

TAT TECHNOLOGIES LTD
Form 20-F
June 25, 2009

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, 2008

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
Ordinary Shares, NIS 0.90 Par Value

Name of each exchange on which registered
NASDAQ Capital Market

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

Commission file number: 0-16050

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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 6,552,671
(as of December 31, 2008)

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. provides a variety of services and products to the military and commercial 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.

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We operate three businesses: (i) original equipment manufacturing, or OEM, through our Gedera facility and our subsidiary, Bental, (ii) maintenance, repair and overhaul, or MRO services, through our subsidiary, Limco and (iii) parts services, also through Limco.

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 also an OEM of broad range of electric motion systems. Bental is engaged in the manufacture and sale of motors, generators, and other electro-mechanical motion systems primarily for the defense and aerospace markets.

Limco provides MRO services and parts supply services to the aerospace industry. Limco's Federal Aviation Administration, or FAA, certified repair stations provide aircraft component MRO services for airlines, air cargo carriers, maintenance service centers and the military. In conjunction with Limco's MRO services, Limco is also, to a limited extent, an OEM of heat transfer equipment for airplane manufacturers and other selected related products. Limco's parts services division offers inventory management and parts services for commercial, regional and charter airlines and business aircraft owners.

Our ordinary shares are publicly traded on the NASDAQ Capital Market under the symbol "TATTF" 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.

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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 "anticipate", "believe", "do not believe", "expect", "plan", "intend", "estimate", "anticipate" and similar expressions are intended 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.

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PART I

Item 1. Identity of Directors, Senior Management and Advisers

Not applicable.

Item 2. Offer Statistics and Expected Timetable

Not applicable.

Item 3. Key Information**A. Selected Financial Data**

TAT's selected historical information is derived from the audited consolidated financial statements of TAT as of December 31, 2008 and 2007 and for each of its fiscal years ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006, which are included elsewhere in this annual statement, and have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States, or U.S. GAAP. The selected financial data for each of the years in the two-year period ended December 31, 2005 and at December 31, 2005, and 2004 are 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.

	Year Ended December 31,				
	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004
	(audited) (in thousands, except per share data)				
Revenues					
Sale of products	\$ 31,724	\$ 18,928	\$ 18,512	\$ 17,537	\$ 19,138
Services and other	71,565	69,776	59,021	31,656	14,105
Total revenues	103,289	88,704	77,533	49,193	33,243
Cost of revenues					
Sale of products	22,977	13,399	12,590	11,322	11,559
Services and other	57,586	51,808	45,049	24,270	10,607
Total cost of revenues	80,563	65,207	57,639	35,592	22,166
Gross profit	22,726	23,497	19,894	13,601	11,077
Operating expenses:					
Research and development costs	-	-	-	72	125
Selling and marketing expenses	4,369	3,719	3,466	2,495	1,894
General and administrative expenses	12,407	10,995	6,710	5,138	3,793
Operating income	5,950	8,783	9,718	5,896	5,265
Financial income	2,677	1,707	721	251	233
Financial expenses	(1,503)	(1,006)	(1,185)	(692)	(146)
Other income (expenses), net	(236)	*26,478	59	210	54
Income from operations before income taxes	6,888	35,962	9,313	5,665	5,406
Income taxes	1,795	3,212	3,247	2,136	1,667
Share in results of affiliated company prior to its consolidation	674	-	-	-	-
Minority interest	(1,499)	(771)	-	-	-
Net income	\$ 4,268	\$ 31,979	\$ 6,066	\$ 3,529	\$ 3,739
Basic net income per share	\$ 0.65	\$ 5.04	\$ 1.00	\$ 0.58	\$ 0.72

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	Year Ended December 31,					
Diluted net income per share	\$ 0.65	\$ 4.99	\$ 0.98	\$ 0.58	\$ 0.67	
Weighted average number of shares used in computing basic net income per share	6,546	6,344	6,042	6,042	5,166	
Weighted average number of shares used in computing diluted net income per share	6,566	6,408	6,163	6,087	5,564	
Cash dividend per share	\$ -	\$ 0.40	\$ 0.20	\$ 0.18	\$ 1.18	

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

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Balance Sheet Data:

	As of December 31,				
	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004
	(audited) (in thousands)				
Working capital	\$ 90,616	\$ 79,458	\$ 29,743	\$ 30,387	\$ 26,623
Total assets	135,930	113,407	66,237	60,565	41,207
Long-term liabilities, excluding current maturities	12,925	4,756	8,283	13,786	4,054
Shareholders' equity	\$ 76,077	\$ 72,793	\$ 39,720	\$ 34,861	\$ 32,526

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 have to 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 aircraft.

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If any of the material certifications, authorizations or approvals of any 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 reduce their 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 components, TAT's major competitors are other OEMs who manufacture heat transfer components, including the Hughes-Treidler division of Ametek Inc., Lytron Inc., Hamilton Sundstrand Corporation and Honeywell International Inc. Some of TAT's competitors are far larger, have substantially greater resources, including technical, financial, research and development, marketing and distribution capabilities than TAT has, 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.

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A number of TAT's competitors have inherent competitive advantages. For example, TAT competes with the service divisions of large OEMs that 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. TAT 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.

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.

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 substantial 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 25.0%, 22.0% and 23.0% of TAT's revenues for the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006, 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 substantial part of the revenues of TAT and its subsidiaries are from contracts with the U.S. and Israeli governments and is 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 substantial 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 5.0% and 0.6% of TAT's revenues on a consolidated basis for the year ended December 31,

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2008, 4.4% and 1.1% of TAT's revenues for the year ended December 31, 2007 and 4.0% and 1.1% of TAT's revenues for the year ended December 31, 2006, 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;

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audit the contract-related costs and fees of TAT and its subsidiaries, including allocated indirect costs; and

control or potentially 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 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 core 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 and TAT may fail to implement its growth strategy.

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 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. Consequently, TAT's revenues may decrease, and TAT may fail to implement its growth strategy.

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 limited number of key suppliers for parts for its OEM, MRO services and parts services businesses. 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 used by TAT has fluctuated significantly due to market and industry conditions. The cost of electric power used in TAT's operations has also increased in the last several years. TAT may not be able to recoup future increases in the cost of raw materials or electric power costs through price increases for its products.

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TAT faces special risks from international sales operations. One or more of the risks associated with international sales may have a material adverse effect on TAT's future revenues and, as a result, TAT's business, operating results and financial condition.

In the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006, approximately 83.5%, 91.7% and 90.9% of TAT's sales, respectively, resulted from TAT's international operations. 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.

TAT and its subsidiaries may not be able to sustain or increase revenues from international operations or TAT or any of its subsidiaries may encounter significant difficulties in connection with the sale of its products in international markets or one or more of these factors may have a material adverse effect on TAT's and its subsidiaries' future revenues and, as a result, TAT's business, operating results and financial condition.

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 other 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 seriously 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 market in which TAT competes is 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. Most 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-today 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 facilities for the production of its OEM products and provision of its MRO and parts 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.

TAT cannot assure you that it 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 Capital 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 71% of TAT's outstanding shares, of which 59% of TAT's outstanding shares are held directly by TAT Industries Ltd. If they sell 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, 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, all 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 Capital 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 Capital 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 Capital 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.co.il. 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 exchanger 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. Since August 2005 TAT's shares have been traded on the TASE.

In July 2007, TAT's U.S. subsidiary, Limco, completed an initial public offering of its shares of common stock and since then Limco's shares have been listed on the NASDAQ Global Market (symbol: LIMC). In connection with the initial public offering, Limco sold an aggregate 4,205,000 shares of its common stock (including over allotment option shares) and TAT sold an aggregate 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 \$41.5 million and net proceeds to TAT from the offering were approximately \$8.7 million. As a result, TAT recognized a capital gain of approximately \$26.4 million net of taxes of \$1.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2007. TAT currently owns 61.8% of the shares of common stock of Limco.

On December 19, 2007, the controlling interest in TAT Industries, TAT's controlling shareholder, was sold. Mr. Shlomo Ostersetzer, the former Chairman of TAT's Board of Directors and TAT's former President, and Mr. Dov Zeelim, the former Vice Chairman of TAT's Board of

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Directors and TAT's former Chief Executive Officer, directly and through companies wholly owned by them, sold an aggregate of 1,488,456 ordinary shares of TAT Industries or 60.41% of its then outstanding ordinary shares, to Isal Amlat. The agreement between Isal Amlat and Mr. Zeelim, as amended on December 31, 2007, provided Mr. Zeelim with a put option with respect to 102,856 ordinary shares of TAT Industries then held by Mr. Zeelim that was exercisable after January 1, 2010. 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 the 102,856 ordinary shares subject to the option were purchased by Isal Amlat. Isal Amlat currently controls 79.3% of TAT Industries.

On December 19, 2007, Isal Amlat purchased 600,000 ordinary shares or 9.2% of TAT's then outstanding ordinary shares, from FIMI Opportunity Fund, or FIMI. The agreement between Isal Amlat and FIMI also provided for a mutual call and put option exercisable after one year with respect to the remaining 241,443 ordinary shares of TAT (approximately 3.7% of TAT's outstanding shares) beneficially held by FIMI. On December 20, 2007, Isal Amlat purchased from Mr. Dov Zeelim, the former Vice Chairman of TAT's Board of Directors and TAT's former Chief Executive Officer, 45,000 ordinary shares of TAT. Isal Amlat is currently the beneficial holder of 70.7% of TAT's outstanding shares, 12.0% of such shares are held directly by it and 58.7% of such shares are held directly by TAT's parent company TAT Industries.

On July 17, 2008 Isal Amlat and FIMI amended the terms of their agreement to provide that the put and call options provided for under the agreement, which were exercisable for one year, would be divided into two tranches. Accordingly, 141,443 of TAT's ordinary shares were purchased by Isal Amlat in December 2008 at a price per share of \$19.343 and with respect to the remaining 100,000 of TAT's ordinary shares subject to the option, or the second tranche shares, FIMI received a put option enabling it to require Isal Amlat to purchase such shares during a period of one month, commencing December 20, 2009. It was further agreed that if FIMI does not exercise such put option, then Isal Amlat has a call option with respect to the second tranche shares, enabling it to purchase such shares during a period of one month, commencing on the termination of the put option. The second tranche shares will be purchased at a price per share of \$19.343 plus interest, as set forth in the agreement between the parties.

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In March 2008, TAT's Board of Directors approved the reorganization of TAT's OEM of heat transfer products division through the spinoff of operations in the area of the manufacture and repair of aviation related equipment and aircraft accessories to a newly formed wholly owned subsidiary in Israel. As part of the reorganization, TAT will transfer all of its assets and liabilities relating to such business activity to the new subsidiary. The transfer is subject to certain approvals. For the transfer to be exempt from tax under the Israeli Tax Ordinance, TAT and the new subsidiary will be subject, for a period of two years from the consummation of the transfer, to the following restrictions: (i) TAT will not be entitled to dispose of more than 10% of TAT's holdings in the new subsidiary (subject to dilution of TAT's holdings in the new subsidiary of up to 51% as a result of a public offering of the subsidiary, taking into account dilution under section (iii) below); (ii) the new subsidiary will not be permitted to dispose of the assets transferred to it; and (iii) the new subsidiary will not be permitted to issue shares to any third party who was not a shareholder of such subsidiary prior to such issuance as a result of which such party will hold more than 25% of its outstanding share capital. The proposed reorganization has not yet been consummated.

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, which was exercised on March 30, 2009, 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 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.

Following approvals received, 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 (the parent company), TAT acquired additional 15% shareholding in Bental from TAT Industries, its controlling shareholder, for a cash consideration of \$1,893,000, which was based on the price agreed for the shares in the above transactions.

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

The agreement with Bental Investment provides also for the payment of additional consideration by TAT, to be paid in the event that during the three year period following the closing of the transaction TAT will consummate an exit, as such term is defined in the agreement, Bental Investments will be entitled to additional consideration for the shares and call option shares (if purchased) 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 24, 2008, TAT's Board of Directors authorized the repurchase by TAT of up to \$3.0 million of its ordinary shares. TAT did not repurchase any shares pursuant to such repurchase plan.

On March 11, 2009, TAT's Board of Directors adopted a stock repurchase plan under Rule 10b5-1 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. This plan replaced the Board of Director's authorization to repurchase shares announced on December 24, 2008, which was terminated. On March 26, 2009 this 10b5-1 plan was also terminated, with 4,650 shares having been purchased.

On April 3, 2009 TAT entered into an Agreement and Plan of Merger with Limco and LIMC Acquisition Company, a Delaware corporation and a wholly-owned subsidiary of TAT, pursuant to which TAT (which presently owns 61.8% of Limco's common stock) will acquire 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 will receive one half of an ordinary share of TAT for each share of Limco common stock they own. Following the merger, Limco will become a wholly owned subsidiary of TAT. TAT anticipates the merger to be consummated in the third quarter of 2009.

A. Business Overview of Gedera and Bental

Overview

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

Gedera Facility

Gedera provides OEM products and services to the aerospace and defense industries. The main OEM activity of Gedera is the manufacture of a complete line of heat transfer components, including heat exchangers, pre-coolers, oil coolers and cold plates, or heat transfer components. Heat transfer components facilitate the necessary removal and dissipation of heat generated during the operation of mechanical and electronic systems. Gedera's heat transfer components 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 components 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, and Cessna Aircraft Company, or Cessna, 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 components 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 Vaport 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, various instrumentation and electronic assemblies. Customers for Gedera's aviation accessories include Lockheed-Martin Corp, Teledyne Continental Motors, the Israeli Air Force, IAI, 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 components. 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.

Bental

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. Given the size of the markets in which Bental operates and which Bental is targeting.

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 heat transfer components market to expand the scope of its OEM offerings both in the airborne and ground segments. TAT also intends to transition from the manufacture of single components to the development and manufacture of complete systems.

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 other Asian as well as South American nations, which are fast growing markets where TAT has had limited sales to date.

Effective synergy among group members TAT will continue 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 components, enabling Limco to compete more effectively in the industry and supplying to Limco heat exchanger components

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which enable Limco to reduce prices on cores. In addition, TAT believes that its acquisition of Bental provides it significant growth potential and plans to effectively capitalize on its affiliation with Bental to enhance its growth potential 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

Gedera

Gedera manufactures a wide range of heat transfer components used in aircraft, air conditioning systems, complete environmental control systems and cooling systems for electronics for military uses. These parts 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 components

Gedera manufactures a wide range of heat transfer components. Gedera specializes in the design and manufacturing of highly efficient, compact and reliable heat transfer components that are designed to meet stringent constraints such as size, weight and applicable environmental conditions. Heat transfer components, 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 components 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 components 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 components in certain aircraft. Wide body planes require generally seven different types of heat transfer components, while regional aircraft and helicopters contain approximately three types. Gedera's heat exchangers and precoolers, which are types of heat transfer components found in most aircraft, are generally sold for between \$1,000 and \$20,000 per unit. A substantial portion of Gedera's heat transfer components 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 components as part of a larger project.

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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 components 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 systems are usually provided by Gedera.

Aviation and flow control accessories

Products and Services

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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 aircrafts. 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 units or as an upgrade for existing aircraft units. Gedera designs, develops and manufactures the air conditioning systems based on customer specifications, while providing a wholesome engineering solution, and in accordance 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.

Bental

TAT conducts significant OEM operations 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, that include, among others, 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's industry process, testing and quality assurance equipment, large printing machines, diamond polishing spindles, custom designed solutions. 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.

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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 suited 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, suited 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, which are suited for 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 the challenging aerospace and other defense applications. Bental's systems are

comprised of the alternator and GCU (Generator Control Unit).

Customers

General

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

Major Customers

Gedera and Bental provide OEM services worldwide to customers in the commercial, military and industrial markets. Gedera and Bental currently sell their OEM products and systems to approximately 200 commercial, military, aircraft manufacturers and defense contractors. Five customers accounted for approximately 46%, 41% and 52% of Gedera's and Bental's combined revenues for the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006, respectively, such combined revenues attributable to the consolidation of Bental operations commencing from August 18, 2008.

One customer in 2008, one customer in 2007 and three customers in 2006 accounted for more than 10% of Gedera's and Bental's combined revenues on a consolidated basis for such periods, respectively.

In many cases, the development projects and purchasing processes of the OEM customers of Gedera and Bental are lengthy and complex and accordingly, Gedera and Bental are engaged in long term supply contracts with several of their material customers. These agreements provide for delivery schedules that are customized for the relevant product or service. With some of their customers, Gedera and Bental enter 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, Gedera and Bental also enter 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.

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

Military Contracts

Sales to the U.S. and Israeli governments accounted for approximately 5.8% and 1.6% of Gedera's and Bental's combined revenues for the year ended December 31, 2008, 4.2% and 5.8% of their combined revenues for the year ended December 31, 2007 and 3.8% and 5.5% of their combined revenues for the year ended December 31, 2006, respectively.

Many of the contracts of Gedera and Bental are competitively bid and awarded on the basis of technical merit, personnel qualifications, experience and price. Gedera and Bental also receive some contract awards involving special technical capabilities on a negotiated, noncompetitive basis due to their technical capabilities.

Gedera and Bental provide products under government contracts that usually require performance over a period of several months to several years. Long-term contracts 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 Gedera and Bental are parties to are fixed-price contracts. Under these contracts Gedera and Bental agree 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 Gedera and Bental are subject to audit and may result in non-reimbursement of some contract costs and fees.

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The eligibility of Gedera and Bental to perform under their government contracts require Gedera and Bental to maintain adequate security measures. Gedera and Bental have implemented security procedures that they believe adequately satisfies the requirements of their current federal government contracts.

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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 years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007, before elimination of intercompany sales of \$5.8 million and \$4.5 million, respectively.

Geographic Region	Year Ended December 31,			
	2008		2007	
	Revenues in Thousands	Percentage	Revenues in Thousands	Percentage
	Unaudited		Unaudited	
North America	\$ 13,836	49.7%	\$ 12,418	52.9%
Europe	5,241	18.8	3,589	15.2
Israel	7,607	27.3	7,369	31.4
Asia	1,173	4.2	111	0.5
Other	-	-	2	-
Total	\$ 27,857	100%	\$ 23,489	100%

Bental

Bental derives its revenues mainly from sales to customers in Israel. The below table details Bental's geographic revenues for years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007, out of which \$9,758 and \$0 were included in TAT's consolidated financial statements, respectively.

Sources of Revenues	Year Ended December 31,			
	2008 *		2007	
	Revenues in Thousands	Percentage	Revenues in Thousands	Percentage
	Unaudited		Unaudited	
North America	\$ 273	0.8%	\$ 1,754	10.7%
Europe	807	2.5	705	4.3
Israel	30,908	96.2	13,886	85.0
Other	164	0.5	-	-
Total	\$ 32,152	100%	\$ 16,345	100%

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- * A significant portion of Bental's 2008 revenues were generated from one customer. There can be no assurance that revenues from such project will continue to be generated at this pace.

Gedera and Bental market their products and services through their respective marketing staff and a worldwide network of independent representatives. Gedera's and Bental's representatives are strategically located near key customer sites in offices throughout the United States, Europe, the Middle East, Asia and South America. Gedera's and Bental's 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 its products, obtain requests for quotations and identify new product opportunities. Gedera's and Bental'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.

Backlog

On December 31, 2008 Gedera and Bental (on a combined basis) had a backlog of approximately \$23 million for products to be delivered at December 31, 2008. TAT anticipates that approximately \$18 million of such backlog will be delivered by December 31, 2009 and approximately \$5 million will be delivered by December 31, 2010.

Product and Service Warranties

Gedera and Bental provide warranties for their products and services ranging from one to five years, which vary with respect to each contract and in accordance with the nature of each specific product. To date, Gedera's and Bental's warranty costs have not been substantial. As of December 31, 2008, the combined warranty reserve for Gedera and Bental was \$429,000, out of which \$300,000 of its warranty reserve was allocated for coverage of contractual obligations to repairs and replacement of a product for a certain customer.

Competitive Environment

Gedera

The aerospace OEM industry in general and specifically, the military market, 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 this market is also based on price, quality and turn-around time. TAT estimates the size of Gedera's market 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 OEM market, which include the need for highly qualified and trained personnel, technologically advanced facilities and the need to obtain appropriate governmental approvals, there is 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.

Gedera's competitors in the global OEM aerospace market can be divided into two main groups;

Whole system manufacturers that either independently or through subcontractors, manufacture components (such as heat exchangers) for the complete system or product systems they manufacture. These companies will compete with Gedera on projects where the components Gedera develops are part of the complete product or 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

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stand 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 field 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;

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greater access to capital;

stronger relationships with customers and suppliers;

better name recognition; and

access to superior technology and marketing resources.

Bental

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 the 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 require 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).

Competitive Strengths

We believe that Gedera's and Bental'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 and Bental gained in various areas.

Entering into additional related operating segments that will enable Gedera and Bental 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.

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Constant search for new technologies and manufacturing techniques in the heat exchanger segment.

Innovations and improvements geared at enhancing the quality and performance of Gedera's and Bental'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.

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Bental provides TAT with the following additional unique competitive advantages:

Bental enhances TAT's ability to penetrate new markets such as the commercial aerospace market in addition to the military market, and the market for ground base systems in addition to the aerospace market.

Bental's entrepreneurial nature also possesses significant growth potential by introducing innovative and unique products such as stabilized payload systems.

Engineering and Manufacturing

As of December 31, 2008 Gedera and Bental employed 286 persons engaged in engineering and manufacturing, repair, and testing of products (out of a total of 321 employees). TAT believes that Gedera's and Bental's engineering staff provides them with the ability to support their 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.

Gedera is dependent upon single sources of supply of certain components and seek to maintain an adequate inventory of all imported components. Prior to January 1, 2008, Gedera's operations employed the services of a purchasing agent, which was a corporation wholly-owned by certain former officers and directors of TAT and a current officer of TAT. As of January 1, 2008, such purchasing services are provided by TAT-GAL Inc., a California wholly-owned subsidiary of TAT that TAT established for this purpose. TAT-GAL Inc. is entitled to 5% of the purchase price of all acquisitions that Gedera makes.

Research and Development

The technological developments in the markets in which Gedera and Bental 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). Gedera and Bental try to attain such technological improvements in several areas in cooperation with their customers.

Source and Availability of Raw Materials and Spare Parts

Gedera and Bental 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 and Bental are dependent. Since many of Gedera's and Bental's purchases require long lead-times, a delay in supply of an item can significantly delay the delivery of a product. Generally, Gedera and Bental have not experienced any particular difficulty

in obtaining timely deliveries of necessary components. The raw materials used in Gedera's and Bental's manufacturing programs are generally readily available metals and alloys. Gedera and Bental have not had any difficulty in obtaining such materials in the past. Gedera and Bental depend on a limited number of suppliers of components for their products and if Gedera and Bental are unable to obtain these components when needed, Gedera and Bental would experience delays in manufacturing their products and their financial results could be adversely affected.

Gedera and Bental 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 Gedera and Bental reduce their total cost of procuring those parts. For quality control, cost and efficiency reasons, Gedera and Bental generally purchase supplies only from vendors with whom Gedera and Bental have ongoing relationships or who their customers have previously approved. Gedera and Bental have qualified second sources or have identified alternate sources for many of its parts services 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 and Bental do not own any patents. Gedera and Bental rely on laws protecting trade secrets, and considers such items proprietary, but TAT believes that Gedera and Bental's success depends less on the ownership of such proprietary rights than on their innovative skills, technical competence marketing and engineering abilities. Gedera and Bental have no existing material registered trademarks.

B. Business Overview of Limco

Overview

Limco was incorporated in Delaware on February 28, 2007 as a successor to Limco-Airepair, Inc., which was incorporated as an Oklahoma corporation in 1995. Prior to the consolidation of Limco-Airepair, Inc. into Limco, it transferred all of its assets and liabilities associated with its Oklahoma operations to a wholly-owned subsidiary, Limco-Airepair Inc., a newly formed Delaware corporation. 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, propellers and landing gear. Limco's principal executive offices are located at 1031 East Mountain Street, Building 320, Kernersville, North Carolina 27824 and Limco's telephone number is (336) 776-6360. Limco's web address is www.limcopiedmont.com. The information contained on Limco's website is not a part of this annual report.

Limco provides maintenance, repair and overhaul, or MRO, services and parts supply services to the aerospace industry. Limco's Federal Aviation Administration, or FAA, certified repair stations provide aircraft component MRO services for airlines, air cargo carriers, maintenance service centers and the military. Two of these repair stations are located in Tulsa, Oklahoma, and the other two are located in Kernersville and Winston-Salem, North Carolina. On February 9, 2009 Limco announced that it will relocate the Tulsa, Oklahoma operations to the location of its Piedmont operations in Kernersville, North Carolina. Limco anticipates closing the Tulsa operations before the end of 2009. In conjunction with Limco's MRO services Limco is also an original equipment manufacturer, or OEM, of heat transfer equipment for airplane manufacturers and other selected related products. Limco's parts services division offers inventory management and parts services for commercial, regional and charter airlines and business aircraft owners.

Business Strategy

Limco's strategy is to:

Expand the scope of its MRO services. Limco'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 devote additional financial resources to develop the required technical expertise to provide these additional MRO services.

Increase Limco's international sales. As part of Limco's efforts to achieve greater penetration in the international markets, its goal is to expand its marketing presence in Western Europe, which is Limco's second largest market, and Limco is searching for opportunities to increase its presence in China and other East Asian nations, where Limco has had limited sales to date.

Selectively pursue acquisition opportunities. Limco believes that acquisition opportunities exist that will complement its MRO business. Limco will continue to pursue targeted complementary business acquisitions which will broaden the scope and depth of its MRO operations and increase its market share, although Limco has no present plans, proposals or arrangements with respect to any such acquisition.

Increase Limco's cross-selling efforts. With the acquisition of Piedmont, Limco expanded its MRO services capabilities to include auxiliary power units or APUs, propellers and landing gear. The expansion of Limco's MRO service offerings allows it to offer a more complete MRO service solution to its existing customer base. Consequently, Limco's goal is to increase its cross-selling efforts and offer the full range of its services to the historical customers of Limco and the new customers Limco obtained with the acquisition of Piedmont.

Business Overview

Limco provides MRO, services and parts supply services to the aerospace industry. Its 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 components, APUs, propellers, landing gear and pneumatic ducting. In conjunction with its MRO services Limco is also an OEM, of heat transfer equipment for airplane manufacturers and other selected related products. Limco's parts services division offers inventory management and parts services for commercial, regional and charter airlines and business aircraft owners.

MRO Services

Limco provides services for the components segment of the MRO services market. Its MRO services segment includes the repair and overhaul of heat transfer components, APUs, propellers, landing gear and pneumatic ducting, among other components. 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 is licensed by 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 an aerospace services provider, 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 conjunction with its MRO services, Limco also manufactures heat transfer equipment used in commercial, regional, business and military aircraft, complete environmental control systems and cooling systems for electronics. Limco is currently engaged in a contract dispute with one of its suppliers. Limco believes that the dispute will be resolved on a commercial basis. However, the inability to amicably resolve such dispute could result in litigation, which could have a material effect on Limco's business and financial condition.

Parts Services

Limco's parts services division provides a number of services for commercial, regional, and charter airlines and business aircraft owners, including inventory management and parts services. Limco presently assists several of these customers with their parts procurement needs by

using its knowledge of the aircraft component industry to quickly acquire necessary aircraft components in a cost-effective manner. Limco has a knowledgeable and experienced staff of 10 customer service representatives and offers its customers 24 hour service and same day shipping. Limco currently supplies parts to approximately 600 commercial, regional and charter airlines and business aircraft owners.

Demand for MRO Services

The demand for MRO services is driven by size and age of the aircraft fleet, aircraft utilization and regulations by the FAA and other government 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. Based upon Limco's experience in the industry, 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 has significantly increased usage of the global military aircraft fleet and, in correlation, 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 an aircraft will provide continued MRO growth opportunities.

Parts Aftermarket

The aftermarket for aerospace parts primarily relates to those parts needed for the scheduled and unscheduled maintenance, repair and modification of aircraft already in service. Aircraft operators generally keep an inventory of those parts needed for the scheduled and unscheduled maintenance, repair and modification of aircraft already in service. Limco believes that as part of its cost cutting measures, air carriers are attempting to reduce their inventory of spare parts, consolidate their purchasing activity and reduce the number of suppliers with whom they do business.

Limco's Competitive Strengths

Limco believes its key competitive advantages and strengths are:

Limco has long-standing relationships with its customers. Limco has developed long-standing relationships with major airlines, air cargo carriers, maintenance service centers, the U.S. military and aircraft manufacturers. Its MRO customers include Bell Helicopter, Fokker, Hamilton Sundstrand, KLM Royal Dutch Airlines NV, Lufthansa Technik AG, PACE Airlines, Piedmont Airlines and the U.S. Government. Limco is also an OEM supplier to major aerospace companies such as Bell Helicopter, Boeing McDonnell Douglas Aerospace, or Boeing, and Bombardier Inc.

Limco has a broad range of MRO capabilities and repair licenses from OEMs within its specialties. Limco believes that its ability to provide a broad range of MRO services for multiple components is attractive to customers who are seeking to outsource their MRO requirements and concentrate their work among a small number of MRO providers. Limco also believes that its various OEM licenses to provide MRO services from such companies as Hamilton Sundstrand and Honeywell also provide it with a competitive advantage. Limco is a Hamilton Sundstrand licensed MRO service provider in North America for air-to-air heat transfer components and a licensed MRO service providers in the United States for three Honeywell APU models. Limco's repair stations are AS 9001 certified, which means that they comply with the standard for quality management systems maintained by the International Standards Organization for manufacturing.

Limco has extensive engineering capabilities. Limco believes that its multi-disciplinary engineering capabilities and technical expertise in heat transfer components provides it with the resources to provide quick and efficient responses to its customers. In addition, Limco's engineering team includes a Designated Engineer Representative, or DER, designated by the FAA to certify MRO services that differ from processes previously approved by the FAA. This allows Limco to shorten the long and complex FAA approval process, streamline the design and certification process and reduce costs. Limco believes that its OEM manufacturing capabilities benefit from the knowledge and experience Limco has gained from its MRO services.

MRO Services

Limco specializes in the repair and overhaul of heat transfer components, APUs, propellers, landing gear and pneumatic ducting. Heat transfer components 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 components 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, although are not limited to, components used in aircraft manufactured by the following aircraft manufacturers:

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

During 2008 Limco performed MRO services at its four 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 components and pneumatic air-handling ducting. On February 9, 2009 Limco announced that Limco will relocate its Oklahoma facilities to its North Carolina operations. Limco anticipates closing its Oklahoma facilities before the end of 2009. Limco's North Carolina facilities, which were recently ISO 9001 certified, provide MRO services for APUs, propellers and landing gear.

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, in providing MRO services for propellers manufactured by Hartzell Propeller Inc. and McCauley Propeller Systems, including their fixed pitch aluminum and composite material blades, and propellers manufactured by Hamilton Sundstrand and Dowty Rotol, 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.

In conjunction with its MRO services, Limco also acts as an OEM manufacturer of precision parts for the aircraft, electronics, industrial, government and commercial markets. Limco manufactures heat transfer components 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).

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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.

OEM Authorizations and Licenses

Limco believes that establishing and maintaining relationships with OEMs 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 generally maintain tight controls in order to maintain high quality of service to their customers, and in certain cases, 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 licensed by 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 three of its APU models. Limco is also the only licensed MRO service provider for heat transfer equipment manufactured by TAT, and is a licensed MRO service provider for propellers manufactured by Hartzell Propeller Inc. and McCauley Propeller Systems.

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. None of Limco's material authorizations or licenses expires prior to 2010 except that its OEM licenses from Hamilton Sundstrand will expire in May 2009 but may be extended through May 2013. Limco's OEM license from Honeywell will expire in June 2011.

Engineering Capabilities

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 seven certified mechanical and aerospace engineers, including a Designated Engineering Representative, or DER, certified by the FAA. Limco's multi-disciplinary team of engineers specializes 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.

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Parts Services

Limco's parts services division provides a number of services for commercial, regional and charter airlines and business aircraft owners, including inventory management and parts services. Limco assists these customers with their parts procurement needs by using its knowledge of the aircraft component industry to quickly acquire necessary aircraft components in a cost-effective manner. Limco has a knowledgeable and experienced staff of 10 customer service representatives and offers its customers 24 hour service and same day shipping.

Limco currently supplies parts to approximately 600 commercial, regional and charter airlines and business aircraft owners. For these customers, Limco purchases parts against orders and resells at a margin. Limco also maintains a small inventory of commonly-replaced parts to improve its response time on orders. As its customers' aircraft fleets go through their repair cycles, their parts requirements change from one year to the other.

Limco's parts services division specializes in Honeywell's 85 and 36 series APU models, Honeywell line replacement units, Hartzell propellers, McCauley propellers, APPH landing gear, and Embraer, Raytheon, Purolator-Facet, Messier Dowty, Boeing, PM Research and BP Oil parts.

Limco believes that the results of its parts services division is attributable to its access to the large inventory of component parts Limco maintains for its MRO services, its favorable pricing for parts purchased pursuant to licenses with OEMs and from its reputation for good and prompt service. Limco also benefits from the purchasing power Limco has gained as a result of the large number of parts Limco purchases for its

MRO services. Limco is continuing its efforts to increase its recognition in the market by attendance at tradeshow, industry advertising and promoting its website.

Agreements with TAT

Manufacturing License Agreement

In January 2007, Limco entered into a manufacturing license agreement with TAT, pursuant to which Limco subcontracted with TAT and granted it a license to use Limco's designs and other technical information to manufacture and sell Limco heat exchangers, coolers and other components used in heat transfer systems to be manufactured or repaired by Limco for the United States government, OEMs, commercial airlines and maintenance and repair stations. The agreement was entered into as required under U.S. government regulations and pursuant to which the parties agreed to comply with all applicable sections of the U.S. Department of State's International Traffic in Arms Regulations including consent of the Directorate of Defense Trade Control to enter into the agreement. The agreement expires on August 31, 2016 and requires the prior written consent of the U.S. government to transfer the licensed article to any person or government outside of Israel or the United States.

Allocation of Activity Agreement

In March 2007, Limco entered into a 10-year agreement with TAT pursuant to which the parties allocate responsibility for all MRO services relating to heat exchangers and product manufacturing services relating to heat exchangers and air conditioners provided to new and existing customers of TAT or Limco.

Provided Limco purchases all the core matrices which it may need in order to provide MRO services with respect to such customers' heat exchange components from TAT (except for those cores Limco is required to buy pursuant to its agreement with Hamilton Sundstrand), Limco will perform all MRO work, except under the following circumstances:

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the customer is an Israeli entity or authority;

the customer of TAT demands that the work be performed by TAT;

TAT is the OEM manufacturer of the heat exchanger or component which is the subject of the MRO services, except with respect to customers in North America for which Limco is appointed as the exclusive MRO licensee for the term of the allocation of activity agreement; or

Limco is not qualified to perform the MRO services or its plants are not capable of performing such MRO services.

TAT will perform original equipment manufacturing services for heat transfer components, except under the following circumstances:

the customer requests that product manufacturing services be performed in the United States;

United States federal or state regulations require that the product manufacturing services be performed within the United States;

TAT determines that the product manufacturing services are not economically suitable; or

TAT determines that due to political or other anticipated long-term relations with the customer, or for any other reason, it is preferable that the product manufacturing services be performed by Limco.

The agreement also provides that each party will grant the other a right of first refusal regarding subcontracting the production of core matrix-related components, subject to certain royalty payments and sales commission arrangements.

For the years ended December 31, 2007 and December 31, 2008, Limco purchased \$5.0 million and \$5.7 million of parts from TAT, respectively. Limco intends to continue to purchase parts from TAT.

Customers

MRO Customers. Limco currently services approximately 600 MRO customers, including major 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 include, Boeing, Bell, Bombardier and Raytheon. Limco is not a party to any OEM manufacturing contracts, and acts solely upon orders received from Limco's customers.

Parts Services Customers. Limco currently provides parts for a large scale of overhaul program based on one signed contract. Other than such contract, Limco is not a party to any parts services contracts, and purchases parts against orders received from its customers.

Military Contracts

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

Limco provides products under U.S. government contracts that usually require performance over a period of several months to five years. Long-term contracts 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. Contractors often experience revenue uncertainties with respect to available contract funding during the first quarter of the U.S. government's fiscal year beginning October 1, until differences between budget requests and appropriations are resolved.

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The vast majority of Limco's federal government contracts are fixed-price contracts. Under these contracts Limco 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. Limco's allowable federal government contract costs and fees are subject to audit by the Defense Contract Audit Agency. Audits may result in non-reimbursement of some contract costs and fees. While the government reserves the right to conduct further audits, audits conducted for periods through fiscal year 2008 have resulted in no material cost recovery disallowances for Limco.

Some of Limco's federal government contracts contain options that are exercisable at the discretion of the customer. An option may extend the period of performance for one or more years for additional consideration on terms and conditions similar to those contained in the original contract. An option may also increase the level of effort and assign new tasks to Limco.

Limco's eligibility to perform under its federal government contracts requires Limco to maintain adequate security measures. Limco has implemented security procedures that Limco believes adequately satisfy the requirements of its federal government contracts.

Sales and Marketing

Limco markets its MRO services through its ten person marketing and customer service staff and a network of ten independent representatives who are compensated solely by commissions. Limco's representatives are strategically located near key customer sites in Europe, Asia, the Middle East and South America. Limco's marketing activities also include attending exhibitions, trade shows and professional conferences, organizing seminars, direct mailing of advertisements and technical brochures to current and potential customers, and advertising in technical publications which target heat transfer products and related markets. Limco is in regular contact with engineering and procurement personnel and program managers of existing and target customers to identify new programs and needs for its products, obtain requests for quotations and identify new product opportunities.

Limco's parts services division employs ten persons in its customer service staff. These individuals are responsible for handling orders and contacting target customers and are available to Limco's clients 24 hours a day, seven days a week.

Competitive Environment

MRO Services

The market for MRO services 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 LORI Heat Transfer Center of Honeywell and SECAN-Honeywell (France). For APU, propeller and landing gear MRO services Limco's major competitors are Standard Aero Group Inc., Aerotech International Inc., Honeywell, Alameda Aerospace, JetSet Aerospace LLC, Messier-Dowty Aerospace (MD), AAR Corp., Hawker Pacific, APRO, Aircraft Propeller Service Inc., Pacific Propeller International LLC and H&H Propeller. 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:

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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.

Parts Services

The parts services industry is highly competitive and fragmented. Competition in this market is based on price, quality and service. Competitors in this segment include OEMs, the service divisions of large commercial airlines and other independent suppliers and distributors of parts.

Spare Parts and Raw Materials

Limco depends on a number of OEMs for spare parts for its MRO operations and its parts services business. Limco's authorizations from OEMs often require that Limco purchase component parts that are needed for its MRO services from them or their 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, 2011. In addition Limco has entered into an agreement with TAT pursuant to which TAT has agreed to sell Limco its heat transfer equipment for a period of ten years, ending March 2017.

In the year ended December 31, 2008, Limco purchased \$7.3 million of parts from Honeywell, \$2.1 million of parts from Hamilton Sundstrand and \$5.7 million of parts from TAT. The loss of any of these key suppliers or an unfavorable modification of any of Limco's agreements with such suppliers could have a material adverse effect on Limco's business. Limco has at times experienced contractual disputes with and delays in receiving parts from its key suppliers, and any significant future disputes or delays could have a material adverse effect on its business and results of operations. If Limco had to develop alternative sources of supply, its ability to supply parts to its customers when needed could be impaired, business could be lost and margins could be reduced in both Limco's MRO services and parts services segments.

Limco selects its 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 Limco reduce its total cost of procuring those parts. For quality control, cost and efficiency reasons, Limco generally purchases supplies only from vendors with whom Limco has ongoing relationships or who Limco's customers have previously approved. Limco has qualified second sources or has identified alternate sources for many of its parts services needs.

The raw materials used in Limco's manufacturing programs are generally readily available metals and alloys. Limco has not had any difficulty in obtaining such materials in the past.

C. 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.

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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 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 the 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 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 2009 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.

D. Organizational Structure

Isal Amlat is currently the beneficial holder of 70.7% of TAT's outstanding shares, 12.0% of such shares are held directly by it and 58.7% 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.

TAT currently owns 61.8% of the shares of common stock of Limco. On April 3, 2009 TAT entered into an Agreement and Plan of Merger with Limco and LIMC Acquisition Company, a Delaware corporation and a wholly-owned subsidiary of TAT, pursuant to which TAT will acquire all of the publicly held shares of common stock of Limco pursuant to a stock for stock merger. It is anticipated that following the consummation of the proposed merger, Limco will become a wholly owned subsidiary of TAT.

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.

In March 2008, TAT's Board of Directors approved the formation of a new wholly-owned subsidiary that will focus on the manufacture and repair of aviation related equipment and aircraft accessories. TAT will transfer all of its assets and liabilities relating to such business activity to the new subsidiary. The transfer is subject to certain approvals and has yet to be completed.

E. 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, 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 foot) and 2020 with respect to the other plot (107,000 square foot). 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 rents 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. 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. The rental fee is subject to revaluation every fifth 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. Total rental TAT paid to TAT Industries in 2008 was \$329,000. The rental fee will be subject to an increase in 2010. TAT is entitled to a one-time right of termination of the agreement after ten years.

The operations of Bental, are conducted in Kibbutz Marom-Golan. The Marom-Golan location includes a 54,000 square foot facility that houses Bental's offices, research and development and manufacturing operations. Total rental Bental paid in 2008 was \$55,000.

Limco owns and operates a 55,000 square foot manufacturing plant in Tulsa, Oklahoma which has historically supported both its OEM business and 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 foot repair station adjacent to its Tulsa manufacturing plant which has supported its heat transfer component and pneumatic ducting MRO services. These facilities are being closed in connection with the relocation of Limco's Oklahoma operations to North Carolina. Such closing is expected to occur by the end of 2009.

Limco leases approximately 56,000 square feet space for its facility in Kernersville, North Carolina. In 2008, the annual rental expense for this property was \$69,000. The lease, which expires on November 1, 2011, provides for two renewal options, each for a five year term. In addition, Limco also leases approximately 31,000 square feet space for its facility in Winston Salem, North Carolina. The lease, which provides for an annual rental expense of \$48,000, expires on January 1, 2013.

Limco has also entered into a lease for a new facility in Kernersville, North Carolina of approximately 56,000 square feet, which will house Limco's operations being relocated from Oklahoma. The lease, which expires on November 1, 2011, provides for 2 renewal options, each for a five year term. The lease provides for an annual rental of \$86,182.

Item 4A. Unresolved Staff Comments

Not applicable.

Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects

Operating Results

Spare Parts and Raw Materials

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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 four operational segments: (i) OEM of Heat Transfer Products (ii) OEM of Electric Motion Systems (iii) MRO services; and (iv) Parts services, each with the following characteristics.

TAT's activities in the area of OEM of Heat Transfer products primarily relate to the (i) 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; and (ii) manufacture and sale of environmental control and cooling systems and 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 the design, development, manufacture and sale of a broad range of electrical motor applications for airborne and ground systems. TAT activities in this segment commenced with the acquisition of Bental in August 2008 and accordingly, the results in this segment for fiscal year 2008 are not compared with the previous years.

TAT's MRO services include the remanufacture, overhaul and repair of heat transfer equipment and other aircraft components, APUs, propellers and landing gear. TAT's Limco subsidiary 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 segment focuses on inventory management and sale of APU parts, propellers and landing gear. TAT offers parts services for commercial, regional and charter airlines and business aircraft owners.

TAT is reliant on the commercial and military aviation 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 cost of revenues for OEM operations and MRO services consists of component and material costs, direct labor costs, shipping expenses, overhead related to manufacturing and depreciation of manufacturing equipment. TAT's cost of revenues for parts services consists 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.

TAT's revenues from MRO services and OEM operations generally have higher gross margins than from parts services, where the historical gross margins are generally lower. The manufacture of OEM products and the provision of MRO services require higher level of expertise, associated labor and initial investments than does the provision of parts services. These factors and the long-term relationships TAT has maintained with its customers generate higher margins.

The principal factors that affect the operating income of TAT's four segments in addition to their gross profit, is the amount TAT spends for selling and marketing expenses and general and administrative expenses. TAT believes that its selling and marketing expenses will increase in the future in accordance with its plans to grow the business of these segments.

TAT's selling and marketing expenses for its MRO services have continued to grow during the last three years due to its increased sales in this segment and its efforts to grow this business segment. With the expected growth of this segment in the future TAT may continue to increase its MRO selling and marketing expenses. TAT's selling and marketing expenses for its OEM products have been relatively stable during the last three years. TAT expects that its OEM selling and marketing expenses will increase in the future as a result of planned efforts to grow this business segment. TAT's selling and marketing expenses for its parts services have increased during the last three years.

TAT's general and administrative expenses have grown in recent years as a result of the initial public offering of Limco and its expenditures with respect to Sarbanes-Oxley compliance. The general and administrative expenses of its MRO services segment have also increased due to the growth of this segment. TAT's general and administrative expenses for its OEM products segment have also increased during the last three years. The increase in general and administrative expenses of its OEM segment expenses is also attributable to increased salary expenses

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including bonuses and expenditures with respect to Sarbanes-Oxley compliance. TAT's general and administrative expenses for its parts services segment were relatively stable during the last three years. TAT expects that its general and administrative expenses as a percentage of revenues will decline in the future as a result of anticipated growth in revenues.

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 Financial Accounting Standards Board, or FASB, Statements of Financial Accounting Standard, or SFAS, No. 141 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 4,205,000 shares of its common stock (including over allotment option shares) and TAT sold an aggregate 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 \$41.5 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 \$1.5 for the year ended December 31, 2007. TAT currently owns 61.8% of the shares of common stock of Limco.

TAT's consolidated financial statements appearing in this annual report are prepared in U.S. dollars and in U.S. GAAP. Transactions and balances originally denominated in dollars are presented at their original amounts. Transactions and balances in other currencies are remeasured into dollars in accordance with the principles set forth in the FASB SFAS No. 52 *Foreign Currency Translation*. All exchange gains and losses from the remeasurement mentioned above are reflected in the statement of income in financial expenses, net. The majority of TAT's sales are made outside Israel in U.S. dollars. In addition, substantial portions of TAT's costs are incurred in U.S. dollars. Since the U.S. dollar is the primary currency of the economic environment in which TAT and its U.S. subsidiaries operate, the U.S. dollar is their functional and reporting currency and, accordingly, monetary accounts maintained in currencies other than the U.S. dollar are remeasured using the foreign exchange rate at the balance sheet date.

For Bentel 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 loss in shareholders' equity.

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Sources of Revenues

TAT, directly and through its subsidiaries, provides a variety of services and products to the 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 components, APUs, propellers, landing gear and pneumatic ducting. TAT is licensed by Hamilton Sundstrand, a leading provider of aerospace products, to provide MRO services for all of its air-to-air heat transfer products, by Honeywell, a leading manufacturer of aerospace products and aerospace services provider, to provide MRO services for three of their APU models. TAT's propeller repair facility is an authorized service center for Hartzell and McCauley propellers. TAT's repair stations are certified by the FAA and the EASA.

TAT's parts services division provides inventory management and parts services for commercial, regional and charter airlines and business aircraft owners. TAT also maintains a small inventory of parts for resale.

The following table reflects the geographic breakdown of TAT's revenues for each of the three years ended December 31, 2008:

Years Ended December 31,					
2008		2007		2006	
Revenues in Thousands	% of Total Revenues	Revenues in Thousands	% of Total Revenues	Revenues in Thousands	% of Total Revenues

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Years Ended December 31,

Sources of Revenues									
North America	\$	57,472	55.6%	\$	56,554	63.8%	\$	51,292	66.2%
Europe		19,510	18.9%		18,484	20.8%		15,210	19.6%
Israel		17,077	16.5%		7,383	8.3%		7,042	9.1%
Asia		4,497	4.4%		2,555	2.9%		1,953	2.5%
Other		4,733	4.6%		3,728	4.2%		2,036	2.6%
Total	\$	103,289	100.00%	\$	88,704	100.00%	\$	77,533	100.00%

TAT's revenues from its four principal lines of business for the three years ended December 31, 2008 were as follows:

Year Ended December 31,

	2008		2007		2006	
	Revenues in Thousands	% of Total Revenues	Revenues in Thousands	% of Total Revenues	Revenues in Thousands	% of Total Revenues
Revenues						
MRO services	\$ 54,276	52.5%	\$ 49,392	55.7%	\$ 43,824	56.5%
OEM of Heat Transfer products	27,857	27.1%	23,489	26.5%	22,110	28.5%
Parts services	17,289	16.7%	20,384	23.0%	15,197	19.6%
OEM of Electric Motion Systems	9,758	9.4%	-	-	-	-
Eliminations	(5,891)	(5.7)%	(4,561)	(5.2)%	(3,598)	(4.6)%
Total revenues	\$ 103,289	100.00%	\$ 88,704	100.00%	\$ 77,533	100.00%

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, shipping expenses, overhead related to manufacturing and depreciation of manufacturing equipment. TAT's cost of revenues for parts services consists primarily of the cost of the parts and shipping expenses.

TAT's gross margin is affected by the proportion of TAT's revenues generated from MRO services, OEM operations and parts services. TAT's revenues from MRO services and OEM operations generally have higher gross margins than TAT's parts services.

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, legal and administrative personnel, professional fees, other general corporate expenses and related costs for facilities and equipment.

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

Other income Other income results from the sale of marketable securities.

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

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 and inventory valuation.

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Segments

In 2005, following the acquisition of Piedmont, there was a change in TAT's reported segments. Accordingly, commencing 2005, TAT began to report based on two segments: (1) MRO and OEM and (2) Parts, compared to one reportable segment in 2004. During 2006, due to a reorganization of the group and the decision to seek equity financing through an initial public offering of Limco, TAT had managed its segments on the basis of three reportable segments: (1) OEM (2) MRO services and (3) Parts services. At the end of 2008, following the acquisition of Bental, TAT now manages its segments on the basis of four reportable segments: (1) OEM of Heat Transfer Products (2) OEM of Electrical Motion Systems (3) MRO services and (4) Parts services. The activities of TAT's four reporting segments are as follows:

TAT's OEM of Heat Transfer products' activities primarily relate to the (i) 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) manufacture and sell other environmental control and cooling systems and a variety of other electronic and mechanical aircraft accessories and systems such as pumps, valves, power systems and turbines.

TAT's OEM of Electric Motion System's activities primarily relate to the design, development, manufacture and sale of a broad range of electrical motor applications for airborne and ground systems.

MRO services include the remanufacture, overhaul and repair of heat transfer equipment and other aircraft components, APUs, propellers 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.

The parts segment focuses on the sale and inventory services of APU parts propellers and landing gear. TAT offers parts services for commercial, regional and charter airlines and business aircraft owners.

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.

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Revenues from the sale of products and services are recognized in accordance with Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 104. Revenue Recognition in Financial Statements (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, 2008, 2007 and 2006, 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 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 margins 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.

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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.

Goodwill, Other Intangible Assets and Long-Lived Assets

Goodwill represents the excess of the purchase price over the fair value of identifiable net assets acquired in business combinations. The \$5.9 million of goodwill on the balance sheet as of December 31, 2008, is a result of the following: \$4.8 million is a result of the acquisition of Piedmont from July 2005 and \$1.1 million is a result of the acquisition of Bental from August 2008. The identifiable intangible assets relating to the Piedmont acquisition, other than goodwill, included in the balance sheet are customer relationships and other intangible assets. 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 approximately \$2.9 million. The amounts allocated to these intangible assets are being amortized on a straight-line basis over periods ranging from 3 to 10 years commencing July 2005. The identifiable intangible assets relating to the Bental acquisition, other than goodwill, included in the balance sheet are customer relationships and backlog. The value assigned to these intangible assets, using the income approach based on the present value of the cash flows attributable to each asset, was approximately \$1.4 million. The amounts allocated to these intangible assets are being amortized on a straight-line basis over periods ranging from 0.4 to 5 years commencing August 18, 2008.

TAT reviews goodwill and other intangible assets for potential impairment annually and when events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value of the goodwill or the other intangible assets may be impaired, in which case TAT may obtain an appraisal from an independent valuation firm to determine the amount of impairment, if any. In addition to the possible use of an independent valuation firm, TAT performs internal valuation analyses and considers other publicly available market information. Fair value is determined using widely accepted valuation techniques, including discounted cash flow and market multiple analyses. These types of analyses require TAT to make assumptions and estimates regarding industry economic factors and the profitability of future business strategies. It is TAT's policy to conduct impairment testing based on its current business strategy in light of present industry and economic conditions, as well as future expectations. In the fourth quarter of fiscal 2008, TAT completed its annual impairment testing of goodwill using the methodology described in the notes to its consolidated financial statements, and determined there was no impairment of goodwill. If actual results are not consistent with assumptions and estimates, TAT may be exposed to a goodwill impairment charge.

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 the 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.

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 average cost and first-in, first-out (FIFO) methods. 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 rapidly 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. 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 five 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 record 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 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.

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. TAT's management believes that the upward trend in its revenues is reflective of an industry-wide increase in demand for MRO services, and TAT currently expects that this trend will continue for the foreseeable future. While TAT's management believes that demand for parts services will also continue to grow, this segment is subject to a high degree of volatility because of the potential impact of large one time parts purchases.

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

	Year Ended December 31		
	2008	2007	2006
	(Audited, in thousands)		
Revenues			
MRO services	\$ 54,276	\$ 49,392	\$ 43,824
OEM Heat Transfer products	27,857	23,489	22,110
Parts services	17,289	20,384	15,197
OEM Electric Motion Systems	9,758	-	-
Eliminations	(5,891)	(4,561)	(3,598)
Total revenues	103,289	88,704	77,533
Cost of revenues			
MRO services	43,664	35,205	32,214
OEM Heat Transfer products	21,058	17,891	16,271
Parts services	13,922	16,603	12,835
OEM Electric Motion System	7,845	-	-
Eliminations	(5,926)	(4,492)	(3,681)
Total cost of revenues	80,563	65,207	57,639
Selling and marketing expenses	4,369	3,719	3,466
General and administrative expenses	12,407	10,995	6,710
Operating income	5,950	8,783	9,718
Financial income	2,677	1,707	721
Financial expenses	(1,503)	(1,006)	(1,185)
Other income (expenses), net	(236)	26,478	59
Income before income taxes	6,888	35,962	9,313
Income taxes	1,795	3,212	3,247
Share in results of affiliate company prior to its consolidation	674	-	-
Minority interest	(1,499)	(771)	-
Net income	\$ 4,268	\$ 31,979	\$ 6,066

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

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2008	2007	2006
Revenues			
MRO services	53%	56%	56%
OEM Heat Transfer products	27	26	29
Parts services	17	23	20
OEM Electric Motion Systems	9	-	-
Eliminations	(6)	(5)	(5)

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	Year Ended December 31,		
	2008	2007	2006
Total revenues	100	100	100
Cost of revenues			
MRO services	42	40	41
OEM Heat Transfer products	20	20	21
Parts services	13	18	17
OEM Electric Motion Systems	9	-	-
Eliminations	(6)	(5)	(5)
Cost of revenues	78	73	74
Selling and marketing expenses	4	4	4
General and administrative expenses	12	12	9
Operating income	6	10	13
Financial income	2	2	1
Financial expenses	(1)	(1)	(2)
Other income (expenses), net	*	30	*
Income before income taxes	7	41	12
Income taxes	2	4	4
Share in results of affiliate company prior to its consolidation	1	-	-
Minority interest	(2)	(1)	-
Net income	4%	36%	8%

* Less than one percent.

Year ended December 31, 2008 compared with year ended December 31, 2007

Revenues. Total revenues increased to \$103.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2008 from \$88.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2007, an increase of 16.4%. This increase was primarily due to significantly increased sales in the OEM operations and moderately increased MRO sales, off-set by decreased sales in the Parts services.

Revenues from MRO services increased to \$54.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2008 from \$49.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2007, an increase of 9.9%. The increase in MRO services revenues in the year ended December 31, 2008 was primarily attributable to increased sales to existing customers and, to a lesser degree, to new customers.

Revenues from OEM of Heat Transfer products segment increased to \$27.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2008 from \$23.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2007, an increase of 18.7%. The increase in that segment's revenues was primarily attributable to increased sales to new customers.

Revenues from OEM of Electric Motion Systems segment were \$9.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2008, and are attributable to the consolidation of Bental operations commencing from August 18, 2008. There were no revenues in this segment in previous years.

Revenues from parts services decreased to \$17.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2008 from \$20.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2007, a decrease of 15.2%. The decrease in parts services revenues was primarily attributable to the very large one-time parts sale during 2007 to Viva Mexico for \$2.7 million and a general decline in parts sales.

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Cost of revenues. Cost of revenues increased to \$80.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2008 from \$65.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2007, an increase of 23.6%. The increase in cost of revenues was primarily attributable to the significant increased revenues in the OEM operations and the increase in MRO services revenues, off-set by a decrease in parts services revenues, resulting in decreased costs in that segment. Cost of revenues as a percentage of revenues after eliminating intercompany transactions increased to 78.0% in the year ended December 31, 2008 from 73.5% for the year ended December 31, 2007. TAT expects that the cost of revenues will increase in 2009 consistent with the expected increase in revenues. All of the following cost of revenues data reflects the elimination of inter-company transactions.

Cost of revenues for MRO services. Cost of revenues for MRO services increased to \$43.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2008 from \$35.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2007, an increase of 24%, primarily as a result of costs associated with increased revenues. Cost of revenues as a percentage of revenues in this segment increased to 80.5% in the year ended December 31, 2008 from 71.3% for the year ended December 31, 2007, primarily as a result of product mix with lower margins sold during year 2008 as well as increased production costs in 2008. TAT expects that its cost of revenues for MRO services will increase in 2009 consistent with the expected increase in revenues.

Cost of revenues for OEM of Heat Transfer products. Cost of revenues for OEM Heat Transfer products increased to \$21.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2008 from \$17.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2007, an increase of 17.9%, primarily as a result of increased revenues. Cost of revenues as a percentage of revenues in this segment was 75.6% in the year ended December 31, 2008, similar to 76.2% for the year ended December 31, 2007.

Cost of revenues for OEM of Electric Motion System. Cost of revenues for OEM of Electric Motion Systems segment was \$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 was 80.5% in the year ended December 31, 2008. There were no costs in this segment in previous years.

Cost of revenues for parts services. Cost of revenues for parts services decreased to \$13.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2008 from \$16.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2007, a decrease of 16.1%, primarily as a result of decreased parts revenues. Cost of revenues as a percentage of revenues decreased to 80.5% in the year ended December 31, 2008 from 81.4% for the year ended December 31, 2007, primarily as a result of efforts to improve the profitability of the parts segment during 2008. TAT expects that its cost of revenues for parts services will vary from year to year and period to period due to the high degree of volatility in this segment.

Research and development net. TAT did not incur any material research and development expenses in the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007. TAT does not expect to incur material research and development expenses in coming years.

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Selling and marketing expenses. Selling and marketing expenses increased to \$4.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2008 from \$3.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2007, an increase of 17.5%. The increase in selling and marketing expenses was primarily attributable to increased commissions paid as a result of increased revenue in 2008. Selling and marketing expenses as a percentage of revenues were 4.2% for the year ended December 31, 2008 and 2007. TAT expects that its selling and marketing expenses will increase in 2009 as a result of efforts to increase revenues.

General and administrative expenses. General and administrative expenses increased to \$12.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2008 from \$11.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2007, an increase of 12.8%. The increase in general and administrative expenses is primarily attributable to increased professional fees incurred by Limco as a result of it being a public company and one-time compensation charge of approximately \$1.2 million arising from the previously announced retirement of certain managers. General and administrative expenses as a percentage of revenues slightly increased to 12.4% for the year ended December 31, 2008 from 12.0% for the year ended December 31, 2007.

Operating income. The presentation of operating income data is after elimination of intercompany transactions of \$1.7 million in the year ended December 31, 2008 and \$1.6 million in the year ended December 31, 2007 and net of corporate general and administrative expenses of \$2.9 million in the year ended December 31, 2008 and \$5.0 million in the year ended December 31, 2007. Operating income decreased to \$5.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2008 from \$8.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2007, a decrease of 32.3%. The decrease in operating income was primarily attributable to the decrease in the gross margin in 2008 compared with 2007 and to lesser extent to an increase in general and administrative expenses and selling and marketing expenses in 2008.

Operating income for MRO services. The operating income of the MRO services segment decreased to \$5.05 million for the year ended December 31, 2008 from \$10.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2007, a decrease of 50.9%, primarily as a result of the increase in general and administrative and selling and marketing expenses in 2008 and also as a result of the decrease in gross profit of this segment. Operating income as a percentage of revenues of this segment decreased to 9.7% in the year ended December 31, 2008 from 20.4% for the year

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ended December 31, 2007.

Operating income for OEM of Heat Transfer products. The operating income of the OEM of Heat Transfer products segment increased to \$1.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2008 from \$1.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2007, an increase of 10%, primarily as a result of the increase in revenues of this segment in 2008 off-set by an increase in selling and marketing expenses and in general and administrative expenses attributable to this segment in 2008. The increase in expenses primarily resulted from increased salary expenses. Operating income as a percentage of revenues remained stable on 5.5% in the year ended December 31, 2008 and 4.3% in the year ended December 31, 2007.

Operating income for OEM of Electric Motion Systems. The operating income of the OEM of Electric Motion Systems segment was \$0.95 million for the year ended December 31, 2008, and is attributable to the consolidation of Bental operations commencing from August 18, 2008. Operating income as a percentage of revenues of this segment was 9.7% in the year ended December 31, 2008. There were no operations in this segment in previous years.

Operating income for parts services. The operating income of the parts services segment decreased to \$1.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2008 from \$2.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2007, a decrease of 40.0%, primarily as a result of the increase in general and administrative expenses attributable to this segment in 2008 and also as a result of decreased profitability of this segment. Operating income as a percentage of revenues decreased to 9.7% in the year ended December 31, 2008 from 13.7% for the year ended December 31, 2007.

Financial income (expenses), net. Financial income, net was \$1.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2008 compared to financial income, net of \$0.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2007. In 2008 and in 2007 financial income was principally attributable to the investment of a portion of the proceeds Limco and TAT received from the initial public offering of Limco in July 2007 offset by higher interest charged on increased debt.

Other Income (expenses). TAT had other expense of \$0.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2008 compared to other income of \$26.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2007. Other expenses in 2008 primarily resulted from a loss on sale of corporate and government bonds during the later part of 2008. Other income in 2007 primarily resulted from capital gain of \$26.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2007 attributable to the sale by Limco and TAT of shares of common stock of Limco in connection with Limco's initial public offering in July 2007.

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Minority Interest. TAT recognized a minority interest of \$1.5 offset by its shares in results of affiliate company prior to its consolidation of \$0.7 million, for the year ended December 31, 2008. TAT recognized a minority interest of \$0.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2007.

Income taxes. Total income tax expense for the year ended December 31, 2008 amounted to \$1.8 million, compared to \$3.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2007. In 2008 the decrease is primarily attributable to a \$0.9 million decrease in Limco's income taxes from \$2.8 million in 2007 to \$1.9 million in 2008, due to decreased pretax income offset by additional tax owed for tax positions taken in previous years and recognized as tax expense in the current year. Also impacting income tax expense was the 1.1% appreciation of the NIS against the dollar in 2008, as a result of which TAT did not record a tax expense in 2008 with respect to its operations in Israel. In addition, income tax expense in 2008 was offset by a \$0.2 million which was recorded as deferred tax income related to intangible assets included in the acquisition on Bental.

Net income. In the year ended December 31, 2008, net income was \$4.3 million, compared with net income of \$32.0 million in the year ended December 31, 2007.

Year ended December 31, 2007 compared with year ended December 31, 2006

Revenues. Total revenues increased to \$88.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2007 from \$77.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2006, an increase of 14.4%. This increase was primarily due to increased MRO and parts services revenues as a result of increased sales to existing and new customers.

Revenues from MRO services increased to \$49.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2007 from \$43.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2006, an increase of 12.8%. The increase in MRO services revenues in the year ended December 31, 2007 was primarily attributable to increased sales to Piedmont's existing customers and, to a lesser degree, to new MRO customers.

Revenues from OEM products increased to \$23.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2007 from \$22.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2006, an increase of 6.3%. The increase in OEM product revenues was primarily attributable to increased sales to existing customers.

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Revenues from parts services increased to \$20.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2007 from \$15.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2006, an increase of 34.2%. The increase in parts sales revenues was primarily attributable to increased purchases by existing customers and the addition of one new customer which required parts for the general overhaul of its aircraft.

Cost of revenues. Cost of revenues increased to \$65.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2007 from \$57.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2006, an increase of 13.2%. The increase in cost of revenues was primarily attributable to the increase in OEM and MRO services revenues and the significant increase in parts services revenues, resulting in increased costs. Cost of revenues as a percentage of revenues after eliminating intercompany transactions decreased to 73.5% in the year ended December 31, 2007 from 74.3% for the year ended December 31, 2006, primarily as a result of continued efforts to improve operating efficiencies. All of the following cost of revenues data reflects the elimination of inter-company transactions.

Cost of revenues for MRO services. Cost of revenues for MRO services increased to \$35.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2007 from \$32.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2006, an increase of 9.3%, primarily as a result of increased revenues, resulting in increased costs. Cost of revenues as a percentage of revenues decreased to 71.3% in the year ended December 31, 2007 from 73.5% for the year ended December 31, 2006, primarily as a result of efforts to improve the profitability of MRO services segment.

Cost of revenues for OEM products. Cost of revenues for OEM products increased to \$17.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2007 from \$16.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2006, an increase of 9.8%, primarily as a result of its increased revenues. Cost of revenues as a percentage of revenues increased to 76.2% in the year ended December 31, 2007 from 73.8% for the year ended December 31, 2006, primarily as a result from a change in the product mix and increased production costs in 2007.

Cost of revenues for parts services. Cost of revenues for parts services increased to \$16.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2007 from \$12.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2006, an increase of 29.7%, primarily as a result of increased parts revenues. Cost of revenues as a percentage of revenues decreased to 81.5% in the year ended December 31, 2007 from 84.5% for the year ended December 31, 2006, primarily as a result of efforts to improve the profitability of the parts segment during 2007.

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Research and development net. TAT did not incur any research and development expenses in the years ended December 31, 2007 and 2006.

Selling and marketing expenses. Selling and marketing expenses increased to \$3.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2007 from \$3.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2006, an increase of 5.7%. The increase in selling and marketing expenses was primarily attributable to increased commissions paid as a result of increased revenue in 2007. Selling and marketing expenses as a percentage of revenues increased to 4.2% for the year ended December 31, 2007 from 4.5% for the year ended December 31, 2006.

General and administrative expenses. General and administrative expenses increased to \$11.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2007 from \$6.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2006, an increase of 64.2%. The increase in general and administrative expenses is primarily attributable to increased professional fees of \$0.43 million incurred by Limco as a result of it being a public company, increased compensation expenses of \$0.15 million attributable to executives that were hired or promoted to manage the increased level of operations, \$0.4 million of bonus payments paid in connection with Limco's initial public offering, \$0.39 million of increased stock-based compensation expense and \$0.33 million of phantom stock options expense. General and administrative expenses as a percentage of revenues increased to 12.3% for the year ended December 31, 2007 from 8.6% for the year ended December 31, 2006.

Operating income. The presentation of operating income data is after elimination of intercompany transactions of \$1.6 million in the year ended December 31, 2007 and \$1.3 million in the year ended December 31, 2006 and net of corporate general and administrative expenses of \$5.0 million in the year ended December 31, 2007 and \$2.8 million in the year ended December 31, 2006.

Operating income decreased to \$8.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2007 from \$9.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2006, a decrease of 9.6%. The decrease in operating income was primarily attributable to an increase in general and administrative expenses and to a lesser extent to an increase in selling and marketing expenses in 2007. The increased expenses were primarily attributable to the initial public offering of Limco, expenditures with respect to Sarbanes-Oxley compliance and increased salary expenses.

Operating income for MRO services. The operating income of the MRO services segment increased to \$10.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2007 from \$8.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2006, an increase of 15.5%, primarily as a result of the increase in revenues of this segment, offset in part by the increase in general and administrative and selling and marketing expenses in 2007. Operating income as a percentage of revenues increased slightly to 20.5% in the year ended December 31, 2007 from 20.0% for the year ended December 31, 2006.

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Operating income for OEM products. The operating income of the OEM products segment decreased to \$1.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2007 from \$2.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2006, a decrease of 56.5%, primarily as a result of an increase in general and administrative expenses attributable to this segment in 2007. The increase in expenses resulted from increased salary expenses including bonuses, and expenditures with respect to Sarbanes-Oxley compliance. As a result of these increased expenses, operating income as a percentage of revenues decreased to 4.3% in the year ended December 31, 2007 from 10.4% for the year ended December 31, 2006.

Operating income for parts services. The operating income of the parts services segment increased to \$2.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2007 from \$1.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2006, an increase of 108%, primarily as a result of the increased revenues and profitability of this segment. Operating income as a percentage of revenues increased to 13.7% in the year ended December 31, 2007 from 8.6% for the year ended December 31, 2006, primarily as a result of an increase in the absolute gross profit arising from the increased revenues.

Financial income (expenses), net. Financial income, net was \$0.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2007 compared to financial expenses, net of \$0.46 million for the year ended December 31, 2006. In 2006, financial expenses related to the interest on the loans TAT incurred in connection with the purchase of Piedmont. In 2007, financial income was principally attributable to the investment of a portion of the proceeds Limco and TAT received from the initial public offering of Limco in July 2007 offset by higher prevailing interest rate on TAT's debt.

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Other Income. TAT had other income of \$26.48 million for the year ended December 31, 2007 compared to other income of \$0.59 million for the year ended December 31, 2006. Other income in both periods was attributable to the sale of marketable securities and equipment and capital gain of \$26.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2007 attributable to the sale by Limco and TAT of shares of common stock of Limco in connection with its initial public offering in July 2007. TAT did not record a capital gain in the year ended December 31, 2006.

Minority Interest. TAT recognized a minority interest of \$0.78 million in the net profits of Limco for the year ended December 31, 2007. TAT did not record a minority interest in the year ended December 31, 2006.

Income taxes. Total income tax expense for the year ended December 31, 2007 amounted to \$3.21 million, compared to \$3.25 million for the year ended December 31, 2006. The decrease is primarily due to the 9.0% appreciation of the NIS against the dollar in 2007, as a result of which the U.S. dollar cost of the operations in Israel significantly increased and operations in Israel were not profitable in such period, and therefore, TAT did not record a tax expense in 2007 with respect to its operations in Israel. In addition, tax expense in 2007 was offset by a \$0.54 million refund of tax previously paid on income from approved enterprise facilities. TAT's effective tax rate in the United States decreased to 20.6% in the year ended December 31, 2007 from 34.9% in the year ended December 31, 2006, principally as a result of its receipt of tax-exempt interest from a portion of its investments, which was offset in part by non-deductible stock-based compensation expenses. Also, the statutory tax rate in Israel decreased from 31.0% in the year ended December 31, 2006 to 29.0% in the year ended December 31, 2007.

Net income. In the year ended December 31, 2007, net income was \$32.0 million, compared with net income of \$6.1 million in the year ended December 31, 2006.

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Quarterly Results of Operations

The following table presents the consolidated statements of operations data for each of the eight fiscal quarters ended December 31, 2008, 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							
2008				2007			
Dec. 31,	Sept. 30,	June 30,	Mar. 31,	Dec. 31,	Sept. 30,	June 30,	Mar. 31,

(unaudited, \$ in thousands)

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Three months ended

Revenues	\$ 31,144	\$ 26,702	\$ 23,200	\$ 22,243	\$ 19,751	\$ 20,862	\$ 23,064	\$ 25,027
Cost of revenues	25,191	20,684	18,266	16,422	15,058	15,959	15,764	18,426
Gross profit	5,953	6,018	4,934	5,821	4,693	4,903	7,300	6,601
Research and Development costs								
Selling and marketing expenses	1,001	1,329	1,107	932	902	967	976	874
General and administrative expenses	3,608	3,085	2,807	2,907	2,958	2,348	3,053	2,636
Relocation expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Operating income	1,344	1,604	1,020	1,982	833	1,588	3,271	3,091
Financial income	1,030	379	742	526	557	631	352	167
Financial expenses	(712)	(172)	(383)	(236)	(51)	(327)	(444)	(184)
Other income (expense), net	(236)	-	-	-	(58)	26,518	18	-
Income before income taxes	1,426	1,811	1,379	2,272	1,281	28,410	3,197	3,074
Income taxes	420	818	168	389	(413)	1,862	1,274	489
Share in results of affiliate company prior to its consolidation	-	240	434	-	-	-	-	-
Minority interest	(320)	(554)	(241)	(384)	(303)	(468)	-	-
Net income	\$ 686	\$ 679	\$ 1,404	\$ 1,499	\$ 1,391	\$ 26,080	\$ 1,923	\$ 2,585
Revenues	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Cost of revenues	80.9	77.5	78.7	73.7	76.2	76.5	68.3	73.6
Gross profit	19.1	22.5	21.3	26.3	23.8	23.5	31.7	26.4
Research and Development costs								
Selling and marketing expenses	2.9	5.0	4.8	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.2	3.5
General and administrative expenses	11.8	11.6	12.1	12.7	15.0	11.3	13.2	10.5
Relocation expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Operating income	4.3	6.0	4.4	8.9	4.2	7.6	14.2	12.4
Financial income	3.3	1.4	3.2	2.3	2.8	3.1	1.5	0.6
Financial expenses	(2.3)	(0.6)	(1.7)	(0.8)	(0.2)	(1.6)	(1.9)	(0.7)
Other income (expense), net	(0.8)	0	0	0	-	127.1	1	-
Income before income taxes	4.6	6.8	5.9	10.2	6.5	136.2	13.5	12.3
Income taxes	1.3	3.1	0.7	1.7	2.1	8.9	5.5	2.0
Share in results of affiliate company prior to its consolidation	-	0.9	1.9	-	-	-	-	-
Minority interest	(1.0)	(2.1)	(1.0)	(1.7)	(1.5)	(2.2)	-	-

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Three months ended

Net income	2.2%	2.5%	6.1%	6.7%	7.0%	125.0%	8.3%	10.3%

TAT expects its operating results to fluctuate significantly 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.

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Seasonality

TAT believes that the growth of its business over the last three years has masked a historical seasonal trend in the MRO services sector. Historically, TAT has seen many airlines decrease their maintenance requirements in the peak air travel summer months and increase its maintenance requirements in the winter months when air travel is not as great.

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 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.

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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) 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

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 2007 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 reversed during the first three months of 2009 since the U.S. dollar strongly 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 2008 was 27% and will be further reduced to 26% in 2009 and 25% in 2010 and thereafter. However, the rate is effectively reduced for income derived from an approved enterprise and beneficiary enterprise. Because 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. The tax benefits attributable to its current approved enterprise and beneficiary enterprise are scheduled to expire in phases between 2009 and 2017. 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 41.5%, 35.6% and 36.8% in the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006, respectively.

Recently Issued Accounting Standards

In September 2006, the FASB issued SFAS No. 157, *Fair Value Measurement*, or SFAS 157. SFAS 157 defines fair value, establishes a framework for the measurement of fair value, and enhances disclosures about fair value measurements. The statement does not require any new fair value measures. SFAS 157 is effective for fair value measures already required or permitted by other standards for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007. TAT is required to adopt SFAS 157 beginning on January 1, 2008. SFAS 157 is required to be applied prospectively, except for certain financial instruments. Any transition adjustment will be recognized as an adjustment to opening retained earnings in the year of adoption. The FASB announced a one year deferral of SFAS 157's fair value measurement requirements for non-financial assets and liabilities that are not required or permitted to be measured at fair value on a recurring basis. TAT adopted SFAS 157 subsequent to December 31, 2007 but it did not have any effect on TAT's financial position and results of operations.

In February 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 159, *The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities including an amendment of FASB No. 115*, or SFAS 159. SFAS 159 provides TAT the irrevocable option to carry most financial assets and liabilities at fair value that are not currently required to be measured at fair value. If the fair value is elected, changes in fair value would be recorded in earnings at each subsequent reporting date. SFAS 159 is effective as of the beginning of an entity's first fiscal year beginning after November 15, 2007. Accordingly, TAT may elect to adopt SFAS 159 on January 1, 2008. TAT adopted SFAS 159 subsequent to December 31, 2007 but it did not have any effect on TAT's financial position and results of operations.

In December 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 141(R), *Business Combinations* (SFAS 141(R)). SFAS 141(R) expands the definition of transactions and events that qualify as business combinations; requires that the acquired assets and liabilities, including contingencies, be recorded at the fair value determined on the acquisition date and changes thereafter reflected in revenue, not goodwill; changes the recognition timing for restructuring costs; and requires acquisition costs to be expensed as incurred. Adoption of SFAS 141(R) is required for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2008. Early adoption and retroactive application of SFAS 141(R) to fiscal years preceding the effective date are not permitted. The adoption of SFAS 141 (R) will be effective for business combinations consummated in 2009.

In December 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 160, *Noncontrolling Interest in Consolidated Financial Statements* (SFAS 160). SFAS 160 re-characterizes minority interests in consolidated subsidiaries as non-controlling interests and requires the classification of minority interests as a component of equity. Under SFAS 160, a change in control will be measured at fair value, with any gain or loss recognized in earnings. The effective date for SFAS 160 is for annual periods beginning on or after December 15, 2008. SFAS 160 requires retroactive adoption of the presentation and disclosure requirements for existing noncontrolling interests. All other requirements of SFAS 160 shall be applied prospectively. As a result of the adoption of SFAS 160 in its financial statements for periods commencing January 1, 2009, TAT will classify the noncontrolling interest as a component of equity.

In March 2008, the FASB issued SFAS No. 161 (SFAS 161), *Disclosures about Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities*, as an amendment to SFAS No. 133, *Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities*. SFAS 161 requires that objectives for using derivative instruments be disclosed in terms of underlying risk and accounting designation. The fair value of derivative instruments and their gains and losses will need to be presented in tabular format in order to present a more complete picture of the effects of using derivative instruments. SFAS 161 is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2008. The adoption of SFAS 161 is not expected to have a material impact on TAT's interim financial statements.

In April 2008, the FASB issued FSP No. FAS 142-3, *Determination of the Useful Life of Intangible Assets*, which amends the list of factors an entity should consider in developing renewal or extension assumptions used in determining the useful life of recognized intangible assets under SFAS No. 142, *Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets*. The new guidance applies to (1) intangible assets that are acquired individually or with a group of other assets and (2) intangible assets acquired in both business combinations and asset acquisitions. Under FSP No. FAS 142-3, entities estimating the useful life of a recognized intangible asset must consider their historical experience in renewing or extending similar arrangements or, in the absence of historical experience, must consider assumptions that market participants would use about renewal or extension. This FSP will require certain additional disclosures for TAT's 2009 fiscal year and the application to useful life estimates prospectively for intangible assets acquired after December 15, 2008. TAT adopted FSP No. FAS 142-3 as of the beginning of fiscal year 2009. TAT's adoption of FSP No. FAS 142-3 is not expected to have a material impact on its financial statements.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

In 2008, TAT received loans in the total amount of a \$5 million from Bank Mizrahi to finance the acquisition of Bental's shares.

TAT had cash and cash equivalents and short-term deposits of \$33.9 as of December 31, 2008, as compared with cash and cash equivalents and short-term deposits of \$15.1 million as of December 31, 2007. The increase in cash and cash equivalents in 2008 is primarily a result of the \$26 million proceeds received from the sale of TAT's short term investments net of \$9 million purchases of short term investments.

Capital expenditures for the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006 were approximately \$3.5 million, \$6.3 million and \$1.7 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, with the exception in year 2007, where TAT also financed its capital expenditure from cash flow from financing activities, derived from the initial public offering of Limco in July 2007. TAT expects that capital expenditures for 2009 will decrease and will be primarily for expanded capabilities and capacity for OEM operations and MRO services. 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.

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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)		
	2008	2007	2006
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 1,692	\$ 804	\$ 5,153
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	12,368	(24,719)	(2,283)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	5,170	33,267	(4,091)
Effect of changes in exchange rate on cash and cash equivalents of foreign currency subsidiary company	(445)	-	-
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	18,785	9,352	(1,221)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year	15,114	5,762	6,983
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	\$ 33,899	\$ 15,114	\$ 5,762

TAT's cash and cash equivalents increased significantly in 2008 as a result of approximately \$17.0 million in net proceeds from selling corporate and municipal bonds, ending 2008 with \$33.9 million compared to \$15.1 million in December 31, 2007. TAT's cash and cash equivalents increased significantly in 2007 as a result of the initial public offering of its Limco subsidiary and the net cash provided from this financing activity. TAT received proceeds of \$50.0 million, net of issuance costs, of which \$8.7 million was received from the sale of 855,000 shares of common stock of Limco in the offering. TAT's receipt of these proceeds was the primary reason that its cash and cash equivalents grew to \$15.1 million at December 31, 2007 from \$5.8 million at December 31, 2006.

Net cash provided by operating activities was approximately \$1.7 million, \$0.8 million and \$5.2 million for the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006, respectively. Net cash provided by operating activities for the year ended December 31, 2008 was primarily attributable to net income of \$4.3 million, and in addition to depreciation and amortization of \$3.4 million and a \$1.5 million increase in the minority shares of profit for the period, which was primarily offset by a \$2.4 million increase in inventories, a \$4.2 million increase in trade receivables, and a \$0.9 million increase in other accounts receivables. The increase in trade receivables in 2008 resulted primarily from the increased revenues. The increase in inventories in 2008 resulted from purchases of inventories in relatively large quantities sufficient to support long term contracts, enabling TAT to enjoy relatively lower prices.

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Net cash provided by operating activities for the year ended December 31, 2007 was primarily attributable to net income of \$31.97 million, which was offset by a \$26.4 million capital gain that TAT recognized as a result of the sale of shares of Limco in connection with Limco's initial public offering in July 2007, depreciation and amortization of \$2.03 million, a \$3.3 million increase in inventories, a \$0.99 million increase in trade receivables, a \$1.6 million decrease in other accounts payable and accrued expenses and a \$0.96 million decrease in trade payables. The increase in trade receivables in 2007, resulted primarily from the increased revenues. The decrease in trade and other payables in 2007 resulted from the significant increase in these balances in 2006 that were paid for during 2007, partially from the proceeds of Limco offering. The increase in inventories in 2007 resulted from purchases of inventories in relatively large quantities sufficient to support long term contracts, enabling TAT to enjoy relatively lower prices.

Net cash provided by operating activities for the year ended December 31, 2006 was primarily attributable to net income of \$6.1 million, depreciation and amortization of \$1.8 million, an increase in other accounts payable and accrued expenses of \$0.51 million, a \$2.6 million increase in trade payables, which was offset by a \$2.6 million increase in trade receivables, and a \$2.5 million increase in inventories.

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Net cash provided by investing activities was approximately \$12.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2008, compared to net cash used in investing activities of approximately \$24.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2007 and net cash used in investing activities of approximately \$2.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2006. 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.

Of the cash used in investing activities in the year ended December 31, 2007, approximately \$6.3 million was used for the purchase of property and equipment, primarily production equipments and building improvements, \$28.8 million was used for the purchase by Limco of auction rate tax-exempt securities. In addition \$8.7 million proceeds were received from sale of shares of Limco in connection with Limco's initial public offering in July 2007. Of the cash used in investing activities in the year ended December 31, 2006, approximately \$1.7 million was used for the purchase of property and equipment, primarily production equipments and building improvements and \$1.0 million was attributable to bank deposits.

Net cash provided by financing activities was approximately \$5.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2008, compared to net cash used in financing activities of approximately \$33.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2007 and net cash provided by financing activities of approximately \$4.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2006. 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, repayable in 3-5 years.

In the year ended December 31, 2007, the net cash provided was primarily attributable to the initial public offering of Limco in July 2007. In October 2007, TAT distributed a cash dividend of approximately \$2.6 million, and in July 2007, TAT repaid all of its then outstanding long-term loans in the aggregate amount of \$8.0 million. In the year ended December 31, 2006, net cash used in financing activities was primarily attributable to the payment of a cash dividend of \$1.2 million and the repayment of \$3.0 million of long-term loans.

A. Research and Development, Patents and Licenses

Not applicable

B. Trend Information

Our revenues in the US in fiscal 2009 are expected to be impacted by the decline in the aerospace industry. Although we anticipate this trend to continue for the foreseeable future, we expect that as the aerospace industry recovers, our revenues will again trend upward

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Other than the above mentioned, there are no significant recent trends that are material to production, sales and inventory, the state of the order book and costs and selling prices since the latest fiscal year.

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, 2008 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

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Contractual Obligations	Payments due by Period				
Long-term debt obligations	\$ 5,338,000	\$ 150,000	\$ 188,000	\$ 1,500,000	\$ 3,500,000
Operating lease obligations (1)	1,678,000	582,000	793,000	193,000	110,000
Estimated long-term loan interest	810,000	190,000	370,000	250,000	-
Total	\$ 7,826,000	\$ 922,000	\$ 1,351,000	\$ 1,943,000	\$ 3,610,000

- (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 entered into an agreement, pursuant to which we rent from TAT Industries, effective as of January 1, 2000, 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 \$329,000 for the year ended December 31, 2008 with an additional incremental payment of 2% per year. Such rental rates are subject to revaluation every fifth year.

In addition, we have long-term liabilities for severance pay that is 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, 2008, our severance pay liability, net was \$763,460.

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Item 6. Directors, Senior Management and Employees

A. Directors and Senior Management

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

Name	Age	Position
Giora Inbar	53	Chairman of the Board of Directors
Shmuel Fledel	55	Chief Executive Officer
Yaron Shalem	36	Chief Financial Officer
Nathan Galili	53	Vice President Operations
Shai Lustgarten	39	Director of Marketing and Business Development
Rami Daniel	43	External Director
Avi Shani	61	External Director
Dr. Avraham Ortal	43	Director
Eran Saar	36	Director
Daniela Yaron-Zoller	42	Director

Brigadier General (Res.) Giora Inbar was elected as the Chairman of TAT's Board of Directors in January 2008. Brigadier General (Res.) Inbar currently serves as the chairman of the Board of Directors of Isal Amlat, TAT's controlling shareholder, and as the chief executive officer of KMN Holdings Ltd., the parent of Isal Amlat. Brigadier General (Res.) Inbar also serves as chairman of the Board of Directors of a number of companies in the KMN Group, including TAT's parent company TAT Industries. Brigadier General (Res.) Inbar served in the Israel Defense Forces for 25 years retiring with the rank of Brigadier General in 1998. Brigadier General (Res.) Inbar holds a B.A. degree and an MBA degree in Business Administration from Haifa University and is also a graduate of the US Army War College.

Dr. Shmuel Fledel has served as TAT's Chief Executive Officer since May 2008. Prior to joining TAT company, 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

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1998, Col (Res.). Fledel served as the Depot Commander of the Israeli Air Force. Dr. Fledel holds a Ph.D. and a MSr. degree in Structural Dynamics, both from the University of Maryland, and a BSc. degree in Aeronautical Engineering from the Technion Israel Institute of Technology.

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 EMBA from Bar-Ilan University.

Nathan Galili has served as TAT's VP Operations since August 2008. Prior to that Mr. Galili served for many years at IAI (Israeli Aerospace Industries Ltd.). During 2007 he served at IAI as General Manager of the Boeing 787 program, and prior to that, during 1995-2006 as General Manager of the Ramta Division of IAI (dealing with development of Fast Attack Craft, Built to Print and Built to Spec of Aerostructure Components, armored vehicles, UGV's etc.). During 1992-1994 Mr. Galili was the Deputy General manager of the Lahav Division of IAI, dealing with the design and upgrade of Fighter and Training Aircraft. Mr. Galili holds B.Sc. in Aeronautical Engineering from Technion Haifa and MBA from Bar-Ilan University.

Shai Lustgarten has served as TAT's Director of Marketing and Business Development since December 2008. From 1992 until 1997, Mr. Lustgarten served as the Assistant Military Attached at the Embassy of Israel in Washington D.C. From 1997 through 2005, Mr. Lustgarten served as the VP Marketing of Turbine Components Europe Ltd. and as Director Marketing and Business Development at Haargaz, from 2006 to 2007. He later served as Director of Business Development and Marketing of S.G.D. Engineering, from 2007 to 2008. Mr. Lustgarten holds a B.Sc. in Business Management & Computer Communications from the University of Maryland.

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Rami Daniel has served as an outside director (within the meaning of the Israeli Companies Law) since June 10, 2004 and is a member of TAT's Audit Committee. Mr. Daniel has served as Vice President of Finance of Ganden Real Estate since 2001. Mr. Daniel is licensed as a certified public accountant in Israel and holds a B.S.c. degree in Economics from the College of Management in Tel Aviv.

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 in Psagot Providence Funds and in Calanit Carmon Ltd. Since 2005 until 2008 Mr. Shani served as the CEO of TCM Mobile, a start up company, and prior to that, during years 2004-2008 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.S.c. degree in Economics and MBA, both from Tel Aviv University.

Dr. Avraham Ortal was elected as a director in January 2008. Since February 2008, Dr. Ortal has served as the chief executive officer of KMN Capital Ltd., a subsidiary of KMN Holdings Ltd., the parent of Isal Amlat, and as the vice president of KMN Holdings Ltd., and is responsible for all of its international operations. From March 1999 to January 2008, Dr. Ortal was a partner in the law firm of Zellermyer, Pelossof & Co. of Tel Aviv, Israel. Prior to joining Zellermyer, Pelossof & Co., Dr. Ortal was an associate at the New York law firm Davis Polk & Wardell and was 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 from Duke University School of Law and an S.J.D. degree from Duke University.

Eran Saar was elected as a director in January 2008. Since June 2006, Mr. Saar has served as the chief executive officer of Isal Amlat, TAT's controlling shareholder, and as chief financial officer of KMN Holdings Ltd., the parent of Isal Amlat. Mr. Saar serves as a member of the Board of Directors of seven companies in the KMN Group, including TAT's parent company TAT Industries. From 2005 to 2006, Mr. Saar served as the deputy director of the corporate finance department of the Israeli Securities Authority. Mr. Saar holds a B.A. degree in Law and Accounting and an MBA degree, both from the Hebrew University of Jerusalem.

Daniela Yaron-Zoller was elected as a director in January 2008. Ms. Yaron-Zoller currently serves as a director of the strategic customer division of NESS Technologies Ltd. Ms. Yaron-Zoller also serves as a member of the Board of Directors of several companies in the KMN Group, including TAT's parent company TAT Industries, and of Mekorot Water Company Ltd. Ms. Yaron-Zoller holds a B.A. degree in Law from the University of Tel Aviv.

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, 2008.

	Salaries, fees, Commissions and bonuses	Other benefits
All directors and executive officers as a group (17 persons)	\$ 2,940,000	\$ 130,000

During the year ended December 31, 2008, TAT paid its directors, other than Messrs. Giora Inbar, Dr. Avraham Ortal and Eran Saar (who received no compensation), the minimum 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 2,200 (approximately \$615), plus an annual fee of NIS 59,100 (approximately \$16,514).

The above table includes compensation to 7 executive managers that retired during the year ended December 31, 2008.

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

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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, Messrs. Rami Daniel and Avi Shani, has accounting and financial expertise.

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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 one additional three-year term. 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 year 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.

Messrs. Rami Daniel and Avi Shani serve as our outside directors under the Israeli Companies Law. Mr Daniel will serve until our 2010 annual general meeting of shareholders, following which his service as an outside director may not be extended. Mr. Shani will serve until our 2011 annual general meeting of shareholders, following which his service as an outside director may not be extended.

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 of our company will meet at the meetings of the audit committee to discuss our annual and interim financial statements. At such sessions the independent directors will also discuss and approve transaction with interested parties, including recommending the compensation of all our senior officers, and will also nominate directors to be approved by our shareholders at the annual general meeting of shareholders. 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 Messrs. Rami Daniel and Avi Shani both qualify both as independent directors under the requirements of the Securities and Exchange Commission and NASDAQ and as outside directors under the Israeli Companies Law requirements. Our board of directors has further determined that Ms. Daniela Yaron-Zoller qualifies as an independent director under the requirements of the Securities and Exchange Commission and NASDAQ.

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Audit Committee

Under the Israeli Companies Law, the board of directors of any public company must establish an audit committee. 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 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 current audit committee members are Messrs. Rami Daniel (who serves as the chairman of the audit committee) and Avi Shani, our outside directors under Israeli law, and Ms. Daniela Yaron-Zoller. Our Board of Directors has determined that each of Rami Daniel and Avi Shani 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. On December 2008, we announced the resignation of our internal auditor, Mr. Yair Shilhav, and the nomination of Mr. Doron Cohen to serve as our new internal auditor effective as of 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.

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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, 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 at least one-third of the shareholders who have no personal interest in the transaction who voted on the matter (not including abstentions). The transaction can be approved by shareholders without this one-third approval if the total shareholdings of those shareholders who have no personal interest and voted against the transaction do not represent more than one percent of the voting rights in the company.

Under the Companies Regulations (Relief from Related Party Transactions), 5760-2000, promulgated under the Israeli Companies Law, as amended, certain extraordinary transactions between a public company and its controlling shareholder(s) do not require shareholder approval. In addition, under such regulations, directors' compensation and employment arrangements in a public company do not require the approval of the shareholders if both the audit committee and the board of directors agree that such arrangements are solely for the benefit of the company 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.

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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:

- a breach of his or her duty of care to the company or to another person;
- a 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
- a 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:

- a 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

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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:

a 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;

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a breach by the office holder of his duty of care if such breach was committed intentionally or recklessly, unless the breach was committed only negligently;

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 the higher of \$10 million or 25% of our equity capital (net worth), 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.

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On March 11, 2009, 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. The coverage limit under the policy is 25 million dollars and the premium for the insurance term (one year) is 150,000 dollars.

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 TAT Industries holds 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).

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C. Employees

As of December 31, 2008, we and our subsidiaries employed 605 persons, of whom 486 were employed in manufacturing and quality control, 52 were employed in engineering and research and development and 67 were employed in administration, sales and marketing. Of such employees, 321 were located in Israel and 284 were employed by Limco-Piedmont 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 Director

None of our directors and executive officers beneficially owns more than 1% of our outstanding shares.

As of December 31, 2008, one director held options to purchase an aggregate of 7,500 ordinary shares at an exercise price of \$1.625 per share. The options were issued under our 1999 Stock Purchase Plan and expired on January 19, 2009.

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 represents 1% of the outstanding share capital on a fully diluted basis. The options are exercisable in 3 equal portions vested after 2, 3 and 4 years from May 19, 2008. The fair value of the options was calculated based on Black & Scholes model and is \$191,000.

In January 1999, TAT's Board of Directors adopted TAT's 1999 Stock Option Plan, or the 1999 Plan, under which up to 500,000 ordinary shares were issuable under options granted to directors and employees. As of December 31, 2008, options to purchase an aggregate 492,500 ordinary shares had been exercised under the 1999 Plan at an exercise price of \$1.625 per share, out of which 10,000 options were exercised during 2008. As of December 31, 2008, options to purchase 7,500 ordinary shares at an exercise price of \$1.625 per share were outstanding under the 1999 Plan, all of which expired on January 19, 2009, along with the termination of the 1999 Plan.

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 70.7% of TAT's outstanding shares (4,632,351 shares), of which 12.0% (786,443 shares) are held directly by it and 58.7% (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 81.65% controlled by KMN Holdings Ltd., an Israeli company publicly traded on the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange, which is 62.1% controlled by Ron Elroy. No other shareholder of TAT beneficially owns 5% or more of TAT's ordinary shares.

The following table sets forth certain information as of June 15, 2009, 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)	4,632,351	70.7%
TAT Industries (4)	3,845,908	58.7%

- (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 6,552,671 ordinary shares issued and outstanding as of June 15, 2009.
- (3) Includes 786,443 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 81.65% controlled by KMN Holdings Ltd., an

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Israeli company publicly traded on the Tel Aviv Stock, which is 62.1% 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 81.65% controlled by KMN Holdings Ltd., an Israeli company publicly traded on the Tel Aviv Stock, which is 62.1% controlled by Ron Elroy.

Significant Changes in the Ownership of Major Shareholders

On December 19, 2007, the controlling interest in TAT Industries, our controlling shareholder, was sold. Mr. Shlomo Ostersetzer, the former Chairman of our Board of Directors and our former President, and Mr. Dov Zeelim, the former Vice Chairman of our Board of Directors and our former Chief Executive Officer, directly and through companies wholly owned by them, sold an aggregate of 1,345,601 ordinary shares of TAT Industries to Isal Amlat. On December 24, 2007 Isal Amlat purchased an additional amount of 361,642 ordinary shares of TAT Industries from a third party, and as of December 24, 2007, Isal Amlat held an aggregate of 1,707,243 ordinary shares of TAT Industries comprising 69.29% of its then outstanding shares. According to the agreement between Isal Amlat and Mr. Zeelim, as amended on January 31, 2008, Isal Amlat purchased from Mr. Dov Zeelim an additional amount of 142,855 ordinary shares of TAT Industries and provided Mr. Zeelim with a put option with respect to additional 102,856 ordinary shares of TAT Industries then held by Mr. Zeelim that was exercisable after January 1, 2010. 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 our company, Mr. Zeelim exercised his put option on June 12, 2008 and the 102,856 ordinary shares subject to the option were purchased by Isal Amlat. During years 2007 and 2008 Isal Amlat purchased from other third parties additional 1,859 ordinary shares of TAT Industries and currently controls 79.33% of Tat Industries.

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On December 19, 2007, Isal Amlat purchased 600,000 ordinary shares or 9.2% of our then outstanding ordinary shares, from FIMI Opportunity Fund. The agreement between Isal Amlat and FIMI also provides for a mutual call and put option exercisable after one year with respect to the remaining 241,443 ordinary shares of our company (approximately 3.7% of our outstanding shares) beneficially held by FIMI. On December 20, 2007, Isal Amlat purchased 45,000 of our ordinary shares from Mr. Dov Zeelim, the former Vice Chairman of our Board of Directors and our former Chief Executive Officer. On July 17, 2008 Isal Amlat and FIMI amended the terms of their agreement to provide that the put and call options provided for under the agreement, which were exercisable for one year, will be divided into two tranches. Accordingly, 141,443 of our ordinary shares were purchased by Isal Amlat in December 2008 at a price per share of 19.343 dollars and with respect to the remaining 100,000 of our ordinary shares subject to the option, or the second trench shares, FIMI received a put option enabling it to require Isal Amlat to purchase such shares during a period of one month, commencing December 20, 2009. It was further agreed that if FIMI does not exercise such put option, then Isal Amlat has a call option with respect to the second trench shares, enabling it to purchase such shares during a period of one month, commencing on the termination of the put option. The second trench shares will be purchased at a price per share of 19.343 dollars plus interest, as set forth in the agreement between the parties. Isal Amlat is currently the beneficial holder of 70.69% of our outstanding shares, of which 12.0% of such shares are held directly by it and 58.69% of such shares are held directly by our parent company Tat Industries.

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, effective immediately through July 2008 and December 2008, respectively. The timing and amount of any of our ordinary shares purchased will be determined by its management based on its evaluation of market conditions and other factors. Tat Industries purchased ordinary shares of our company for an aggregate purchase price of 6.5 million dollars under such purchase plans, and its holdings in our company are currently 58.69%.

On December 24, 2008, the company's board of directors authorized the repurchase by the company of up to three million dollars of the company's ordinary shares. The Board approval is effective through December 31, 2009. The timing and amount of any share purchases will be determined by the company's management from time to time based on its evaluation of market conditions and other factors. The repurchase program will be funded from the company's working capital and may be suspended or discontinued at any time. We have not repurchased any shares pursuant to such approval.

On March 11, 2009, TAT's Board of Directors adopted a stock repurchase plan under Rule 10b5-1 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. This plan replaced the Board of Director's authorization to repurchase shares announced on December 24, 2008, which was terminated. On March 26, 2009 this 10b5-1 plan was also terminated, with 4,650 shares having been purchased.

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 15, 2009, there were 49 holders of record of our ordinary shares, of which 11 record holders holding approximately 2.0% 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 55.6% of our outstanding ordinary shares as of such date.

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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 as effective 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. The rental fee will be revaluated again in 2010.

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 Limco

On February 25, 2009, Limco's Board of Directors and Audit Committee approved an agreement providing for the payment by Limco of an annual management fees to TAT in an amount of \$200,000 commencing January 2009.

Management Agreement with Bental

On December 29, 2008, Bental Industries' Board of Directors approved the payment of a management fee to its stockholders in aggregate amount \$120,000, as follows: \$62,400 will be paid to TAT and \$57,600 will be paid to Bental Investments in consideration of Management Services provided to Bental Industries by its shareholders or on their behalf during fiscal year 2008.

Other Transactions

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TAT Industries and TAT are reporting to the Value Added Tax Authorities on a consolidated basis. The balance with TAT Industries as of December 31, 2008 and 2007, at the amount of \$383 and \$576, respectively, mainly consists of Value Added Tax refund, is linked to the Israeli Consumer Price Index.

On March 26, 2007, TAT entered into an agreement with Limco, with respect to the terms of purchase by Limco from TAT of cores of heat exchangers. The agreement determines the price for the different cores and includes a price adjustment mechanism. The term of the agreement is 10 years during which TAT will be Limco's sole supplier of such products.

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TAT has commercial relationships with certain companies that are controlled by KMN Holdings, TAT's indirect controlling shareholder: KMN Trades and Metals, Ika Laboratories Ltd., Alexandrovitzh Ltd. and Hagail Industries Ltd. During fiscal year 2008, TAT purchased from such companies raw materials and services in an aggregate amount of \$80,000, 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, serves as the Chairman of the Board of Directors of Limco. Mr. Giora Inbar, the Chairman of TAT's Board of Directors and Dr. Avraham Ortal, a member of TAT's Board of Directors, also serve on the Board of Directors of Limco.

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.

On May 19, 2009 an amended petition was filed in the District Court of Tulsa County, State of Oklahoma captioned Chris Gassen, individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated, Plaintiff v. Shmuel Fledel, Jacob Gesthalter, Michael Gorin, Giora Inbar, Avraham Ortal, Eran Goren, Limco, LIMC Acquisition Company and TAT, Defendants. The action, which purports to be on behalf of a class comprised of the public stockholders of Limco, seeks relief against TAT, Limco and Limco's Directors for alleged breaches of fiduciary duty and other violations of state law in connection with the merger. Plaintiff claims, among other things, that the defendants are attempting to sell Limco by means of an unfair process and for an unfair price and that defendants have failed to disclose all material information concerning the merger. Plaintiff is seeking to enjoin the consummation of the merger, monetary damages, and an award of costs, including attorneys' fees. We believe that the action is without merit and intends to vigorously defend the claims.

Limco is currently engaged in a contract dispute with one of their suppliers. Limco believes that the dispute will be resolved as a commercial basis. However, the inability to amicably resolve such dispute could result in litigation, which could have a material effect on Limco's business and financial condition.

Dividend Distribution Policy

On April 8, 2009, we paid a cash dividend to its stockholders of approximately NIS2.29 per ordinary share (approximately \$.55 per ordinary share). Our Board of Directors has no present intention of paying additional cash dividends in the foreseeable future. The payment of additional dividends will be contingent upon our revenues and earnings, capital requirements and general financial condition.

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The Israel Companies Law also restricts our ability to declare dividends. 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 Capital Market and the TASE :

	NASDAQ Capital Market		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

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 Capital Market and the TASE:

	NASDAQ Capital Market		Tel Aviv Stock Exchange	
	High	Low	High	Low
2007				
First Quarter	28.18	16.60	116.70	70.94
Second Quarter	21.93	15.60	91.11	62.74
Third Quarter	21.95	11.37	94.82	47.68
Fourth Quarter	16.10	13.13	64.24	50.01

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	NASDAQ Capital Market		Tel Aviv Stock Exchange	
2008				
First Quarter	12.24	6.61	53.00	26.01
Second Quarter	8.60	4.95	34.94	17.71
Third Quarter	7.37	4.76	27.75	17.08
Fourth Quarter	7.01	3.62	27.50	15.52
2009				
First Quarter	5.85	3.95	25.31	16.53

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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 Capital Market and the TASE:

	NASDAQ Capital Market		Tel Aviv Stock Exchange	
	High	Low	High	Low
December 2008	4.42	3.62	19.32	15.52
January 2009	4.81	3.99	20.49	17.75
February 2009	5.11	4.22	21.73	18.45
March 2009	5.85	3.95	25.31	16.53
April 2009	5.48	4.74	23.31	20.97
May 2009	7.15	5.50	28.96	23.15

B. Plan of Distribution

Not applicable.

C. Markets

Our ordinary shares traded on the NASDAQ Global Market (then known as the NASDAQ National Market) under the symbol "TATTF" from March 1987 until July 1998, when the listing of such shares was transferred to the NASDAQ Capital Market. On August 16, 2005, we listed our shares for trade on the TASE as a dual listed company. On June 24, 2009, the listing of the ordinary shares of TAT was transferred back to the NASDAQ Global Market.

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.

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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 interim dividends and propose the final dividend with respect to any fiscal year only out of the retained earnings, 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 for the declaration of dividends, amending our memorandum of association or articles of association, approving any change in capitalization, 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.

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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.

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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 thereunder contain various provisions regarding the ownership threshold above which shareholders must disclose their share ownership. However, these provisions do not apply to companies, such as ours, whose shares are publicly traded in Israel as well on the NASDAQ Capital 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

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, which was exercised on March 30, 2009, 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 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.

Following approvals received, 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 (the parent company), TAT acquired additional 15% shareholding in Bental from TAT Industries, its controlling shareholder, for a cash consideration of \$1,893,000, which was based on the price agreed for the shares in the above transactions.

The agreement with Bental Investment provides also for the payment of additional consideration by TAT, to be paid in the event that during the three year period following the closing of the transaction TAT will consummate an exit, as such term is defined in the agreement, Bental

Investments will be entitled to additional consideration for the shares and call option shares (if purchased) 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 will acquire 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 will receive one half of an ordinary share of TAT for each share of Limco common stock they own. Following the merger, Limco will become our wholly owned subsidiary. We anticipate the merger to be consummated in the third quarter of 2009.

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 29% in 2007, which was reduced to 27% in 2008, and will be further reduced to 26% in 2009 and 25% in 2010 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).

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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, and expect to continue to derive, a substantial 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.

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

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

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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.

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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;

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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;

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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.

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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.

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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.

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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 Capital 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 Capital 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.

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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

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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.co.il, 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.co.il. 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.

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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) and, in addition, through the MAGNA distribution site of the Israeli Securities Authority (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 1.85% in excess of the Libor Rate. For loans that linked to the Consumer Price Index (the CPI), we pay interest at rate per annum equal to up to 6.3% in excess of the CPI. As a result, changes in the general level of interest rates directly affect the amount of interest payable by us under these facilities.

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 2008 and 2007, the NIS appreciated against the U.S. dollar by 1.15% and 9.0%, 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.

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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.

Management's Annual Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

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

pertain to the maintenance of records that in reasonable detail accurately and fairly reflect the transaction and dispositions of the assets of the company;

provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and

provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

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

Our management assessed the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2008. 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, 2008, our internal control over financial reporting is effective. A subsidiary of ours is currently conducting an investigation of possible fraud occurring during the first half of 2008 by one of its former executive officers. If such fraud did occur, we believe that it was not in amounts material to this subsidiary or us.

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.

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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 of Rami Daniel and Avi Shani, our outside directors under Israeli law, both of whom also qualify 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 Rami Daniel and Avi Shani, 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.co.il. 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,	
	2008	2007
Audit (1)	\$ 327,866	\$ 365,489
Audit-related (2)	59,500	27,500
Tax (3)	4,300	6,015
Total	\$ 391,666	\$ 399,004

- (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. In 2007, \$173,124 of the audit fees relate to services provided in connection with the initial public offering of Limco-Piedmont in July 2007.
- (2) Audit related fees relate to professional services rendered primarily for 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 Baker Tilly Virchow Krause, LLP (formerly known as Virchow Krause & Company, LLP) an independent member of Baker Tilly International. Pre-approval of an audit or non-audit service may be given as a general pre-approval, as part of the audit committee approval of the scope of the engagement of our independent auditor, or on an individual basis. Any proposed services exceeding general pre-approved levels also requires specific pre-approval by our audit committee. The policy prohibits retention of the independent public accountants to perform the prohibited non-audit functions defined in Section 201 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act or the rules of the SEC, and also requires the Audit Committee to consider whether proposed services are compatible with the independence of the public accountants.

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

Not Applicable.

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

Not Applicable.

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**

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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

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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

-
- (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. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2008

IN U.S. DOLLARS

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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 balance sheets of TAT Technologies Ltd. and Subsidiaries ("TAT") as of December 31, 2008 and 2007, and the related consolidated statements of income, changes in shareholders' equity and cash flows for each of the three years in the period 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 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 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 audits 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 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 TAT Technologies Ltd. and Subsidiaries as of December 31, 2008 and 2007 and the consolidated results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2008, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

/s/ Virchow, Krause & Company, LLP

(Now known as Baker Tilly Virchow Krause, LLP
an independent member
of Baker Tilly International)

Minneapolis, Minnesota
May 7, 2009

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TAT TECHNOLOGIES LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

U.S. dollars in thousands

December 31,

2008	2007
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	December 31,	
	2008	2007
ASSETS		
CURRENT ASSETS:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 33,899	\$ 15,114
Marketable securities (Note 2e)	11,300	28,806
Trade accounts receivable (net of allowance for doubtful accounts of \$154 and \$155 at December 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively)	22,086	14,679
Other accounts receivable and prepaid expenses	6,162	3,471
TAT Industries Ltd. current account (Note 7)	383	576
Inventories (Note 3)	35,014	28,189
Total current assets	108,844	90,835
LONG-TERM ASSETS:		
Funds in respect of employee right upon retirement	3,705	4,156
Property, plant and equipment, net (Note 4)	15,187	11,927
Intangible assets, net (Note 5)	2,195	1,709
Goodwill (Note 2 1)	5,999	4,780
Total assets	\$ 135,930	\$ 113,407

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

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TAT TECHNOLOGIES LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

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

	December 31,	
	2008	2007
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
CURRENT LIABILITIES:		
Current maturities of long-term loans (Note 8)	\$ 150	\$ -
Trade accounts payable	10,718	7,067
Other accounts payable and accrued expenses (Note 6)	7,360	4,310

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	December 31,	
	18,228	11,377
Total current liabilities	18,228	11,377
LONG-TERM LIABILITIES:		
Bental call/put option (Note 1.f)	2,183	-
Long-term loans, net of current maturities (Note 8)	5,188	-
Liability in respect of employee rights upon retirement	4,468	4,175
Long-term deferred tax liability	1,086	581
Total long-term liabilities	12,925	4,756
Minority interest	28,700	24,481
COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES (Note 9)		
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY:		
Share capital (Note 10) -		
Ordinary shares of NIS 0.9 par value - Authorized: 10,000,000 shares at December 31, 2008 and 2007; Issued and outstanding: 6,552,671 shares and 6,542,671 shares at December 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively	2,204	2,201
Additional paid-in capital	39,476	39,308
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(763)	-
Retained earnings	35,160	31,284
Total shareholders' equity	76,077	72,793
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$ 135,930	\$ 113,407

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

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TAT TECHNOLOGIES LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME

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

	Year ended December 31,		
	2008	2007	2006
Revenues (Note 13):			
Sale of products	\$ 31,724	\$ 18,928	\$ 18,512
Services and other	71,565	69,776	59,021

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	Year ended December 31,		
	103,289	88,704	77,533
Cost of revenues:			
Sale of products	22,977	13,399	12,590
Services and other	57,586	51,808	45,049
	80,563	65,207	57,639
Gross profit	22,726	23,497	19,894
Operating expenses:			
Selling and marketing expenses	4,369	3,719	3,466
General and administrative expenses	12,407	10,995	6,710
	16,776	14,714	10,176
Operating income	5,950	8,783	9,718
Financial income (Note 14a)	2,677	1,707	721
Financial expenses (Note 14a)	(1,503)	(1,006)	(1,185)
Other income (expenses), net (Note 14b)	(236)	26,478	59
Income before income taxes	6,888	35,962	9,313
Income taxes (Note 12)	1,795	3,212	3,247
Income before minority interests	5,093	32,750	6,066
Share in result of affiliated company prior to its consolidation	674	-	-
Minority interests in subsidiaries earnings	(1,499)	(771)	-
Net income	\$ 4,268	\$ 31,979	\$ 6,066
Basic net income per share (Note 11)	\$ 0.652	\$ 5.041	\$ 1.004
Diluted net income per share (Note 11)	\$ 0.650	\$ 4.990	\$ 0.984
Weighted average number of shares - basic	6,546,055	6,344,041	6,042,671
Weighted average number of shares - diluted	6,566,249	6,407,504	6,163,025

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

TAT TECHNOLOGIES LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

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

	Share capital		Additional paid-in capital	Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	Retained earnings (Accumulated deficit)	Total comprehensive income	Total shareholders' equity
	Number	Amount					
Balance as of January 1, 2006	6,042,671	\$ 2,094	\$ 35,704	\$ (1)	\$ (2,936)		\$ 34,861
Comprehensive income:							
Net income	-	-	-	-	6,066	\$ 6,066	6,066
Unrealized gain on available-for-sale securities net of reclassification adjustments for gain realized	-	-	-	1	-	1	1
Cash dividends	-	-	-	-	(1,208)	-	(1,208)
Total comprehensive income						\$ 6,067	
Balance as of December 31, 2006	6,042,671	2,094	35,704	-	1,922		39,720
Issuance of shares	500,000	107	3,363	-	-		3,470
Share based compensation expense	-	-	241	-	-		241
Net income (comprehensive income)	-	-	-	-	31,979	\$ 31,979	31,979
Cash dividends	-	-	-	-	(2,617)	-	(2,617)
Total comprehensive income						\$ 31,979	
Balance as of December 31, 2007	6,542,671	2,201	39,308	-	31,284		72,793
Issuance of shares	10,000	3	13	-	-		16
Share based compensation expense	-	-	155	-	-		155
Excess of purchase price over carrying amount of Bental Industries Ltd. shares acquired from parent company	-	-	-	-	(392)		(392)
Comprehensive income:							
Unrealized loss on available-for-sale securities, net of taxes	-	-	-	(90)	-	\$ (90)	(90)
Foreign currency translation loss	-	-	-	(673)	-	(673)	(673)
Net income	-	-	-	-	4,268	4,268	4,268
Total comprehensive income						\$ 3,505	
Balance as of December 31, 2008	6,552,671	\$ 2,204	\$ 39,476	\$ (763)	\$ 35,160		\$ 76,077

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

TAT TECHNOLOGIES LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

U.S. dollars in thousands

	Year ended December 31,		
	2008	2007	2006
<u>Cash flows from operating activities:</u>			
Net income	\$ 4,268	\$ 31,979	\$ 6,066
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization			