimum daily wages for professional workers, contributions to a pension fund, insurance for work-related accidents, procedures for dismissing employees, determination of severance pay and other conditions of employment. We generally provide our employees with benefits and working conditions beyond the required minimums. Furthermore, under the collective bargaining agreements, the wages of most of our employees are linked to the Consumer Price Index, although the extent of the linkage is limited.

In addition, Israeli law generally requires severance pay upon the retirement or death of an employee or termination of employment without due cause. Furthermore, Israeli employees and employers are required to pay predetermined sums to the National Insurance Institute which is similar to the United States Social Security Administration. The payments thereto amount to approximately 12% of wages, with the employee contributing approximately 43% and the employer approximately 56%.

A general practice followed by us, although not legally required, is the contribution of monies on behalf of its senior employees to a fund known as "Management Insurance." This fund provides a combination of savings plan, insurance and severance pay benefits to the employee, giving the employee a lump sum payment upon retirement and securing his right to receive severance pay, if legally entitled, upon termination of employment. The employee contributes an amount equal to approximately 5%-6% of his wages and the employer contributes an additional amount of approximately 13-1/3% - 16% of such wages.

D. Share Ownership

Beneficial Ownership of Executive Officers and Directors

Except as set forth in item 7A below, none of our directors and executive officers beneficially owns more than 1% of our outstanding shares.

## Stock Option Plans

On August 14, 2008, TAT's Board of Directors approved the grant to TAT's CEO of options to purchase 65,477 ordinary shares of TAT which represented 1% of the then outstanding share capital on a fully diluted basis. The options are exercisable in 3 equal portions vested after 2, 3 and 4 years commencing on May 19, 2008 and have an exercise price of \$6.15 per share. The fair value of the options was calculated based on Black & Scholes model and is \$191,000. Compensation expenses attributable to outstanding stock options were \$49 and \$63 for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009.

## Item 7. Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions

### A. Major Shareholders

Isal Amlat, a Tel Aviv Stock Exchange publicly traded company, organized under the laws of the State of Israel, is the beneficial holder of 53.7% of TAT's outstanding shares (4,732,351 shares), of which 10.06% (886,443 shares) are held directly by it and 43.6% (3,845,908 shares) are held directly by TAT's parent company TAT Industries. TAT Industries is 79.33% controlled by Isal Amlat. Isal Amlat is 81.68% controlled by KMN Holdings Ltd., an Israeli company publicly traded on the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange, which is 60% controlled by Ron Elroy. Leap-Tide Capital Management Inc., which is controlled by Mr. Jan Loeb, a member of our board of directors, is the beneficial holder of 5.9% of TAT's ordinary shares (522,607 shares). No other shareholder is known to us to be a beneficial owner of 5% or more of TAT's ordinary shares

The following table sets forth certain information as of June 25, 2011, regarding the beneficial ownership by all shareholders known to us to own beneficially 5% or more of our ordinary shares:

Name	Number of Ordinary Shares Beneficially Owned(1)	Percentage of Ownership(2)	
Isal Amlat Investments (1993) Ltd. (3)	4,732,351	53.7	%
TAT Industries (4)	3,845,908	43.6	%
Leap-Tide Capital Management Inc.,	522,607	5.9	%

(1) Beneficial ownership is determined in accordance with the rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission and generally includes voting or investment power with respect to securities. Ordinary shares relating to options and warrants currently exercisable or exercisable within 60 days of the date of this table are deemed outstanding for computing the percentage of the person holding such securities but are not deemed outstanding for computing the percentage of any other person. Except as indicated by footnote, and subject to community property laws where applicable, the persons named in the table above have sole voting and investment power with respect to all shares shown as beneficially owned by them.

(2) The percentages shown are based on 8,815,003 ordinary shares issued and outstanding as of June 25, 2011 (net of 258,040 dormant shares).

(3) Includes 886,443 ordinary shares held directly by Isal Amlat and 3,845,908 ordinary shares held directly by TAT Industries, which is 79.33% controlled by Isal Amlat. As such, Isal Amlat may be deemed to be the beneficial owner of the aggregate 4,632,351 ordinary shares held directly by itself and TAT Industries. Isal Amlat is 81.68% controlled by KMN Holdings Ltd., an Israeli company publicly traded on the Tel Aviv Stock, which is 60% controlled by Ron Elroy.

(4) TAT Industries is 79.33% controlled by Isal Amlat. As such, Isal Amlat may be deemed to be the beneficial owner of the aggregate 3,845,908 ordinary shares held directly by TAT Industries. Isal Amlat is 81.68% controlled by KMN Holdings Ltd., an Israeli company publicly traded on the Tel Aviv Stock, which is 60% controlled by Ron Elroy.

### Significant Changes in the Ownership of Major Shareholders

On December 19, 2007, Isal Amlat Industries (1994) Ltd. ("Isal Industries") purchased the controlling interests in TAT and in TAT Industries, TAT's controlling shareholder, by purchasing from Mr. Shlomo Ostersetzer, the former Chairman of TAT's Board of Directors and TAT's former President, Mr. Dov Zeelim, the former Vice Chairman of TAT's Board of Directors and TAT's former Chief Executive Officer, and FIMI Opportunity Fund, or FIMI, 10% of TAT's then outstanding ordinary shares for consideration of NIS 50.4M, and 54% of TAT Industries' then outstanding ordinary shares for consideration of NIS 105.3M.

The agreement between Isal Amlat and Mr. Zeelim, as amended on January 31, 2008, provided Isal Amlat with additional shares in TAT Industries purchased from Mr. Zeelim.

Pursuant to an agreement between Isal Amlat and Mr. Zeelim entered into in May 2008 in connection with Mr. Zeelim's resignation from the office of Chief Executive Officer of TAT, Mr. Zeelim exercised his put option on June 12, 2008 and 4.17% of TAT Industries' then outstanding ordinary shares were purchased by Isal Amlat.

On July 17, 2008 Isal Amlat and FIMI amended the terms of their agreement. Accordingly, 141,443 of TAT's ordinary shares constituting then 2% of TAT's outstanding shares were purchased by Isal Amlat in December 2008 at a price per share of \$19.343 and the remaining 100,000 of TAT's ordinary shares constituting then 1.1% of TAT's outstanding shares were purchased by Isal Amlat in November 2009 for a total consideration of USD 2 M.

In March 2008 and in September 2008, the board of directors of our parent company, TAT Industries, authorized the purchase by TAT Industries of up to NIS 20 million (approximately \$5.8 million) and NIS 10 million (approximately \$2.9 million), respectively, of our ordinary shares. TAT Industries purchased ordinary shares of our company for an aggregate purchase price of 6.5 million dollars under such purchase plans.

On March 11, 2009 and on August 13, 2009, TAT's board of directors authorized its management to engage Oppenheimer Israel Investment House for the blind trust purchase of TAT's shares under rule 10b5-1 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. The first purchase plan, which was discontinued on March 26, 2009, resulted on the purchase of 4,650 shares for a cumulative amount of \$ 26 thousand. The second purchase plan included licensing Oppenheimer Israel to purchase shares of TAT on a foreign stock exchange in an aggregate amount of up to \$2 million (approximately NIS 7.8 million) for a period of six months and at a price not exceeding \$9 per share. As of December 31, 2010, 253,390 shares were purchased, representing about 2.8% of the Company's share capital in consideration of approximately \$2 million (an average of \$7.90 per share). The purchased shares became dormant as defined in the Companies Law.

#### Major Shareholders Voting Rights

Our major shareholders do not have different voting rights.

#### Record Holders

Based on a review of the information provided to us by our transfer agent, as of June 25, 2011, there were 48 holders of record of our ordinary shares, of which 44 record holders holding less than 1.0% of our ordinary shares had registered addresses in the United States. These numbers are not representative of the number of beneficial holders of our shares nor is it representative of where such beneficial holders reside since many of these ordinary shares were held of record by brokers or other nominees including CEDE & Co., the nominee for the Depository Trust Company (the central depository for the U.S. brokerage community), which held approximately 70% of our outstanding ordinary shares as of such date.

B. Related Party Transactions

Management and Services Agreement

In February 2000, TAT entered into an agreement with TAT Industries, TAT'S controlling shareholder, to purchase operations of TAT Industries relating to the manufacture of aviation accessories and the lease of certain real estate and buildings. Pursuant to the terms of this agreement, all of the employees of TAT Industries were transferred to TAT effective as of January 1, 2000, without any change in the conditions of their employment. TAT Industries pays TAT \$50,000 per year for administrative and accounting personnel and secretarial staff, who served as employees of TAT Industries before they were transferred to TAT and who continue to provide such services.

In addition, pursuant to the terms of the agreement, TAT entered into a lease agreement, pursuant to which TAT leased from TAT Industries, effective as of January 1, 2000, an area of approximately 344,000 square feet, including 90,000 square feet of manufacturing, office and storage space, for a period of 24 years and eleven months. In consideration for the lease agreement, TAT agreed to pay TAT Industries annual rental fee of \$300,000, with an additional incremental payment of 2% per year, such rental fee is subject to revaluation every fifth year. In 2005, the rental fee was revaluated by a real estate appraiser, and as a result the base fee was increased to \$310,000 per year with an additional incremental payment of 2% per year. In 2010, the rental fee was revaluated by a real estate appraiser, and as a result the base fee was increased to \$400,000 per year with an additional incremental payment of 2% per year. The rental fee will be revaluated in 2015.

Management Agreement with ISAL

On February 8, 2009, following the approval of TAT's Board of Directors and audit committee, TAT's shareholders approved the entry by the company into a management agreement with TAT's controlling shareholder, Isal Amlat, by the special majority required by Israeli law. Pursuant to the management agreement, in consideration of the management services provided by Isal Amlat, TAT will pay to Isal Amlat an amount of \$100,000 plus VAT per fiscal quarter, commencing retroactively from October 1, 2008. The agreement will be in effect for 4 years unless earlier terminated by either party by a 4 month prior notice. Under the agreement, the scope of services are subject to annual review by the Board of Directors and audit committee and upon their determination that a material change has occurred that requires the update of the agreement, the company will take all actions to obtain all the requisite approvals to such amendment.



#### Management Agreement with Bental

On June 14, 2010, following the approval of TAT's Board of Directors and audit committee, TAT and Bental entered into a management agreement pursuant to which in consideration of management services provided by TAT, Bental will pay to TAT an amount of \$120,000 plus VAT per fiscal year, commencing June 2010. The agreement will be in effect until otherwise terminated by the parties

#### Other Transactions

TAT Industries and TAT are reporting to the Value Added Tax Authorities on a consolidated basis. The current liability with TAT Industries as of December 31, 2010 at the amount of \$27,000 mainly consists of accrued lease payable to TAT Industries less Value Added Tax refund. The current asset with TAT Industries as of December 31, 2009 at the amount of \$27,000 mainly consists of Value Added Tax refund and is linked to the Israeli Consumer Price Index.

TAT has commercial relationships in the ordinary course of business, with certain companies that are controlled by KMN Holdings, TAT's indirect controlling shareholder: KMN Trades and Metals, Ika Laboratories Ltd., Alexandrovitzh Ltd. and Haglil Industries Ltd. During fiscal year 2010, TAT purchased from such companies raw materials and services in an aggregate amount of \$1,027,000, all in arms length transactions.

#### Other Relationships

Dr. Shmuel Fledel, TAT's Chief Executive Officer and Mr. Yaron Shalem, TAT's Chief Financial Officer, also serve in the same positions in TAT Industries.

Dr. Shmuel Fledel, TAT's Chief Executive Officer and Dr. Avraham Ortal, the Chief Executive Officer of Limco, also serve as directors of FAvS.

C. Interests of Experts and Counsel

Not applicable.

Item 8. Financial Information

A. Consolidated Statements and Other Financial Information

See the consolidated financial statements, including the notes thereto, included in Item 18.

Legal Proceedings

We are not presently involved in any material legal proceedings. However, during the ordinary course of business, we are, from time to time, threatened with, or may become a party to legal actions and other proceedings.

Dividend Distribution Policy

The Israel Companies Law also restricts our ability to declare dividends in a way that we can only distribute dividends from profits (as defined in the law), provided that there is no reasonable suspicion that the dividend distribution will prevent us from meeting our existing and future expected obligations as they come due.

B. Significant Changes

Since the date of the annual consolidated financial statements included in this annual report, no significant change has occurred.

## Item 9.

## The Offer and Listing

## A.

## Offer and Listing Details

## Annual Stock Information

The following table sets forth, for each of the years indicated, the high and low sales prices of our ordinary shares on the NASDAQ Global Market and the TASE:

	NASDAQ Global Market(1)		Tel Aviv Stock Exchange	
	High	Low	High	Low
Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2004	9.80	6.21	—	—
Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2005	9.35	5.25	NIS 35.50	NIS 29.70
Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2006	19.52	5.92	82.10	30.25
Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2007	28.18	11.37	116.70	47.68
Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2008	12.24	3.62	53.00	15.52
Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2009	9.13	3.95	33.90	16.53
Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2010	9.38	5.19	37.36	18.30

(1) On June 24, 2009 TAT's ordinary shares began trading on the NASDAQ Global Market.

## Quarterly Stock Information

The following table sets forth, for each of the full financial quarters in the two most recent full financial years and any subsequent period, the high and low sales prices of our ordinary shares on the NASDAQ Global Market and the TASE:

	NASDAQ Global Market(1)		Tel Aviv Stock Exchange	
	High	Low	High	Low
<b>2009</b>				
First Quarter	5.85	3.95	NIS 25.31	NIS 16.53
Second Quarter	7.64	4.74	30.98	20.97
Third Quarter	7.94	5.55	30.79	22.32
Fourth Quarter	9.13	7.32	33.90	28.15
<b>2010</b>				
First Quarter	9.94	7.82	NIS 37.36	NIS 29.71
Second Quarter	8.19	6.50	30.54	25.13
Third Quarter	7.69	6.15	28.77	23.78
Fourth Quarter	6.89	5.19	27.30	18.30
<b>2011</b>				
First Quarter	5.99	5.20	NIS 21.32	NIS 18.08

(1) On June 24, 2009 TAT's ordinary shares began trading on the NASDAQ Global Market.



Monthly Stock Information

The following table sets forth, for the most recent six months, the high and low sales prices of our ordinary shares on the NASDAQ Global Market and the TASE:

	NASDAQ Global Market		Tel Aviv Stock Exchange	
	High	Low	High	Low
December 2010	5.81	5.22	NIS 21.19	NIS 18.58
January 2011	5.57	5.26	20.07	19.00
February 2011	5.99	5.45	21.32	20.00
March 2011	5.59	5.35	20.40	18.08
April 2011	5.60	5.36	19.77	18.50
May 2011	6.04	5.89	20.00	18.09

B. Plan of Distribution

Not applicable.

C. Markets

Our ordinary shares are traded on the NASDAQ Global Market under the symbol "TATT". On August 16, 2005, we listed our shares for trade on the TASE as a dual listed company.

D. Selling Shareholders

Not applicable.

E. Dilution

Not applicable.

F. Expense of the Issue

Not applicable.

Item 10. Additional Information

A. Share Capital

Not applicable.

B. Memorandum and Articles of Association

Set out below is a description of certain provisions of our Memorandum of Association, Articles of Association and of the Israeli Companies Law related to such provisions. This description is only a summary and does not purport to be complete and is qualified by reference to the full text of the Memorandum of Association and Articles of Association, which are incorporated by reference as exhibits to this Annual Report, and to Israeli law.

Purposes and Objects of the Company

We are a public company registered with the Israeli Companies Registry and have been assigned company number 52-0035791. Section 2 of our memorandum of association provides that we were established for the purpose of engaging in the business of providing services of planning, development, consultation and instruction in the electronics field. In addition, the purpose of our company is to perform various corporate activities permissible under Israeli law.

On February 1, 2000, the Israeli Companies Law came into effect and superseded most of the provisions of the Israeli Companies Ordinance (New Version), 5743-1983, except for certain provisions which relate to liens, bankruptcy, dissolution and liquidation of companies. Under the Israeli Companies Law, various provisions, some of which are detailed below, overrule the current provisions of our articles of association.

### The Powers of the Directors

Under the provisions of the Israeli Companies Law and our Articles of Association, a director cannot participate in a meeting nor vote on a proposal, arrangement or contract in which he or she is materially interested. In addition, our directors cannot vote compensation to themselves or any members of their body without the approval of our audit committee and our shareholders at a general meeting. See Item 6.C. “Directors, Senior Management and Employees – Board Practices – Approval of Related Party Transactions Under Israeli Law.”

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

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

### Rights Attached to Shares

Our authorized share capital consists of 10,000,000 ordinary shares of a nominal value of NIS 0.90 each. All outstanding ordinary shares are validly issued, fully paid and non-assessable.

The rights attached to the ordinary shares are as follows:

Dividend rights. Holders of our ordinary shares are entitled to the full amount of any cash or share dividend subsequently declared. The board of directors may declare dividends in accordance with the provisions of the Israeli Companies Law. See Item 8.A. “Financial Information – Consolidated and Other Financial Information – Dividend Distribution Policy.” If after one year a dividend has been declared and it is still unclaimed, the board of directors is entitled to invest or utilize the unclaimed amount of dividend in any manner to our benefit until it is claimed. We are not obligated to pay interest or linkage differentials on an unclaimed dividend.

Voting rights. Holders of ordinary shares have one vote for each ordinary share held on all matters submitted to a vote of shareholders. Such voting rights may be affected by the grant of any special voting rights to the holders of a class of shares with preferential rights that may be authorized in the future.

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

Under our Articles of Association, any resolution, including resolutions amending our memorandum of association or articles of association winding-up, authorization of a class of shares with special rights, or other changes as specified in our Articles of Association, requires approval of the holders of a majority of the voting rights represented at the meeting, in person, by proxy or by written ballot, and voting thereon.

Pursuant to our articles of association, our directors (other than outside directors) are elected at our annual general meeting of shareholders by a vote of the holders of a majority of the voting power represented and voting at such meeting and hold office until the next annual general meeting of shareholders and until their successors have been elected. All the members of our Board of Directors (except the outside directors) may be reelected upon completion of their term of office. For information regarding the election of outside directors, see “Item 6C. Directors, Senior Management and Employees – Board Practices — Election of Directors.”

Rights to share in our company’s profits. Our shareholders have the right to share in our profits distributed as a dividend and any other permitted distribution. See this Item 10B. “Additional Information – Memorandum and Articles of Association – Rights Attached to Shares – Dividend rights.”

Rights to share in surplus in the event of liquidation. In the event of our liquidation, after satisfaction of liabilities to creditors, our assets will be distributed to the holders of ordinary shares in proportion to the nominal value of their holdings. This right may be affected by the grant of preferential dividend or distribution rights to the holders of a class of shares with preferential rights that may be authorized in the future.



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

Limitations on any existing or prospective major shareholder. See Item 6.C. “Directors and Senior Management –Board Practices - Approval of Related Party Transactions Under Israeli Law.”

#### Changing Rights Attached to Shares

According to our Articles of Association, in order to change the rights attached to any class of shares, unless otherwise provided by the terms of the class, such change must be adopted by a general meeting of the shareholders and by a separate general meeting of the holders of the affected class with a majority of the voting rights represented at the meeting, in person, by proxy or by written ballot, and voting thereon.

#### Annual and Extraordinary Meetings

Under the Israeli Companies Law a company must convene an annual meeting of shareholders at least once every calendar year and within fifteen months of the last annual meeting. Depending on the matter to be voted upon, notice of at least 21 days or 35 days prior to the date of the meeting is required. Our board of directors may, in its discretion, convene additional meetings as “special general meetings.” With respect to “special general meetings notice of at least 35 days prior to the date of the meeting is required. In addition, the board must convene a special general meeting upon the demand of two of the directors, 25% of the nominated directors, one or more shareholders having at least 5% of the outstanding share capital and at least 1% of the voting power in the company, or one or more shareholders having at least 5% of the voting power in the company. See Item 10B. “Additional Information - Memorandum and Articles of Association - Rights Attached to Shares - Voting Rights.”

#### Limitations on the Rights to Own Securities in Our Company

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

#### Provisions Restricting Change in Control of Our Company

The Israeli Companies Law requires that mergers between Israeli companies be approved by the board of directors and general meeting of shareholders of both parties to the transaction. The approval of the board of directors of both companies is subject to such boards' confirmations that there is no reasonable doubt that after the merger the surviving company will be able to fulfill its obligations towards its creditors. Each company must notify its creditors about the contemplated merger. Under the Israeli Companies Law, our Articles of Association are deemed to include a requirement that such merger be approved by an extraordinary resolution of the shareholders, as explained above. The approval of the merger by the general meetings of shareholders of the companies is also subject to additional approval requirements as specified in the Israeli Companies Law and regulations promulgated there under. See also Item 6.C. "Directors, Senior Management and Employees – Board Practices – Approval of Related Party Transactions Under Israeli Law."

#### Disclosure of Shareholders Ownership

The Israeli Securities Law, 5728-1968 and regulations promulgated there under contain various provisions regarding the ownership threshold above which shareholders must disclose their share ownership. However, these provisions do not apply to companies, such as ours, whose shares are publicly traded in Israel as well on the NASDAQ Global Market. We are required pursuant to the Israeli Securities Law and the regulations promulgated thereunder to submit to the Israeli Companies Registrar, the Israeli Securities Authority and the TASE, among other things, all information that we receive from our shareholders regarding their shareholdings in our company, provided that such information was published or is required to be published under applicable foreign law.

## Changes in Our Capital

The Board has the right to issue shares. Changes in our capital are subject to the approval of the shareholders at a general meeting by a majority of the voting rights represented at the meeting, in person, by proxy or by written ballot, and voting thereon.

There are no restrictions on the rights of nonresident or foreign shareholders to hold or vote the Ordinary Shares.

### C. Material Contracts

On August 18, 2008, following a series of transactions explained below, TAT acquired 70% control in Bental:

On March 27, 2008, TAT entered into an agreement with Bental Investments Cooperative Agricultural Society Ltd., (“Bental Investments”), to purchase from it 27% of the outstanding shares of Bental, together with a call and put option for another 18% of the outstanding shares of Bental held by Bental Investments. The call option was for a period of four years commencing January 1, 2009 for an exercise price \$2,250,000, and the put option was for a period of two years commencing January 1, 2011 for \$2,138,000 (both subject to certain exchange rate adjustments). The exercise prices carried interest of 2% per annum.

On April 15, 2008, TAT entered into an agreement to purchase an additional 10% of the outstanding shares of Bental from Mivtach Shamir Investments (1993) Ltd., (“Mivtach”), subject to the completion of the acquisition from Bental Investment.

The foregoing transactions with Bental Investments and Mivtach were consummated on May 21, 2008, as a result of which TAT paid in cash a total of \$5,144,000.

On August 18, 2008, following the approval of the shareholders meeting of TAT Industries (our parent company), TAT acquired an additional 15% shareholding in Bental from TAT Industries for a cash consideration of \$1,893,000.

On March 30, 2009, the call option mentioned above was exercised for \$2.34 million.

The acquisition of Bental shares was financed by loans in a total amount of \$6.25 million received from Bank Mizrahi and TAT's internal resources.

The agreement with Bental Investment provides for the payment of additional consideration by TAT, in the event that during the three year period following the closing of the transaction TAT consummates an "exit," as such term is defined in the agreement. The consideration for the shares and call option shares (if purchased) is equal to a certain percentage of the difference between the price per share that TAT paid for such shares and the price per share paid in the exit transaction (30% if the exit is within one year of the closing, 20% if the exit is within two years of the closing and 10% if the exit is within three years of the closing).

On April 3, 2009 we entered into an Agreement and Plan of Merger with Limco and LIMC Acquisition Company, a Delaware corporation and our wholly-owned subsidiary, pursuant to which we acquired on July 2, 2009, all of the publicly held shares of common stock of Limco pursuant to a stock for stock merger. Under the terms of the merger agreement, Limco's stockholders received one half of an ordinary share of TAT for each share of Limco common stock they own. Following the merger, Limco became our wholly owned subsidiary.

On July 3, 2009, Limco signed an agreement settling a commercial dispute with one of its suppliers. According to the agreement signed between the parties, Limco will serve as the supplier's licensed service center for performing repairs, renovation and servicing of aircraft components for a period of five years ending on May 31, 2014, in return for \$3,600,000. Prior to signing the agreement, Limco's engagement with said supplier was based on older agreements which were to end on May 31, 2011 and July 31, 2010. Following an outside valuation, Limco carried an amount of approximately \$1,550,000 as an expense for settling the dispute and the balance was carried as an intangible asset in TAT's books and is amortized over the remaining contractual period.

Pursuant to a Stock Purchase Agreement dated November 9, 2009 with FAvS, TAT's subsidiary, Piedmont, acquired on December 4, 2009 5,766,667 newly issued shares of Class B Common Stock of FAvS representing 37% of the then common equity of FAvS and \$750,000 of newly issued shares of Class A Preferred Stock of FAvS (with quarterly dividends at the rate of 12% per annum if paid in cash and 15% per annum if paid in additional shares of Series A Preferred Stock) in exchange for Piedmont's wholly-owned subsidiary, Piedmont Propulsion Systems, which was engaged in the business of providing maintenance, repair and overhaul services for propellers for fixed wing aircraft as well as aircraft parts distribution and trading.

The shares of FAvS Class B Common Stock acquired by Piedmont are non-voting. While Piedmont will have the option, at any time, to convert such shares into shares of Class A Common Stock of FAvS (which have full voting rights), Piedmont has granted to First Equity Group, Inc. ("FEG"), a proxy to act for Piedmont in connection with all votes to be taken by the stockholders of FAvS. Mr. Aaron Hollander, who is the Chief Executive Officer of FAvS, controls FAvS through his ownership of FEG. The proxy is for a period of five years (subject to earlier termination upon the occurrence of certain events (including an IPO meeting certain criteria, a material default by FAvS under its loan agreement or Mr. Hollander ceasing to serve as Chief Executive Officer of FAvS)). In addition, Piedmont and FEG have each agreed not to sell any shares of stock of FAvS for a two-year period commencing on the third anniversary of the closing unless the selling party obtains from the purchaser a proxy (terminating on the fifth anniversary of the closing) in favor of the non-selling party.

Mr. Hollander, FEG, and Piedmont also entered into a stockholders agreement which, among other things, restricts each party's ability to dispose of its shares in FAvS and provides for reciprocal rights of first offer, tag along rights and drag along rights. The stockholders agreement also provides that, so long as Piedmont owns at least 10% of the equity of FAvS, it shall have the right to have two designees serve on the six-member Board of Directors of FAvS. Piedmont and FAvS have additionally entered into a rights agreement pursuant to which, among other things, FAvS granted to Piedmont pre-emptive rights, information and access rights and the right to approve certain material corporate actions. The stockholders agreement and rights agreement were amended on June 30, 2011 in connection with the settlement of the dispute described further below.

Piedmont agreed to guaranty \$7 million of the debt incurred by FAvS in connection with the KATR acquisition by providing a letter of credit to the lender for FAvS. The guaranty is for a period of up to two years and reduces as such debt amortizes. Piedmont was granted a second lien on the assets of FAvS to secure the repayment obligations of FAvS in the event the letter of credit is drawn upon. Piedmont also entered into an intercreditor agreement with the lender to FAvS which will subordinate Piedmont's claims if the letter of credit is drawn upon to the obligations of FAvS to the lender.

On October 1, 2010, Piedmont agreed to secure the guarantee for \$6.6 million, by providing a new letter of credit to the lender for FAvS. Such guaranty is for a period of 15 months ending December 31, 2011 and its amount is reduced as such debt amortizes in increments of \$0.1 million per month. Piedmont was also granted a second lien on the assets of FAvS to secure the repayment obligations of FAvS in the event that the letter of credit is drawn upon. Piedmont also entered into an intercreditor agreement with the lender to FAvS which will subordinate Piedmont's claims if the letter of credit is drawn upon to the obligations of FAvS to the lender. As of December 31, 2010 the guaranty amount is \$6.3 million. The fair value of the guarantee was based on an appraisal performed by management.

FAvS and Piedmont also entered into a one-year services agreement pursuant to which Piedmont provides certain finance, human resources, IT and quality control services to FAvS and a multi-year services agreement pursuant to which a subsidiary of Piedmont provides certain plating, machining and grinding services to FAvS.

A commercial dispute has existed between Piedmont and FAvS relating to the propeller maintenance business which had been contributed to FAvS by Piedmont as part of the transaction discussed above. The commercial dispute began in April 2010 when a customer of the propeller maintenance business requested reimbursement from FAvS for damages to certain propellers. FAvS then sought reimbursement from Piedmont for such amounts. Although Piedmont rejected all of FAvS' claims with regards to Piedmont's responsibility for the claimed damages, the parties reached an agreement pursuant to which Piedmont loaned \$700,000 to FAvS and agreed to bear a portion of the additional cost of the replacement of propeller blades that FAvS would be responsible for. In exchange FAvS agreed to waive all claims against Piedmont with respect to such customer. Such loan was subsequently forgiven.

Notwithstanding such waiver, in the last quarter of 2010, FAvS again asserted claims against Piedmont relating to the propeller maintenance business including claims not previously asserted. After reviewing this issue during the 2010 fourth quarter and thereafter, the company estimated the additional liability it may bear and accordingly wrote off the payment and recorded an accrual, which it believed, covers its potential cost in connection with this matter.

In order to finally settle all disputes between them, on June 30, 2011 Piedmont and FAvS entered into a Settlement Agreement and Release (the "Settlement Agreement"). Pursuant to the Settlement Agreement, each party fully released the other party and acknowledged that the settlement was a compromise of disputed claims and was not to be construed as an admission of liability or wrongdoing. In addition, each party agreed not to disparage the other and Piedmont paid an aggregate of \$700,000 to FAvS.

Simultaneously with the execution of the Settlement Agreement, Mr. Aaron Hollander, the Chief Executive Officer and controlling stockholder of FAvS, purchased 3,322,259 shares of Class A Common Stock of FAvS at a price of \$.903 per share (for an aggregate price of \$3 million). In addition, Piedmont agreed to extend its guarantee of the bank debt incurred by FAvS to fund the KATR transaction through June 30, 2013 and to continue to provide a letter of credit to secure such guarantee. The amortization schedule for such debt was revised so that no amortization will occur until June 30, 2012. Thereafter the debt will amortize at the rate of \$200,000 per month.

The Stockholders Agreement entered into in 2009 between Piedmont and Mr. Hollander was also amended to delete the reciprocal drag along rights and to provide that Piedmont may designate one member to the Board of Directors of FAvS (rather than the two provided in the original agreement). Finally, the Rights Agreement entered into in 2009 between Piedmont and FAvS was amended so that Piedmont's right to approve certain material corporate actions by FAvS has been limited to the right to approve contracts or agreements with affiliates of FAvS. The amendment also provides that the approval of Piedmont will not be required if FAvS seeks to raise additional capital from Mr. Hollander so long as the consideration being paid by Mr. Hollander is not less than the consideration that would be paid by a third-party in an arms-length transaction and is fair, equitable and reasonable under the circumstances.

D. Exchange Controls

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

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

E. Taxation

The following is a discussion of Israeli and United States tax consequences material to our shareholders. To the extent that the discussion is based on new tax legislation which has not been subject to judicial or administrative interpretation, the views expressed in the discussion might not be accepted by the tax authorities in question. The discussion is not intended, and should not be construed, as legal or professional tax advice and does not exhaust all possible tax considerations.

You are urged to consult your own tax advisor as to the Israeli, United States and other tax consequences of the purchase, ownership and disposition of our ordinary shares, including, in particular, the effect of any non-Israeli, state or local taxes.

Israeli Tax Considerations

The following is a summary of the principal Israeli tax laws applicable to us, of the Israeli Government programs from which we benefit and of the Income Tax Law (Inflationary Adjustments), 1985. This section also contains a discussion of material Israeli tax consequences to our shareholders who are not residents or citizens of Israel. This summary does not discuss all aspects of Israeli tax law that may be relevant to a particular investor in light of his or her personal investment circumstances, or to some types of investors subject to special treatment under Israeli law. Examples of investors subject to special treatment under Israeli law include residents of Israel, traders in securities, or persons who own, directly or indirectly, 10% or more of our outstanding voting capital, all of whom are subject to special tax regimes not covered in this discussion. Some parts of this discussion are based on new tax legislation that has not been subject to judicial or administrative interpretation. The discussion should not be construed as legal or professional tax advice and does not cover all possible tax consequences.



## General Corporate Tax Structure

Israeli companies were generally subject to corporate tax at the rate of 27% in 2008, which was reduced to 26% in 2009 and to 25% in 2010 and will be gradually further reduced to 18% in 2016 and thereafter. However, the rate is effectively reduced for income derived from an approved enterprise and beneficiary enterprise, as discussed below.

### Tax Benefits under the Law for the Encouragement of Capital Investments, 1959

We have one capital investment program that has been granted “approved enterprise” status under the Law for the Encouragement of Capital Investments, 1959, commonly referred to as the Investment Law, and one program that qualify as a “beneficiary enterprise” pursuant to an amendment to the Investment Law that came into effect on April 1, 2005.

Prior to the April 2005 amendment, the Investment Law provided that capital investments in a production facility (or other eligible assets) may be designated as an approved enterprise upon prior approval from the Investment Center of the Israel Ministry of Industry, Trade and Labor, or the Investment Center. Each certificate of approval for an approved enterprise relates to a specific investment program, delineated both by the financial scope of the investment and by the physical characteristics of the facility or the asset.

On April 1, 2005, an amendment to the Investment Law came into effect, which revised the criteria for investments qualified to receive tax benefits. An eligible investment program under the amendment will qualify for benefits as a beneficiary enterprise (rather than the previous terminology of approved enterprise). Among other things, the April 2005 amendment provides tax benefits to both local and foreign investors. Companies that meet the specified criteria will receive the tax benefits without need for prior approval and instead, a company may claim the tax benefits offered by the Investment Law directly in its tax returns.

The period of tax benefits for a new beneficiary enterprise commences in the year that is the later of: (i) the year in which taxable income is first generated by a company, or (ii) a year selected by the company for commencement, on the condition that the company meets certain provisions provided by the Investment Law. The amendment does not apply to investment programs approved prior to December 31, 2004 and applies only to new investment programs. We began to generate income under the provision of the new amendment as of the beginning of 2006.

A company that owns an approved enterprise and/or beneficiary enterprise is eligible for governmental grants, but may elect to receive an alternative package comprised of tax benefits, referred to as the "alternative track." Under the alternative track, a company's undistributed income derived from an approved enterprise and beneficiary enterprise is exempt from corporate tax for an initial period (two to ten years, depending on the geographic location of the approved enterprise and beneficiary enterprise within Israel). The exemption begins in the first year that the company realizes taxable income from the approved enterprise.

After expiration of the initial tax exemption period, the company is eligible for a reduced corporate tax rate of 10% to 25% for the following five to eight years, depending on the extent of foreign investment in the company (as shown in the table below). The benefits period is limited to 12 years from completion of the investment under the approved plan or 14 years from the date of the approval, whichever is earlier. A company in which more than 25% of the shareholders are non-residents of Israel, defined under the Investment Law as a Foreign Investors Company, may be eligible for benefits for an extended period of up to ten years.

The tax benefits relate only to taxable income attributable to the specific approved enterprise and/or beneficiary enterprise. To the extent we have more than one approved enterprise and/or beneficiary enterprise or only a portion of our capital investments are derived from approved or beneficiary enterprises, our effective tax rate will be the result of a weighted combination of the applicable rates.

Percent of Foreign Ownership	Rate of Reduced Tax	Reduced Tax Period	Tax Exemption Period
0-25%	25%	5 years	2 years
25-49%	25%	8 years	2 years
49-74%	20%	8 years	2 years
74-90%	15%	8 years	2 years
90-100%	10%	8 years	2 years

If a company distributes dividends from tax-exempt approved enterprise and/or beneficiary enterprise income, the company will be taxed on the otherwise exempt income at the same reduced corporate tax rate that applies to it after the initial exemption period. Distribution of dividends derived from approved enterprise and beneficiary enterprise income that was taxed at reduced rates, but not tax exempt, does not result in additional tax consequences to the company. Shareholders who receive dividends derived from approved enterprise and beneficiary enterprise income are generally taxed at a rate of 15%, which is withheld and paid by the company paying the dividend, if the dividend is distributed during the benefits period or within the following 12 years (but the 12-year limitation does not apply to a Foreign Investors Company).

The benefits available to an approved enterprise and beneficiary enterprise are conditioned upon terms stipulated in the Investment Law and the related regulations (which include making specified investments in property and equipment, and financing a percentage of these investments with share capital), and, for an approved enterprise, the conditions contained in the certificate of approval from the Investment Center. If we do not fulfill these conditions, in whole or in part, the benefits can be cancelled and we may be required to refund the amount of the benefits, linked to the Israeli consumer price index plus interest. We believe that our approved enterprise and beneficiary enterprise programs currently operate in compliance with all applicable conditions and criteria, but we cannot assure you that they will continue to do so.

We have derived, a material portion of our operating income from our approved enterprise and beneficiary enterprise facilities. We are therefore eligible for a tax exemption for a limited period on undistributed approved enterprise and beneficiary enterprise income, and an additional subsequent period of reduced corporate tax rates ranging between 10% and 25%, depending on the level of foreign ownership of our shares. The tax benefits attributable to our current approved enterprise and beneficiary enterprise are scheduled to expire in phases between 2009 and 2017. We intend to reinvest the entire amount of our tax-exempt income and not to distribute this income as a dividend.

#### Tax Benefits and Grants for Research and Development

Israeli tax law allows, under specific conditions, a tax deduction in the year incurred for expenditures, including capital expenditures, relating to scientific research and development projects, if the expenditures are approved by the relevant Israeli government ministry, determined by the field of research, and the research and development is for the promotion of the company and is carried out by or on behalf of the company seeking such deduction. Expenditures not so approved are deductible over a three-year period. However, expenditures from proceeds made available to us through government grants are not deductible according to Israeli law.

#### Tax Benefits Under the Law for the Encouragement of Industry (Taxes), 1969

According to the Law for the Encouragement of Industry (Taxes), 1969, or the Industry Encouragement Law, an Industrial Company is a company resident in Israel, at least 90% of the income of which, in a given tax year, determined in Israeli currency (exclusive of income from some government loans, capital gains, interest and dividends), is derived from an industrial enterprise owned by it. An “industrial enterprise” is defined as an enterprise whose major activity in a given tax year is industrial production activity.

Under the Industry Encouragement Law, Industrial Companies are entitled to the following preferred corporate tax benefits:

- Amortization of purchases of acquired technology and patents over an eight-year period for tax purposes;
- Amortization of specified expenses incurred in connection with a public issuance of securities over a three-year period for tax purposes;

- Right to elect, under specified conditions, to file a consolidated tax return with additional related Israeli Industrial Companies; and
- Accelerated depreciation rates on equipment and buildings.

Eligibility for benefits under the Industry Encouragement Law is not subject to receipt of prior approval from any governmental authority.

Additional amendments to the Approved Enterprise Law became effective in January 2011 (the “2011 Amendment”). Under the 2011 Amendment, income derived by ‘Preferred Companies’ from ‘Preferred Enterprises’ (both as defined in the 2011 Amendment) would be subject to a uniform rate of corporate tax as opposed to the current incentives that are limited to income from Approved or Benefiting Enterprises during their benefits period. According to the 2011 Amendment, the uniform tax rate on such income, referred to as ‘Preferred Income’, would be 10% in areas in Israel that are designated as Development Zone A and 15% elsewhere in Israel during 2011-2012, 7% and 12.5%, respectively, in 2013-2014, and 6% and 12%, respectively, thereafter. Income derived by a Preferred Company from a ‘Special Preferred Enterprise’ (as defined in the Approved Enterprise) would enjoy further reduced tax rates for a period of ten years of 5% in Zone A and 8% elsewhere. As with dividends distributed from taxable income derived from an Approved Enterprise or Benefiting Enterprise during the applicable benefits period, dividends distributed from Preferred Income would be subject to a 15% tax (or lower, if so provided under an applicable tax treaty), which would generally be withheld by the distributing company. While the Company may incur additional tax liability in the event of distribution of dividends from tax exempt income generated from its Approved and Benefiting Enterprises, no additional tax liability will be incurred by the Company in the event of distribution of dividends from income taxed in accordance with the 2011 Amendment.

Under the transitional provisions of the 2011 Amendment, the Company elects to irrevocably implement the 2011 Amendment with respect to its existing Approved and Benefiting Enterprises while waiving benefits provided under the legislation prior to the 2011 Amendment.

We do not expect the 2011 Amendment to have a material effect on the tax payable in respect of its Israeli operations.

We cannot assure you that we will continue to qualify as an Industrial Company or that the benefits described above will be available to us in the future.

#### Special Provisions Relating to Taxation under Inflationary Conditions

The Income Tax Law (Inflationary Adjustments), 1985, referred to as the Inflationary Adjustments Law, which attempts to overcome the problems presented to a traditional tax system by an economy undergoing rapid inflation. The Inflationary Adjustments Law is highly complex.

On February 26, 2008, the Israeli Parliament (the Knesset) enacted the Income Tax Law (Inflationary Adjustments) (Amendment No. 20) (Restriction of Effective Period), 2008, which we refer to as the Inflationary Adjustments Amendment. In accordance with the Inflationary Adjustments Amendment, the effective period of the Inflationary Adjustments Law will cease at the end of the 2007 tax year and as of the 2008 tax year the provisions of the law shall no longer apply, other than the transitional provisions intended at preventing distortions in the tax calculations. In accordance with the Inflationary Adjustments Amendment, commencing the 2008 tax year, income for tax purposes will no longer be adjusted to a real (net of inflation) measurement basis. Furthermore, the depreciation of inflation immune assets and carried forward tax losses will no longer be linked to the Israeli consumer price index.

#### Taxation of Dividends Paid on our Ordinary Shares

##### Taxation of Israeli Shareholders

Israeli resident individuals are generally subject to Israeli income tax on the receipt of dividends paid on our ordinary shares, other than bonus shares (share dividends) or stock dividends, at the rate of 20%, or 25% for a shareholder that is considered a material shareholder (within the meaning of the Israeli Income Tax Ordinance) at any time during the 12-month period preceding such distribution. Dividends paid on our ordinary shares to Israeli companies are exempt from such tax, except for dividends distributed from income derived outside of Israel, which are subject to the 25% tax rate.

Dividends paid from income derived from any of our approved enterprises or beneficiary enterprises are subject to tax, which is withheld at the source, at the rate of 15%, although we cannot assure you that we will designate the profits that are being distributed in a way that will reduce shareholders' tax liability to this tax rate.

#### Taxation of Non-Israeli Shareholders

Non-residents of Israel are generally subject to Israeli income tax on the receipt of dividends paid on our ordinary shares, at the rates applicable to Israeli residents, which tax will be withheld at source, unless a different rate is provided in a treaty between Israel and the shareholder's country of residence.

Under the U.S.-Israel Treaty, the maximum Israeli withholding tax on dividends paid by us is 25%. Dividends of an Israeli company distributed from income of an approved enterprise or beneficiary enterprise are subject to a 15% withholding tax under Israeli law. The U.S.-Israel Tax Treaty further provides for a 12.5% Israeli dividend withholding tax on dividends paid by an Israeli company to a U.S. corporation owning at least 10% or more of such Israeli company's issued voting power for, in general, the part of the tax year which precedes the date of payment of the dividend and the entire preceding tax year, provided such U.S. corporation meets certain limitations concerning the amount of its dividend and interest income. The lower 12.5% rate applies only to dividends from income not derived from an approved enterprise or beneficiary enterprise in the applicable period and does not apply if the company has more than 25% of its gross income derived from certain types of passive income. Residents of the United States generally will have withholding tax in Israel deducted at source. They may be entitled to a credit or deduction for U.S. federal income tax purposes in the amount of the taxes withheld, subject to detailed rules contained in U.S. tax legislation.

#### Capital gains taxes applicable to non-Israeli shareholders

Capital gains from the sale of our ordinary shares by non-Israeli shareholders are exempt from Israeli taxation, provided that the capital gain is not derived from a permanent establishment in Israel. In addition, the U.S.-Israel tax treaty exempts U.S. residents who hold less than 10% of our voting rights, and who held less than 10% of our voting rights during the 12 months prior to a sale of their shares, from Israeli capital gains tax in connection with such sale.

## United States Federal Income Tax Consequences

The following discussion summarizes the material U.S. federal income tax considerations generally applicable to the purchase, ownership and disposition of our ordinary shares. Unless otherwise stated, this summary deals only with shareholders that are U.S. Holders (as defined below) who hold their ordinary shares as capital assets.

As used in this section, the term “U.S. Holder” means a beneficial owner of an ordinary share who is:

- An individual citizen or resident of the United States or an individual treated as a U.S. citizen or resident for U.S. federal income tax purposes;
- A corporation or other entity taxable as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes created or organized in or under the laws of the United States, any State or the District of Columbia;
  - An estate, the income of which is subject to U.S. federal income taxation regardless of its source; or
- Any trust if (A)(i) a court within the United States is able to exercise primary supervision over the administration of the trust and (ii) one or more United States persons have the authority to control all substantial decisions of the trust, or (B) such trust validly elects to be treated as a United States person.

The term “Non-U.S. Holder” means a beneficial owner of an ordinary share that is an individual, corporation, estate or trust and is not a U.S. Holder. The tax consequences to a Non-U.S. Holder may differ substantially from the tax consequences to a U.S. Holder. Certain aspects of U.S. federal income tax relevant to a Non-U.S. Holder are discussed below.



This description is based on provisions of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”), existing and proposed U.S. Treasury regulations promulgated thereunder, administrative and judicial interpretations thereof, and the US-Israel Tax Treaty, each as in effect as of the date of this prospectus. These sources may change, possibly with retroactive effect, and are open to differing interpretations. This description does not discuss all aspects of U.S. federal income taxation that may be applicable to investors in light of their particular circumstances or to investors who are subject to special treatment under U.S. federal income tax law, including:

- Insurance companies;
- Dealers in stocks, securities or currencies;
- Financial institutions and financial services entities;
- Real estate investment trusts;
- Regulated investment companies;
- Persons that receive ordinary shares in connection with the performance of services;
- Tax-exempt organizations;
- Persons that hold ordinary shares as part of a straddle or appreciated financial position or as part of a hedging, conversion or other integrated instrument;
  - Persons who hold the ordinary shares through partnerships or other pass-through entities;
    - Individual retirement and other tax-deferred accounts;
  - Expatriates of the United States and certain former long-term residents of the United States;
    - Persons liable for the alternative minimum tax;
  - Persons having a “functional currency” other than the U.S. dollar; and
- Direct, indirect or constructive owners of 10% or more, by voting power or value, of our company.

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

This discussion does not consider the possible application of U.S. federal gift or estate tax or alternative minimum tax.

All investors are urged to consult their own tax advisors as to the particular tax consequences to them of an investment in our ordinary shares, including the effect and applicability of United States federal, state, local and foreign income and other tax laws (including estate and gift tax laws) and tax treaties.

#### Distributions Paid on the Ordinary Shares

Subject to the discussion below under “Passive Foreign Investment Company Considerations,” a U.S. Holder generally will be required to include in his or her gross income as ordinary dividend income the amount of any distributions paid on the ordinary shares, including the amount of any Israeli taxes withheld, to the extent that those distributions are paid out of our current or accumulated earnings and profits, as determined for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Subject to the discussion below under “Passive Foreign Investment Company Considerations,” distributions in excess of our earnings and profits will be applied against and will reduce the U.S. Holder’s tax basis in its ordinary shares and, to the extent they exceed that tax basis, will be treated as gain from a sale or exchange of those ordinary shares. Our dividends will not qualify for the dividends-received deduction applicable in some cases to U.S. corporations.

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

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

Subject to the discussion below under “Information Reporting and Back-up Withholding,” a Non-U.S. Holder generally will not be subject to U.S. federal income or withholding tax on dividends received on ordinary shares unless that income is effectively connected with the conduct by that Non-U.S. Holder of a trade or business in the United States, in which case a corporate Non-U.S. Holder may also be subject to the U.S. branch profits tax.

#### Foreign Tax Credit

Any dividend income resulting from distributions we pay to a U.S. Holder with respect to the ordinary shares generally will be treated as foreign source income for U.S. foreign tax credit limitation purposes. Subject to certain conditions and limitations, Israeli tax withheld on dividends 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 credit is calculated separately with respect to specific classes of income. For this purpose, any dividend that we distribute generally will constitute “passive category income,” or, in the case of certain U.S. Holders, “general category income.” The rules relating to the determination of foreign source income and the foreign tax credit are complex, and the availability of a foreign tax credit depends on numerous factors. Each investor who is a U.S. Holder should consult with its own tax advisor to determine whether its income with respect to the ordinary shares would be foreign source income and whether and to what extent that investor would be entitled to a foreign tax credit.

### Disposition of Ordinary Shares

Upon the sale or other disposition of ordinary shares, subject to the discussion below under “Passive Foreign Investment Company Considerations,” a U.S. Holder generally will recognize capital gain or loss equal to the difference between the amount realized on the disposition and the holder’s adjusted tax basis in the ordinary shares. U.S. Holders should consult their own advisors with respect to the tax consequences of the receipt of a currency other than U.S. dollars upon such sale or other disposition.

Gain or loss upon the disposition of the ordinary shares will be treated as long-term if, at the time of the sale or disposition, the ordinary shares were held for more than one year. The deductibility of capital losses by a U.S. Holder is subject to limitations. In general, any gain or loss recognized by a U.S. Holder on the sale or other disposition of ordinary shares will be U.S. source income or loss for U.S. foreign tax credit purposes. U.S. Holders should consult their own tax advisors concerning the source of income for U.S. foreign tax credit purposes and the effect of the U.S.-Israel Tax Treaty on the source of income.

Subject to the discussion below under “Information Reporting and Back-up Withholding,” a Non-U.S. Holder generally will not be subject to U.S. federal income or withholding tax on any gain realized on the sale or exchange of ordinary shares unless:

- that gain is effectively connected with the conduct by the Non-U.S. Holder of a trade or business in the United States, and, if a tax treaty applies, is attributable to a permanent establishment or fixed base of the Non-U.S. Holder in the United States; or
- in the case of any gain realized by an individual Non-U.S. Holder, that holder is present in the United States for 183 days or more in the taxable year of the sale or exchange, and other conditions are met.

### Passive Foreign Investment Company Considerations

Special U.S. federal income tax rules apply to U.S. Holders owning shares of a passive foreign investment company. A non-U.S. corporation will be considered a passive foreign investment company for any taxable year in which, after applying certain look-through rules, 75% or more of its gross income consists of specified types of passive income, or 50% or more of the average value of its assets consists of assets that produce, or are held for the production of, passive income. For this purpose, passive income includes generally dividends, interest, royalties, rents, annuities and the excess of gains over losses from the disposition of assets which produce passive income.

If we were classified as a passive foreign investment company, a U.S. Holder could be subject to increased tax liability upon the sale or other disposition of ordinary shares or upon the receipt of amounts treated as “excess distributions.” Under these rules, the excess distribution and any gain would be allocated ratably over the U.S. Holder’s holding period for the ordinary shares, and the amount allocated to the current taxable year and any taxable year prior to the first taxable year in which we were a passive foreign investment company would be taxed as ordinary income. The amount allocated to each of the other taxable years would be subject to tax at the highest marginal tax rate in effect for the applicable class of taxpayer for that year, and an interest charge for the deemed deferral benefit would be imposed on the resulting tax allocated to such other taxable years. The tax liability with respect to the amount allocated to years prior to the year of the disposition, or “excess distribution,” cannot be offset by any net operating losses. In addition, holders of stock in a passive foreign investment company may not receive a “step-up” in basis on shares acquired from a decedent. If we are a passive foreign investment company in any year, a U.S. Holder would be required to file an annual return on IRS Form 8621 regarding distributions received with respect to ordinary shares and any gain realized on the disposition of ordinary shares.

Based on our current and projected income, assets and activities, we do not believe that we will be a passive foreign investment company for our current taxable year. However, because the determination of whether we are a passive foreign investment company is based upon the composition of our income and assets from time to time, we cannot be certain that we will not be considered a passive foreign investment company for the current taxable year or any future taxable year.

The passive foreign investment company tax consequences described above will not apply to a U.S. Holder if the U.S. Holder makes an election to treat us as a qualified electing fund, or QEF. If a U.S. Holder makes a timely QEF election, the U.S. Holder would be required to include in income for each taxable year its pro rata share of our ordinary earnings as ordinary income and its pro rata share of our net capital gain as long-term capital gain, whether or not such amounts are actually distributed to the U.S. Holder. However, a U.S. Holder would not be eligible to make a QEF election unless we comply with certain applicable information reporting requirements. We will provide U.S. Holders with the information needed to report income and gain under a QEF election should we become a passive foreign investment company.

As an alternative to making a QEF election, a U.S. Holder of passive foreign investment company stock which is publicly traded may in certain circumstances avoid certain of the tax consequences generally applicable to holders of a passive foreign investment company by electing to mark the stock to market annually and recognizing as ordinary income or loss each year an amount equal to the difference as of the close of the taxable year between the fair market value of the passive foreign investment company stock and the U.S. Holder's adjusted tax basis in the passive foreign investment company stock. Losses would be allowed only to the extent of net mark-to-market gain previously included by the U.S. Holder under the election for prior taxable years. Income recognized and deductions allowed under the mark-to-market provisions, as well as any gain or loss on the disposition of ordinary shares with respect to which the mark to market election is made, are generally treated as ordinary income or loss (except that loss is treated as capital loss to the extent the loss exceeds the net mark-to-market gains, if any, that a U.S. Holder included in its income with respect to such ordinary shares in prior years). However, gain or loss from the disposition of ordinary shares (as to which a "mark-to-market" election was made) in a year in which we are no longer a passive foreign investment company, will be capital gain or loss. The mark-to-market election is available for so long as our ordinary shares constitute "marketable stock," which includes stock of a passive foreign investment company that is "regularly traded" on a "qualified exchange or other market." Generally, a "qualified exchange or other market" includes a national securities exchange that is registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission or the national market system established pursuant to Section 11A of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. A class of stock that is traded on one or more qualified exchanges or other markets is "regularly traded" on an exchange or market for any calendar year during which that class of stock is traded, other than in de minimis quantities, on at least 15 days during each calendar quarter. We believe that The NASDAQ Global Market will constitute a qualified exchange or other market for this purpose. However, we can not be certain that our ordinary shares will continue to trade on The NASDAQ Global Market or that the ordinary shares will be regularly traded for this purpose.

The rules applicable to owning shares of a passive foreign investment company are complex, and each holder who is a U.S. Holder should consult with its own tax advisor regarding the consequences of investing in a passive foreign investment company.

### Information Reporting and Backup Withholding

Payments in respect of ordinary shares may be subject to information reporting to the U.S. Internal Revenue Service and to U.S. backup withholding tax at a rate equal to the fourth lowest income tax rate applicable to individuals (which, under current law, is 28%). Backup withholding will not apply, however, if you (i) are a corporation or come within certain exempt categories, and demonstrate the fact when so required, or (ii) furnish a correct taxpayer identification number and make any other required certification. U.S. Holders who are required to establish their exempt status generally must provide such certification on IRS Form W-9.

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

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

### U.S. Gift and Estate Tax

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

### F. Dividends and Paying Agents

Not applicable.

### G. Statement by Experts

Not applicable.

H. Documents on Display

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

As a foreign private issuer, we are exempt from certain provisions of the Exchange Act. Accordingly, our proxy solicitations are not subject to the disclosure and procedural requirements of Regulation 14A under the Exchange Act and transactions in our equity securities by our officers and directors are exempt from reporting and the “short-swing” profit recovery provisions contained in Section 16 of the Exchange Act. In addition, we are not required under the Exchange Act to file periodic reports and financial statements as frequently or as promptly as United States companies whose securities are registered under the Exchange Act. However, we make available on our website [www.tat-technologies.com](http://www.tat-technologies.com), our annual audited financial statements, which have been examined and reported on, with an opinion expressed by, an independent public accounting firm, and we intend to file reports with the Securities and Exchange Commission on Form 6-K containing unaudited financial information for the first three quarters of each fiscal year.

This annual report on Form 20-F and the exhibits thereto and any other document we file pursuant to the Exchange Act may be inspected without charge and copied at prescribed rates at the following Securities and Exchange Commission public reference room at 100 F Street, N.E., Room 1580, Washington, D.C. 20549; and on the Securities and Exchange Commission Internet site (<http://www.sec.gov>) and on our website [www.tat-technologies.com](http://www.tat-technologies.com). You may obtain information on the operation of the Securities and Exchange Commission’s public reference room in Washington, D.C. by calling the Securities and Exchange Commission at 1-800-SEC-0330. The Exchange Act file number for our Securities and Exchange Commission filings is 0-16050.

In addition, since August 16, 2005 we are also listed on the TASE. From such date we submit copies of all our filings with the SEC to the Israeli Securities Authority and TASE. Such copies can be retrieved electronically through the TASE internet messaging system ([www.maya.tase.co.il](http://www.maya.tase.co.il)) and, in addition, through the MAGNA distribution site of the Israeli Securities Authority ([www.magna.isa.gov.il](http://www.magna.isa.gov.il)).



The documents concerning our company which are referred to in this annual report may also be inspected at our offices located at Re'em Industrial Park Neta, Boulevard Bnei Ayish, Gedera, Israel.

I. Subsidiary Information

Not applicable.

Item 11. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk

We do not own and have not issued any market risk sensitive instruments about which disclosure is required to be provided pursuant to this Item.

Effects of Changes in Interest Rates

We pay interest on our long-term loans facilities in accordance with the nature of each loan. For loans that bear Libor Rate, we pay interest at a rate per annum equal to up to 3.2% in excess of the Libor Rate. As a result, changes in the general level of interest rates directly affect the amount of interest payable by us under these facilities. For loans that bear fixed interest rate, we pay interest at a rate per annum equal to up to 5.25%. As of December 31, 2010 we do not have any loans that linked to the Consumer Price Index (the "CPI").

Effects of Currency Exchange Fluctuations

Our financial statements are stated in dollars, while a portion of our expenses, primarily labor expenses, is incurred in NIS and a part of our revenues are quoted in NIS. Additionally, certain assets, as well as a portion of our liabilities, are denominated in NIS. As a result, our operations may be affected by fluctuations of the U.S. dollar/NIS exchange rate. The NIS value of our U.S. dollar revenues are adversely affected by the appreciation of the NIS against the U.S. dollar. In 2010 and 2009, the NIS appreciated against the U.S. dollar by 0.4% and 1.1%, respectively. We estimate that a devaluation of 1% of the U.S. dollar against the NIS would result in a decrease of approximately \$100,000 in our operating income.

Item 12. Description of Securities Other than Equity Securities

Not Applicable.

PART II

Item 13. Defaults, Dividend Arrearages and Delinquencies

None.

Item 14. Material Modifications to the Rights of Security Holders

None.

Item 15. Controls and Procedures

Not applicable.

Item 15T. Controls and Procedures

Disclosure Controls and Procedures

We maintain disclosure controls and procedures that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in its Exchange Act reports is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the Securities and Exchange Commission's rules and forms, and that such information is accumulated and communicated to our chief executive officer and chief financial officer to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. Our management, including our chief executive officer and chief financial officer, conducted an evaluation of our disclosure controls and procedures, as defined under Exchange Act Rule 13a-15(e), as of the end of the period covered by this Annual Report on Form 20-F. Based upon that evaluation, our chief executive officer and chief financial officer have concluded that, as of such date, our disclosure controls and procedures were effective.

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### Management's Annual Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

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

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

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

Our management assessed the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2010. In making this assessment, our management used the criteria set forth by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO) in Internal Control-Integrated Framework. Based on that assessment, our management concluded that as of December 31, 2010, our internal control over financial reporting is effective.

This annual report does not include an attestation report of our independent registered public accounting firm regarding internal control over financial report. Management's report was not subject to attestation by our independent registered public accounting firm pursuant to temporary rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission that permit us to provide only management's report in this annual report.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

There was no change in our internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the period covered by this annual report that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal controls over financial reporting.

Item 16. [Reserved]

Item 16A. Audit Committee Financial Expert

Our board of directors has determined that each member of our audit committee each of whom also qualifies as independent directors, meets the definition of an audit committee financial expert, as defined by rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission. For a brief listing of the relevant experience of the member of our audit committee, see Item 6.A. “Directors, Senior Management and Employees — Directors and Senior Management.”

Item 16B. Code of Ethics

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

## Item 16C.

## Principal Accountant Fees and Services

## Fees Paid to Independent Public Accountant

The following table sets forth, for each of the years indicated, the fees paid to our principal independent registered public accounting firm. All of such fees were pre-approved by our Audit Committee.

Services Rendered	Year Ended December 31,	
	2010	2009*
Audit (1)	\$ 223,000	\$ 428,545
Audit-related (2)	65,000	49,000
Tax (3)	22,000	22,000
Total	\$ 310,000	\$ 499,545

\*During year 2009 TAT changed its auditors from Baker Tilly Virchow Krause, LLP (formerly known as Virchow Krause & Company, LLP) an independent member of Baker Tilly International, to Kesselman & Kesselman, a member of PriceWaterhouseCoopers International Limited. Out of the amounts detailed in the table above, Baker Tilly Virchow Krause, LLP, was paid \$332,445 (\$313,445 for audit fees and \$19,000 for audit-related fees).

- (1) Audit fees are for audit services for each of the years shown in the table, including fees associated with the annual audit and reviews of our quarterly financial results, consultations on various accounting issues and audit services provided in connection with other statutory or regulatory filings.
- (2) Audit related fees relate to professional services rendered primarily for M&A transactions, due diligence services and the audit of the employee benefit plan of Limco.
- (3) Tax fees relate to professional services rendered for tax compliance and tax advice. These services include assistance regarding international and Israeli taxation.

## Pre-Approval Policies and Procedures

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

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

Not Applicable.

Item 16E. Purchase of Equity Securities By The Issuer and Affiliated Purchasers

Item 16F. Change in Registrant's Certifying Accountant.

On September 16, 2009, TAT's audit committee and Board of Directors decided to recommend the dismissal of its independent auditor, Baker Tilly Virchow Krause, LLP ("BTVK"). The report of BTVK on TAT's financial statements for 2007 and 2008 did not contain an adverse opinion or a disclaimer of opinion and was not qualified or modified as to uncertainty, audit scope or accounting principles. The decision to change accountants was also approved by TAT's shareholders meeting. . During the two fiscal years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007 and the subsequent interim periods preceding the replacement of BTVK, there were no disagreements with BTVK on any matter of accounting principles or practices, financial statement disclosure or auditing scope or procedure, which disagreements, if not resolved to the satisfaction of BTVK, would have caused it to make reference to the subject matter of the disagreements in connection with its report.

Following the above mentioned decision to dismiss BTVK, TAT engaged Kesselman & Kesselman, a member of PriceWaterhouseCoopers International Limited as TAT's principal accountant to audit TAT's financial statements. During the two fiscal years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007 and the subsequent interim periods to the date of Kesselman & Kesselman's engagement, TAT did not consult with Kesselman & Kesselman regarding the application of accounting principles to a specific transaction, either proposed or completed, or the type of audit opinion that might be rendered on the TAT's financial statements, or any of the matters or events set forth in Item 304(a)(2)(i) and (ii) of Regulation S-K.

TAT provided Baker Tilly Virchow Krause LLP with a copy of this disclosure on Form 20-F prior to its filing with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC"). TAT has requested that Baker Tilly Virchow Krause, LLP furnish it with a letter addressed to the SEC stating whether or not it agrees with the statements in this Item 16.F. Baker Tilly Virchow Krause, LLP has furnished the Company with a letter dated June 28, 2010 addressed to the Securities and Exchange Commission stating that Baker Tilly Virchow Krause, LLP agrees with the Company's statements in this Form 20-F, and a copy of this letter is attached hereto as Exhibit 15.1.

Item 16G.

Corporate Governance

The following are the significant ways in which our corporate governance practices differ from those followed by domestic companies under the Nasdaq Rules:

**Shareholder Approval.** Although the Nasdaq Rules generally require shareholder approval of equity compensation plans and material amendments thereto, we follow Israeli Companies Law, which is to have such plans and amendments approved only by the board of directors, unless such arrangements are for the compensation of directors or a transaction with the controlling shareholder, in which case they also require the approval of the audit committee and the shareholders.

In addition, rather than follow the Nasdaq Rules requiring shareholder approval for the issuance of securities in certain circumstances, we follow Israeli law, under which a private placement of securities requires approval by our board of directors and shareholders if it will cause a person to become a controlling shareholder (generally presumed at 25% ownership) or if:

m The securities issued amount to 20% or more of our outstanding voting rights before the issuance;

mSome or all of the consideration is other than cash or listed securities or the transaction is not on market terms; and

The transaction will increase the relative holdings of a shareholder that holds 5% or more of our outstanding share capital or voting rights or that it will cause any person to become, as a result of the issuance, a holder of more than 5% of our outstanding share capital or voting rights.

Annual Reports. While the Nasdaq Rules generally require that companies send an annual report to shareholders prior to the annual general meeting, we follow the generally accepted business practice for companies in Israel. Specifically, we file annual reports on Form 20-F, which contain financial statements audited by an independent accounting firm, electronically with the SEC and post a copy on our website.

PART III

Item 17. Financial Statements

We have elected to furnish financial statements and related information specified in Item 18.

Item 18. Financial Statements

Consolidated Financial Statements of the Company

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Item 19. Exhibits

The following exhibits are filed as a part of this Annual Report:

- 1.1 Memorandum of Association of the Registrant (1)
- 1.2 Articles of Association of the Registrant (1)
- 2.1 Specimen Certificate for Ordinary Shares (1)
- 4.1 Registrant's 1999 Stock Purchase Plan (2)
- 4.2 Agreement dated February 10, 2000, by and between the Registrant and TAT Industries Ltd. (English summary translation) (2)
- 4.3 English translation of Share Sales Agreement, dated March 27, 2008, by and between the Registrant and Bental Investments Cooperative Agricultures Society Ltd. (5)
- 4.4 English translation of Shareholders' Agreement, dated May 21, 2008, by and between the Registrant, Tat Industries Ltd. and Bental Investments Cooperative Agricultures Society Ltd. (5)
- 4.5 English translation of Amendment to the Share Sales and Options Agreement and the Shareholders' Agreement, dated May 21, 2008, by and between the Registrant, Tat Industries Ltd. and Bental Investments Cooperative Agricultures Society Ltd. (5)
- 4.6 English translation of Share Sales Agreement dated April 15, 2008, by and between the Registrant and Mivtach Shamir Investments (1993) Ltd. (5)
- 4.7 Agreement and Plan of Merger dated April 3, 2009 by and between the Registrant, Limco-Piedmont, Inc. and LIMC Acquisition Company (4)
- 8 List of Subsidiaries of the Registrant
- 12.1 Certification of the Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) and Rule 15d-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act, as amended

12.2 Certification of the Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) and Rule 15d-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act, as amended

13.1 Certification of the Chief Executive Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

13.2 Certification of the Chief Financial Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

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(1) Filed as an exhibit to the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 1992, and incorporated herein by reference.

(2) Incorporated by reference to the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 1999, and incorporated herein by reference.

(3) Incorporated by reference to the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2006, and incorporated herein by reference.

(4) Filed as an exhibit to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form F-4 filed on May 7, 2009 and incorporated herein by reference.

(5) Filed as an exhibit to the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2007, and incorporated herein by reference.

TAT TECHNOLOGIES LTD  
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2010

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TAT TECHNOLOGIES LTD  
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2010

IN U.S. DOLLARS

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the shareholders of  
TAT Technologies Ltd.

We have audited the consolidated balance sheets of TAT Technologies Ltd. (the “Company”) and its subsidiaries as of December 31, 2010 and 2009, and the related consolidated statements of income (loss), changes in equity and of cash flows for each of the two years in the period ended December 31, 2010. 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 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 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 consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Company and its subsidiaries as of December 31, 2010 and 2009 and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the two years in the period ended December 31, 2010, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Tel-Aviv, Israel  
June 30, 2011

/s/ Kesselman & Kesselman  
Certified Public Accountants (Isr.)  
A member firm of PricewaterhouseCoopers International  
Limited

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of:  
TAT Technologies Ltd. and Subsidiaries

We have audited the accompanying consolidated statements of income (loss), changes in equity and cash flows of TAT Technologies Ltd. and Subsidiaries (“TAT”) for the year ended December 31, 2008. These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of TAT’s management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audits to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free of material misstatement. TAT is not required to have, nor were we engaged to perform, an audit of its internal control over financial reporting. Our audit included consideration of internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of TAT’s internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. 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 management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above, present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated results of operations and cash flows of TAT Technologies Ltd. and Subsidiaries for the year ended December 31, 2008, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Also as discussed in Note 2.c. to the consolidated financial statements, TAT retrospectively changed the manner in which it accounts for non-controlling interests in consolidated subsidiaries in 2009.

/s/ Baker Tilly Virchow Krause, LLP

Minneapolis, Minnesota

May 7, 2009, except for Note 2.c. as to which the date is June 28, 2010

## TAT TECHNOLOGIES LTD

## CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

U.S dollars in thousands

	December 31,	
	2010	2009
<b>ASSETS</b>		
<b>CURRENT ASSETS:</b>		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$27,037	\$25,568
Restricted deposit	5,076	5,062
Marketable securities	2,533	2,919
Trade accounts receivable	20,430	15,494
Other accounts receivable and prepaid expenses	8,101	7,147
Related Parties	144	267
Inventories	32,163	33,620
Total current assets	95,484	90,077
<b>INVESTMENT AND OTHER NON CURRENT ASSETS:</b>		
Investment in an associated company	4,449	8,899
Funds in respect of employee right upon retirement	2,910	2,597
Deferred income taxes	1,035	220
	8,394	11,716
PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT, NET	14,443	14,463
INTANGIBLE ASSETS, NET	1,950	2,924
GOODWILL	1,156	5,311
Total long-term assets	25,943	34,414
Total assets	\$121,427	\$124,491

## TAT TECHNOLOGIES LTD

## CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

U.S dollars in thousands

	December 31,	
	2010	2009
<b>LIABILITIES AND EQUITY</b>		
<b>CURRENT LIABILITIES:</b>		
Short term bank credit and current maturities of long-term loans	\$9,379	\$1,434
Trade accounts payable	7,679	5,785
Related Parties	137	47
Other accounts payable and accrued expenses	7,827	6,063
<b>Total current liabilities</b>	<b>25,022</b>	<b>13,329</b>
<b>NON CURRENT LIABILITIES:</b>		
Long-term loans, net of current maturities	859	7,363
Other long-term accounts payable	109	-
Liability in respect of employee rights upon retirement	3,458	3,157
Deferred income taxes	868	3,036
<b>Total long-term liabilities</b>	<b>5,294</b>	<b>13,556</b>
<b>COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES (note 13)</b>		
<b>EQUITY:</b>		
TAT Technologies shareholders' equity		
Ordinary shares of NIS 0.9 par value - Authorized: 10,000,000 shares December 31, 2010 and 2009; Issued and outstanding: 8,815,003 shares at December 31, 2010 and 2009.	2,790	2,790
Treasury shares December 31, 2010 and 2009 - 258,040 shares	(2,018 )	(2,018 )
Additional paid-in capital	64,439	64,390
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(414 )	(944 )
Retained earnings	23,262	30,648
<b>Total TAT Technologies shareholders' equity</b>	<b>88,059</b>	<b>94,866</b>
Non controlling interest	3,052	2,740
<b>Total equity</b>	<b>91,111</b>	<b>97,606</b>
<b>Total liabilities and equity</b>	<b>\$121, 427</b>	<b>\$124,491</b>

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



## TAT TECHNOLOGIES LTD

## CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME (LOSS)

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

	Year ended December 31,		
	2010	2009	2008
<b>Revenues:</b>			
Sale of products	\$38,954	\$34,751	\$31,724
Services	40,801	48,340	71,565
	79,755	83,091	103,289
<b>Cost of revenues:</b>			
Sale of products	32,052	23,115	22,977
Services	29,136	43,780	57,586
Write down of inventory	3,500	-	-
	64,688	66,895	80,563
<b>Gross profit</b>	<b>15,067</b>	<b>16,196</b>	<b>22,726</b>
<b>Operating expenses:</b>			
Research and development	651	680	-
Selling and marketing expenses	3,475	3,719	4,369
General and administrative expenses	12,832	14,979	12,407
Impairment of goodwill and intangible assets	4,704	-	-
Gain from sale of the propellers & parts businesses	-	(4,400 )	-
	21,662	14,978	16,776
<b>Operating income (loss)</b>	<b>(6,595 )</b>	<b>1,218</b>	<b>5,950</b>
<b>Financial income (expenses), net</b>	<b>(111 )</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>1,174</b>
<b>Other expenses, net</b>	<b>(200 )</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(236 )</b>
<b>Income (loss) before income taxes</b>	<b>(6,906 )</b>	<b>1,367</b>	<b>6,888</b>
<b>Taxes on income (benefit)</b>	<b>(4,153 )</b>	<b>(765 )</b>	<b>1,795</b>
<b>Share in income (loss) and impairment of investment of associated companies</b>	<b>(4,510 )</b>	<b>(32 )</b>	<b>674</b>
<b>Net income (loss)</b>	<b>(7,263 )</b>	<b>2,100</b>	<b>5,767</b>
<b>Net income attributable to non controlling interest</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>347</b>	<b>1,499</b>
<b>Net income (loss) attributable to TAT LTD</b>	<b>\$(7,386 )</b>	<b>\$1,753</b>	<b>\$4,268</b>
<b>Earnings (losses) per share attributable to TAT LTD</b>			

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Basic	\$ (0.84	)	\$ 0.22	\$ 0.65
Diluted	\$ (0.84	)	\$ 0.22	\$ 0.65
Weighted average number of shares - Basic	8,815,003	7,893,639	6,546,055	
Weighted average number of shares - Diluted	8,815,003	7,893,639	6,566,249	

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

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## TAT TECHNOLOGIES LTD

## CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

U.S dollars in thousands

	TAT Technologies Ltd. Shareholders						
	Share capital Number of shares	Share capital Amount	Additional Paid-in capital	Accumulated other Comprehensive income (loss)	Retained earnings	Non Controlling interest	Total equity
BALANCE AT JANUARY 1, 2008	6,542,671	\$ 2,201	\$ 39,308	\$ -	\$ 31,284	\$ 24,481	\$ 97,274
CHANGES DURING THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2008:							
Net income	-	-	-	-	4,268	1,499	5,767
Other comprehensive income:							
Foreign currency translation	-	-	-	(673 )	-	(559 )	(1,232 )
Unrealized loss on available-for-sale securities, net of taxes	-	-	-	(90 )	-	(55 )	(145 )
Total comprehensive income							4,390
Exercise of options by employees	10,000	3	13	-	-		16
Stock based compensation expense	-	-	155	-	-	66	221
Excess of purchase price over carrying amount of Bental Industries Ltd. shares acquired from parent company	-	-	-	-	(392 )		(392 )
Non -controlling interest						3,268	3,268
BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 2008	6,552,671	\$ 2,204	\$ 39,476	\$ (763 )	\$ 35,160	\$ 28,700	\$ 104,777

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

## TAT TECHNOLOGIES LTD

## CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

U.S dollars in thousands

	TAT Technologies Ltd. Shareholders							
	Share capital Number of Shares	Share capital Amount	Additional Paid-in capital	Accumulated other Comprehensive income (loss)	Treasury Shares	Retained earnings	Non Controlling interest	Total equity
BALANCE AT JANUARY 1, 2009	6,552,671	\$ 2,204	\$ 39,476	\$ (763 )	\$ -	\$ 35,160	\$ 28,700	\$ 104,777
CHANGES DURING THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2009:								
Net income	-	-	-	-	-	1,753	347	2,100
Other comprehensive income:								
Foreign currency translation	-	-	-	(293 )	-	-	(20 )	(313 )
Reclassification adjustment on marketable securities	-	-	-	112	-	-	35	147
Total comprehensive income								1,934
Purchase of treasury shares	(258,040 )	-	-	-	(2,018 )	-	-	(2,018 )
Share based compensation expense	-	-	829	-	-	-	138	967
Cash dividends	-	-	-	-	-	(6,265 )	-	(6,265 )
Dividend paid to non- controlling interest	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,266 )	(1,266 )
Issuance of shares to non- controlling interest (see note 3(b) (1))	2,520,372	586	24,085	-	-	-	(25,194 )	(523 )
BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 2009	8,815,003	\$ 2,790	\$ 64,390	\$ (944 )	\$ (2,018 )	\$ 30,648	\$ 2,740	\$ 97,606

CHANGES  
DURING THE  
YEAR  
ENDED  
DECEMBER 31,  
2010:

Net income (loss)	-	-	-	-	-	(7,386 )	123	(7,263 )
Other comprehensive income:								
Foreign currency translation	-	-	-	522	-	-	186	708
Reclassification adjustment on marketable securities	-	-	-	8	-	-	3	11
Total comprehensive loss								\$(6,544 )
Share based compensation expense	-	-	49	-	-	-	-	49
BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 2010	8,815,003	\$ 2,790	\$ 64,439	\$ (414 )	\$(2,018 )	\$ 23,262	\$ 3,052	\$ 91,111

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

## TAT TECHNOLOGIES LTD

## CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

U.S. dollars in thousands

	Year ended December 31,		
	2010	2009	2008
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>			
Net income (loss)	\$ (7,263 )	\$ 2,100	\$ 5,767
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization	3,382	2,970	3,353
Gain from sale of the propellers & parts businesses	-	(4,400 )	-
Exchange differentials of long-term loans	7	6	-
Write down of inventory	3,500	-	-
Impairment of goodwill and intangible assets	4,704	-	-
Loss (gain) on sale of property and equipment	149	18	(27 )
Loss on sale and impairment loss on marketable securities	196	179	236
Provision for doubtful debts	259	1,629	(1 )
Share in income (loss) and impairment of investment of associated companies	4,510	32	(674 )
Stock based compensation expense	49	967	221
Liability in respect of employee rights upon retirement	248	(1,314 )	477
Interest accrual in respect of call option to non-controlling interest	-	72	28
Deferred income taxes, net	(2,973 )	1,691	(197 )
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
Related parties, net	213	163	-
Decrease (increase) in trade accounts receivable	(4,689 )	3,854	(4,177 )
Increase in other accounts receivable and prepaid expenses	(1,093 )	(1,945 )	(936 )
Increase in inventories	(1,643 )	(772 )	(2,410 )
Increase (decrease) in trade accounts payable	1,775	(3,963 )	(627 )
Increase (decrease) in other accounts payable and accrued expenses	1,623	(1,366 )	659
Increase in other long-term accounts payable	84	-	-
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	3,038	(79 )	1,692
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>			
Acquisition of non controlling interest in subsidiary	-	-	(129 )
Proceeds from sale of marketable securities classified as available-for-sale	854	24,122	26,358
Purchase of marketable securities classified as available-for-sale	(616 )	(15,749 )	(9,318 )
Funds in respect of employee right upon retirement	(313 )	1,108	-
Proceeds from sale of property and equipment	189	209	36
Purchase of intangible asset	(136 )	(2,050 )	-
Purchase of property and equipment	(2,950 )	(2,808 )	(3,558 )
Increase in restricted deposits	(14 )	(4,062 )	(1,009 )

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Net cash paid in conjunction with acquisition of a subsidiary (2)	-	-	(12 )
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	(2,986 )	770	12,368

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

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## TAT TECHNOLOGIES LTD

## CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

U.S. dollars in thousands

	Year ended December 31,		
	2010	2009	2008
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:</b>			
Repayments of long-term loans	\$ (1,551 )	\$ (200 )	\$ (39 )
Proceeds from long-term loans received	1,185	2,547	5,000
Payment of cash dividend	-	(6,265 )	-
Parent company	-	-	193
Proceeds from exercise of options	-	-	16
Short-term credit received from a bank	1,724	1,060	-
Dividend paid to non controlling interest	-	(1,266 )	-
Repurchase of Company's shares	-	(2,018 )	-
Purchase of shares in respect of put option to non controlling interest in a subsidiary	-	(2,247 )	-
Issuance expenses in connection with issuance of shares to non controlling interest	-	(523 )	-
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	1,358	(8,912 )	5,170
<b>TRANSLATION ADJUSTMENT ON CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>(110 )</b>	<b>(445 )</b>
<b>NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS</b>	<b>1,469</b>	<b>(8,331 )</b>	<b>18,785</b>
<b>BALANCE OF CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR</b>	<b>25,568</b>	<b>33,899</b>	<b>15,114</b>
<b>BALANCE OF CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR</b>	<b>\$ 27,037</b>	<b>\$ 25,568</b>	<b>\$ 33,899</b>
(1 )	Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information:		
	Interest paid, net	\$ (52 )	\$ (219 )
	Income taxes paid, net	\$ (635 )	\$ 353
(2 )	Acquisition of subsidiary, net of cash acquired (see also note 3(a)):		
	Net fair value of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed at acquisition date was as follows:		
	Working capital, net (excluding cash and cash equivalents)	-	\$ (1,291 )
	Property and equipment	-	(2,246 )
	Customer base	-	(878 )
	Orders backlog	-	(568 )
	Goodwill	-	(1,185 )
	Long-term loans, net of current maturities	-	242
	Accrued severance pay	-	283
	Deferred tax liability	-	404



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	Liability for put option given to minority	-	-	2,155
	Non controlling interest	-	-	3,002
	Investment in associated company account	-	-	462
	Excess of purchase price over carrying amount of Bental Industries Ltd. shares acquired from parent company	-	-	(392 )
		-	-	\$ (12 )

(3 ) Acquisition of FavS:  
 On December 4, 2009, the Company, through its subsidiary Piedmont, was issued shares of FAvS, representing 37% of FAvS' share capital, in return for Piedmont's propeller and parts businesses,  
 (see also note 3(c)).

(4 ) Merger with Limco-Piedmont:  
 On July 2009, TAT completed a merger with Limco-Piedmont. As part of the merger, TAT acquired the entire remaining shares of Limco-Piedmont held by Limco-Piedmont's public shareholders in exchange for 2,520,372 newly issued shares of TAT (see also note 3(b) (1)).

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

TAT TECHNOLOGIES LTD

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

NOTE 1 - GENERAL

a. TAT Technologies Ltd., ("TAT" or "the Company") an Israeli corporation, is a leading provider of services and products to the commercial and military aerospace and ground defense industries. Together with its subsidiaries, 100% held, Limco-Piedmont Inc. ("Limco-Piedmont"), 70% held, Bental Industries Ltd. ("Bental") and 100% held, TAT Gal Inc. ("TAT Gal") hereafter the Group ("Group"), it is principally engaged in the following activities:

- Design, development, manufacture and sale of a broad range of heat transfer equipment and solutions;
  - Remanufacture, overhaul and repair of heat transfer equipment;
- Maintenance, repair and overhaul of auxiliary power units, landing gears and related components;
- Design, development and manufacture of aviation and flow control accessories including fuel components, secondary power systems, and various instrumentation and electronic assemblies;
  - Design, development and manufacture of environmental control and cooling systems;
- Long-term service contracts for the maintenance and overhaul of certain airplane parts and equipment; and
- Production and development of precision electric motion systems, mainly earmarked for the defense industries.

The products developed, repaired, and maintained by TAT are primarily used for airborne systems on commercial and military aircrafts as well as for defense ground systems. The principal markets of TAT are in Israel, Europe and the United States.

As of December 31, 2010, Limco-Piedmont holds 100% of Limco-Airepair Inc. ("Limco") and of Piedmont Aviation Component Services LLC ("Piedmont") and also holds 37% in First Aviation Services Inc. ("FAvS"), a world-wide distributor of products and services to the aerospace industry and a one-stop-shop for maintenance, repair and overhaul services (for wheels, breaks, propellers and landing gear) for the General Aviation Industry.

b. TAT's shares are listed on both the NASDAQ (TATT) and Tel-Aviv stock exchange.

c. TAT's parent company is TAT Industries Ltd., an Israeli corporation whose shares are listed on the Tel-Aviv Stock Exchange ("TAT Industries" or "the parent company"). TAT Industries holds 43.6% out of TAT's shares, as of December 31, 2010.

d. On July 2, 2009, the parent company's Audit Committee and Board of Directors approved an agreement with the controlling shareholder of the parent company, Isal Amlat Industries (1994) Ltd. (hereinafter: "Isal"), in which Isal is empowering the parent company, or anyone on its behalf, to attend and vote at any meeting of TAT shareholders, with its discretion, Isal's shares of TAT. This agreement shall remain in effect as long as Isal remains the controlling shareholder, as defined the term "control", in the Israeli Securities Law, 1968. As of December 31, 2010, Isal, directly holds additional 10.06% out of TAT's shares.



TAT TECHNOLOGIES LTD

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

NOTE 2 - SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Accounting principles

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States ("U.S. GAAP"), applied on a consistence basis, unless otherwise indicated below.

a. Use of estimates in the preparation of financial statement

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with U.S GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that effect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclose the nature of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting years. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

As applicable to these financial statements, the most significant estimates and assumptions relate to: revenue recognition, inventory reserve, provision for doubtful account, impairment of long lived assets and goodwill, fair value estimation of the FAvS transaction, impairment of investment in associated company (FAvS), contingencies and provision for taxes.

b. Functional currency

The majority of TAT's revenues are generated in U.S. dollars ("dollar") and a substantial portion of TAT's costs is incurred in dollars. In addition, a significant portion of TAT's financings have been obtained in dollars. Accordingly, the dollar is the currency of the primary economic environment in which TAT operates and accordingly its functional and reporting currency is the dollar.

Monetary accounts maintained in currencies other than the Dollar are re-measured using the representative foreign exchange rate at the balance sheet date. Operational accounts and non-monetary balance sheet accounts are measured and recorded at the rate in effect at the date of the transaction. The effects of foreign currency re-measurement are recorded in financial income (expenses), net, as appropriate.

For Bental whose functional currency has been determined to be the New Israeli Shekel, assets and liabilities are translated at year-end exchange rates, and statement of income items are translated at average exchange rates prevailing during the year. Resulting translation differences are recorded as a separate component of accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) in equity.

c. Principles of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of TAT and its subsidiaries.

In these financial statements, "subsidiaries" are companies that are over 50% controlled, the financial statements of which are consolidated with those of the Company.

Intercompany balances and transactions, including profits from intercompany sales not yet realized outside the Group, have been eliminated upon consolidation. Non controlling interests are included in equity.

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TAT TECHNOLOGIES LTD

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

NOTE 2 - SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT)

d. Cash and Cash equivalents

All highly liquid investments, which include short-term bank deposits and money market accounts, that are not restricted as to withdrawal or use, and short-term debentures, the period to maturity of which did not exceed three months at the time of investment, are considered to be cash equivalents.

e. Restricted deposits

Restricted deposits primarily consist of cash deposits securing a guarantee provided by the Company and securing a loan provided to the Company by financial institutions.

f. Marketable securities

Marketable securities consist mainly of money market funds and debt securities classified as available-for-sale and are recorded at fair value. The fair value of quoted securities is based on current market value. When securities do not have an active market, fair value is determined using a valuation model. This model is based on reference to other instruments with similar characteristics, or a discounted cash flow analysis, or other pricing models making use of market inputs and relying as little as possible on entity-specific inputs. Changes in fair value, net of taxes, are reflected in other comprehensive income (loss).

Other-than-temporary changes in fair value are reflected in the statement of income as other income (loss).

Factors considered in determining whether a loss is temporary include the extent to which fair value has been less than the cost basis, the financial condition and near-term prospects of the investee based on the credit rating, and our intent and ability to hold the investment for a period of time sufficient to allow for any anticipated recovery in market value. If an other-than-temporary impairment exists for debt securities, we separate the other-than-temporary impairment into the portion of the loss related to credit factors, or the credit loss portion, and the portion of the loss that is not related to credit factors, or the non-credit loss portion. The credit loss portion is the difference between the amortized cost of the security and our best estimate of the present value of the cash flows.

## TAT TECHNOLOGIES LTD

## NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

## NOTE 2 - SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT)

## g. Trade accounts receivable

TAT's accounts receivable balances are due from companies primarily in the airline and defense industries. Credit is extended based on evaluation of a customer's financial condition and generally, collateral is not required. Accounts receivable from sales of services and products are typically due from customers within 30 – 90 days. Accounts receivable balances are stated at amounts due from customer net of an allowance for doubtful accounts. Accounts outstanding longer than the contractual payment terms are considered past due. TAT determines its allowance by considering a number of factors, including the length of time accounts receivable are past due, TAT's previous loss history, the customer's current ability to pay its obligation to TAT, and the condition of the general economy and the industry as a whole. TAT writes-off accounts receivable when they become uncollectible. Payments subsequently received on such receivables are credited to the allowance for doubtful accounts. The allowance for doubtful accounts is determined with respect to specific debts that are doubtful of collection.

## h. Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost or market. The cost of inventories comprises costs of purchase and costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.

Cost of inventories is assigned as follows:

- |                         |   |   |
|-------------------------|---|---|
| Raw materials and parts | - | On the basis of actual cost or standard cost and the first-in, first-out (FIFO) methods which take into account materials.                                |
| Work in progress        | - | On the basis of standard cost which takes into account materials, labor and other direct and indirect manufacturing costs, or identifiable direct costs.  |
| Finished goods          | - | On the basis of standard cost which takes into account materials, labor and other direct and indirect manufacturing costs, or identifiable direct costs.. |

Since the Company sells products and services related to airplane accessories (heat transfer equipment, APU's and landing gears) for airplanes that can be in service for 20 to 50 years, it must keep a supply of such products and parts on hand while the airframes are in use. TAT writes down its inventory for estimated obsolescence and unmarketable inventory equal to the difference between the cost of inventory and estimated market value based upon assumptions for future demand and market conditions.

## TAT TECHNOLOGIES LTD

## NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

## NOTE 2 - SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT)

## i. Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost, after deduction of the related investment grants, net of accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets, as follows:

	years
Buildings	25
Machinery and equipment	3 - 10 (mainly 10)
Motor vehicles	6 - 7
Office furniture and equipment	3 - 20 (mainly 7)
Software	3

Leasehold improvements are amortized using the straight line method over the period of the lease contract, or the estimated useful life of the asset, whichever is shorter.

## j. Investment grants

As a governmental incentive for industrial companies in Israel, the "Investment Center", which is a branch of the Israel Ministry of Industry and Trade, permits industrial companies to submit a request to qualify as an "Approved Enterprise". An Approved Enterprise is entitled to certain benefits in respect of its capital investments. The benefits may be in the form of reduced tax rates and of capital grants received as a percentage of the investments of the Approved Enterprise.

These capital grants are non-royalty bearing and are not conditioned on the results of operations. As the capital grants are a direct participation in the cost of the acquisition of property, plant and equipment, they are offset against the cost of property, plant and equipment.

## k. Investments in Companies Accounted for using the Equity Method

Investments in which the Company exercises significant influence, which are not considered subsidiaries ("associates"), are accounted for using the equity method, whereby the Company recognizes its proportionate share of the company's net income or loss after the date of investment. The Company reviews this investment for impairment whenever events indicate the carrying amount may not be recoverable. See note 3(c).



TAT TECHNOLOGIES LTD

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

NOTE 2 - SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT)

1. Goodwill and identifiable Intangible assets

Goodwill

Goodwill reflects the excess of the consideration paid or transferred plus the fair value of any non-controlling interest in the acquired at the acquisition date over the fair values of the identifiable net assets acquire.

Goodwill is not amortized, but rather tested for impairment at least annually by assessing the fair value of the Company's various reporting units. The Company has designated September 30 of each year as the date on which it performs its annual goodwill impairment test.

Goodwill impairment testing is a two-step process. The first step involves comparing the fair value of a company's reporting units to their carrying amount. If the fair value of the reporting unit is determined to be greater than its carrying amount, there is no impairment. If the reporting unit's carrying amount is determined to be greater than the fair value, the second step must be completed to measure the amount of impairment, if any. Step two calculates the implied fair value of goodwill by deducting the fair value of all tangible and intangible assets, excluding goodwill, of the reporting unit from the fair value of the reporting unit as determined in step one. The implied fair value of the goodwill in this step is compared to the carrying value of goodwill. If the implied fair value of the goodwill is less than the carrying value of the goodwill, an impairment loss equivalent to the difference is recorded.

Determining the fair value of a reporting unit requires the exercise of judgment on the part of management and involves the use of estimates and assumptions, including with respect to: (i) future revenues and operating margins used in order to calculate projected future cash flows; (ii) discount rates reflecting the relevant risks associated with companies comparable to the applicable reporting unit; (iii) competitive and economic environments; and (iv) appropriate industry comparables. There are a number of generally accepted methods used for valuing a business. These methods may be used alone or in combination with one another. The 'income method' uses forecasted cash flows as a basis to value the business. An aggregate present value is calculated for future cash flows using a separately computed discount rate. The advantage of this method is that it facilitates an analysis of company-specific forecasted operating data and their impact upon the value of a business. The 'market-based' method identifies business entities with publicly traded securities whose business and financial risks are comparable to those of the business being valued. The pricing multiple of the companies selected are used to derive the market value of the business under analysis. This method has the advantage of objectivity since it is based upon external, publicly-available data.

During the year ended December 31, 2010, management concluded that the carrying value of goodwill of the MRO reporting unit, exceeded its implied fair value and, accordingly, recorded an impairment charge in the amount of \$4.2 million. See note 8 for additional information.

## TAT TECHNOLOGIES LTD

## NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

## NOTE 2 - SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT)

## 1. Goodwill and identifiable Intangible assets (cont)

## Identifiable intangible assets

Intangible assets are comprised all of definite life intangible assets. These assets are recorded at fair value at the time of the acquisition, and are carried at such value less accumulated amortization and impairment. The Company amortizes these intangible assets on a straight- line basis over their estimated lives.

Intangible assets are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of the assets (or asset group) may not be recoverable. These indicators may include, but are not limited to, significant decreases in the market value of an asset and significant changes in the extent or manner in which an asset is used. If these or other indicators are present, the Company tests for recoverability of the asset by determining whether the estimated undiscounted cash flows attributable to the asset in question are less than their carrying value. If such assets are considered to be impaired, the impairment to be recognized is measured by the amount by which the carrying value of the assets exceeds their fair value. Fair value is determined by applying assumptions that marketplace participants would consider in determining the fair value of long-lived assets (or asset groups).

The Company's intangible assets and their estimated useful lives are as follows:

	Years
Customer relationship	5 - 10
License for service center	5
Trade name	10
Others	2.5-7

## m. Impairment of long-lived assets

The Company tests long-lived assets, including definite life intangible assets, for impairment, whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of the asset (asset group) may not be recoverable. When required, the Company records charges for impairment of long-lived assets for the amount by which the present value of future cash flows, or some other fair value measure, is less than the carrying value of these assets (see also note 7).

TAT TECHNOLOGIES LTD

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

NOTE 2 - SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT)

n. Treasury Stock

Company shares held by the Company are presented as a reduction of TAT's shareholders' equity at their cost to the Company.

o. Revenue recognition

TAT generates its revenues from the sale of products and systems (The OEM segments) and from providing MRO services (remanufacture, repair and overhaul services and long-term service contracts) and parts services.

Revenues from the sale of products and services are recognized when persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, delivery of the product has occurred, provided the collection of the resulting receivable is reasonably assured, the price is fixed or determinable and no significant obligation exists. TAT does not grant a right of return.

Revenues from product sales are recognized when the product is shipped to the customer and title passes to the customer.

Revenues from multi-year, fixed price contracts for OEM customers are recognized when a product is shipped (and title passes) to the customer. Management provides for losses, if expected for the remaining portion of such contracts. For the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, no losses have been recognized for such fixed price contracts.

Revenues from remanufacture, repair and overhaul (MRO) services are recognized as services are performed, at the time when the customer-owned material is shipped back to the customer.

Revenues from some maintenance contracts are recognized over the contract period in proportion to the costs expected to be incurred in performing services under the contract. TAT estimates the costs that are expected to be incurred based on its experience with the aggregate costs incurred and to be incurred on contracts of this nature. The cost incurred related to the maintenance contracts are not incurred on a straight-line basis, as the timing to provide the maintenance services is dependent on when parts under these contracts require maintenance. Therefore, TAT accrues revenue as costs are incurred. These revenues are then compared to actual results and adjusted to either deferred revenue for results greater than historical estimates or expensed in those cases of performance less than historical estimates. These accounts are reviewed monthly and adjusted as needed based on cost structures.

Revenues from royalties from sales of products developed with TAT's intellectual property, technology and technical assistance are recognized when the related sales are made.

TAT TECHNOLOGIES LTD

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

NOTE 2 - SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT)

p. Shipping and handling costs

Shipping and handling costs billed to customers are included in revenue. The cost of shipping and handling products is included in costs of revenues.

q. Warranty costs

TAT provides warranties for its products and services ranging from one to three years, which vary with respect to each contract and in accordance with the nature of each specific product.

TAT estimates the costs that may be incurred under its warranty and records a liability in the amount of such costs at the time the product is shipped. TAT periodically assesses the adequacy of its recorded warranty liabilities and adjusts the amounts as necessary.

r. Research and development

Research and development costs are charged to expenses as incurred.

s. Fair value measurement

The Company measures fair value and discloses fair value measurements for financial and non-financial assets and liabilities. Fair value is based on the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

The accounting standard establishes a fair value hierarchy that prioritizes observable and unobservable inputs used to measure fair value into three broad levels, which are described below:

Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets that are accessible at the measurement date for assets or liabilities. The fair value hierarchy gives the highest priority to Level 1 inputs.

Level 2: Observable prices that are based on inputs not quoted on active markets, but corroborated by market data.

Level 3: Unobservable inputs are used when little or no market data is available. The fair value hierarchy gives the lowest priority to Level 3 inputs.

In determining fair value, the Company utilizes valuation techniques that maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs to the extent possible and considers counterparty credit risk in its assessment of fair value.

TAT TECHNOLOGIES LTD

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

NOTE 2 - SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT)

t. Concentrations of credit risk

Financial instruments that potentially subject TAT to concentrations of credit risk consist principally of cash and cash equivalents, restricted deposits, marketable securities and accounts receivable.

Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash are deposited with major banks in Israel and the United States. Such deposits in the United States may be in excess of insured limits and are not insured in other jurisdictions. Management believes that the financial institutions that hold TAT's cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash are financially sound, accordingly, minimal credit risk exists with respect to these financial instruments.

TAT's marketable securities include investment in debentures and in shares. Management believes that the companies that issued the debentures and the shares are financially sound, the portfolio is well diversified, and accordingly, minimal credit risk exists with respect to the marketable securities. See also note 4 for details about Auction Rate Securities impairment loss.

TAT's accounts receivable are derived mainly from sales to customers in the United States, Israel and Europe. TAT generally does not require collateral, however, in certain circumstances TAT may require letters of credit. Management believes that credit risks relating to accounts receivable are minimal since the majority of TAT's customers are world-leading manufacturers of aviation systems and aircrafts, international airlines, governments and air-forces, and world-leading manufacturers and integrators of defense and ground systems. In addition TAT has relatively large number of customers with wide geographic spread which mitigates the credit risk. TAT performs ongoing credit evaluation of its customers' financial condition.

The allowance for doubtful accounts (income) expenses for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, was \$259 , \$1,638, and (\$1), respectively. The majority of the increase in the provision for doubtful accounts (\$1,710) in 2009 was as a result of one of the Company's clients entered into bankruptcy procedures. The Company provided a provision for the entire amount for this client.

TAT TECHNOLOGIES LTD

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

NOTE 2 - SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT)

u. Income taxes

Income taxes are accounted for in accordance with ASC 740 "Income Taxes". This statement prescribes the use of the asset and liability method, whereby deferred tax assets and liabilities account balances are determined based on temporary differences between financial reporting and tax basis of assets and liabilities and for tax loss carry-forwards. Deferred taxes are measured using the enacted laws and tax rates that will be in effect when the differences are expected to reverse. TAT provides a valuation allowance, if necessary, to reduce deferred tax assets to their estimated realizable value, see note 16j.

Deferred tax liabilities and assets are classified as current or noncurrent based on the classification of the related asset or liability for financial reporting or, if not related to an asset or liability for financial reporting, according to the expected reversal dates of the specific temporary differences.

Taxes which would apply in the event of disposal of investments in subsidiaries have not been taken into account in computing the deferred taxes, as it is the Company's intention to hold, and not to realize these investments.

The Company records deferred taxes related to its share in income (loss) of associated company.

Dividends distributable from the income of non Israeli subsidiaries: As the Company does not expect these companies to regularly distribute dividends in the foreseeable future it does not record deferred taxes in respect of taxes that would have been paid in such event.

TAT did not provide for deferred taxes attributable to dividend distribution out of retained tax-exempt earnings from "Approved Enterprise" plans (see note 16c), since it intend to permanently reinvest them and has no intention to declare dividends out of such tax exempt income. Management considers such retained earnings to be essentially permanent in duration.

Results for tax purposes for TAT's Israeli subsidiary are measured and reflected in NIS and for TAT's U.S subsidiaries are measured and reflected in U.S Dollars. As explained in (b) above, the consolidated financial statements are presented in U.S. dollars. In accordance with ASC 740, TAT has not provided deferred income taxes on the differences resulting from changes in exchange rate and indexation.

The Company records an accrual for uncertain tax positions. This accrual is recorded to the extent that the Company concludes that a tax position is not sustainable under a "more-likely-than-not" standard. In addition, the Company classifies interest and penalties recognized in the financial statements relating to uncertain tax positions under the provision for income taxes.

TAT TECHNOLOGIES LTD

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

NOTE 2 - SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT)

v. Derivative financial instruments

As part of its hedging strategy, TAT enters into forward exchange contracts in order to protect TAT from the risk that the eventual Dollar cash flows from the sale of products to international customers will be adversely affected by changes in exchange rates. All forward contracts are recognized on the balance sheet at their fair value.

TAT also enters into forward exchange contracts and options strategies in order to limit the exposure to exchange rate fluctuation associated with payroll expenses mainly incurred in NIS. TAT elected not to follow the designation and documentation processes required to qualify for the hedge accounting method under ASC 815 "Derivative and Hedging", and any gain or loss derived from such instruments is recognized immediately as financial expenses (income), net.

As of December 31, 2010, TAT had U.S.D-NIS forward contracts with a notional amount of approximately \$7,500 to purchase and sell U.S. Dollars. This foreign exchange forward put and call options have maturities of 12 months or less. The fair value of the foreign exchange contracts and the options was \$100 and \$75 as of December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

The cash flows associated with derivatives are reflected as cash flows from operating activities in the statements of cash flows.

w. Basic and diluted earnings (loss) per share

Earnings (loss) per share are computed based on the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during each year (net of treasury shares). Diluted earnings (loss) per share includes the potential effect of stock option outstanding during the year, in accordance with ASC 260 "Earnings Per Share", using the treasury stock method.

In 2010 and 2009, outstanding equity awards were not taken into account due to their anti-dilutive effect.

x. Share-based compensation

The Company applies ASC 718 "Stock compensation" with respect to employees options, which requires awards classified as equity awards, to be accounted for using the grant-date fair value method. The fair value of share-based awards is estimated using the Black-Scholes valuation model, the payment transaction is recognized as expense over the requisite service period, net of estimated forfeitures. The Company estimated forfeitures based on historical experience and anticipated future conditions.

The Company recognizes compensation cost for an award with only service conditions that has a graded vesting schedule using the accelerated method over the requisite service period for the entire award.





## TAT TECHNOLOGIES LTD

## NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

## NOTE 2 - SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT)

## y. Comprehensive income (loss)

Other comprehensive income (loss), net of related taxes where applicable, includes, in addition to net income: (i) currency translation adjustments; and (ii) unrealized holding gains and losses on available-for-sale securities.

The components of the Group's accumulated comprehensive income (loss) for the years presented are as follows:

	December 31,	
	2010	2009
Foreign currency translation adjustment	\$ (424 )	\$ (946 )
Unrealized gain from available-for-sale securities	10	2
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	\$ (414 )	\$ (944 )

## z. Segment reporting

ASC 280 "Segments Reporting", requires that companies report separately in the financial statements certain financial and descriptive information about operating segments.

For information as to the Company's operating segments and major customers, see note 17.

## aa. Contingencies

Certain conditions may exist as of the date the financial statements are issued, which may result in a loss to the Company but which will only be resolved when one or more future events occur or fail to occur. The Company's management assesses such contingent liabilities and estimated legal fees, if any. Such assessment inherently involves an exercise of judgment. In assessing loss contingencies related to legal proceedings that are pending against the Company or unasserted claims that may result in such proceedings, the Company's management evaluates the perceived merits of any legal proceedings or unasserted claims as well as the perceived merits of the amount of relief sought or expected to be sought.

Management applies the guidance in ASC 450-20-25 when assessing losses resulting from contingencies. If the assessment of a contingency indicates that it is probable that a material loss has been incurred and the amount of the liability can be estimated, then the estimated liability would be recorded as accrued expenses in the Company's financial statements. If the assessment indicates that a potential material loss contingency is not probable but is reasonably possible, or is probable but cannot be estimated, then the nature of the contingent liability, together with an estimate of the range of possible loss if determinable and material would be disclosed.

Loss contingencies considered to be remote by management are generally not disclosed unless they involve guarantees, in which case the guarantee would be disclosed.



TAT TECHNOLOGIES LTD

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

NOTE 2 - SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT)

ab. Recently Issued Accounting Principles Not Yet Adopted

- (1) In December 2010, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) issued authoritative guidance on when to perform step two of the goodwill impairment test for reporting units with zero or negative carrying amounts. Under the new guidance, modifications are made to step one of the goodwill impairment test for reporting units with zero or negative carrying amounts. For those reporting units, an entity is required to perform step two of the goodwill impairment test if it is more likely than not that a goodwill impairment exists. In determining whether it is more likely than not that a goodwill impairment exists, an entity should consider whether there are any adverse qualitative factors indicating that an impairment may exist. The new guidance will become effective for the Company on January 1, 2011. The Company is currently assessing the impact of the adoption of this guidance but does not anticipate any material impact.
- (2) In December 2010, FASB issued authoritative guidance on disclosure of supplementary pro forma information for business combinations. The new guidance specifies that if a public entity presents comparative financial statements, the entity should disclose revenue and earnings of the combined entity as though the business combination that occurred during the current year had occurred as of the beginning of the comparable prior annual reporting period. The new guidance will become effective for the Company on January 1, 2011. The Company is currently assessing the impact of the adoption of this guidance on its consolidated financial statements but does not anticipate any material impact.
- (3) In April 2010, the FASB issued an amendment to the accounting and disclosure for revenue recognition - milestone method. This amendment, effective for fiscal years beginning on or after June 15, 2010 (early adoption is permitted), provides guidance on defining a milestone and determining when it may be appropriate to apply the milestone method of revenue recognition for research and development transactions. The Company believes that the adoption of the amendment will not have a material impact on its consolidated financial statements.

TAT TECHNOLOGIES LTD

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

NOTE 2 - SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT)

ab. Recently Issued Accounting Principles Not Yet Adopted (cont)

- (4) In January 2010, the FASB updated the “Fair Value Measurements Disclosures”. More specifically, this update requires (a) an entity to disclose separately the amounts of significant transfers in and out of Levels 1 and 2 fair value measurements and to describe the reasons for the transfers; and (b) information about purchases, sales, issuances and settlements to be presented separately (i.e. resent the activity on a gross basis rather than net) in the reconciliation for fair value measurements using significant unobservable inputs (Level 3 inputs). This update clarifies existing disclosure requirements for the level of disaggregation used for classes of assets and liabilities measured at fair value, and requires disclosures about the valuation techniques and inputs used to measure fair value for both recurring and nonrecurring fair value measurements using Level 2 and Level 3 inputs. As applicable to the Company, this became effective as of the first interim or annual reporting period beginning after December 15, 2009, except for the gross presentation of the Level 3 roll forward information, which is required for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2010 and for interim reporting periods within those years. The adoption of the new guidance did not have a material impact on the company's consolidated financial statements.
- (5) In October 2009, the FASB issued amendments to the accounting and disclosure for revenue recognition. These amendments, effective for fiscal years beginning on or after June 15, 2010 (early adoption is permitted), modify the criteria for recognizing revenue in multiple element arrangements and require companies to develop a best estimate of the selling price to separate deliverables and allocate arrangement consideration using the relative selling price method. Additionally, the amendments eliminate the residual method for allocating arrangement considerations. The Company believes that the adoption will not have a material impact on its consolidated financial statements.

TAT TECHNOLOGIES LTD

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

NOTE 3 - ACQUISITIONS

a. Acquisition of Bental Industries Ltd.

On August 18, 2008, following a series of transactions described below, TAT acquired 70% control in Bental, an Israeli corporation which is a leading supplier of innovative motion technologies for ground and aviation applications to the defense and commercial industries. This acquisition expanded TAT's product lines as well as increased its operations in the defense field while penetrating into new growing markets.

On March 27, 2008, TAT entered into an agreement with Bental Investments Cooperative Agricultural Society Ltd., ("Bental Investments"), to purchase 27% of the outstanding shares of Bental for the amount of \$3,375, together with a call and put option for an additional 18% of their outstanding shares of Bental held by Bental Investments.

The call option was for a period of four years commencing January 1, 2009 with an exercise price of \$2,250, and the put option was for a period of two years commencing January 1, 2011 with an exercise price of \$2,138 (both subject to certain exchange rate adjustments). The exercise prices carried interest of 2% per annum.

On April 15, 2008, TAT entered into an agreement to purchase an additional 10% of the outstanding shares of Bental from Mivtach Shamir Investments (1993) Ltd., ("Mivtach"), for the amount of \$1,225 subject to the completion of the acquisition from Bental Investment. The acquisition was completed on May 21, 2008.

On August 18, 2008, following TAT Industries shareholders' approval, TAT acquired an additional 15% shareholding in Bental from TAT Industries for a cash consideration of \$1,893, which was based on the price agreed for the shares in the above transactions.

On March 30, 2009, TAT exercised the call option to purchase 18% of Bental's share capital in consideration for approximately \$2.25 million.

The agreement with Bental Investment also provides for the payment of additional consideration by TAT in the event that during the three year period following the closing of the transaction TAT consummates an "exit," as such term is defined in the agreement. In such event, Bental Investments will be entitled for an additional consideration for the shares equal to a certain percentage of the difference between the price per share that TAT paid for such shares and the price per share paid in the exit transaction (30% if the exit is within one year of the closing, 20% if the exit is within two years of the closing and 10% if the exit is within three years of the closing).

The acquisition of Bental was accounted for using the purchase method of accounting "Business Combinations", as step acquisitions of 37% as of May 21, 2008 (the Closing Date), and the remaining 33% as of August 18, 2008. The acquisition of the 15% from TAT Industries was recorded based on the carrying value of the investment in TAT's books of \$1,501 (the difference of \$392 was recorded to retained earnings). The liability for the 18% call/put option was recorded based on the accounting treatment for, "Majority Owner's Accounting for a Transaction in the Shares of a Consolidated Subsidiary and a Derivative Indexed to the Non controlling Interest in that Subsidiary", as a purchase and financing transaction, since the risks and rewards of owning the 18% interest have been purchased by TAT.



## TAT TECHNOLOGIES LTD

## NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

## NOTE 3 - ACQUISITIONS (CONT)

## a. Acquisition of Bental Industries Ltd. (Cont)

According to "Written Put Option and Purchased Call Option Embedded in non controlling Interest" TAT recorded \$28 of accrued interest under the call/put option to interest expense during 2008.

The total purchase price of \$9,262 (including acquisition expenses of \$36) has been allocated to the assets acquired and the liabilities assumed based on the estimated fair value on August 18, 2008, (taking into account the short time between the transactions, management believes that the difference in the fair value of assets as of May 21, 2008 and August 18, 2008, is insignificant) as follows:

	August 18, 2009
<b>Assets:</b>	
Cash acquired	\$ 7,025
Other current assets	8,535
Property and equipment	2,246
<b>Intangible Assets:</b>	
Intangible assets	1,446
Goodwill	1,185
<b>Total assets acquired</b>	<b>20,437</b>
<b>Liabilities assumed:</b>	
Current liabilities	7,244
Long-term liabilities	929
	8,173
Non controlling interest	3,002
<b>Net assets acquired</b>	<b>\$ 9,262</b>

## TAT TECHNOLOGIES LTD

## NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

## NOTE 3 - ACQUISITIONS (CONT)

## a. Acquisition of Bental Industries Ltd. (Cont)

The historical consolidated financial information has been adjusted to give effect to pro forma adjustments that are (1) directly attributable to the acquisition, (2) factually supportable, and (3) expected to have a continuing impact on the combined results. The unaudited pro forma financial information is presented for comparative purposes only, it is not necessarily indicative of the operating results that would have occurred if the acquisition had been completed at January 1, 2008, and it is not necessarily indicative of future operating results.

The unaudited pro forma information is as follows:

	Year ended December 31, 2008
Net revenues	\$ 125,683
Net income after non-controlling interest	\$ 6,930
Basic net earnings per share	\$ 1.059
Diluted net earnings per share	\$ 1.055

As of the date of these financial statements, TAT holds approximately 70% of Bental's share capital.



TAT TECHNOLOGIES LTD

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

NOTE 3 - ACQUISITIONS (CONT)

b. Limco-Piedmont

As of December 31, 2010, TAT owned 100% of its U.S. subsidiary Limco-Piedmont.

(1) In July 2, 2009, TAT completed a merger with Limco-Piedmont. As part of the merger, TAT acquired the entire remaining shares of Limco-Piedmont held by Limco-Piedmont's public shareholders in exchange for 2,520,372 newly issued shares of TAT. Following the acquisition, Limco-Piedmont became a private company wholly-owned by TAT. Upon the merger's completion, Limco-Piedmont's public shareholders held approximately 27.8% of TAT's issued share capital.

The transaction was accounted for by the Company in accordance with ASC 810 "Consolidation" (see note 2(c)) whereby a changes in a TAT's ownership interest while TAT retains its controlling interest be accounted for as equity transactions.

Accordingly, the Company carried the difference between the Non controlling interest obtained and those disposed of to a capital reserve recorded in the consolidated statement of changes in equity under "additional paid in capital". As part of the merger mentioned above, all of Limco – Piedmont's outstanding share options at the time of the merger were cancelled, See note 14(d)(5).

(2) On January 29, 2009, Limco-Piedmont's board of directors decided on a plan to relocate the Limco plant in Oklahoma to the Piedmont site in North Carolina in order to achieve cost-effectiveness in joint fixed expenses and to create operating synergy. On July 29, 2009, TAT announced that it had decided not to pursue the plant relocation process. During 2009, an amount of approximately \$ 604 was recorded in the income statement in respect of the proposed relocation activity.

TAT TECHNOLOGIES LTD

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

NOTE 3 - ACQUISITIONS (CONT)

c. Acquisition of shares of FAvS

On December 4, 2009, the Company, through its subsidiary Piedmont, signed an investment agreement with FAvS. According to the agreement Piedmont was issued 5,766,667 Ordinary B shares of FAvS representing 37% of FAvS' then share capital and \$ 750 of FAvS Preferred shares (entitlement to cash dividends at an annual rate of 12% payable quarterly or to additional Preferred shares at an annual rate of 15%) in return for Piedmont's propeller and parts businesses. The net assets value as of December 4, 2009, of the propeller and parts businesses was \$4,325, the fair value of FAvS' Ordinary shares and Preferred shares was \$8,931 (including businesses' acquisition expenses of \$200). Accordingly, the Company recorded \$4.4M of capital gain.

FAvS is a provider of products and services for the global aviation industry and provides supply chain management services and renovation and repair services for various wheels, brakes and starter/generators. On the date of the above mentioned transaction, FAvS also signed an agreement to purchase all the assets and liabilities of Kelly Aerospace Turbine Rotables ("KATR"). KATR specializes in renovation and repair of landing gear, safety equipment and hydraulic and electrical components for corporate, regional and military aircraft. Piedmont also provided a guarantee for a period of one year (later renewed for an additional period) and up to \$ 7,000 in respect of FAvS' debt in connection with the acquisition of KATR (see also note 13 (e)).

On October 1, 2010, Piedmont agreed to extend the guarantee for \$6.6 million, by providing a letter of credit to the lender for FAvS. The renewed guaranty is for a period of 15 months ending December 31, 2011 and its amount is reduced as such debt amortizes in increments of \$0.1 million per month. Piedmont was also granted a second lien on the assets of FAvS to secure the repayment obligations of FAvS in the event that the letter of credit is drawn upon. Piedmont also entered into an inter creditor agreement with the lender to FAvS which will subordinate Piedmont's claims if the letter of credit is drawn upon to the obligations of FAvS to the lender. As of December 31, 2010, the guaranty amount is \$6.3 million. The fair value of the guarantee was based on a valuation performed by management.

FAvS' shares are quoted over the counter (OTC) at the PINKSHEET stock market (PINKSHEET: FAVS). FAvS' share value as of the closing date (December 4, 2009) and as of December 31, 2010 and December 31, 2009 is \$0.89, \$0.62 and \$0.75, respectively. The Company believes that the share value does not reflect the fair value of FAvS' share, because of the very low trading volume in FAvS' shares that do not comprise an active market. Based on an appraisal performed by management with the assistance of a third party valuation, which included a number of factors, management determined the fair value of FAvS. According to the valuation, FAvS' fair value amounted to \$22,549 as of December 4, 2009, based on which the Company recorded as \$4.4M of capital gain.

TAT TECHNOLOGIES LTD

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

NOTE 3 - ACQUISITION (CONT)

c. Acquisition of shares of FAvS (Cont)

FAvS audited consolidated financial statements signed on March 25, 2011, included a restatement of FAvS' 2009 financial statements in connection with the FAvS - Piedmont transaction. The restatement that was recorded by FAvS management in its financial statements is based on FAvS claims related to the commercial dispute as discussed in note 20. FAvS restated the original transaction by accruing losses in its business combination accounting and not recording a loss as a result of the events as described below and in note 20.

Management is of the opinion that the restatement as reported in FAvS consolidated financial statements is incorrect. The restatement relates to a specific contract transferred as part of the FAvS – Piedmont transaction to FAvS, which FAvS claims to have turned out to be a loss contract.

Management believes that the loss incurred by this maintenance contract is an event that occurred only after its 2009 financial statements were issued, and it did not and could not know that this contract would result in a loss at the time that the Company's audited financial statements for 2009 were issued. Management believes such losses, should be recorded in 2010. As a result, management revised the 2010 financial statements of FAvS in determining the amounts of losses recorded in 2010 and performed an impairment test as of December 31, 2010, on its investment in FAvS. In addition, the Company recorded an impairment of \$1.8 million in its investment in FAvS, based on this impairment test, which was performed by management with the assistance of a third party valuation firm.

## TAT TECHNOLOGIES LTD

## NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

## NOTE 3 - ACQUISITION (CONT)

## c. Acquisition of shares of FAvS (Cont)

Below is a table that presents the impact of the adjustment that was done by the Company's management to reverse FAvS restated balance sheets as reported in its financial statements as of December 31, 2009:

	As reported by FAvS	Adjustment	As used to report FAvS based on Equity Method
<b>Assets</b>			
<b>Current assets:</b>			
Cash	1,033		1,033
Inventories, net	37,117	487	37,604
Other current assets	20,820		20,820
Total current assets	58,970	487	59,457
Plant and equipment, net	2,663		2,663
Deferred financing costs and other	350		350
Goodwill	7,773	3,715	11,488
Total assets	69,756	4,202	73,958
<b>Liabilities and stockholders' equity</b>			
<b>Current liabilities:</b>			
Other accrued liabilities	5,697	(2,319 )	3,378
Revolving line of credit	21,326		21,326
Term loan payable	7,000		7,000
Other current liabilities	17,930		17,930
Total current liabilities	51,953	(2,319 )	49,634
Long-term liabilities	649		649
Total liabilities	52,602	(2,319 )	50,283
Total stockholders' equity	17,154	6,521	23,675
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	69,756	4,202	73,958

## TAT TECHNOLOGIES LTD

## NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

## NOTE 3 - ACQUISITION (CONT)

## c. Acquisition of shares of FAVS (Cont)

Below is a table that presents the impact of the adjustment that was done by the Company's management to record the losses, recorded by FAVS as a restatement to its 2009 financial statements, in the year ended December 31, 2010.

	As reported by FAVS	Adjustment	As used to report FAvS based on Equity Method
Net sales	128,463		128,463
Cost of sales	103,392	2,806 (1)	106,198
Gross profit	25,071		22,265
Operating expenses	23,996		23,996
Impairment of goodwill		3,715	3,715
Income (loss) from operations	1,075		(5,446 )
Non-operating income (expense), net	(2,250 )		(2,250 )
Loss before income taxes	(1,175 )		(7,696 )
Income tax provision	(16 )		(16 )
Net loss	(1,191 )		(7,712 )
Dividends on preferred stock	(219 )		(219 )
Loss attributable to common stockholders		(1,410 )	(7,931 )

(1) Represents the adjustments to inventories (\$ 487) and accrued losses on the contract (\$ 2,319)

A reconciliation of the share in income (loss) and impairment of investment in FAVS for the year ended December 31, 2010:

	Year ended December 31, 2010
Share in loss related to common stockholders	2,904
Share in income related to preferred stock	(122 )
Amortization of purchase price fair value adjustment	(85 )
Impairment of investment	1,813
	4,510

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## TAT TECHNOLOGIES LTD

## NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

## NOTE 4 - AVAILABLE-FOR-SALE - MARKETABLE SECURITIES

	December 31, 2010		
	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Fair Value
<b>Available-for-sale:</b>			
Auction Rate Securities (1)	\$ 1,950	\$ -	\$ 1,950
Trust funds (2)	579	4	583
	\$ 2,529	\$ 4	\$ 2,533
	December 31, 2009		
	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Fair Value
<b>Available-for-sale</b>			
Auction Rate Securities (1)	\$ 2,200	\$ -	\$ 2,200
Trust funds (2)	717	2	719
	\$ 2,917	\$ 2	\$ 2,919

(1) Auction Rate Securities (hereinafter - ARS) are a type of long-term bonds (usually issued for period longer than ten years) issued by corporates, local authorities, institutions of higher education and others for securitization of assets. The ARS bears variable interest rate, re-determined by an auctions held every short period. The ARS interest held by the Company is re-determined every 7, 28 or 35 days and will mature on 2019. The ARS held by TAT is issued by SSM Health Care of Oklahoma City, Illinois and Wisconsin municipals. These financial instruments were classified as short term in the financial statements since the Company has intention to exercise them during the twelve months. As of December 31, 2010, the Company recorded other-than-temporary impairment loss of \$200 on Auction Rate Securities based on a fair value estimation.

(2) Trust funds are a type of short-term marketable securities consist a predefined composition of debt securities, corporate bonds, shares and other securities, issued by financial institutions and have an active market. These trust funds are classified as available-for-sale and are recorded at fair value based on market quote.

The marketable securities which are all classified as short-term based on the Company's intent to realize them within twelve months from the balance sheet date.

## TAT TECHNOLOGIES LTD

## NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

## NOTE 5 - FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT

## Recurring Fair Value Measurements

The Group measures fair value and discloses fair value measurements for financial assets and liabilities. Fair value is based on the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

The three levels of inputs that may be used to measure fair value are as follows:

Level 1 - Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets that are accessible at the measurement date for assets or liabilities. The fair value hierarchy gives the highest priority to Level 1 inputs.

Level 2 - Observable prices that are based on inputs not quoted on active markets, but corroborated by market data.

Level 3 - Unobservable inputs are used when little or no market data is available. The fair value hierarchy gives the lowest priority to Level 3 inputs.

The Company's financial assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis, excluding accrued interest components, consisted of the following types of instruments:

	December 31, 2010			Total
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
<b>Assets</b>				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 27,037	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 27,037
Derivatives	-	100	-	100
Auction Rate Securities	-	-	1,950	1,950
Trust funds	583	-	-	583
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 27,620</b>	<b>\$ 100</b>	<b>\$ 1,950</b>	<b>\$ 29,670</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>				
Guarantee	-	-	48	48
<b>Total</b>			<b>\$ 48</b>	<b>\$ 48</b>

	December 31, 2009			Total
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
<b>Assets</b>				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 25,568	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 25,568
Derivatives	-	75	-	75
Auction Rate Securities	-	-	2,200	2,200
Trust funds	719	-	-	719
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 26,287</b>	<b>\$ 75</b>	<b>\$ 2,200</b>	<b>\$ 28,562</b>



Consistent with the Company's investment policy guidelines, the ARS investments held by the Company all had AA credit ratings at the time of purchase.

The estimated market value of the Company's ARS holdings in collateralized debt obligations as of December 31, 2010 and 2009, were \$1,950 and \$2,200, respectively.

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## TAT TECHNOLOGIES LTD

## NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

## NOTE 5 - FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT (CONT)

The carrying amounts of financial instruments, including cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, approximate fair value because of their generally short maturities.

The fair values of long-term liabilities were estimated by discounting the future cash flows, using the rate currently available for liabilities of similar terms and maturity. The carrying amount of TAT's long-term liabilities approximates their fair value.

## Non-Recurring Fair Value Measurements

The following table presents the Group's assets measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis for the year ended December 31, 2010:

	Year ended December 31, 2010	Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets (Level 1)	Fair value measurements using Significant other observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)	Total losses
Goodwill (1)	\$ -			\$ -	\$ 4,223
Customer relationships (2)	-			-	481
Investment in associated company (3)	\$ 4,449			\$ 4,449	\$ 1,813

(1) During the year ended December 31, 2010, the Company performed its annual impairment test of goodwill. Based on the results of this test, the Company encountered adverse changes in the business climate including a weak U.S. and global economy which resulted in a reduction in demand for the MRO services. As a result of these factors, management revised its future cash flow expectations, which lowered the fair value estimates of a certain reporting unit. The Company determined under the first step of its annual test that the fair value of goodwill at its MRO reporting unit was less than the carrying value for this reporting unit. The Company recorded a \$4.2 million impairment charge (which was the entire remaining goodwill for the MRO reporting unit) in the third quarter of 2010, to reflect the implied fair value of goodwill for the MRO reporting unit. Calculating the fair value of the MRO reporting unit requires the input of significant estimates and assumptions, some of which are unobservable. The significant estimates and assumptions include business assumptions, historical gross profit, weighted average cost of capital, terminal growth rate and discount rate.

(2) The Company also reviewed its other intangible assets for impairment, in accordance with ASC 360. The Company estimated the fair value of its other intangible assets using a discounted cash flow analysis and compared those values to the carrying value of the assets. The Company concluded, based on this comparison, that Customer relationships were impaired at its MRO reporting unit. The Company recorded a \$0.48 million impairment charge in the year ended December 31, 2010 to reflect the fair value of those Customer relationships

for the MRO reporting unit.

- (3) As of December 31, 2010, The Company recognized an impairment charge of \$1.8 million of its 37% interest in FAvS's, that was based on an appraisal performed by management and an independent valuation. This valuation was done based on a discounted cash flow analysis, requiring the input of significant estimates and assumptions, some of which are unobservable. The significant estimates and assumptions include business assumptions, weighted average cost of capital, terminal growth rate and discount rate.

## TAT TECHNOLOGIES LTD

## NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

## NOTE 6 - INVENTORIES

Inventories are composed of the following:

	December 31,	
	2010	2009
Raw materials and components	\$ 10,746	\$ 10,263
Work in process	18,057	18,091
Spare parts	3,027	5,197
Finished goods	333	69
	\$ 32,163	\$ 33,620

Raw materials and components are net of reserve for slow moving and surplus production in the amount of \$1,568 and \$2,309 at December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

During the year ended December 31, 2010, the Company recorded a write down of inventory in the amount of \$3.5 million attributable to inventory of the MRO segment. The write down was due to a decline in future forecasted sales levels and profitability margins, and was recorded under cost of revenues.

## TAT TECHNOLOGIES LTD

## NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

## NOTE 7 - PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT, NET

Composition of assets, grouped by major classifications, is as follows:

	December 31,	
	2010	2009
<b>Cost:</b>		
Land and buildings (1)	\$ 6,176	\$ 4,889
Machinery and equipment (2)	34,175	33,190
Motor vehicles	1,290	1,554
Office furniture and equipment	2,077	1,802
	43,718	41,435
<b>Less: Accumulated depreciation</b>	<b>29,275</b>	<b>26,972</b>
Depreciated cost	\$ 14,443	\$ 14,463

Depreciation expenses amounted to \$2,719, \$2,427 and \$2,393 for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

During the year ended December 31, 2010, the Company recorded impairment of property, plant and equipment in the amount of \$183 attributable to certain machinery and equipment items of the MRO segment based on the reduced forecasted usage of these items, and was recorded as an expense under the cost of revenues item in the consolidated statements of income (loss).

(1) Includes lease rights to land in the amount of \$1 under a sub-lease agreement with TAT Industries. The lease period ends in 2020 and includes a renewal option if TAT Industries exercises the option granted by the Israel Land Administration. See also note 10a.

(2) The cost is net of investment grants received by Bental in the amount of \$414 and \$353 as of December 31, 2010 and 2009.

Liens on property, plant and equipment are discussed at note 13f.

## TAT TECHNOLOGIES LTD

## NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

## NOTE 8 - GOODWILL AND INTANGIBLE ASSETS

a.	Intangible assets:	December 31,	
		2010	2009
<b>Cost:</b>			
Customer relationships	\$	865	\$ 1,692
Trade name		-	70
License for service center		2,050	2,050
Others		136	145
		3,051	3,957
<b>Accumulated amortization:</b>			
Customer relationships		428	624
Trade name		-	30
License for service center		650	250
Others		23	129
		1,101	1,033
<b>Amortized cost</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>1,950</b>	<b>\$ 2,924</b>

Amortization expense amounted to \$663, \$543 and \$960 for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively. In addition, an amount of \$481 of customer relationships was recorded as an impairment charge for the year ended December 31, 2010, (see also item b below).

b. Based on the intangible assets in service as of December 31, 2010, estimated amortization expense for each of the next four years and thereafter is as follows:

Year ended December 31,	Amortization expenses
2011	\$ 560
2012	560
2013	560
2014	270
	\$ 1,950

c. Changes in goodwill during the years 2010 and 2009 are as follows:

	2010	2009
Cost	\$ 5,635	\$ 6,323
Cumulative impairment	(324 )	(324 )
Balance, at January 1	5,311	5,999

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Effect of changes in exchange rate	68	(131 )
Impairment of Goodwill - MRO	(4,223 )	-
Transfer of goodwill allocated to the propellers and parts businesses	-	(557 )
As of December 31	\$ 1,156	\$ 5,311

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## TAT TECHNOLOGIES LTD

## NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

## NOTE 8 - GOODWILL AND INTANGIBLE ASSETS (CONT)

## d. Impairment Assessments:

We perform our annual assessment of possible impairment of goodwill and indefinite-lived intangible assets as of September 30, or more frequently if events and circumstances indicate that impairment may have occurred. As of September 30, 2009 and 2008, we had no impairment of goodwill.

During the year ended December 31, 2010, the Company performed its annual impairment test of goodwill. Based on the results of this test, the Company encountered adverse changes in the business climate including a weak U.S. and global economy which resulted in a reduction in demand for the MRO services. As a result of these factors, management revised its future cash flow expectations, which lowered the fair value estimates of a certain reporting unit. The Company determined under the first step of its annual test that the fair value of goodwill at its MRO reporting unit was less than the carrying value for this reporting unit. The Company recorded a \$4.2 million impairment charge (which was the entire remaining goodwill for the MRO reporting unit) in the third quarter of 2010, to reflect the implied fair value of goodwill for the MRO reporting unit. A deferred tax benefit of \$947 was recognized as a result of this charge.

The Company also reviewed its other intangible assets for impairment, in accordance with ASC 360. The Company estimated the fair value of its other intangible assets using a discounted cash flow analysis and compared those values to the carrying value of the assets. The Company concluded, based on this comparison, that Customer relationships were impaired at its MRO reporting unit. The Company recorded a \$0.48 million impairment charge in the year ended December 31, 2010 to reflect the fair value of those Customer relationships for the MRO reporting unit.

## NOTE 9 - OTHER ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND ACCRUED EXPENSES

	December 31,	
	2010	2009
Employees and payroll accruals	\$ 3,627	\$ 3,395
Government authorities	403	240
Advances from customers	248	288
Warranty provision	341	401
Sales rebates	489	141
Accrued royalties	272	349
Other accrued expenses	2,447	1,249
	\$ 7,827	\$ 6,063



## TAT TECHNOLOGIES LTD

## NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

## NOTE 10 - TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

## a. Transactions with TAT Industries:

	Year ended December 31,		
	2010	2009	2008
Management fees (1)	\$ 50	\$ 50	\$ 50
Other manufacturing costs	-	-	\$ 4
Lease expenses (2)	\$ 371	\$ 335	\$ 329

(1) According to the agreement between TAT and TAT Industries, TAT Industries will pay the Company annual management fee in the amount of \$50. In addition, the agreement states that in any case of selling or consuming of inventory items whose book value was fully depreciated on TAT Industries books, the Company will pay to TAT Industries half of the selling or consuming value. The management fees are recorded as a reduction of general and administration expenses.

(2) During 2000, TAT entered into a lease agreement with TAT Industries for a period of 25 years. According to the agreement, TAT leases from TAT Industries the factory premises for an annual amount of approximately \$300, with an increase of 2% annually, subject to a revaluation based on market value every five years. TAT had a right of termination of the agreement after 10 years.

During 2005, a revaluation of the lease agreement was prepared by a valuation consultant, determining the annual lease fee as \$310, based on which, the lease amount for year 2009 was adjusted to \$335. On June 2010, the annual lease fee was updated to \$400, effective as of July 1, 2010. The annual lease fee will be raised by 2% a year, commencing on January 1, 2012. The lease fees are recorded under general and administration expenses.

## TAT TECHNOLOGIES LTD

## NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

## NOTE 10 - TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES (CONT)

## b. Balances with related parties:

	December 31,	
	2010	2009
Isal – current asset	\$ 144	\$ 68
TAT Industries - current asset (1)	-	\$ 27
FAVS - current assets (2)	-	\$ 172
Total asset	\$ 144	\$ 267
TAT Industries - current liability (1)	\$ (27 )	\$ -
Bental Ag"sh	(62 )	(47 )
FAVS - current liability	(48 )	-
Total liability	\$ (137 )	\$ (47 )

(1) The balance mainly consists of current intercompany transactions between the TAT and TAT industries.

(2) The balance consists of a fee charged by Piedmont to FAVS for transaction fees on guarantee provided by Piedmont to FAVS (see item (1) below).

	Year ended December 31,		
	2010	2009	2008
c. Commissions to a company owned by certain former shareholders (see note 10d)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 69
Management fee to shareholders (see h below)	\$ 400	\$ 400	\$ 100
Rental and other services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 170
Payroll benefits of former principal owners (see e below)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 752

d. The Company was committed to pay commissions to a company owned by certain of its shareholders for representing the heat exchangers division in North America. According to the agreement, the commissions were to be paid at a rate of 10% of the amount of inventories purchased in North America and 3% of the sales made in North America. The commissions were recorded as part of the cost of revenues and selling and marketing expenses, respectively. As of January 1, 2008, the Company incorporated a new subsidiary company, TAT Gal, to represent its heat exchangers division in North America, therefore the commission agreement with the affiliated company was terminated. No expenses in the presented period were recorded over this agreement.

TAT TECHNOLOGIES LTD

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

NOTE 10 - TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES (CONT)

e. As result of the change in control of TAT Industries' shareholders, during December 2007, TAT's Chairman of the Board of Directors (former principal owner), announced his resignation from his position, effective January 1, 2008. Nevertheless, he continued his employment, as a consultant to TAT, in accordance with his employment agreement with TAT, until April 2008. On September 12, 2008, TAT and the former Chairman of the Board of Directors signed an appendix to the employment agreement, according to which the employments relationship would be deemed terminated retroactively, as of January 1, 2008, and TAT would pay the former Chairman of the Board of Directors, a fixed amount of \$ 267 for all the benefits related to his employment.

On May 19, 2008, TAT's Chief Executive Officer and Vice Chairman of the Board of Directors, announced his resignation from his position effective to that date. Accordingly, an expense on the amount of \$110 was recognized in the statement of income for the year ended December 31, 2008.

f. The former Chairman of the Board of Directors and the former Vice Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Company were entitled each to a bonus of 2.5% of the annual consolidated operating income for the year ended December 31, 2008, in excess of \$500. Total bonus expenses were \$66 in 2008 and were recorded as part of the general and administrative expenses.

g. Bental is engaged in various agreements with its Non controlling interest and other related parties for the rental, maintenance and other services provided to it, in connection with its plant and operations. Total amount paid by Bental for these services in 2010 was \$539.

h. Following the approval of TAT's audit committee and Board of Directors, on February 8, 2009, the general meeting of TAT approved a management agreement with the controlling shareholder of the Company, Isal, under special majority as required in approving transactions with a controlling shareholder. According to the agreement, in return for the management services rendered by Isal to TAT, TAT will pay Isal an amount of \$100 per quarter for the period commencing in October 2008. The agreement shall be in effect for a period of four years. Each party may terminate the management agreement by providing a four-month advance notice. Total amount paid by TAT for the management services in 2010 was \$408 .

TAT TECHNOLOGIES LTD

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

NOTE 10 - TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES (CONT)

i. On August 13, 2009, TAT's audit committee and Board of Directors approved the appointment of Mr. Avi Ortal as CEO of TAT's subsidiary, Limco-Piedmont simultaneously with serving as CEO of KMN Capital (USA), Inc. Mr. Ortal relocated to the U.S. and devotes his time to serving as CEO of the said companies. Mr. Ortal receives a salary of approximately \$180 a year including a car and an insurance policy for his office as CEO of Limco-Piedmont. In the event of terminating the agreement by Limco-Piedmont without due cause, an advance notice of three months and an adjustment period of six months will be provided. According to Mr. Ortal's employment contract, Limco-Piedmont has undertaken to indemnify Mr. Ortal should he become subject to double taxation (in Israel and in the U.S.) for his work at Limco-Piedmont. Furthermore, Mr. Ortal will be entitled to a sum of approximately \$180 for his office as CEO of KMN Capital (USA), Inc. Limco-Piedmont will bear the actual overall employment costs of Mr. Ortal as CEO of Limco-Piedmont and as CEO of KMN Capital (USA), Inc. KMN Capital (USA), Inc. will reimburse Limco-Piedmont for 50% of said costs. Every six months, the audit committees of TAT and of KMN Capital Ltd. will meet to examine if no material change had occurred in said companies' share in Mr. Ortal's employment costs. If a change had occurred, the audit committees of TAT and of KMN Capital Ltd. will determine an updated ratio, as required by law. In April 2011, Mr. Ortal advised TAT's Board of his intention to terminate his employment with Limco-Piedmont on July 31, 2011. See note 20 with regards to a consultancy agreement signed with Mr. Ortal.

j. On June 14, 2010, TAT and Bental signed a management services agreement. TAT agreed to provide Bental with various services including investor relations, business development, marketing and advertising consulting, legal services and the appointing of TAT personnel in Bental board of directors. The agreement is effective as of January 1, 2010 and the annual management fees are in the amount of \$120.

k. In December 2009, Piedmont provided a guarantee for a period of one year (later renewed for an additional period) up to \$ 7,000 in respect of FAvS' debt taken in connection with the acquisition of KATR (see also note 13 (e)).

On October 1, 2010, Piedmont agreed to extend the guarantee for \$6.6 million, by providing a letter of credit to the lender for FAvS. The renewed guaranty is for a period of 15 months ending December 31, 2011 and its amount is reduced as such debt amortizes in increments of \$0.1 million per month. Piedmont was also granted a second lien on the assets of FAvS to secure the repayment obligations of FAvS in the event that the letter of credit is drawn upon. Piedmont also entered into an inter creditor agreement with the lender to FAvS which will subordinate Piedmont's claims if the letter of credit is drawn upon to the obligations of FAvS to the lender. As of December 31, 2010, the guaranty amount is \$6.3 million. The fair value of the guarantee was based on a valuation performed by management.

## TAT TECHNOLOGIES LTD

## NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

## NOTE 11 - SHORT TERM BANK CREDIT AND LONG TERM LOANS

## a. Terms of the loans:

As of December 31, 2010:

	Currency of loan	Interest Rate December 31, 2010	Years of Maturity	December 31, 2010
Long-term loan (1)	NIS	5.25%	2010-2014	\$ 1,204
Long-term loan (2)	\$	2.50%-3.50%	(2)	6,250
Less - current maturities (1)				(345 )
Less - current maturities (2)				(6,250 )
				\$ 859

As of December 31, 2009:

	Currency Of loan	Interest Rate December 31, 2009	Years of Maturity	December 31, 2009
Long-term loan (1)	NIS	3.70%	2009-2014	\$ 1,443
Long-term loan (2)	\$	3.30%	2011-2013	6,250
Long-term loan (3)	NIS	3.0%	2009-2011	44
Less - current maturities				(374 )
				\$ 7,363

## TAT TECHNOLOGIES LTD

## NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

## NOTE 11 - SHORT TERM BANK CREDIT AND LONG TERM LOANS (CONT)

## a. Terms of the loans (cont):

Required principal payments (including current maturities) as of December 31, 2010, were as follows:

Year	Amount
2011	\$ 345
2012	304
2013	305
2014	250
	\$ 1,204

- (1) The original loan was received from an Israeli bank in the amount of \$1,400 to be repaid in four annual installments, commencing 2010. On June 30, 2010, the original loan was repaid and a new loan was taken. This new loan bears annual fixed interest of 5.25% and will be repaid until July 2014.
- (2) Loans received from an Israeli bank in a total amount of \$6,250 out of which \$5,000 were received during 2008 and additional \$1,250 were received during year 2009. The loan is to be repaid in four annual installments commencing 2011. This loan bears quarterly interest of Libor + 3.5% and Libor + 1.85%. TAT does not meet a certain covenant that relates to the ratio of TAT's loan as mentioned above to TAT's share in Bental's net profit. TAT is working to come to terms with the Israeli bank and classified the said loan as current liabilities. Accordingly, the loan was classified as short term liability. In May 2011 TAT repaid \$750 of principal, in accordance with the original installments schedule.
- (3) Loan received from an Israeli bank Linked to the consumer price index.
- (4) In addition, as of December 31, 2010 Limco-Piedmont's credit balance amounted to \$119.

TAT provided certain guarantees and covenants, to secure its long-term loans, see note 13e.

## b. Line of credit

On June 15, 2010, Limco-Piedmont extended its framework agreement signed with a financial institution for a total credit of up to \$10,000. \$5,000 of this amount will stand for Limco and \$5,000 will stand for Piedmont. The credit bears interest rate of Libor + 1.5%, and its utilization will be subject to compliance with financial covenants agreed between the parties. As of December 31, 2010, approximately \$2,665 of total credit was utilized by Limco-Piedmont.

TAT TECHNOLOGIES LTD

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

NOTE 12 - LONG-TERM EMPLOYEE-RELATED OBLIGATIONS

Severance pay:

The Company's Israeli based companies ("Israeli companies", TAT and Bental) severance pay for their Israeli employees is calculated pursuant to Israeli Severance Pay Law based on the most recent salary of the employees multiplied by the number of years of employment as of the balance sheet date. The liability is presented on the undiscounted basis. The Israeli companies record an expense for the net increase in its severance liability.

TAT's liability for all of its Israeli employees is fully covered for by monthly deposits with severance pay funds, insurance policies, Mivtahim Social Insurance Institution Ltd. ("Mivtahim") and by an accrual. The liability covered by deposits with Mivtahim is irrevocably transferred to Mivtahim. Accordingly, neither the amounts accumulated with Mivtahim, nor the corresponding liabilities for severance pay are reflected in the consolidated balance sheet.

The deposited funds include profits accumulated up to the balance sheet date. The deposited funds may be withdrawn only upon the fulfillment of the obligation pursuant to Israeli Severance Pay Law or labor agreements. The value of the deposited funds is based on the cash surrendered value of these policies and includes profits (or loss) accumulated through the balance sheet date.

Severance expenses for the Israeli companies were \$425, \$371 and \$441 for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

Limco-Piedmont sponsors a 401(K) profit sharing plan covering substantially all of its employees. The plan permits the employer to contribute a discretionary amount for a plan year, which the employer designates as qualified non-elective contribution. Contributions to plan by Limco-Piedmont were \$167, \$193 and \$216 for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

The Israeli companies expect to contribute approximately \$550 in 2011 to the pension funds and insurance companies in respect of their severance and pension pay obligations.

The Israeli companies are required to make severance payment upon dismissal of an employee or upon termination of employment in certain circumstances. The severance payment liability to the employees (based upon length of service and the latest monthly salary - one month's salary for each year employed) is recorded on the Company's balance sheets under "Employee rights upon retirement." The liability is recorded as if it were payable at each balance sheet date on an undiscounted basis.

The liability is funded in part from the purchase of insurance policies or by the establishment of pension funds with dedicated deposits in the funds. The amounts used to fund these liabilities are included in the balance sheets under "Amount funded in respect of employee rights upon retirement." These policies are the Company's assets. However, under employment agreements and subject to certain limitations, any policy may be transferred to the ownership of the individual employee for whose benefit the funds were deposited. In the years ended December 31, 2008, 2009 and 2010, the Israeli companies deposited \$297, \$313 and \$281, respectively, with insurance companies in connection with its severance payment obligations.

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## TAT TECHNOLOGIES LTD

## NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

## NOTE 12 - LONG-TERM EMPLOYEE-RELATED OBLIGATIONS (CONT)

In accordance with the current employment agreements with certain employees, the Israeli companies make regular deposits with certain insurance companies for accounts controlled by each applicable employee in order to secure the employee's rights upon retirement. The Israeli companies are fully relieved from any severance pay liability with respect to each such employee after they make the payments on behalf of the employee. The liability accrued in respect of these employees and the amounts funded, as of the respective agreement dates, are not reflected in the Company balance sheets, as the amounts funded are not under the control and management of the Israeli companies and the pension or severance pay risks have been irrevocably transferred to the applicable insurance companies (the "Contribution Plans").

The amounts of severance payment expenses were \$803, \$1,658 and \$253 for the years ended December 31, 2008, 2009 and 2010.

The Israeli companies expect to pay \$1,749 in future benefits to their employees during 2011 to 2020 upon their normal retirement age- see breakdown below. The amount was determined based on the employee's current salary rates and the number of service years that will be accumulated upon the retirement date. These amounts do not include amounts that might be paid to employees that will cease working for the Israeli companies before their normal retirement age.

Year	Amount
2011	\$ 190
2012	191
2013	227
2014	186
2015	132
Thereafter (through 2020)	\$ 823

TAT TECHNOLOGIES LTD

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

NOTE 13 - COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

a. Commissions arrangements:

TAT is committed to pay marketing commissions to sale agents at a range of 1% to 12% of total sales contracts which were received through promotion and distribution carried out by them. Commission expenses were \$750, \$880 and \$888 for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively. The commissions were recorded as part of the selling and marketing expenses.

b. Royalty commitments:

(1) TAT is committed to pay royalties to third parties through 2011, of between 1% and 2% of sales of products developed by the third parties. Royalty expenses were \$22, \$30 and \$45 for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively. The royalties were recorded as part of the cost of revenues.

(2) TAT is committed to pay royalties to third parties through 2012 of between 9% and 17% of sales of products developed by the third parties. Royalty expenses were \$328, \$324 and \$214 for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively. The royalties were recorded as part of the cost of revenues.

(3) Bental is committed to pay royalties to the Israeli government on proceeds from the sales of products, in the research and development of which the Israeli government participated by way of grants. Under the terms of Bental's funding from the Office of the Chief Scientist, royalty payments are computed on the portion of sales from such products at a rate of 2% and 3.5%. The commitment to the Chief Scientist is limited to the amount of the received participation (dollar linked), with the addition of an annual interest rate based on Libor. As of December 31, 2010 and 2009, the total amount of royalty bearing grants due by TAT to the Chief Scientist was approximately \$88 and \$133, respectively.

## TAT TECHNOLOGIES LTD

## NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

## NOTE 13 - COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES (CONT)

## c. Lease commitments:

Limco-Piedmont leases some of its operating and office facilities for various terms under long-term, non-cancelable operating lease agreements. The leases expire at various dates through January 2013. The monthly rental expense ranges from approximately \$0.1 to \$9. Certain leases contain renewal options as defined in the agreements. Lease expense (excluding related parties) totaled \$246, \$253 and \$214 for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009, and 2008 respectively.

TAT leases its factory from its parent company; see note 10(a), until 2020.

Bental leases an area of its plant from a related party for \$50 per annum, under a long-term lease until 2013.

As of December 31, 2010, future minimum rental payments under non-cancelable operating leases are as follows:

Year	Amount
2011	\$ 628
2012	507
2013	424
2014	433
2015	442
Total	\$ 2,434

## d. Legal claims contingencies

(1) On April 8, 2009, a claim was filed with the District Court in Tulsa, Oklahoma, USA by a third party, in person and on behalf of others, against TAT, Limco-Piedmont and its directors. The claim is meant to represent the public shareholders of Limco-Piedmont and seeks monetary compensation for the plaintiffs as a result of the merger, mentioned in note 3b(1), alleging, among other things, illegal management of the merger process and pricing and the non disclosure of significant information regarding the proposed merger. The parties reached a settlement whereby the plaintiffs will receive \$250 through an insurance policy of officers and directors in TAT in return for dismissing the claim. On November 12, 2009, the District Court in Tulsa approved the settlement.

TAT TECHNOLOGIES LTD

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

NOTE 13 - COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES (CONT)

d. Legal claims contingencies (cont)

(2) On July 3, 2009, Limco-Piedmont signed an agreement settling a commercial dispute ("the agreement") with one of its suppliers. According to the agreement signed between the parties, Limco-Piedmont will serve as the supplier's licensed service center for performing repairs, renovation and servicing of aircraft components for a period of five years ending on May 31, 2014, in return for \$3,600. Prior to signing the agreement, Limco-Piedmont's engagement with said supplier was based on older agreements which were to end on May 31, 2011 and July 31, 2010. The fair value of the agreement was based on an valuation performed by management, which included a number of factors, including the assistance of independent valuation based on which Piedmont carried an amount of approximately \$1,550 as an expense in the year ended December 31, 2009 for settling the dispute and the remaining balance was carried as an intangible asset in the TAT's books and is amortized over the remaining contractual period.

(3) See also note 20 for details about commercial dispute between Piedmont and FAvS.

e. Guarantees:

(1) Bental provides bank guarantees to third parties, in the ordinary course of business, mainly in order to secure certain advances from customers. The maximum credit risk for these guarantees totaled approximately \$ 121 as of December 31, 2010.

(2) In order to secure TAT's liability to the Israel customs, the Company provided bank guarantee in the amount of \$38. The guarantee is linked to the consumer price index and is valid until April 2011.

(3) See also note 13(f) for restricted cash deposits against certain loans and guaranties.

(4) See also note 10(k) for details of a guarantee provided by Piedmont in respect of FAVS debt. As of December 31, 2010, the amount of this guarantee is \$6.3 million.

TAT TECHNOLOGIES LTD

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

NOTE 13 - COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES (CONT)

f. Covenants and liens on assets:

- 1) In connection with its line of credit, Limco-Piedmont is obligated to meet certain financial covenants. Such covenants include requirements for minimal tangible net worth, maximum leverage, debt service coverage ratios and minimal borrowing base. The utilization of the credit line is subject to compliance with financial covenants agreed between the parties. As of December 31, 2010, Limco-Piedmont meets all financial covenants as agreed.
- 2) In order to secure bank loans in the amount of \$6,250, TAT granted a lien on a bank deposit of \$1,500, which is recorded as restricted cash in the balance sheet, as well as specific lien on Bental's shares held by TAT. In addition, TAT is obligated to meet certain covenants including (i) TAT's minimal shareholders' equity; (ii) TAT's shareholders' equity to its net assets ratio; (iii) Bental's debt to its operational profit ratio; (iv) TAT's Debt to its share in Bental's net income ratio; and (v) Bental has annual profit. As of December 31, 2010, TAT did not meet the covenant that relates to the ratio of TAT's debt to TAT's share in Bental's net income. TAT is working to come to terms with the Israeli bank and classified the said loan as current liabilities.
- 3) In order to secure bank loans in the amount of \$1,400, Bental granted floating liens on all of its property and assets, fixed lien on its unpaid share capital, goodwill and first priority liens on its property, plant and equipment, checks and other trading instruments. In addition, Bental is obligated to certain covenants including: (i) minimal shareholders' equity; (ii) Debt to EBITDA ratio and (iii) Bental's shareholders' equity to its net assets ratio. As of December 31, 2010, Bental meets all covenants
- 4) A lien on Bental Approved Enterprise has been registered in favor of the State of Israel (see note 16c below).
- 5) In order to secure the guarantee Piedmont provided to FAvS as mentioned on note 10(k), Piedmont granted a lien on a bank deposit of \$3,500, which is recorded as restricted cash in the balance sheet.

## TAT TECHNOLOGIES LTD

## NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

## NOTE 14 - SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY:

- a. TAT's ordinary shares confer upon their holders voting rights, the right to receive dividends, if declared, and any amounts payable upon the dissolution, liquidation or winding up of the affairs of TAT.
- b. On July 2, 2009, TAT completed a merger with Limco-Piedmont. As part of the merger, TAT acquired the entire remaining shares of Limco-Piedmont held by Limco-Piedmont's public shareholders in exchange for 2,520,372 newly issued shares of TAT, see also note 3b(1).

c. Treasury purchase plan

On March 11, 2009 and on August 13, 2009, TAT's board of directors authorized its management to enter into an engagement with Oppenheimer Israel Investment House for the blind trust repurchase of TAT's shares under rule 10b5-1 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

The first repurchase plan (from March 11, 2009) was terminated on March 26, 2009, under which TAT repurchased 4,650 shares for a cumulative amount of \$26.

The second repurchase plan (from August 13, 2009) permitted for Oppenheimer Israel to purchase shares of TAT during trade on a foreign stock exchange at a scope of up to \$ 2 million in a period of six months from August 13, 2009 and at a price not exceeding \$ 9 per share. As of December 31, 2010, 253,390 shares were repurchased under the second plan, representing approximately 2.8% of the Company's share capital in consideration of approximately \$ 2,000 (an average of \$ 7.9 per share).

The repurchased shares under both plans became dormant as defined in the Israeli Companies Law.

A reconciliation of opening and closing balances of the number of ordinary shares (in thousands) is presented below:

	2010	2009	2008
Balance outstanding at beginning of year	8,815	6,553	6,543
Issuance of shares	-	2,520	-
Exercise of options by employees	-	-	10
Purchase of treasury shares	-	(258 )	-
Balance outstanding at end of year	8,815	8,815	6,553

## TAT TECHNOLOGIES LTD

## NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

## NOTE 14 -SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY (CONT)

## d. Stock option plans

(1) In January 1999, TAT adopted a stock option plan for its employees, directors and officers, whereby options to purchase up to 500,000 Ordinary shares (out of which 402,500 stock options were granted to executives) were to be granted, at an exercise price of \$1.625 per share (which equaled the market price on the date of grant). All of the options have been granted under the above plan. Under the terms of the plan, the options were fully vested as of the grant date. As of December 31, 2008, 7,500 were still outstanding. These options expired in January 2009.

The following table is a summary of the activity of TAT's stock Option plan:

	Year ended December 31, 2009		2008	
	Number of options	Weighted average exercise price	Number of options	Weighted average exercise price
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	7,500	\$ 1.625	17,500	\$ 1.625
Exercised	-	-	(10,000 )	1.625
Expired	(7,500 )	1.625	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	-	\$ -	7,500	\$ 1.625
Exercisable options	-	\$ -	7,500	\$ 1.625

The total intrinsic value of options exercised during the years ended December 31, 2008 was \$50, based on the TAT's average stock price at the exercise date.

## TAT TECHNOLOGIES LTD

## NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

## NOTE 14 - SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY (CONT)

## d. Stock option plans (Cont)

(2) On August 14, 2008, TAT's Board of Directors approved the grant of 65,477 unregistered options of Series A, B and C to its Chief Executive Officer. Each option of Series A, B and C vests over two, three and four years commencing May 19, 2008, respectively, and expires three years after vesting. Each Series A, B and C option can be exercised into one Ordinary share 0.9 NIS par value, for an exercise price of \$6.15 (adjusted for dividend distribution and other equity changes as defined in the option grant terms). Alternatively, the Chief Executive Officer can opt to receive TAT's Ordinary shares based on the value of the appreciation over the exercise price.

The weighted average fair value of stock options granted at the grant date, is \$2.69, \$2.9 and \$3.15, for Series A, B a C, respectively, based on the Black-Scholes option-pricing model with the following weighted average assumptions:

	Series A	Series B	Series C
Number of options	21,826	21,826	21,825
Weighted average expected stock price volatility	60.05%	55.96%	54.57%
Weighted average expected option life (in years)	3.25	4.25	5.25
Average risk free interest rate	2.72%	2.94%	3.15%
Dividend yield	0%	0%	0%

The expected volatility is based on the historical volatility of the Company's stock. The risk-free interest rate assumption is based on observed interest rates appropriate for the expected term of the stock options granted. The expected life assumption is based on assumption related to the options' vesting schedules and life terms. The dividend yield is derived from the absence of formal dividend distribution plan.



## TAT TECHNOLOGIES LTD

## NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

## NOTE 14 - SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY (CONT)

## d. Stock option plans (Cont)

The following table is a summary of the activity of TAT's stock Option plan:

	Year ended December 31					
	2010		2009		2008	
	Number of options	Weighted average exercise price	Number of options	Weighted average exercise price	Number of options	Weighted average exercise price
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	65,477	\$ 6.15	65,477	\$ 6.15	-	-
Granted	-	-	-	-	65,477	\$ 6.15
Outstanding at the end of the year	65,477	\$ 6.15	65,477	\$ 6.15	65,477	\$ 6.15
Exercisable options	21,826	\$ 6.15	-	-	-	-

Compensation expenses attributable to outstanding stock options were \$49, \$63 and \$47 for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively. Compensation expense is recognized in the statement of income as an operating expense based on the fair value of the option over the requisite service period. As of December 31, 2010, the total recognized compensation cost related to non-vested stock awards was \$159 and the weighted average period over which the cost is expected to be recognized is approximately 3 years.

(3) Effective July 19, 2007, Limco Inc. established an Incentive Compensation Plan, ("The 2007 Plan"), under which, Limco Inc. may issue options to purchase 600,000 shares of Common stock. Pursuant to the plan during 2007, 404,250 options were granted, with an exercise increment for each option of \$11. The options vest in three equal annual installments, except for 66,000 options that vest in four equal semi-annual installments. Options generally expire five to ten years from date of grant. During 2008 additional 60,000 options were granted with an exercise increment for each option of \$5.88.

The weighted average grant date fair value of the stock options granted under this 2007 plan during the year ended December 31, 2008 was \$5.

(4) On February 25, 2009, Limco-Piedmont's board of directors decided to grant options to directors and managers to purchase 230,000 Common stock of Limco-Piedmont ("The 2009 plan"). The optionees included the Company's Chairman, CEO and a director in the Company who also serve as directors in Limco-Piedmont who each received

30,000 options. The exercise increment for each option is \$ 2.16 and its value based on the Black & Scholes option pricing model is \$ 1.06.

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## TAT TECHNOLOGIES LTD

## NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

## NOTE 14 - SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY (CONT)

## d. Stock option plans (Cont)

The following table summarizes Limco's weighted average assumptions used in the valuation of options (granted under 2007 plan and 2008 plan) for the years ended December 31, 2009:

	2009
Weighted average expected stock price volatility	56%
Weighted average expected option life (in years)	3.5
Average risk free interest rate	2.87%
Dividend yield	0%

The expected volatility is based on the historical volatility of the Company's stock. The risk-free interest rate assumption is based on observed interest rates appropriate for the expected term of the stock options granted. The expected life assumption is based on assumption related to the options' vesting schedules and life terms. The dividend yield is derived from the absence of formal dividend distribution plan.

Limco uses the Black-Scholes option pricing model to determine the weighted average fair value of options. The volatility factor used in the Black-Scholes option pricing model is based on historical stock price fluctuations. Due to the relative short period of the time Limco has been public TAT has estimated a 0% forfeiture rate. The expected term of options is based on the simplified method as allowed under and ASC 718-10-S99 and 110 issued by the SEC. The simplified method assumes the option will be exercised midway between the vesting date and the contractual term of the option. Limco is able to use the simplified method as the options qualify as "plain vanilla" options as defined by ASC 718-10-S99 and since Limco does not have sufficient historical exercise data to provide a reasonable basis to estimate expected term. Expected dividend yield is based upon Limco's historical and projected dividend activity and the risk free interest rate is based upon US Treasury rates appropriate for the expected term of the options.

(5) Upon the completion of the merger between TAT and Limco-Piedmont, as detailed in note 3(b)(1) above, all options granted under notes 14 (e) 3&4 above were cancelled. Upon the cancellation date, Limco-Piedmont recorded expenses totaling \$ 542 which as of the date of cancellation represents the expense over the unvested options.

## TAT TECHNOLOGIES LTD

## NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

## NOTE 14 - SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY (CONT)

## d. Stock option plans (Cont)

Compensation expenses attributable to the said outstanding stock options were \$904 (including the above \$542 expense) and \$174 for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively. Compensation expense is recognized in the statement of income as an operating expense based on the fair value of the option over the requisite service period.

A summary of Limco-Piedmont's Option plans activity for the years ended December 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008, is presented below:

	Number of options (in thousands)	Weighted average exercise price	Weighted average contractual life remaining in years	Aggregate intrinsic value (1) (in thousands)
Outstanding at January 1, 2008	404	\$ 11.00	4.5	570
Granted	60	\$ 5.88		
Forfeited	(153 )	\$ 11.00		
Outstanding at December 31, 2008	311	\$ 10.01	4.37	\$ -
Granted	230	\$ 2.25		
Cancelled	(541 )	\$ 6.71		
Outstanding at December 31, 2009	-	\$ -		\$ -
Exercisable at December 31, 2009	-	\$ -		\$ -

There was no aggregate intrinsic value at December 31, 2008 as Limco stock price of \$3.03 on December 31, 2008 was below the exercise price of all of the outstanding stock options.

## TAT TECHNOLOGIES LTD

## NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

## NOTE 14 - SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY (CONT)

## e. Dividends

On March 11, 2009, TAT's Board of Directors declared a cash dividend in the total amount of \$3,617, or \$0.55 per share, for all of the shareholders of Company at the effective date - March 29, 2009. TAT paid the dividend on April 8, 2009.

On March 11, 2009, Bental's Board of Directors approved the distribution of cash dividend in the total amount of \$2,923. The dividend was paid on April 5, 2009, out of which TAT received \$2,046.

On November 12, 2009, TAT's Board of Directors declared a cash dividend in the total amount of \$2,648 or \$0.38 per share, for all of the shareholders of the Company at the effective date November 23, 2009. TAT paid the dividend on December 7, 2009.

On November 24, 2009, Bental's Board of Directors approved the distribution of cash dividend in the total amount of \$1,297. The dividend was paid on December 7, 2009, out of which TAT received \$908.

## NOTE 15 - EARNINGS (LOSSES) PER SHARE

The following table sets forth the computation of basic and diluted net earnings (losses) per share:

	Year ended December 31,		
	2010	2009	2008
<b>Numerator:</b>			
Net earnings (loss) attributed to TAT	\$ (7,386 )	\$ 1,753	\$ 4,268
<b>Denominator:</b>			
Weighted average number of basic shares outstanding during the year	8,815,003	7,893,639	6,546,055
<b>Effect of dilutive securities:</b>			
Stock options and warrants	-	-	20,194
Denominator for diluted net earnings (losses) per share	8,815,003	7,893,639	6,566,249

The weighted average number of outstanding options excluded from the calculation of diluted net earnings per share, due to their anti dilutive effect was 65,477 for the years ended December 31, 2010 and December 31, 2009, and was 9,298 for the year ended December 31, 2008.



TAT TECHNOLOGIES LTD

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

NOTE 16 - INCOME TAXES

a. Measurement of taxable income under the Income Tax (Inflationary Adjustments) Law, 1985

In accordance with the above law results for tax purposes are measured and reflected in real terms in accordance with the changes in the Israeli Consumer Price Index (CPI). Under the Inflationary adjustments law (Amendment No. 20, 2008, hereafter – "the amendment"), that was enacted in the Israeli Parliament on February 26, 2008, the provisions of the Inflationary adjustments law will no longer apply to TAT in 2008 and thereafter. The amendment specifies transitional provisions regarding the discontinuance of the provisions of the Inflationary adjustments law that have applied to TAT through the end of 2007.

b. Tax benefits under Israel's Law for the Encouragement of Industry (Taxation), 1969

The Company has a status of an "Industrial company" as defined in the Industry law. In accordance with this status and related regulations, the Company is entitled to claim for tax purposes increased depreciation deductions in respect for equipment used for its industrial activities. In accordance with "special accelerated depreciation regulations" (2008), companies that most of their activities are "approved activities" as defined in the Industrial law are entitled to claim the accelerated depreciation expenses for machinery and equipment bought between June 1, 2008 to May 31, 2009.

c. Tax benefits under the Law for the Encouragement of Capital Investments, 1959 ("the Law"):

Some facilities of the Israeli companies in Israel have been granted approved enterprise status under the above law.

The main tax benefits available are:

Investment Grants

In respect of some of the Israeli companies' facilities the companies are entitled to investment grants given in certain rates between 10% to 25% and in accordance with the location of these facilities.

In respect of income derived from the approved enterprise, the Israeli companies are entitled to reduced tax rates during a period of up to seven years from the year in which such enterprise first earn taxable income (limited to twelve years from commencement of production or fourteen years from the date of approval, whichever is earlier).

Income derived from the approved enterprise is tax exempt during the first two years of the seven year tax benefit period as above, and is subject to a reduced tax rate not exceeding 25% during the remaining years of benefits.

For a consolidated company, a plan for the expansion of its facilities was approved as an "Approved plan" under the Law. Accordingly, the income derived from this plan will be subject to the above mentioned tax benefits.





TAT TECHNOLOGIES LTD

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

NOTE 16 - INCOME TAXES (CONT)

In the event of distribution of a cash dividend from income which was tax exempt as above, the Company would have to pay the 25% tax in respect of the amount distributed. Company has policy not to distribute cash dividends from such exempt income. As of December 31, 2010, the Company had accumulated a total amount of \$7.5 million of exempt income.

Conditions for the entitlement of benefits

The above mentioned benefits are subject to the fulfillment of the terms specified in the Law, the related regulations and the approval plans as specified above. Failure to fulfill these terms might result the cancellation of the tax benefits (all or some), in which case the Company will be required to repay all benefits including interest and fines. Management estimates that the Israeli companies comply with all terms as mentioned above.

Additional amendments to the Approved Enterprise Law became effective in January 2011 (the "2011 Amendment"). Under the 2011 Amendment, income derived by 'Preferred Companies' from 'Preferred Enterprises' (both as defined in the 2011 Amendment) would be subject to a uniform rate of corporate tax as opposed to the current incentives that are limited to income from Approved or Benefiting Enterprises during their benefits period. According to the 2011 Amendment, the uniform tax rate on such income, referred to as 'Preferred Income', would be 10% in areas in Israel that are designated as Development Zone A and 15% elsewhere in Israel during 2011-2012, 7% and 12.5%, respectively, in 2013-2014, and 6% and 12%, respectively, thereafter. Income derived by a Preferred Company from a 'Special Preferred Enterprise' (as defined in the Approved Enterprise) would enjoy further reduced tax rates for a period of ten years of 5% in Zone A and 8% elsewhere. As with dividends distributed from taxable income derived from an Approved Enterprise or Benefiting Enterprise during the applicable benefits period, dividends distributed from Preferred Income would be subject to a 15% tax (or lower, if so provided under an applicable tax treaty), which would generally be withheld by the distributing company. While the Company may incur additional tax liability in the event of distribution of dividends from tax exempt income generated from its Approved and Benefiting Enterprises, no additional tax liability will be incurred by the Company in the event of distribution of dividends from income taxed in accordance with the 2011 Amendment.

Under the transitional provisions of the 2011 Amendment, the Company elects to irrevocably implement the 2011 Amendment with respect to its existing Approved and Benefiting Enterprises while waiving benefits provided under the legislation prior to the 2011 Amendment.

The Company does not expect the 2011 Amendment to have a material effect on the tax payable in respect of its Israeli operations.

TAT TECHNOLOGIES LTD

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

NOTE 16 - INCOME TAXES (CONT)

d. Reduction of Israeli corporate tax rate

The rate of the Israeli corporate tax is as follows: 2008 - 27%, 2009 - 26%, 2010 - 25%. In July 2009, the "Knesset" (Israeli Parliament) passed the Law for Economic Efficiency (Amended Legislation for Implementing the Economic Plan for 2009 and 2010), 2009, which prescribes, among others, an additional gradual reduction in the rates of the Israeli corporate tax and real capital gains tax starting 2011 to the following tax rates: 2011 - 24%, 2012 - 23%, 2013 - 22%, 2014 - 21%, 2015 - 20%, 2016 and thereafter - 18%. The effect of the abovementioned change on the financial statements is immaterial.

e. U.S. subsidiaries

U.S. subsidiaries are taxed based on federal and state tax laws. The effective tax rate for 2010, 2009, and 2008 was 38%, 38% and 41.48%, respectively.

f. Tax assessments

TAT's income tax assessments are considered final through 2005.

Bental income tax assessments are considered final through 2006.

Limco-piedmont income tax assessments are considered final through 2006.

TAT-GAL which was incorporated in 2008 has not received final tax assessment yet.

The Company and its parent company file a consolidated tax report for the Israeli tax authorities. Accordingly, each one the companies is entitled to use its tax losses (resulted from the first year of consolidated tax report) against taxable income of the other company and subject to certain limitations.

## TAT TECHNOLOGIES LTD

## NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

## NOTE 16 - INCOME TAXES (CONT)

## g. Income tax reconciliation:

A reconciliation of the theoretical tax expense assuming all income is taxed at the statutory rate to income taxes as reported in the statements of income:

	Year ended December 31,					
	2010		2009		2008	
Income (loss) before income taxes as reported in the statements of income	\$	(6,906 )	\$	1,367	\$	6,888
Statutory tax rate in Israel		25 %		26 %		27 %
Theoretical tax expenses (income)	\$	(1,726 )		355		1,860
Increase (decrease) in income taxes resulting from:						
Tax adjustment for foreign subsidiaries subject to a different tax rate		(1,118 )		402		671
Reduced tax rate on income derive from "Approved Enterprises" plans		-		(20 )		(268 )
Permanent differences				155		-
Deferred taxes on impairment of share in associated company		(1,332 )		-		-
Difference in basis of measurement for financial reporting and income tax purposes				-		(636 )
Tax in respect of prior years		(50 )		*(1,609 )		77
Non-deductible expenses		73		(48 )		91
Income taxes as reported in the statements of income (loss)	\$	(4,153 )	\$	(765 )	\$	1,795

\*Income taxes benefit relating to prior years is a result of an approved enterprise certificate granted to Bental by the Israeli tax authorities in 2009. At the time only when receiving such approval was Bental able to recognize certain tax benefit relating to 2008.

## h. Income (loss) before income taxes is comprised as follows:

	Year ended December 31,		
	2010	2009	2008
Domestic (Israel)	\$ 2,842	\$ 4,222	\$ 2,263
Foreign (United States)	(9,748 )	(2,855 )	4,625

\$ (6,906 )    \$ 1,367    \$ 6,888

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## TAT TECHNOLOGIES LTD

## NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

## NOTE 16 -

## INCOME TAXES (CONT)

## i. Income taxes included in the statements of income:

	Year ended December 31,		
	2010	2009	2008
<b>Current:</b>			
Domestic (Israel)	\$ 570	\$ 1,163	\$ 73
Foreign (United States)	(611 )	(1,188 )	1,845
	(41 )	(25 )	1,918
<b>Deferred:</b>			
Domestic (Israel)	46	(51 )	(201 )
Foreign (United States)	(4,108 )	920	78
	(4,062 )	869	(123 )
<b>Previous years:</b>			
Domestic (Israel)	(50 )	(1,609 )*	-
Foreign (United States)	-	-	-
	(50 )	(1,609 )	-
	\$ (4,153 )	\$ (765 )	\$ 1,795

\*Income taxes benefit relating to prior years is a result of an approved enterprise certificate granted to Bental by the Israeli tax authorities in 2009. At the time only when receiving such approval was Bental able to recognize certain tax benefit relating to 2008.

## TAT TECHNOLOGIES LTD

## NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

## NOTE 16 -

## INCOME TAXES (CONT)

## j. Deferred income taxes:

Deferred income taxes reflect the net tax effects of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for income tax purposes. Significant components of TAT's deferred tax liabilities and assets are as follows:

	December 31,	
	2010	2009
<b>Deferred tax assets (liabilities):</b>		
Allowance for doubtful accounts	\$ 1,001	\$ 846
Unrealized gains	192	237
Provisions for employee benefits and other temporary differences	1,025	597
Inventory	1,318	712
Deferred tax assets – short-term- other accounts receivables	\$ 3,536	\$ 2,392
Impairment of goodwill and intangible assets	\$ 946	\$ -
Provisions for employee benefits and other temporary differences	89	220
Deferred tax assets – Long-term	\$ 1,035	\$ 220
<b>Other temporary differences Deferred tax Liabilities – Short-term-</b>		
other accounts payable	\$ -	\$ 19
Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	(868 )	(1,704 )
Gain from sale of the propellers & parts businesses	-	(1,332 )
Deferred tax Liabilities - Long-term	\$ (868 )	\$ (3,036 )

As of December 31, 2010, TAT did not provide a valuation allowance in respect of deferred tax assets, since management currently believes that it is more likely than not that the deferred tax asset will be realized in the future.

TAT does not intend to distribute earnings of a foreign subsidiary aggregating \$5,521 as of December 31, 2010, and accordingly, no deferred tax liability has been established relative to these earnings. If these amounts were not considered permanently reinvested, a deferred tax liability would have been required.

TAT does not intend to distribute earnings deriving from Approved Enterprise aggregating \$7,500 as of December 31, 2010, and accordingly, no deferred tax liability has been established relative to these earnings. See also Note 16(c).



## TAT TECHNOLOGIES LTD

## NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

## NOTE 16 - INCOME TAXES (CONT)

k. During 2008, Limco was audited by the Internal Revenue Service for the tax year ended December 31, 2006. It was the determination of the Internal Revenue Service that Limco had deemed dividend distributions to TAT related to interest expense charged during 2005, 2006 and 2007. Interest and penalties totaling \$43 have been charged to income tax expense during the year ended December 31, 2008. The audit is now closed and Limco believes that the only tax years open for audit are the years ended December 31, 2007 through December 31, 2010.

A reconciliation of the beginning and ending amount of unrecognized provision is as follows:

	Amount
Balance at December 31, 2007	\$ 248
Additions for tax positions of prior years	189
Settlements with tax authorities	(437 )
Balance at December 31, 2008	-
Additions for tax positions of prior years	-
Settlements with tax authorities	-
Balance at December 31, 2009	-
Additions for tax positions of prior years	84
Settlements with tax authorities	-
Balance at December 31, 2010	\$ 84

Unrecognized tax benefits, mainly of a long-term nature, at December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, amounted to \$84, \$0 and \$0, respectively. All of the above amounts of unrecognized tax benefits would affect the effective tax rate if recognized. The Group does not expect unrecognized tax benefits to change significantly over the next 12 months.



TAT TECHNOLOGIES LTD

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

NOTE 17 - SEGMENT INFORMATION

a. Segment Activities Disclosure:

The Company has three operating segments:

- The Original Equipment Manufacturing ("OEM") segment in the field of heat transfer products referring mainly to the following areas of activity: (a) planning, developing, manufacturing and marketing a wide range of various types of heat transfer products used in mechanical and electronic systems for the military and commercial aircraft industries; (b) developing and manufacturing cooling and environmental control systems used in aircrafts, military facilities, tents and armored vehicles; (c) manufacturing a wide range of aircraft accessories such as fuel systems, turbines and airborne pneumatic components.
- The OEM of electrical motion systems segment referring mainly to planning and manufacturing electrical motion system protection and custom made electro-mechanical systems used in civilian and military systems.
- The Maintenance, Repair, Overhaul ("MRO") segment referring to rendering MRO services for overhaul aircraft systems installed mainly in commercial aircrafts. The MRO services consist of heat transfer products, APUs, landing gear, propellers and related control accessories.

The Group's chief operating decision-maker evaluates performance, makes operating decisions and allocates resources based on financial data consistent with the presentation in the accompanying financial statements.

TAT evaluates segment performance based on revenue and operating income. The operating income reported in TAT's segments excludes other unallocated amounts. Although such amounts are excluded from the business segment results, they are included in reported consolidated earnings. Unallocated amounts include executive level expenses and certain expenses related to accounting and finance, human resources and information technology departments.

During 2008 through December 1, 2009, TAT managed also a fourth segment – the Part segment, that focused on sales of parts of APU's, propellers, landing gears and other aviation components.

The OEM of electrical motion systems segment was added with the consolidation of Bental, following its acquisition on August 18, 2008 (see note 3(a)).

## TAT TECHNOLOGIES LTD

## NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

## NOTE 17 - SEGMENT INFORMATION (CONT)

## b. Segments statement operations disclosure:

The following financial information is the information that management uses for analyzing the segment results. The figures are presented in consolidated method as presented to management.

Cost related to selling and marketing and general and administrative for MRO and Parts are allocated based on revenues. This was a change made in 2008. The segment results for 2007 related to MRO and Parts have been restated to conform with this allocation method.

The following financial information is a summary of the operating income of each operational segment:

	Year ended December 31, 2010					
	OEM- Heat Transfer Products	OEM - Electric Motion Systems	MRO	Amounts not allocated to segments	Elimination from inter companies sale	Consolidated
<b>Revenues</b>						
Sale of products	\$29,651	\$13,046	\$-	\$-	\$(3,743 )	\$ 38,954
Services and other	-	-	40,801	-	-	40,801
Total revenues	29,651	13,046	40,801	-	(3,743 )	79,755
<b>Cost of revenues</b>						
Cost of revenues	22,425	10,092	32,636	-	(3,965 )	61,188
Write down of inventory	-	-	3,500	-	-	3,500
Gross profit	7,226	2,954	4,665	-	222	15,067
<b>Research and development expenses</b>						
Research and development expenses	274	377	-	-	-	651
<b>Selling and marketing expenses</b>						
Selling and marketing expenses	1,186	526	1,763	-	-	3,475
<b>General and administrative expenses</b>						
General and administrative expenses	3,598	1,572	6,462	1,200	-	12,832
<b>Impairment of goodwill and intangible assets</b>						
Impairment of goodwill and intangible assets	-	-	4,704	-	-	4,704
Operating income (loss)	2,168	479	(8,264 )	(1,200 )	222	(6,595 )
<b>Financial expenses, net</b>						
Financial expenses, net	-	-	-	(111 )	-	(111 )
<b>Other expenses, net</b>						
Other expenses, net	-	-	-	(200 )	-	(200 )
Loss before income taxes						\$ (6,906 )



## TAT TECHNOLOGIES LTD

## NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

## NOTE 17 -

## SEGMENT INFORMATION (CONT)

## b. Segments statement operations disclosure (cont)

	Year ended December 31, 2009						
	OEM- Heat Transfer Products	OEM - Electric Motion Systems	MRO	Parts (*)	Amounts not allocated to segments	Elimination from inter companies sale	Consolidated
<b>Revenues</b>							
Sale of products	\$28,617	\$11,321	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$(5,187 )	\$ 34,751
Services and other			42,283	6,057			48,340
Total revenues	28,617	11,321	42,283	6,057		(5,187 )	83,091
<b>Cost of revenues</b>							
Cost of revenues	19,809	8,021	37,900	5,879	-	(4,714 )	66,895
Gross profit	8,808	3,300	4,383	178	-	(473 )	16,196
<b>Research and development expenses</b>							
Research and development expenses	408	272	-	-	-	-	680
<b>Selling and marketing expenses</b>							
Selling and marketing expenses	1,063	629	1,668	359	-	-	3,719
<b>General and administrative expenses</b>							
General and administrative expenses	3,767	1,176	6,196	516	3,324	-	14,979
Capital gain			(4,400 )				(4,400 )
<b>Operating income (loss)</b>							
Operating income (loss)	3,570	1,223	919	(697 )	(3,324 )	(473 )	1,218
<b>Financial income, net</b>							
Financial income, net	-	-	-	-	149	-	149
<b>Income before income taxes</b>							\$ 1,367

(\*) For the period of January 1 through November 30, 2009.



## TAT TECHNOLOGIES LTD

## NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

## NOTE 17 -

## SEGMENT INFORMATION (CONT)

## b. Segments statement operations disclosure (cont)

	Year ended December 31, 2008						
	OEM- Heat Transfer Products	OEM - Electric Motion Systems	MRO	Parts	Amounts not allocated to segments	Elimination from inter companies sale	Consolidated
<b>Revenues</b>							
Sale of products	\$27,857	\$9,758	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$(5,891 )	\$ 31,724
Services and other			54,276	17,289			71,565
Total revenues	27,857	9,758	54,276	17,289	-	(5,891 )	103,289
<b>Cost of revenues</b>							
Cost of revenues	21,058	7,845	43,664	13,922	-	(5,926 )	80,563
Gross profit	6,799	1,913	10,612	3,367	-	35	22,726
<b>Selling and marketing expenses</b>							
Selling and marketing expenses	1,364	250	2,094	661	-	-	4,369
<b>General and administrative expenses</b>							
General and administrative expenses	4,342	713	3,466	1,024	2,862	-	12,407
Operating income (loss)	1,093	950	5,052	1,682	(2,862 )	35	5,950
Financial income, net	-	-	-	-	1,174	-	1,174
Other expenses, net	-	-	-	-	(236 )	-	(236 )
Income before income taxes							\$ 6,888

## TAT TECHNOLOGIES LTD

## NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

## NOTE 17 - SEGMENT INFORMATION (CONT)

c. The following financial information identifies the assets to segment

	As of December 31, 2010					Consolidated
	OEM - Heat Transfer Products	OEM - Electric Motion Systems	MRO	Amounts not allocated to segments		
Assets	\$36,949	\$17,501	\$45,147	\$21,830	\$ 121,427	
Depreciation and amortization	1,220	671	1,491	-	3,382	
Expenditure for segment assets	739	851	1,521	-	3,111	
Goodwill	-	1,156	-	-	1,156	
	As of December 31, 2009					Consolidated
	OEM - Heat Transfer Products	OEM - Electric Motion Systems	MRO	Amounts not allocated to segments		
Assets	\$38,354	\$13,888	\$51,220	\$21,029	\$ 124,491	
Depreciation and amortization	1,050	507	1,413	-	2,970	
Expenditure for segment assets	846	960	3,052	-	4,858	
Goodwill	-	1,055	4,256	-	5,311	
	As of December 31, 2008					Consolidated
	OEM - Heat Transfer Products	OEM - Electric Motion Systems	MRO	Parts	Amounts not allocated to segments	
Assets	\$39,822	\$19,170	\$39,480	\$7,118	\$ 135,930	
Depreciation and amortization	1,020	1,164	1,169	-	3,353	
Expenditure for segment assets	1,095	767	1,696	-	3,558	
Goodwill	-	1,185	4,814	-	5,999	

## TAT TECHNOLOGIES LTD

## NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

## NOTE 17 - SEGMENT INFORMATION (CONT)

d. The following presents total revenues, based on the location of the end customers, for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008 and long-lived assets as of those dates.

	2010		2009		2008	
	Total revenues	Long-lived assets	Total revenues	Long-lived assets	Total revenues	Long-lived assets
<b>Sale of products</b>						
Israel	\$ 23,223	\$ 9,103	\$ 19,613	\$ 9,312	\$ 17,077	\$ 9,164
Asia	-	-	-	-	1,173	-
North America	7,531	-	7,554	-	8,233	-
Europe	5,567	-	5,788	-	5,241	-
Other	2,633	-	1,796	-	-	-
	\$ 38,954	\$ 9,103	\$ 34,751	\$ 9,312	\$ 31,724	\$ 9,164

	2010		2009		2008	
	Total revenues	Long-lived assets	Total revenues	Long-lived assets	Total revenues	Long-lived assets
<b>Services</b>						
Israel	\$ 410	-	\$ 95	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Asia	-	-	-	-	3,324	-
North America	25,607	5,340	34,043	5,151	49,239	6,023
Europe	8,573	-	10,767	-	14,269	-
Other	6,211	-	3,435	-	4,733	-
	\$ 40,801	\$ 5,340	\$ 48,340	\$ 5,151	\$ 71,565	\$ 6,023



## TAT TECHNOLOGIES LTD

## NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

## NOTE 18 - SELECTED STATEMENTS OF INCOME DATA

	Year ended December 31,		
	2010	2009	2008
Financial income (expenses), net:			
Financial income:			
Foreign currency translation adjustments	\$ 1,102	\$ 1,541	\$ 1,257
Interest on cash equivalents, short-term bank deposits and others	468	650	1,420
	1,570	2,191	2,677
Financial expenses:			
Bank charges	(177 )	(214 )	(264 )
Interest on long-term loans	(211 )	(206 )	(143 )
Foreign currency translation adjustments	(1,215 )	(1,462 )	(943 )
Interest expenses on call option to Non controlling interest	-	(72 )	(28 )
Others	(78 )	(88 )	(125 )
	(1,681 )	(2,042 )	(1,503 )
	\$ (111 )	\$ 149	\$ 1,174

## TAT TECHNOLOGIES LTD

## NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

## NOTE 19 - SUPPLEMENTAL CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET INFORMATION

	Warranty provision	Inventory Reserve	Allowance for Doubtful Accounts
Balance, as of January 1, 2008	\$784	\$1,768	\$155
Additions	215	268	180
Write-offs, net of recoveries	(300 )	-	(181 )
Balance, as of December 31, 2008	\$699	\$2,036	\$154
Additions	71	273	2,394
Write-offs, net of recoveries	(369 )	-	(188 )
Balance, as of December 31, 2009	\$401	\$2,309	\$2,360
Additions	-	-	291
Write-offs, net of recoveries	(60 )	(741 )	(32 )
Balance, as of December 31, 2010	\$341	\$1,568	\$2,619

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TAT TECHNOLOGIES LTD

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

NOTE 20 - SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

a. On March 11, 2011, Piedmont commenced a court action in the State of Delaware, USA, against FAvS (in which Piedmont holds a 37% equity interest), for breach of an agreement signed on November 9, 2009 between the parties pursuant to which, among other things, FAvS was required to provide Piedmont with year 2010 audited financial statements of FAvS, by March 6, 2011

Piedmont requested that the court enter an order requiring FAvS to provide Piedmont with FAvS' year 2010 audited financial statements no later than March 28, 2011 (the earliest possible date given the Delaware court's schedule).

On March 16, 2011 the Delaware court entered an order requiring FAvS to provide its audited financial statements for year 2010 by March 28, 2011. FAvS financial statements were timely delivered to Piedmont on March 26, 2011.

A commercial dispute existed between Piedmont and FAvS relating to the propeller maintenance business which had been contributed to FAvS by Piedmont, as part of the transaction discussed above.

The commercial dispute began in April 2010, when a customer of the propeller maintenance business requested reimbursement from FAvS for damages to certain propellers. FAvS then sought reimbursement from Piedmont for such amounts. Although Piedmont rejected all of FAvS' claims with regards to Piedmont's responsibility for the claimed damages, the parties reached an agreement pursuant to which Piedmont paid \$700K to FAvS and agreed to bear a portion of the additional cost of replacement propeller blades that FAvS would be responsible for. In exchange FAvS agreed to waive all claims against Piedmont with respect to such customer.

On June 30, 2011 Piedmont and FAvS entered into a Settlement Agreement and Release (the "Settlement Agreement"). Pursuant to the Settlement Agreement, each party fully released the other party and acknowledged that the settlement was a compromise of disputed claims and was not to be construed as an admission of liability or wrongdoing. In addition, each party agreed not to disparage the other and Piedmont paid an aggregate amount of \$1,400,000 to FAvS (\$700,000 forgiveness of loan granted to FAVS in 2010 and \$700,000 included in "other accrued expenses", see note 9). This amount was fully recorded as an expense in 2010.

Simultaneously with the execution of the Settlement Agreement, Mr. Aaron Hollander, the Chief Executive Officer and controlling stockholder of FAvS, purchased 3,322,259 shares of Class A Common Stock of FavS at a price of \$.903 per share (for an aggregate price of \$3 million). In addition, Piedmont agreed to extend its guarantee of the bank debt incurred by FavS to fund the KATR transaction through June 30, 2013 and to continue to provide a letter of credit to secure such guarantee. The amortization schedule for such debt was revised so that no amortization will occur until June 30, 2012. Thereafter the debt will amortize at the rate of \$200,000 per month.

TAT TECHNOLOGIES LTD

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

NOTE 20 - SUBSEQUENT EVENTS (CONT)

The Stockholders Agreement entered into in 2009 between Piedmont and Mr. Hollander was also amended to delete the reciprocal drag along rights and to provide that Piedmont may designate one member to the Board of Directors of FAvS (rather than the two provided in the original agreement). Finally, the Rights Agreement entered into in 2009 between Piedmont and FAvS was amended so that Piedmont's right to approve certain material corporate actions by FAvS has been limited to the right to approve contracts or agreements with affiliates of FAvS. The amendment also provides that the approval of Piedmont will not be required if FAvS seeks to raise additional capital from Mr. Hollander so long as the consideration being paid by Mr. Hollander is not less than the consideration that would be paid by a third-party in an arms-length transaction and is fair, equitable and reasonable under the circumstances.

- b. On April 2011, Avi Ortal, the Chief Executive Officer of the Company's subsidiary, Limco-Piedmont, Inc., advised TAT's Board of his intention to terminate his employment on July 31, 2011. On May 18, 2011, Mr. Ortal entered into a Consulting Agreement with TAT, effective for a period of eight months following the termination of his employment, to provide part-time consulting services to TAT with respect to its U.S. based subsidiaries. Mr. Ortal will receive consulting fees of \$20,000 per month for such services.
- c. As of January 1, 2011, TAT began reporting its operations based on four operating segments, after dividing its MRO Services operating segment into two separate segments: Heat Transfer Services and Products; and MRO services for Aviation Components.

First Aviation Services Inc.

Consolidated Financial Statements

As of and for the Year Ended December 31, 2010  
and the  
Eleven Months Ended December 31, 2009

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First Aviation Services Inc.

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As of and for the Year Ended December 31, 2010  
and the  
Eleven Months Ended December 31, 2009

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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm for 2010

The Board of Directors and Stockholders  
First Aviation Services, Inc.

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheet of First Aviation Services, Inc. and Subsidiaries (the “Company”) as of December 31, 2010, and the related consolidated statements of operations, stockholders’ equity and comprehensive income (loss), and cash flows for the year then ended. 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 audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free of material misstatement. We were not engaged to perform an audit of the Company’s internal control over financial reporting. Our audit included consideration of internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company’s internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall consolidated financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of First Aviation Services, Inc. and Subsidiaries as of December 31, 2010, and the consolidated results of their operations and their cash flows for the year then ended, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

As discussed in Notes 2 and 3, additional paid-in capital and stockholders’ equity as of January 1, 2010, have been restated to correct a misstatement.

March 25, 2011

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Independent Auditors' Report for 2009

The Board of Directors and Stockholders  
First Aviation Services, Inc.

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheet of First Aviation Services, Inc. and Subsidiaries (the "Company") as of December 31, 2009, and the related consolidated statements of operations, stockholders' equity and comprehensive income (loss), and cash flows for the eleven months then ended. 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 audit. We did not audit the December 31, 2009 financial statements of API Asia Pacific, Inc. and API China, Inc. (wholly-owned subsidiaries) with assets of \$4,473,757 at December 31, 2009, and revenues of \$12,304,214 and net income of \$527,004 for the eleven months then ended. The December 31, 2009, financial statements of API Asia Pacific, Inc. and API China, Inc. were audited by other auditors whose reports were furnished to us, and our opinion, insofar as it relates to the amounts included for API Asia Pacific, Inc. and API China, Inc. is based solely on the reports of other auditors.

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes consideration of internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall consolidated financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit and the reports of other auditors provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, based on our audit and the reports of other auditors, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of First Aviation Services, Inc. as of December 31, 2009, and the consolidated results of their operations and their cash flows for the eleven months then ended, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

As discussed in Notes 2 and 3, the 2009 consolidated financial statements have been restated to correct a misstatement.

March 25, 2011

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## First Aviation Services Inc.

Consolidated Balance Sheets  
(in thousands, except share amounts)

	December 31,	
	2010	2009 Restated
<b>Assets</b>		
Current assets:		
Cash	\$1,302	\$1,033
Trade receivables, net	20,051	17,878
Miscellaneous receivables	159	691
Inventories, net	34,778	37,117
Prepaid expenses and other	2,258	2,251
Total current assets	58,548	58,970
Plant and equipment, net	2,467	2,663
Deferred financing costs and other	538	350
Goodwill	7,773	7,773
Total assets	\$69,326	\$69,756
<b>Liabilities and stockholders' equity</b>		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$19,838	\$17,091
Accrued compensation and related expenses	555	407
Other accrued liabilities	3,387	5,697
Revolving line of credit	22,257	21,326
Term loan payable	6,400	7,000
Other	282	432
Total current liabilities	52,719	51,953
Long-term liabilities	402	649
Total liabilities	53,121	52,602
<b>Stockholders' equity</b>		
Class A Common stock, \$0.01 par value, 20,000,000 shares authorized, 11,320,628 and 11,320,628 shares issued, respectively, 9,956,858 and 9,838,234 shares outstanding, respectively	91	91
Class B Common stock, \$0.01 par value, 6,000,000 shares authorized, 5,766,667 shares issued and outstanding	58	58
Preferred stock, \$0.01 par value, \$100 redemption value, 30,000 shares authorized, 15,841 and 13,500 shares issued, and outstanding	1,584	1,350
Additional paid-in capital	39,669	40,233
Deficit	(18,721 )	(17,296 )
Accumulated other comprehensive income	500	390
	23,181	24,826

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Less: treasury stock, at cost, 1,363,770 and 1,482,394 shares, respectively	(6,976 )	(7,672 )
Total stockholders' equity	16,205	17,154
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$69,326	\$69,756

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

## First Aviation Services Inc.

Consolidated Statements of Operations  
(in thousands, except share and per share amounts)

For the Year Ended December 31, 2010 and the Eleven Months Ended December 31, 2009

	2010	2009
Net sales	\$128,463	\$100,332
Cost of sales	(103,392 )	(83,068 )
Gross profit	25,071	17,264
Selling, general and administrative expenses	22,419	13,955
Corporate expenses	1,577	2,037
Acquisition expenses	–	683
	23,996	16,675
Income from operations	1,075	589
Non-operating income (expense)		
Interest income	2	2
Interest expense and other, net	(2,252 )	(1,126 )
Loss before income taxes	(1,175 )	(535 )
Income tax provision	(16 )	–
Net loss	(1,191 )	(535 )
Dividends on preferred stock	(219 )	(15 )
Loss attributable to common stockholders	\$(1,410 )	\$(550 )
Basic net loss per share, and net loss per share - assuming dilution:		
Basic net loss per share	\$(0.09 )	\$(0.07 )
Net loss per share - assuming dilution	\$(0.09 )	\$(0.07 )
Weighted average shares outstanding - basic	15,674,202	8,250,906
Weighted average shares outstanding - assuming dilution	15,674,202	8,250,906

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

First Aviation Services Inc.

Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' Equity and Comprehensive Income (Loss)

(in thousands, except share amounts)

	Class A Common Stock Number of Shares	Class B Common Stock Number of Shares	Preferred Stock Number of Shares	Preferred Stock Amount	Additional Paid-in Capital	Retained Earnings (Deficit)	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	Treasury Stock Number of Shares
Balances at February 1, 2009	7,534,569	\$91 –	\$– –	\$–	\$38,288	\$(16,761)	\$229 \$21,847	1,601,130
Shares issued to directors	101,231	– –	– –	–	(510 )	–	– (510 )	(101,231 )
Shares issued for the purchase of Piedmont, as restated	–	– 5,766,667	58 7,500	750	771	–	– 1,579	–
Shares issued for the conversion of debt to equity	2,184,929	– –	– 6,000	600	1,749	–	– 2,349	–
Other equity based compensation	17,505	– –	– –	–	(65 )	–	– (65 )	(17,505 )
Other comprehensive income	\$161	– –	– –	–	–	–	161 161	–
Net loss	(535 )	– –	– –	–	–	(535 )	– (535 )	–
	\$(374 )							
Balances at December 31, 2009, as restated	9,838,234	\$91 5,766,667	\$58 13,500	\$1,350	\$40,233	\$(17,296)	\$390 \$24,826	1,482,394
Shares issued to directors	101,139	– –	– –	–	(515 )	–	– (515 )	(101,139 )
Other equity based compensation	17,485	– –	– –	–	(49 )	–	– (49 )	(17,485 )
Preferred stock dividend	–	– –	– 2,341	234	–	(234 )	– –	–

Other comprehensive income	\$110	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	110	110	-
Net loss	(1,191)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,191)	-	(1,191)	-
	\$ (1,081)										

Balances at December 31, 2010	9,956,858	\$91	5,766,667	\$58	15,841	\$1,584	\$39,669	\$(18,721)	\$500	\$23,181	1,363,770
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See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

## First Aviation Services Inc.

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows  
(in thousands)

For the Year Ended December 31, 2010 and the Eleven Months Ended December 31, 2009

	2010	2009
Cash flows from operating activities		
Net loss	\$(1,191 )	\$(535 )
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities		
Depreciation and amortization	1,146	945
Equity based compensation	132	106
Provision for bad debts	328	(75 )
Provision for excess and obsolete inventories	270	26
Change in working capital assets/liabilities		
Receivables	(1,930 )	(2,256 )
Inventories	2,109	(4,445 )
Prepaid expenses and other	(7 )	(1,051 )
Accounts payable	2,787	3,937
Accrued expenses and other	(2,162 )	2,633
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	1,482	(715 )
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchases of plant and equipment and other assets	(791 )	(79 )
Net cash used in investing activities	(791 )	(79 )
Cash flows from financing activities		
Borrowings on revolving line of credit, net	931	696
Loan costs	(347 )	-
Repayments on term loan	(600 )	-
Repayments on notes payable and other	(397 )	(105 )
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities	(413 )	591
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash	(9 )	(68 )
Net change in cash	269	(271 )
Cash at the beginning of the period	1,033	1,304
Cash at the end of the period	\$1,302	\$1,033
Supplemental cash flow disclosures		
Cash paid for:		
Interest	\$1,828	\$998
Income taxes paid, net	\$28	\$-

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Condensed Financial Statements.



First Aviation Services Inc.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements  
(amounts in thousands, except share and per share amounts)

1. Business

First Aviation Services Inc. (“First Aviation”), through its wholly-owned subsidiaries, FAVS, Inc, Aerospace Products International, Inc. (“API”), Aerospace Products International, Ltd. (Canada) (“API Ltd.”), API Asia Pacific, Inc. (“API Asia Pacific”), API Europe, Ltd. (“API Europe”), API China, Inc. (“API China”), Aerospace Turbine Rotables, Inc. (“AeTR”), and Piedmont Propulsion Systems, LLC (“PPS”) (collectively the “Company”), is one of the leading suppliers of products and services to the aerospace industry worldwide; including the provisioning of aircraft parts and components, and supply chain management services. The Company also performs overhaul and repair services for a variety of aircraft components. The Company has its headquarters in Westport, Connecticut.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Consolidation

The accompanying consolidated financial statements include the accounts of First Aviation and its subsidiaries. Significant intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

Fiscal Year

The Company changed its year-end from January 31 to December 31 during the 2009 calendar year resulting in consolidated financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2010 and the eleven months ended December 31, 2009.

Business Combinations/Restatement

First Aviation, through its subsidiaries AeTR and PPS, acquired the assets of Kelly Turbine Rotables (“Kelly”) representing its aftermarket repair and overhaul business and the propeller overhaul division of Piedmont Aviation Component Services (“Piedmont”), respectively, on December 4, 2009. The business combinations are consistent with the Company’s growth strategies and complementary to the Company’s existing business platform. The business combinations were accounted for using the acquisition method which requires an acquirer to recognize the assets acquired and the liabilities assumed, measured at their fair values as of that date. In addition, this guidance requires that all acquisition related costs be expensed as incurred, rather than capitalized as part of the purchase price.



## 2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

The Kelly acquisition was paid for in cash with \$7,000 in proceeds from the conversion of a portion of the Revolving Line of Credit to a term loan. The Piedmont acquisition was paid for through the issuance of the Company's Class B common stock and Series A preferred stock. The results of operations of the acquired businesses have been included in the consolidated financial statements since the date of acquisition.

During 2010, the Company discovered that the previous owner of Piedmont misrepresented significant cost issues related to a specific power-by-the-hour contract. The Company determined that the financial statements for Piedmont were not in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP), as specified in the agreement, since there was a material departure as relates to Accounting Standards Codification 605-20-25-6 which requires that a loss be recognized on extended warranty or product maintenance contracts if the sum of expected costs of providing services under the contracts and unamortized acquisition costs exceeds related unearned revenue.

The Company has restated its acquisition accounting to correct for the effects of the accounting improprieties (see Note 3). This has resulted in recognition of a \$2,319 accrued loss on the power-by-the-hour contract. Also, the restated acquisition accounting includes management's correction of errors for data inputs that were used in the original independent appraisal of the Company's stock value (purchase price) for Piedmont which decreased previously reported goodwill by \$3,715.

The Company also discovered inventory issues for components that did not exist, lacked adequate documentation for resale or had previously been consumed under the contract (\$487 reserve).

The following summarizes the original and restated acquisition date fair value accounting:

	As Previously Reported			Piedmont	
	Kelly	Piedmont	Total	Restatement	Total
				Effect	As Restated
Cash	\$1	\$-	\$1	\$-	\$1
Accounts receivable	831	1,071	1,902	-	1,902
Prepays	16	16	32	-	32
Inventory	2,038	1,676	3,714	(487 )	3,227
Property and equipment	152	124	276	-	276
Accounts payable	(335 )	(1,151 )	(1,486 )	-	(1,486 )
Accrued expenses	(227 )	(600 )	(827 )	(2,319 )	(3,146 )
Goodwill	4,524	6,964	11,488	(3,715 )	7,773
Total	\$7,000	\$8,100	\$15,100	\$(6,521 )	\$8,579

A substantial portion of the purchase price was paid for goodwill due to the estimated remaining future earnings potential associated with the businesses.

Pro forma information related to the acquisitions is not presented as the Company has determined that it is impractical to do so, given the historical reporting of these operations. Annual revenues for the combined operations are approximately \$20,000.



## 2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

### Use of Estimates

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes. Actual results could differ from those estimates, and the differences may be significant.

### Revenue Recognition

The Company's net sales consist of sales and services to the aviation industry, including parts and components supply services, supply chain management services and component overhaul and repair services. Net sales are recorded when parts and components are shipped and title transfers to the customer, when overhaul and repair services are completed and the item is shipped back to the customer, or when supply chain management services have been provided to the customer. The terms and nature of supply chain management services provided are stipulated in a long-term contract between the Company and the customer. The Company provides its facilities, personnel and systems to provide cost effective services to the customer. In providing services where the Company distributes inventory on behalf of its customer, the Company may use its own inventory or hold its customers' inventory without taking ownership of such inventory. The Company, when providing services to handle customers' inventory without taking ownership, takes a fee based on the cost of providing services, and not on the sales value of the product.

### Accounts Receivable

The Company provides credit in the form of trade accounts receivable to its customers. The Company generally does not require collateral to support domestic customer receivables. Receivables arising from export activities may be supported by credit enhancement from the Export-Import Bank of the United States. Interest or other finance charges are not charged on past due accounts. The Company performs ongoing credit evaluations of its customers and maintains allowances that management believes are adequate for potential credit losses. The allowance for doubtful accounts was \$585 and \$718 at December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

### Inventories

Inventories generally consist of aircraft parts and components and are stated at the lower of cost, using the average cost method, or market. Provisions are made for the estimated effect of obsolete and slow moving inventories using a methodology based upon financial formulas that take into account quantities, costs, the age of the inventory on hand, historical and projected sales, and other inventory movements, adjusted for known or estimated factors such as new product lines and product return allowances. The allowance for obsolete and slow moving inventories was \$3,650 and \$4,391 at December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

## 2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

### Plant and Equipment

Plant and equipment are stated at cost, less an allowance for depreciation. Additions and improvements that materially increase the productive capacity or extend the useful life of an asset are added to the cost of the asset. Expenditures for normal maintenance and repairs are charged to expense as incurred.

Depreciation of plant and equipment is computed using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets, which range from 3 to 15 years. Leasehold improvements are amortized over the shorter of the estimated life of the improvement or the term of the related lease.

### Long-Lived Assets

Long-lived assets are reviewed for impairment when circumstances indicate the carrying value of an asset may not be recoverable. Impairment is recognized when the estimated undiscounted cash flows associated with the asset or group of assets is less than the carrying value. If impairment exists, an impairment loss is recognized as the difference between the carrying value of the asset and its fair value. Fair value is determined based on quoted market values, discounted cash flows or internal and external appraisals, as applicable. No asset impairments were recorded for the year ended December 31, 2010 and the period ended December 31, 2009.

### Income Taxes

The Company uses the liability method to account for income taxes. Under this method, deferred tax assets and liabilities are determined based on differences between financial reporting and tax basis of assets and liabilities, and are measured using the enacted tax rates and laws that will be in effect when the differences are expected to reverse. The Company records valuation allowances against deferred tax assets when it is more likely than not that the deferred tax assets will not be realized.

The Company recognizes liabilities for uncertain income tax positions based on a two-step process. The first step is to evaluate the tax position for recognition by determining if the weight of available evidence indicates that it is more likely than not that the position will be sustained on audit, including resolution of related appeals or litigation processes, if any. The second step requires management to estimate and measure the tax benefit as the largest amount that is more than 50% likely to be realized upon ultimate settlement. It is inherently difficult and subjective to estimate such amounts, as management must determine the probability of various possible outcomes. Management reevaluates these uncertain tax positions on a quarterly basis or when new information becomes available. These reevaluations are based on factors including, but not limited to, changes in facts or circumstances, changes in tax law, successfully settled issues under audit, and new audit activity. Such a change in recognition or measurement could result in the recognition of a tax benefit or an increase to the tax accrual.

## 2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

If applicable, interest related to income tax liabilities is included in interest expense and penalties are recognized as a component of income tax expense.

### Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income

The accumulated other comprehensive income arose from the translation of accounts into U. S. dollars where the functional currency is the Canadian dollar (API Ltd.).

### Advertising

Advertising costs are expensed as incurred and amounted to \$484 and \$440 for the year ended December 31, 2010 and the period ended December 31, 2009, respectively.

### Shipping and Handling Revenues and Costs

Fees billed to customers associated with shipping and handling activities are classified as revenue, and costs associated with shipping and handling are classified as part of cost of sales.

### Concentration of Risks

The Company has bank deposits in excess of federal deposit insurance.

API has five suppliers from whom approximately 35% and 36% of its total purchases were made during the year ended December 31, 2010 and the period ended December 31, 2009, respectively. Accounts payable to these vendors totaled \$4,861 and \$9,395 at December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

### Goodwill

The Company follows applicable accounting guidance for goodwill and other intangible assets which requires that goodwill (and intangible assets deemed to have indefinite lives) be subject to at least an annual impairment test. The Company tests for impairment on an annual basis or more frequently when events and circumstances indicate that an impairment may have occurred.

The Company evaluated interim impairment indicators for PPS during 2010, however, management was not able to complete a goodwill impairment analysis by the end of the calendar third quarter due to continuing negotiations regarding significant disputed costs under its power-by-the-hour contract and negotiations with the previous owner of Piedmont. Also, management was evaluating the proper acquisition accounting for goodwill as of the acquisition date considering the misrepresentation and material GAAP departures by Piedmont (see page 10).

The Company completed its impairment testing for AeTR and PPS (PPS goodwill as restated) for the year ended December 31, 2010 and concluded no impairments.

Other intangible assets with finite lives are amortized on a straight-line basis over their useful lives.

## 2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

### Deferred Financing Costs

Deferred financing costs consist of financing fees and costs and are being amortized over the term of the debt.

### Share-Based Payments

The Company has certain stock-based compensation, as more fully described in Note 7. In accordance with accounting guidance for share-based payments, compensation expense (based upon the fair value on the date of grant) is recognized in the consolidated statement of operations over the requisite service period, which, for the Company, is generally the vesting period, for all new awards and unvested awards that are expected to vest over the service period.

### Fair Value Measurements

The Company follows accounting guidance for fair value measurements which defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value under GAAP and requires disclosures about fair value measurements.

The framework provides a fair value hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value. The hierarchy gives the highest priority to unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1 measurements) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3 measurements). The three levels of the fair value hierarchy are described as follows:

Level 1 - Inputs to the valuation methodology are unadjusted quoted prices for identical assets or liabilities in active markets that the Company has the ability to access.

Level 2 - Inputs to the valuation methodology include:

- quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets;
- quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in inactive markets;
- inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability;
- inputs that are derived principally from or corroborated by observable market data by correlation or other means.

If the asset or liability has a specified contractual term, the Level 2 input must be observable for substantially the full term of the asset or liability.

Level 3 - Inputs to the valuation methodology are unobservable and significant to the fair value measurement.

The asset's or liability's fair value measurement level within the fair value hierarchy is based on the lowest level of any input that is significant to the fair value measurements. Valuation techniques used to need to maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs.

## 2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

### Fair Value Measurements (continued)

The carrying values of the Company's current assets and liabilities approximate fair value due to the short-term maturities of these assets and liabilities. The carrying amount of the Company's borrowings under its debt agreements approximates fair value, as the incremental borrowing rates approximate current rates.

### Reclassifications

Certain fiscal December 31, 2009 amounts have been reclassified to conform to their December 31, 2010 presentation. The effect of the reclassifications did not impact the consolidated financial position or results of operations of the Company.

### Subsequent Events

The Company evaluated the effect subsequent events would have on the consolidated financial statements through March 25, 2011, which is the date the consolidated financial statements were available to be issued.

## 3. Restatement

As discussed in Notes 2 and 14, the Company has restated its acquisition accounting for the correction of errors in its previously reported consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2009, as follows:

	As Previously Reported	Restated	Effects
Inventories	\$ 37,604	\$ 37,117	\$ (487 )
Goodwill	11,488	7,773	(3,715 )
Accrued liabilities	3,378	5,697	(2,319 )
Additional paid-in capital	46,754	40,233	(6,521 )
Stockholders' equity	23,675	17,154	(6,521 )

## 4. Non-Cash Transactions

The Company purchased Piedmont with issuance of its Class B common stock and preferred stock which was valued: as previously reported- \$8,100 by independent appraisal; as restated - \$1,579 based upon management's estimation of fair value considering the independent appraisal adjusted for corrected inputs as discussed in Notes 2 and 14. The Company purchased Kelly with \$7,000 issued directly from the conversion of a portion of the Revolving Line of Credit to a term loan with TD Bank, NA. The Company also converted a subordinated loan to stock as discussed in Note 6.

## 5. Plant and Equipment

Plant and equipment consist of the following:

	2010	2009
Machinery and equipment	\$3,099	\$3,304
Buildings and leasehold improvements	1,667	1,509
Computer equipment, software, office furniture, fixtures, vehicles, and other office equipment	7,341	13,250
Construction-in-process	14	94
	12,121	18,157
Less: accumulated depreciation	(9,654 )	(15,494 )
	\$2,467	\$2,663

During 2010, the Company completed an analysis of property and equipment that was fully-depreciated to determine if the assets remained in service. As a result, the Company removed numerous items no longer in service (primarily computer equipment and software) from its records.

The amount of unamortized capitalized software at December 31, 2010 and 2009 was \$1,115 and \$1,250, respectively. The related amortization expense during the year ended December 31, 2010 and the period ended December 31, 2009 was \$432 and \$500, respectively.

## 6. Debt

Debt consists of the following:

	2010	2009
Revolving line of credit	\$22,257	\$21,326
Term loan	6,400	7,000
	\$28,657	\$28,236

### Revolving Line of Credit and Term Loan

On November 2, 2007, the Company entered into a Master Affirmation and Second Amendment to Loan Documents (the "Second Amendment") with TD Bank, NA. The Second Amendment provides for a 36-month senior revolving credit facility (the "Revolving Loan Facility") in the amount of \$32,000, subject to a borrowing base based on a formula of qualifying assets as well as outstanding letters of credit, and expired on September 30, 2010. The proceeds of any loans made under the Revolving Loan Facility will be used for working capital purposes in the ordinary course of business. Changes to the debt service coverage ratios and interest rate pricing were also modified as a result of the Second Amendment.

On May 19, 2008, the Company entered into a Master Affirmation and Third Amendment to Loan Documents (the "Third Amendment") which amends the Agreement by providing: a waiver of certain covenant defaults for the periods ended October 31, 2007 and January 31, 2008; an amendment to certain covenants; and the ability by borrower to use up to \$500 of the Revolving Credit Facility to finance redemption of equity interests.





6. Debt (continued)

Revolving Line of Credit and Term Loan (continued)

On October 23, 2009, the Company entered into a Master Reaffirmation and Fourth Amendment to Loan Documents (the "Fourth Amendment") which amends the Agreement by providing: a waiver of certain covenant defaults for the periods ended January 31, 2009 and April 30, 2009; and an amendment of certain covenants.

On December 3, 2009, the Company entered into the Third Amended and Restated Loan and Security Agreement providing the bank's consent to the Company's reorganization and conversion of subordinated debt and authorization of preferred stock; the bank's consent to the Company's acquisition of Kelly and Piedmont; converted \$7,000 of the Revolving Credit Facility to a non-restoring time loan for the Kelly acquisition (Piedmont Aviation Component Services ("PACS") issued a guarantee for the \$7,000 time loan) due in monthly installments of \$100 beginning June 1, 2010 with the remaining balance due September 30, 2010; included AeTR and PPS in the use of the Revolving Credit Facility for working capital needs as well as their inclusion in the borrowing base; permitted the Company to secure (any future) debt to PACS with subordinate liens in relation to PACS' guarantee of the \$7,000 time loan; and amended certain other terms and conditions of the existing agreement.

Prior to June 30, 2009, the Revolving Loan Facility bore interest at the option of the borrower (i) at the prime rate in effect from time to time, (ii) at the adjusted LIBOR for the applicable interest period plus 150, 175, 200, or 225 basis points depending upon financial ratios of the borrower, or (iii) at the FHLB Rate (the "Federal Home Loan Bank Rate"). Effective July 1, 2009, the interest rate changed to adjusted LIBOR (as defined) plus 450 basis points, with a minimum rate of 6.50%. The Agreement contains numerous covenants, including restrictions on mergers, consolidations and acquisitions, the incurrence of indebtedness, transactions with affiliates, the creation of liens, and limitations on capital expenditures (subject to the bank's consent). Pursuant to the terms and conditions of the Agreement, the payment of dividends on the Company's stock is prohibited, except with the bank's consent (which has been provided for the Series A preferred stock issued in connection with the Piedmont acquisition and subordinated debt conversion), and the Company is required to maintain minimum levels of Tangible Capital Base and specified Debt Service Coverage. Substantially all of the Company's domestic and Canadian assets are pledged as collateral under the Agreement, and the Company guarantees all borrowings under the Agreement. The Company was in compliance with the covenants at December 31, 2009.

On October 1, 2010, the Company entered into a new credit facility with Wells Fargo Capital Finance. The facility is composed of a \$28,000 Revolving Line of Credit (RLOC) and a \$6,600 Term Loan. The RLOC matures September 30, 2013 and the Term Loan matures December 31, 2011. The RLOC is collateralized by substantially all of the assets of the Company and the Term Loan is secured by a Letter of Credit issued by Piedmont Aviation Component Services, LLC. The RLOC bears interest at the 3-month LIBOR rate plus 400 basis points and the Term Loan bears interest at the 3-month LIBOR rate plus 300 basis points. In addition, the Term Loan principal amortizes at \$100 per month through December 31, 2011. At December 31, 2010, the Company was not in compliance with its debt covenants for the fourth quarter. The Company has subsequently obtained a waiver from the lender.

## 6. Debt (continued)

The RLOC is classified as current debt based upon the subjective acceleration clause and required lockbox cash management agreement.

## JEM III LLC Subordinated Debt

JEM III LLC, a related party, provided a subordinated loan to the Company up to \$5,000 to fund operations, which provided an option for the debt to be converted to shares of the Company's stock. Interest on the subordinated loan was at LIBOR plus 500 basis points. Accrued interest payable at December 31, 2009 was \$247. Effective December 3, 2009, in conjunction with the acquisitions of Kelly and Piedmont, the loan balance and accrued interest (totaling \$2,348) were converted into shares of the Company's Class A common stock and Series A preferred stock.

## 7. Share-Based Payments

The Company has a Stock Incentive Plan (the "Plan") with a total of 1,200,000 shares of common stock reserved for issuance. The Plan provides for the grant of incentive stock options, nonqualified stock options, stock appreciation rights, stock grants and stock purchase rights. At December 31, 2010, 1,097,882 shares (after forfeitures) have been issued under the Plan.

The Company's non-employee directors receive a portion of their annual compensation in the Company's stock. The value of stock issued is equivalent to the compensation expense, and the number of shares issued is based upon the fair value per share at the date issued. The Company's non-employee directors receive compensation in cash for committee meetings and special board meetings, excluding the four regularly scheduled board meetings and the annual stockholders' meeting that are paid for in stock as part of their annual compensation.

Compensation expense related to non-employee directors totaled \$78 and \$53, and the number of shares issued was 101,139 and 101,231 for the year ended December 31, 2010 and the period ended December 31, 2009, respectively. A total of 520,432 and 419,293 shares have been issued to directors under the Plan.

The Company has issued restricted stock awards to its President as follows:

	2010		2009	
	Number of Shares	Grant Date Fair Value	Number of Shares	Grant Date Fair Value
Outstanding (nonvested) at beginning of period/year	9,705	\$ 2.16	33,045	\$ 2.16
Granted	—	—	—	—
Vested	(9,705 )	2.16	(23,340 )	2.16
Outstanding (nonvested) at end of period/year	—	\$ 2.16	9,705	\$ 2.16



## 7. Share-Based Payments (continued)

Compensation expense related to the restricted stock awards totaled \$21 and \$51, for the year ended December 31, 2010 and the period ended December 31, 2009, respectively. The number of shares issued as of December 31, 2010 was 70,120; 17,485 and 35,010 for the year ended December 31, 2010 and the period ended December 31, 2009, respectively.

As of December 31, 2010, \$0 of unrecognized cost related to nonvested restricted stock awards is expected to be recognized in fiscal 2011.

The Company generally grants stock options to its employees for a fixed number of shares with an exercise price equal to the fair value of the stock on the date of grant. The fair value of the stock options granted was estimated at the date of grant using a Black-Scholes option-pricing model.

The fair value of each option granted was estimated at the date of grant using the following assumptions for the year ended December 31, 2010 and the period ended December 31, 2009:

	2010		2009	
Expected dividend yield	0.0	%	0.0	%
Average risk-free interest rate	1.5	%	2.2	%
Expected volatility	33.0	%	33.0	%
Expected life of option	5 years		5 years	
Weighted average fair value of options granted during the period	\$ .06		\$ .17	

All of the stock options vest ratably over two to three-year periods, beginning one year after the date of the grant, and expire ten years after issuance. The following table is a summary of activity related to stock options for the year ended December 31, 2010 and the period ended December 31, 2009:

	2010		2009	
	Number of Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Number of Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Outstanding at beginning of period/year	181,650	\$1.85	111,650	\$2.66
Granted	180,000	1.48	85,000	.58
Exercised	–	–	–	–
Forfeited	–	–	(15,000 )	1.50
Outstanding at end of period/year	361,650	1.66	181,650	1.85
Exercisable at end of period/year	138,317	2.20	74,983	2.86

The aggregate intrinsic value of options outstanding and exercisable at December 31, 2010 was \$5.

## 7. Share-Based Payments (continued)

The weighted average remaining contractual term of options outstanding and exercisable at December 31, 2010 is 6.7 years.

	2010	Weighted	2009	Weighted
	Number	Average	Number	Average
	of	Exercise	of	Exercise
	Options	Price	Options	Price
Nonvested at beginning of the period/year	106,667	\$1.13	68,333	\$4.91
Granted	180,000	1.48	85,000	.58
Vested	(63,334 )	1.43	(31,666 )	2.32
Forfeited	–	–	(15,000 )	1.50
Nonvested at end of the period/year	223,333	1.33	106,667	1.13

At December 31, 2010, \$297 of unrecognized compensation cost related to nonvested stock options is expected to be recognized over a weighted average period of approximately 2.5 years.

## 8. Common and Preferred Stock

The Company has Class A and B common stock with the difference being that the Class B shares are non-voting. The Class B shares are convertible into Class A shares on a share-for-share basis.

The Series A Preferred Stock includes the following characteristics and are more thoroughly outlined in the Certificate of Incorporation of the Company:

- not allowed to vote on any matters except as required by law.
- entitled to receive dividends payable in cash quarterly at 12% per annum on the Liquidation Preference amount, as defined. If payment is not made in cash, the dividend shall be increased to 15% per annum and considered payable on the Quarterly Dividend Payment Date, as defined, by the automatic issuance of preferred stock based on the Liquidation Preference amount, as defined.
- entitled to be paid, prior to payment or distribution to any other stockholders, \$100 per share plus any accrued or accumulated but unpaid dividends, referred to as the Liquidation Preference amount, upon a liquidation event of the Company, as defined.

## 9. Income Taxes

A reconciliation between the provision (benefit) for income taxes computed at the U.S. federal statutory rate and the effective rate reflected in the consolidated statements of operations is as follows:

	2010	2009
Provision (benefit) at federal statutory rate	(34.0 )%	(34.0 )%
Non-deductible items	5.2	6.6
Deferred tax valuation allowance	28.8	27.4
	-	-

Deferred tax assets result from temporary differences in the recognition of income and expenses for tax and financial statement purposes. These differences are set forth below:

	2010	2009
Deferred tax assets:		
Bad debt	\$ 209	\$ 215
Inventory reserve	1,023	1,373
Amortization of tax goodwill	30	350
Net operating loss carryforwards	9,674	9,200
Other	500	357
	11,436	11,495
Valuation allowance	(11,436 )	(11,495 )
Net deferred income tax assets	\$ -	\$ -

The Company has \$7,856 of deductible goodwill (as restated) for income tax purposes at December 31, 2010.

The valuation allowance decreased by \$59 (100% allowance against deferred tax assets) for the year ended December 31, 2010, and decreased by \$156 (100% allowance against deferred tax assets) for the year ended December 31, 2009. The Company has net operating loss carryforwards totaling approximately \$27,023 for federal income tax purposes, and various state net operating loss carryforwards. The carryforwards expire between 2025 and 2031. The Company's ability to use the net operating loss carryforwards to offset any future taxable income can be subject to limitations attributable to equity transactions that resulted in a change of ownership as defined by Section 382 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, or the Internal Revenue Code ("IRC"). The Company believes that it is more likely than not, which under accounting guidance for tax positions indicates a likelihood greater than 50%, the equity transactions described in Notes 4 and 6 do not result in IRC limitations on the net operating loss carry-forwards. The Company has a deferred tax asset related to net operating loss carry-forwards which is offset 100% by a valuation allowance.

The Company files income tax returns in the U.S., various U.S. states and certain foreign jurisdictions and is subject to exam by tax authorities. The Company's U.S. federal income tax return for the year ended January 31, 2008, was under examination by the Internal Revenue Service during 2010 and closed with minor adjustments resulting in no change in filings.

## 10. Employee Benefit Plan

API maintains a defined contribution savings plan, qualified under Section 401(k) of the Internal Revenue Code that covers substantially all of its full-time employees. The savings plan allows employees to defer up to 15% of their salary, with the Company partially matching employee contributions and covering certain administrative expenses of the savings plan. Effective February 1, 2009, the Company suspended matching contributions. Effective May 21, 2010, the Company reinstated matching contributions. Employees vest in the Company contribution ratably over three years. The Company expensed \$74 and \$14 related to the savings plan during the year ended December 31, 2010 and the period ended December 31, 2009, respectively. Employees do not have an option to invest in the Company's stock under the savings plan.

## 11. Related Party Transactions

The Company and First Equity Development, Inc. ("First Equity"), the wholly-owned subsidiary of First Equity Group, Inc., a controlling stockholder of the Company, have an agreement relating to the allocation of potential investment and acquisition opportunities in the aerospace parts distribution and logistics businesses. The agreement was approved by the independent members of the Board of Directors on a month-to-month basis effective February 1, 2004. First Equity Group, Inc. is beneficially owned by Mr. Aaron P. Hollander, President and Chief Executive Officer of the Company. Pursuant to the agreement, neither First Equity nor any of its majority-owned subsidiaries will consummate any acquisition of a majority interest in any aerospace parts distributions and logistics business anywhere in the world (a "Covered Acquisition"), without first notifying the Company and providing the Company with the opportunity to effect the Covered Acquisition for its own account. The Company's decision as to whether to effect the Covered Acquisition will be made by the independent members of the Board of Directors of the Company. The agreement can be terminated by either party upon 30 days written notice to the other party. The agreement does not apply to any proposed acquisition by First Equity of any business that generates less than 15% of its aggregate net sales from aerospace parts distribution or logistics, or to any advisory services performed by First Equity on behalf of third parties.

The Company subleases office space from First Equity in Westport, CT. The leased space is utilized by the Company as its corporate headquarters. First Equity also utilizes space in the same premises.

The sublease, which became effective April 21, 1997, was for an initial period of ten years with two subsequent five-year renewal extensions, and was cancelable by either party with six months notice. First Equity renewed the lease March 24, 2010 with no termination date and the lease is cancelable by either party with six months notice. Lease payments under this sublease totaled approximately \$53 for the eleven months ended December 31, 2009. Subsequent to September 30, 2009, lease payments are included in the office overhead charges included in the Company's corporate expense.

The Company and First Equity also share certain common expenses that arise from sharing office space in Westport, CT. The Company reimburses First Equity, and vice versa, for expenses each entity incurs related to the common usage of the office space. The amounts are included in the Company's corporate expenses, and include expenses such as telephone, computer consulting, office cleaning, office supplies and utilities. The expenses are allocated based upon a formula reviewed and approved by the independent directors of the Company. Management believes this method of allocation is reasonable. In addition, the amounts reimbursed by the Company are the actual costs incurred for the expense. The Company reimbursed First Equity \$189 and \$164 for the year ended December 31, 2010 and the period ended December 31, 2009, respectively. Amounts owed to First Equity at December 31, 2010 and 2009 were \$-0- and \$4, respectively.





## 12. Interest Expense and Other, Net

	2010	2009
Interest expense	\$ (2,213 )	\$ (1,124 )
Foreign exchange (loss) gain	(41 )	36
Other income (expense)	2	(38 )
	\$ (2,252 )	\$ (1,126 )

The components primarily relate to interest expense on debt and foreign exchange transaction (loss)/gain from Canadian functional currency (API Ltd.). Effective February 1, 2008 the Company's Board of Directors authorized that \$2,000 of intercompany debt from API Ltd. to API be considered as "long-term investment" and, as such, foreign exchange adjustments are included in Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) (reported in Stockholders' Equity).

## 13. Net Loss Per Share

The following sets forth the denominator used in the computation of basic earnings per share and earnings per share - assuming dilution.

	2010	2009
Denominator for basic net income (loss) per share – weighted average shares	15,674,202	8,250,906
Effect of dilutive employee stock options	–	–
Denominator for net income (loss) per share – assuming dilution – adjusted weighted average shares	15,674,202	8,250,906

The incremental impact of stock options outstanding of 361,650 at December 31, 2010, and 181,650 at December 31, 2009, are not considered in the loss per share computations as the effects would be anti-dilutive.

## 14. Commitments and Contingencies

## Leases

The Company leases certain warehouse facilities, equipment and office space. Certain of the Company's operating leases have options which allow the Company, at the end of the initial lease term, to renew the leases for periods ranging from three to five years. Certain leases also allow for cancellation of the lease upon payment of a penalty. Certain lease agreements also contain escalation clauses that are based on the consumer price index.

Rent expense amounted to \$1,598 and \$1,443 for the year ended December 31, 2010 and the period ended December 31, 2009, respectively.

Future minimum rental payments under operating leases that have initial noncancelable lease terms in excess of one year at December 31, 2010 are:

2011	\$1,463
2012	1,251
2013	795
2014	723
2015	678
Thereafter	893

## Accrued Loss on Contract

The Company has a power-by-the-hour contract that expires in July 2011 which was assumed in the Piedmont acquisition. The Company provides repair and overhaul services and replacement of all components deemed Beyond Economic Repair ("BER"). During 2010, the Company discovered significant accounting irregularities related to BER and other costs not disclosed by the previous owner of Piedmont (see Notes 2 and 3).

Upon discovering the accounting irregularities, the Company began an in-depth investigation and analysis which resulted in negotiations with the party to the contract ("customer") regarding disputed BER costs. The Company also began negotiations with the previous owner of Piedmont regarding these issues. In April 2010, the previous owner of Piedmont paid \$700 to the Company as part of a proposed interim settlement to encourage the Company to continue performing under the contract while negotiations with both the previous owner of Piedmont and the customer continued. A final settlement was not reached with the previous owner of Piedmont.

The negotiations with the customer and further negotiations with the previous owner of Piedmont were expected to be finalized by December 31, 2010. However, the parties were unable to finalize a settlement by that date.

Currently, the Company and the customer have an informal agreement to settle the disputed BER costs and provide for the Company to propose on a new contract to be effective after expiration of the current contract in July 2011.

## 14. Commitments and Contingencies (continued)

Management has estimated its accrued loss on the contract based on the informal agreement with the customer.

The following is the activity for the accrued loss for the year ended December 31, 2010:

Balance at January 1, 2010, as restated	\$2,919	(1)
Payment by previous owner of Piedmont	700	(1)
Settlements	(1,576)	)
Balance at December 31, 2010	\$2,043	

- (1) Management reduced the estimated total accrued loss at the acquisition date for the \$700 interim settlement.

If the proposed settlement is not completed, the Company estimates that its loss on the contract could increase by \$3,100.

## Contingencies

In the ordinary course of business, the Company is subject to many levels of governmental inquiry and investigation. Among the agencies that oversee the Company's business activities are the Federal Aviation Administration, the Department of Transportation and the Environmental Protection Agency.

The Company does not anticipate that any action as a result of such inquiries and investigations would have a material adverse affect on its consolidated financial position, results of operations, cash flows or its ability to conduct business.

As discussed above, the Company has been in negotiations with the previous owner of Piedmont related to accounting irregularities and misrepresentations concerning significant costs under a specific contract. The outcome of these negotiations and the likelihood of litigation between the Company and the previous owner of Piedmont cannot be determined at this time.

In the normal conduct of its business, the Company also is involved in various claims and lawsuits, none of which, in the opinion of the Company's management, will have a material adverse impact on the Company's consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows. The Company maintains what it believes is adequate liability and other insurance to protect it from such claims.

SIGNATURES

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.

TAT TECHNOLOGIES LTD.

By: /s/ Yaron Shalem  
Yaron Shalem  
Chief Financial Officer  
(Principal Accounting  
Officer)

Date: June 30, 2011

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