

CITY NATIONAL CORP

Form 4

May 29, 2009

FORM 4**UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549**

OMB APPROVAL

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may continue.
See Instruction
1(b).**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN BENEFICIAL OWNERSHIP OF
SECURITIES**Filed pursuant to Section 16(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934,
Section 17(a) of the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935 or Section
30(h) of the Investment Company Act of 1940

(Print or Type Responses)

1. Name and Address of Reporting Person *
GRIEGO LINDA M

(Last) (First) (Middle)

600 W. 9TH ST. #1404

(Street)

LOS ANGELES, CA 90015

(City) (State) (Zip)

2. Issuer Name and Ticker or Trading
Symbol

CITY NATIONAL CORP [CYN]

3. Date of Earliest Transaction
(Month/Day/Year)

05/27/2009

4. If Amendment, Date Original
Filed(Month/Day/Year)5. Relationship of Reporting Person(s) to
Issuer

(Check all applicable)

☒ Director ☐ 10% Owner
☐ Officer (give title below) ☐ Other (specify
below)6. Individual or Joint/Group Filing(Check
Applicable Line)☒ Form filed by One Reporting Person
☐ Form filed by More than One Reporting
Person**Table I - Non-Derivative Securities Acquired, Disposed of, or Beneficially Owned**

1. Title of Security (Instr. 3)	2. Transaction Date (Month/Day/Year)	2A. Deemed Execution Date, if any (Month/Day/Year)	3. Transaction Code (Instr. 8)	4. Securities Acquired (A) or Disposed of (D) (Instr. 3, 4 and 5)	5. Amount of Securities Beneficially Owned Following Reported Transaction(s) (Instr. 3 and 4)	6. Ownership Form: Direct (D) or Indirect (I) (Instr. 4)	7. Nature of Indirect Beneficial Ownership (Instr. 4)
				(A) or (D)			
			Code	V	Amount		Price

Reminder: Report on a separate line for each class of securities beneficially owned directly or indirectly.

**Persons who respond to the collection of
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number.**SEC 1474
(9-02)**Table II - Derivative Securities Acquired, Disposed of, or Beneficially Owned
(e.g., puts, calls, warrants, options, convertible securities)**

1. Title of Derivative Security (Instr. 3)	2. Conversion or Exercise Price of	3. Transaction Date (Month/Day/Year)	3A. Deemed Execution Date, if any (Month/Day/Year)	4. Transaction Code (Instr. 8)	5. Number of Derivative Securities	6. Date Exercisable and Expiration Date (Month/Day/Year)	7. Title and Amount of Underlying Securities (Instr. 3 and 4)	8. Price of Derivative Security (Instr. 5)
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Derivative Security	Acquired (A) or Disposed of (D) (Instr. 3, 4, and 5)	Code	V	(A)	(D)	Date Exercisable	Expiration Date	Title	Amount or Number of Shares			
Stock Fund Units (DDCP)		(1)		05/27/2009		A	973	(2)	(2)	Common Stock	973	\$ 35.90

Reporting Owners

Reporting Owner Name / Address	Relationships			
	Director	10% Owner	Officer	Other
GRIEGO LINDA M 600 W. 9TH ST. #1404 LOS ANGELES, CA 90015	X			

Signatures

Michael B. Cahill,
Attorney-in-Fact

****Signature of Reporting Person** _____ **Date** _____

Explanation of Responses:

- * If the form is filed by more than one reporting person, *see* Instruction 4(b)(v).
- ** Intentional misstatements or omissions of facts constitute Federal Criminal Violations. *See* 18 U.S.C. 1001 and 15 U.S.C. 78ff(a).
- (1) These Stock Fund Units were acquired under the Director Deferred Compensation Plan (DDCP) and convert to stock on a one-for-one basis.
- (2) The Stock Fund Units are generally distributed upon termination, or following retirement on the date or dates specified by the reporting person.

Note: File three copies of this Form, one of which must be manually signed. If space is insufficient, *see* Instruction 6 for procedure.

Potential persons who are to respond to the collection of information contained in this form are not required to respond unless the form displays a currently valid OMB number. FONT-FAMILY: Times New Roman; FONT-SIZE: 10pt">Israel Military Industries. IMI is a world leader in the field of APS for land platforms and is the developer and manufacturer of the "Iron Fist" APS. We are teamed with IMI on the integration and production of our RPS-10 radars as part of their "Iron Fist" APS solution for local and global customers. In July 2011, the "Iron Fist" APS successfully completed trials conducted by the U.S. Defense Department. The "Iron Fist" APS was selected by the Israel Defense Forces, or IDF, as the APS designed to protect the NAMER heavy infantry fighting vehicle.

Israel Aerospace Industries. We actively supply avionics and test equipment to four different divisions of IAI, and in particular to the LAHAV and MALAT divisions, who are major aircraft integrators and utilize our products and services.

Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. HAL is the major aerospace integrator in India. We are currently cooperating with four divisions of HAL and supply DVDRs, HCVCs, GDS, support equipment and other services in growing numbers.

Embraer S.A. The Military Aircraft Division of the Brazilian aircraft manufacturer is a strategic customer. In addition to supplying avionics such as DVDR, INS and HCVC to Embraer, we are participating to a greater degree in Embraer's programs through the development and supply of avionic units per their specifications and their training and support activities.

Rafael Advanced Defense Systems Ltd. Rafael is a world leader in the development and supply of missiles, smart weapons and pods of various types. Rafael has become a strategic customer of ours as a result of our development and production of a few advanced built-to-specification products in recent years.

Boeing Defense, Space and Security. Boeing, a provider of air defense and high-energy laser systems, has acquired our MHR in 2013 for evaluation of its use as part its directed energy tactical systems. Field testing of the MHR, which was recently delivered to Boeing, are ongoing and initial results are positive.

Air Forces. We are performing a major upgrade program for an air force in Latin America. We are the sole provider of digital recorders and debriefing solutions to another air force in the region. We are the primary provider of recorders and debriefing solutions to a major Asian air force. All these air forces introduce the potential of prolonged cooperation and are strategic customers of ours.

Business Development and Marketing

Our executive chairman, Maj. Gen. (Ret.) Herzle Bodinger, our chief executive officer, Mr. Zvi Alon, and our chief business development officer, Mr. Dov Sella, lead our business development and marketing efforts. We currently employ three additional professionals in the marketing and sales of our products. Our chief technology officer and our engineering department support our marketing and sales efforts with respect to proposal preparations and products demonstrations. In addition, we have business development consultants in Europe, South America and Asia who receive fees for sales generated by them.

The Israeli Ministry of Defense has historically supported, and continues to support, our marketing efforts through its defense export assistance branch and through various projects for the IDF and its related divisions. The Israeli Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor supports our marketing efforts through its Industrial Cooperation Authority by the exploitation of "Industrial Participation" commitments made to the government of Israel by major U.S. integrators such as Lockheed Martin, Boeing Company, General Dynamics Corporation, GE Aviation and others. There is no guarantee that this type of assistance will be available to us in the future.

In 2012 and 2013, our MHR and CHR production-standard prototypes underwent highly successful field tests and demonstrations in Israel and abroad. In October 2012 and 2013, we showcased our full range of tactical land radar solutions for the defense and HLS markets at the Association of the United States Army (AUSA) Annual Meeting in Washington, D.C.

Fixed Price Contracts

The vast majority of our contracts are fixed-price contracts, under which the price is not subject to adjustment by reason of the costs incurred in the performance of the contracts, as long as the costs incurred and work performed fall within governmental guidelines. Under our fixed-price contracts, we assume the risk of increased or unexpected costs that may reduce our profits or even generate losses. This risk can be particularly significant under fixed-price contracts for research and development involving new technologies.

Our books and records may be subject to audits by the Israeli Ministry of Defense and other governmental agencies, including the U.S. Department of Defense. These audits may result in adjustments to contract costs and profits.

Principal Customers

Generally, we complete a few major transactions each year, each in an amount comprising more than 10% of our revenues for such year. As a result, each year a significant portion of our revenues is derived from a small number of customers. The following table sets forth our principal customers in 2011, 2012 and 2013:

	Percentage of Revenues					
	2011		2012		2013	
Embraer S.A.	23	%	32	%	20	%
Lockheed Martin Corporation	2	%	5	%	17	%
Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd	8	%	6	%	17	%
Israel Aerospace Industries	17	%	11	%	12	%
A Latin America Customer	8	%	9	%	11	%
Israeli Ministry of Defense	13	%	5	%	1	%
GE Aviation	7	%	4	%	2	%
Russian Aircraft Corporation MiG	3	%	11	%	2	%

Although we continually strive to increase the number of our customers, we anticipate that a significant portion of our future revenues will continue to be derived from a small number of customers. Because of our dependency on a small number of customers and on government contracts, we are subject to business risks, including changes in governmental appropriations and changes in national defense policies and priorities. Although many of the programs in which we participate as a contractor or subcontractor may extend for several years, our business is dependent upon annual appropriations and funding of new and existing contracts. Most of the contracts are subject to termination for the convenience of the customer, pursuant to which the customer pays only for reimbursement of costs incurred and the applicable profit on work performed. The Israeli government or any other government may discontinue funding purchases of our products over the long term. See Item 3D "Key Information – Risk Factors - Risks Related to Our

Business and Our Industry.”

18

Geographical Markets

We sell our products to various air forces and companies worldwide. The following table presents our revenues by geographical markets for the periods indicated:

	2011		2012		2013	
Israel	36	%	25	%	20	%
South and Latin America	37	%	41	%	31	%
Asia	16	%	21	%	25	%
North America	10	%	11	%	24	%
Europe	1	%	1	%	1	%

Competition

The markets for our products are highly competitive. Our principal competitors in the defense electronics market include Elbit Systems Ltd., GE Aviation, Goodrich Corporation, Honeywell International Inc., IAI, Northrop Grumman Corporation, Sagem Avionics LLC., Thales Group, Zodiac Aerospace Group and SRC Inc. We expect to continue to face competition from these and other competitors. Most of our competitors are larger and have substantially greater resources than us, including financial, technological, marketing and distribution capabilities, and enjoy greater market recognition than we do. These competitors may be able to achieve greater economies of scale and may be less vulnerable to price competition than us. We may not be able to offer our products as part of integrated systems to the same extent as our competitors or successfully develop or introduce new products that are more cost effective or offer better performance than those of our competitors. Failure to do so could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Government Regulations

Israel's defense export policy regulates the sales of our systems and products. Current Israeli policy encourages export to approved customers of defense systems and products, such as ours, as long as the export is consistent with Israeli government policy.

A license is required to initiate marketing activities. We are also required to obtain a specific export license for any hardware exported from Israel. We are regulated by an Israeli law regulating export of "dual use" items (items that are typically sold in the commercial market, but that also may be used in the defense market) and the Defense Export Control Law and its supplemental regulations. Those laws and regulations govern the enforcement of export control and defined certain new areas of licensing, particularly with respect to transfer of technology. It is not certain that we will receive all the required permits and licenses for which we may apply in the future. Our participation in governmental procurement processes in Israel and other countries is subject to specific regulations governing the process of procuring defense contracts. Furthermore, solicitations for procurements by governmental purchasing agencies in Israel and other countries are governed by laws, regulations and procedures relating to procurement integrity, including avoiding conflicts of interest and corruption in the procurement process.

In addition, antitrust laws and regulations in Israel and other countries often require governmental approvals for transactions that are considered to limit competition. Such transactions may include cooperative agreements for specific programs or areas, as well as mergers and acquisitions.

Proprietary Information

We generally do not consider patent protection significant to our current operations and rely upon a combination of security devices, trade secret laws and contractual restrictions to protect our rights in our products. Our policy is to require employees and consultants to execute confidentiality agreements upon the commencement of their relationships with us. These measures may not be adequate to protect our technology from third-party infringement, and our competitors might independently develop technologies that are substantially equivalent or superior to ours. Additionally, our products may be sold in foreign countries that provide less protection for intellectual property rights than that provided under U.S. or Israeli laws.

The Israeli government usually retains certain rights in technologies and inventions resulting from our performance as a prime contractor or subcontractor under Israeli government contracts and may generally disclose such information to third parties, including other defense contractors. When the Israeli government funds research and development, it may acquire rights to proprietary data and title to inventions; we may retain a non-exclusive, royalty-free license for such inventions. However, if the Israeli government purchases only the end product, we may retain the principal rights and the government may use the data and take an irrevocable, non-exclusive, royalty-free license.

Manufacturing and Supply

Our production plant is located in Beit She'an, Israel. The plant is equipped to handle most of our manufacturing processes and testing requirements. For several specific processes we utilize outsourced resources. This structure allows us flexibility and versatility.

We place great emphasis on quality control in our production processes. Commencing with customer requirements and expectations, via raw material inspection through completion, specifications are repeatedly checked. We maintain a quality assurance team that participates in every stage of the design and manufacturing of the products. Our quality management system is certified by the Standards Institute of Israel, or SII, pursuant to ISO 9001:2008 for hardware design and production and ISO 90003:2004 for software design. SII performs quality system audits twice a year and various customers perform audits four to six times a year. Our environmental management system is certified by SII to ISO 14001:2004. Our quality management system is also certified according to AS-9100C, a quality management system for aerospace requirements.

According to the standard warranty incorporated in most of our sales contracts, we warrant that our products will be free from defects in design, materials or workmanship, and guarantee repair or replacement of defective parts typically for periods between one to two years following delivery of a product to a customer. We also provide maintenance services to customers who sign maintenance contracts.

Source and Availability of Raw Materials

We acquire most of the components for the manufacturing of our products from a limited number of suppliers and subcontractors, most of whom are located in Israel and the United States. Some of these suppliers are currently the sole source of one or more components upon which we are dependent. Since many of our purchases require long lead-times, a delay in supply of an item can significantly delay the delivery of a product. To date, we have not experienced any particular difficulties in obtaining timely deliveries of necessary components. We depend on a limited number of suppliers of components for our products and if we are unable to obtain these components when needed, we would experience delays in manufacturing our products and our financial results could be adversely affected.

C. Organizational Structure

Explanation of Responses:

We own an 80% interest in CACS, a company based in China that is engaged in aircraft repair services. In 2010, we and our local partner in China, Tianzhu Forest Development Co., or Tianzhu, agreed that Tianzhu would divest its 20% interest and CACS would become a wholly-owned subsidiary. In consideration for the 20% interest in CACS, we agreed to provide Tianzhu our 80% interest in the land and building in CACS. The agreement is subject to the approval of the Chinese authorities and other procedures which need to be performed by both parties, which have not been completed as yet and the necessary approval may never be obtained.

D. Property, Plants and Equipment

We own a 30,000 square feet industrial building in Beit She'an, Israel. The building, which includes manufacturing facilities and warehouse space, is situated on land leased from the Israel Land Authority for a period of 49 years ending in 2034. The plant has sufficient capacity to meet our current requirements.

Our executive offices and research and development facilities are located in a 17,200 square feet office facility in Netanya, Israel. The lease for this facility expires in January 2015. The aggregate annual rent for our offices in Israel was approximately \$316,000 in 2013.

ITEM 4A.

UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

Not applicable.

ITEM 5.

OPERATING AND FINANCIAL REVIEW AND PROSPECTS

A. Operating Results

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

Overview

We develop, manufacture and sell defense electronics including data recording and management systems (such as digital video and data recorders, ground debriefing stations, head-up display cameras), inertial navigation systems for air and land applications, avionics solutions (such as aircraft upgrades, avionics for UAVs, store management systems and interface computers) and radar systems for force and border protection solutions (ground radars for applications such as active protection systems for armored fighting vehicles, hostile fire detection, perimeter surveillance and alike). We sell and support our commercial aviation electronic products and services, mainly through our 80%-owned Chinese subsidiary.

General

Our consolidated financial statements appearing in this annual report are prepared in dollars and in accordance with 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 Financial Accounting Standards Board, or FASB, Accounting Standards Codification, or ASC 830. The majority of our sales are made outside of Israel and a substantial part of them are in dollars. In addition, a substantial portion of our costs are incurred in dollars. Since the dollar is the primary currency of the economic environment in which we operate, the dollar is our functional and reporting currency and, accordingly, monetary accounts maintained in currencies other than the dollar are remeasured using the foreign exchange rate at the balance sheet date. Operational accounts and non-monetary balance sheet accounts are measured and recorded at the exchange rate in effect at the date of the transaction. All monetary balance sheet accounts have been remeasured using the exchange rates in effect at the balance sheet date. Statement of operations amounts have been remeasured using the average exchange rate for the period. The financial statements of our foreign subsidiary, whose functional

currency is not the dollar, have been translated into dollars. All balance sheet amounts have been translated using the exchange rates in effect at balance sheet date. Statement of operation amounts have been translated using the average exchange rate prevailing during the year. Such translation adjustments are reported as a component of accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) in shareholders' equity.

Discussion of Critical Accounting Policies and Estimations

Our critical accounting policies, including the assumptions and judgments underlying them, are disclosed in the notes to our consolidated financial statements. These policies have been consistently applied in all material respects. While the estimates and judgments associated with the application of these policies may be affected by different assumptions or conditions, we believe the estimates and judgments associated with the reported amounts are appropriate under the circumstances. We believe the following accounting policies are the most critical in fully understanding and evaluating our financial condition and results of our operations under U.S. GAAP.

Revenue Recognition. Our revenues are mainly derived from sales of defense electronics (solid-state recorders, computers, inertial navigation systems, etc.) and their supporting ground systems (automated testers, data debriefing stations). Product revenue is recognized when there is persuasive evidence of an arrangement, the fee is fixed or determinable, delivery of the product to the customer has occurred and the collection of the fee is probable. If the product requires specific customer acceptance, revenue is deferred until customer acceptance occurs or the acceptance provisions lapse, unless we can objectively and reliably demonstrate that the criteria specified in the acceptance provisions are satisfied.

Revenues from long-term fixed price contracts are recognized by the percentage-of-completion method in accordance with the "input method." We apply this method when the total of the costs and revenues of the contract can reasonably be estimated. The percentage of completion is determined based on the ratio of actual costs incurred to total costs estimated to be incurred over the duration of the contract. With regard to contracts for which a loss is anticipated, a provision is made for the entire amount of the estimated loss at the time such loss becomes evident. Estimated gross profit or loss from long-term contracts may change due to changes in estimates resulting from differences between actual performance and original forecasts. Such changes in estimated gross profit or loss are recorded in results of operations when they are reasonably determined by management, on a cumulative catch-up basis. Revenues under long-term fixed-price contracts that involve both development and production are recorded using the cost-to-cost method (development phase) and units-of-delivery method (production phase) as applicable to each phase of the contract, as the basis to measure progress toward completion.

We also generate revenues from repair services using our automated test equipment, mainly through CACS. Revenues from services are recognized when the service is performed.

Impairment of Long-Lived Assets. We are required to assess the impairment of long-lived assets whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable. We assess the impairment of our assets based on a number of factors, including any significant changes in the manner of our use of the respective assets or the strategy of our overall business and significant negative industry or economic trends. Upon determination that the carrying value of a long-lived asset may not be recoverable, based upon a comparison of expected undiscounted future cash flows to the carrying amount of the asset, an impairment charge is recorded in the amount of the carrying value of the asset exceeds its fair value. As of December 31, 2013 and 2012, no impairment losses have been identified

Impairment of Goodwill. We are required to assess the impairment of goodwill at least annually (or more frequently if impairment indicators arise). FASB ASC 350 "Intangibles-Goodwill and other" prescribes a two-phase process for impairment testing of goodwill. The first phase screens for impairment while the second phase (if necessary) measures it. In the first phase of impairment testing, goodwill attributable to each reporting unit is tested for impairment by comparing the fair value of each reporting unit with its carrying value. We have only one reporting unit and we determine its fair value according to our market capitalization. The goodwill was tested for impairment by comparing the fair market value with its carrying amount and as of December 31, 2013 and 2012(our annual assessment date), no impairment indicators have been identified. As a result, step two was not required.

Explanation of Responses:

Accounting for income taxes. On January 1, 2007, we adopted FASB ASC 740-10 "Income Taxes," which contains a two-step approach to recognizing and measuring uncertain tax positions accounted for in accordance with ASC 740-10. The first step is to evaluate the tax position taken or expected to be taken in a tax return by determining if the weight of available evidence indicates that it is more likely than not that, on an evaluation of the technical merits, the tax position will be sustained on audit, including resolution of any related appeals or litigation processes. The second step is to measure the tax benefit as the largest amount that is more than 50% likely to be realized upon ultimate settlement ASC 740-10. We provided a valuation allowance in respect to the deferred tax assets resulting from operating loss carryforwards and other temporary differences. Our management currently believes that since our company has a history of losses, it is more likely than not that the deferred tax regarding the loss carryforwards and other temporary differences will not be realized in the foreseeable future.

Derivatives and hedging, We are required to recognize all derivatives on the balance sheet at fair value. Derivatives that are not hedges must be adjusted to fair value through income as stipulated in FASB ASC 815 "Derivatives and Hedging," or ASC 815. If the derivative is a hedge, depending on the nature of the hedge, changes in the fair value of derivatives are either offset against the change in fair value of the hedged assets, liabilities, or firm commitments through earnings or recognized in other comprehensive income until the hedged item is recognized in earnings. The ineffective portion of a derivative's change in fair value is immediately recognized in earnings. We use derivatives to hedge certain cash flow foreign currency exposures in order to further reduce our exposure to foreign currency risks.

In 2013 and 2012, we entered into forward contracts in order to hedge certain expense transactions denominated in NIS. Our forward contracts did not qualify as hedging instruments under ASC 815. Changes in the fair value of forward contracts are reflected in the consolidated statements of operations as financial income or expense and not against the Other Comprehensive Income. As of December 31, 2013, the fair value of the outstanding forward contracts was \$46,000, which was recorded in other receivables against financial income and as of December 31, 2012, the fair value of the outstanding forward contracts was \$151,000, which was accrued against financial expenses.

Inventory valuation. The majority of our inventory consists of work in progress, raw materials and components. Inventories are valued at the lower of cost or market. Cost of finished goods is determined on the basis of direct manufacturing costs plus allocable indirect costs representing allocable operating overhead expenses and manufacturing costs. Cost of raw materials is determined using the "standard cost" method. Raw material is valued using the "FIFO" method. We assess the valuation of our inventory on a quarterly basis and periodically write down the value for different finished goods and raw material items based on their potential utilization. If we consider specific inventory to be damaged, we write such inventory down to zero. Inventory write-offs are provided to cover risks arising from slow-moving items, discontinued products, and excess inventories. The process for evaluating these write-offs often requires us to make subjective judgments and estimates concerning the future utilization of the inventory items. Inventory write-offs were \$313,000, \$72,000 and \$136,000 as of December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

Allowance for doubtful accounts. Our trade receivables are derived from sales to customers all over the world. We perform ongoing credit evaluations of our customers. In certain circumstances, we may require letters of credit or prepayments. We maintain an allowance for doubtful accounts for estimated losses from the inability of our customers to make required payments that we have determined to be doubtful of collection. We determine the adequacy of this allowance by regularly reviewing our accounts receivable and evaluating individual customers' receivables, considering customers' financial condition, credit history and other current economic conditions. If a customer's financial condition were to deteriorate which might impact its ability to make payment, then additional allowances may be required. Provisions for doubtful accounts are recorded in general and administrative expenses. Our allowance for doubtful accounts was \$36,000, \$15,000 and \$7,000 as of December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

Explanation of Key Income Statement Items

Revenues. Our revenues are mainly derived from sales of defense electronics (solid-state recorders, computers, inertial navigation systems, etc.) and their supporting ground systems (automated testers, data debriefing stations).

Cost of Revenues. Cost of revenues consist primarily of manufacturing costs, depreciation of fixed assets, project development costs, amortization of capitalized software and inventories write-downs.

Marketing and Selling Expenses Marketing and selling expenses consist primarily of expenses for payments for marketing and business development personnel, marketing activities, public relations, promotional materials, amortization of customer relationship assets, travel expenses and trade show exhibit expenses.

General and Administrative Expenses. General and administrative expenses consist primarily of salaries and related expenses for executive, accounting, legal, administrative personnel, professional fees, provisions for doubtful accounts and other general corporate expenses.

Research and Development Expenses, net. Research and development expenses consist primarily of salary expenses for research and development personnel, use of subcontractors and other costs incurred in the process of developing product masters.

Financial Expenses, Net. Financial expenses consist of interest and bank expenses, interest on convertible note and loans, amortization expenses of discount on convertible note, deferred charges and currency remeasurement losses. Financial income consists of interest on cash and cash equivalent balances and currency remeasurement gains.

Results of Operations

The following table presents certain financial data expressed as a percentage of total revenues for the periods indicated:

	Year Ended December 31,					
	2011		2012		2013	
Revenues	100.0	%	100.0	%	100	%
Cost of revenues	71.1	%	75.3	%	78.9	%
Gross profit	28.9	%	24.7	%	21.1	%
Research and development, net	13.1	%	11.2	%	6.7	%
Marketing and selling	10.8	%	7.8	%	9.0	%
General and administrative	10	%	9.9	%	8.8	%
Operating income (loss)	(5	)%	(4.2	)%	(3.4)%
Financial expenses, net	(2.8	)%	(5.3	)%	(8.8)%
Net income (loss)	(7.8	)%	(9.5	)%	(12.2)%
Net income attributable to non-controlling interest	0.0	%	0.0	%	0.0	%
Net income (loss) attributable to RADA shareholders	(7.8	)%	(9.5	)%	(12.2)%

Year Ended December 31, 2013 Compared with Year Ended December 31, 2012

Revenues. Our revenues increased by 1% to \$21.8 million in 2013 from \$21.6 million in 2012.

Cost of Revenues. Cost of revenues increased by 6% to \$17.2 million in 2013 from \$16.2 million in 2012. The increase is primarily due to the erosion of the dollar against the NIS. We expect that our cost of revenues as a percentage of revenues will be similar in 2014.

Gross Profit. Our gross profit decreased by 13% to \$4.7 million in 2013 from \$5.3 million in 2012. Our profit margin was approximately 21% in 2013 and 25% in 2012. The decrease in gross profit in 2013 was mainly attributable to the increase in the cost of revenues.

Research and Development Expenses, Net. Our research and development expenses, net, decreased by 40% to approximately \$1.5 million in 2013 (net of \$15,000 of grants received from the OCS) from \$2.4 million in 2012 (net of \$142,000 in grants received from the OCS). We expect that our research and development expenses in 2014 will be lower than in 2013 as our inertial navigation and radar products are mature enough to enable business development and marketing activities.

Marketing and Selling Expenses. Marketing and selling expenses increased by 18% to approximately \$2.0 million in 2013 from \$1.7 million in 2012. This increase is primarily due to an increase in commissions and the costs associated with the engagement of a U.S. market consultant.

General and Administrative Expenses. General and administrative expenses decreased by 10% to approximately \$1.9 million in 2013 from \$2.2 million in 2012. We expect that in 2014 our general and administrative expenses will remain similar to those we incurred in 2013.

Financial Expenses, Net. Our financial expenses, net, increased by 66% to \$1.9 million in 2013 compared to \$1 million in 2012. Our interest expense, net, was \$729,000 in 2013 compared to \$376,000 in 2012. Our expense resulting from the amortization of the discount on a convertible note and loans from shareholders was \$489,000 in 2013 compared to \$516,000 in 2012. Foreign currency exchange differences, net resulted in loss of \$120,000 in 2013 compared to income of \$105,000 in 2012, primarily due to changes in the NIS/dollar exchange rate. We expect that in 2014 our financial expenses will decrease based on possible decrease in loan interest.

Year Ended December 31, 2012 Compared with Year Ended December 31, 2011

Revenues. Our revenues increased by 11% to \$21.6 million in 2012 from \$19.4 million in 2011. The increase in revenues is primarily attributed to two major projects, which were delayed in 2011 and resumed during the second half of 2012.

Cost of Revenues. Cost of revenues increased by 18% to \$16.2 million in 2012 from \$13.8 million in 2011. The increase is primarily due to a loss provision in one of our projects in the avionic upgrade product line.

Gross Profit. Our gross profit decreased by 5% to \$5.3 million in 2012 from \$5.6 million in 2011. Our profit margin was approximately 25% in 2012 and 29% in 2011. The decrease in gross profit in 2012 was mainly attributable to the increase in the cost of revenues.

Research and Development Expenses, Net. Research and development expenses, net decreased by 5% to approximately \$2.4 million in 2012 from \$2.5 million in 2011. The decrease is primarily attributable to reduced spending on the development of our INS and radar technology.

Marketing and Selling Expenses. Marketing and selling expenses decreased by 21% to approximately \$1.7 million in 2012 from \$2.1 million in 2011. This decrease is primarily due to lower commissions that we paid in 2012 compared to 2011.

General and Administrative Expenses. General and administrative expenses increased by 10% to approximately \$2.1 million in 2012 from \$1.9 million in 2011, primarily due to lower payments received from judgments relating to completed litigation.

Financial Expenses, Net. Our financial expenses, net, increased by 116% to \$1 million in 2012 compared to \$0.5 million in 2011. Our interest expense, net, was \$376,000 in 2012 compared to \$159,000 in 2011. Our expense resulting from the amortization of discount on a convertible note and loans from shareholders was \$516,000 in 2012 compared to \$212,000 in 2011. Foreign currency exchange differences, net resulted in income of \$105,000 in 2012 compared to income of \$107,000 in 2011, primarily due to changes in the NIS/dollar exchange rate.

Our Location in Israel

We are incorporated under the laws of the State of Israel, and our principal executive offices and principal manufacture, research and development facilities are located in Israel. See Item 3D "Key Information – Risk Factors – Risks Relating to Our Location in Israel" for a description of governmental, economic, fiscal, monetary or political policies or factors that have materially affected or could materially affect our operations.

Corporate Tax Rate

Israeli companies were generally subject to corporate tax at the rate of 25% in 2013. The tax rate is expected to increase to 26.5% in 2014.

As of December 31, 2013, our net operating loss carry forward for Israeli tax purposes was approximately \$67.5 million, including a capital loss carry forwards of approximately \$3.8 million.

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. Israel is a member of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, or the OECD, an international organization whose members are governments of mostly developed economies. The OECD's main goal is to promote policies that will improve the economic and social well-being of people around the world. In addition, Israel has been granted preferences under the Generalized System of Preferences from the U.S., 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 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 U.S. 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. Israel has established commercial and trade relations with 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

A significant portion of the cost of our Israeli operations, primarily personnel and facility-related, is incurred in NIS. Therefore, our NIS related costs, as expressed in dollars, are influenced by the exchange rate between the dollar and the NIS. In addition, if the rate of inflation in Israel will exceed the rate of devaluation of the NIS in relation to the dollar, or if the timing of such devaluations were to lag considerably behind inflation, our cost as expressed in

dollars may increase. NIS linked balance sheet items, may also create foreign exchange gains or losses, depending upon the relative dollar values of the NIS at the beginning and end of the reporting period, affecting our net income and earnings per share. Although we may use hedging techniques, we may not be able to eliminate the effects of currency fluctuations. Therefore, exchange rate fluctuations could have a material adverse impact on our operating results and share price. The caption "Financial expenses, net" in our consolidated financial statements includes the impact of these factors as well as traditional interest income or expense. See Note 14 to our consolidated financial statements.

The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, (i) depreciation or appreciation of the NIS against the most important currency for our business, the dollar, until December 31 each year and the year before, and (ii) inflation as reflected in changes in the Israeli consumer price index.

	Year Ended December 31,									
	2009		2010		2011		2012		2013	
NIS vs. U.S. Dollar	(0.7	)%	(6.0	)%	7.7	%	(2.3	)%	(7.0)%
Israeli Consumer Price Index	3.9	%	2.7	%	2.2	%	1.6	%	1.9	%

Because exchange rates between the NIS and the dollar fluctuate continuously, exchange rate fluctuations, particularly larger periodic devaluations, may have an impact on our profitability and period-to-period comparisons of our results. We cannot assure you that in the future our results of operations may not be materially adversely affected by currency fluctuations.

Recently Issued Accounting Standards

Not applicable.

B. Liquidity and Capital Resources

We have historically met our financial requirements primarily through cash generated by operations, funds generated by our public offering in 1985, private placements of our ordinary shares and debt securities, loans from our principal shareholders, short-term loans and credit facilities from banks (most recently Bank Leumi Le-Israel B.M. and the Israeli branch of State Bank of India, or the Banks), research and development grants from the government of Israel and the Israel-U.S. Binational Industrial Research and Development Foundation, investment grants for approved enterprise programs and marketing grants from the government of Israel.

As of December 31, 2013, we owed \$0.9 million under an annual line of credit and \$0.93 million of secured borrowing with a bank against specific accounts receivable. In addition, the Banks provided \$1.2 million of guarantees on our behalf, mainly to our customers and suppliers in the ordinary course of business. The guarantees are secured by a first priority floating charge on all of our assets and by a fixed charge on our property in Beit She'an, goodwill (intangible assets), unpaid share capital and insurance rights (rights to proceeds on insured assets in the event of loss). Our agreements with the Banks prohibit us from: (i) selling or otherwise transferring any assets except in the ordinary course of business; (ii) placing a lien on our assets without the Banks' consent; or (iii) declaring dividends to our shareholders.

We had working capital as of December 31, 2012 of \$2 million and a working capital deficit of \$0.152 million at December 31, 2013. Cash and cash equivalents amounted to \$1.2 million as of December 31, 2012 compared to \$2.1 million as of December 31, 2013. Short-term and long-term bank deposits and restricted bank deposits amounted to \$1.3 million as of December 31, 2012 compared to \$1.0 million as of December 31, 2013.

In July 2008, we borrowed \$1.5 million from Faith Content Development Limited, or FCD, a company controlled by Mr. Yeung, our controlling shareholder, in order to facilitate further development of our INS technology. This loan carried interest at LIBOR + 3% payable at the beginning of every quarter. On August 29, 2012, FCD agreed to postpone the repayment of \$1.5 million of the principal that was due to be repaid, so that 50% of such amount would be paid on December 15, 2012 and the remaining 50% would be payable on February 15, 2013.

In August 2013, FCD agreed to reissue \$350,000 of the loan that had been previously repaid by our company in March 2013 and to facilitate an additional short term loan in the amount of up to \$1,000,000 to be repaid by December 31, 2013, or the Credit Facility. The Credit Facility provided for interest at 3.5% per annum above the three month LIBOR rate. In September 2013, we borrowed \$850,000 under the Credit Facility and the total amount of the loan increased to \$1.2 million. As of April 30, 2014, we repaid the amount due under the Credit Facility but not the remaining balance of the original INS loan (\$1,150,000). We continue to incur default interest payment at the rate of Libor +7% on such loan.

In October 2010, a \$3 million convertible note originally issued to Mr. Yeung in October 2007 (subsequently assigned by him to FCD), was extended to October 2012. In addition, the expiration date of a warrant to purchase up to an aggregate of 1,578,947 ordinary shares granted to Mr. Yeung at such time was extended to October 2014. The convertible note bears interest at a rate of six-month LIBOR + 3.5% and is convertible into ordinary shares at a conversion price of \$2.09 per share. The note is secured by a second degree floating charge over all of our assets. From January 2013, the loan bears default increased interest rate of LIBOR + 7.5%. See Item 7B. "Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions - Related Party Transactions."

In September 2011, we entered into a revolving loan agreement with FCD. The loan was in the principal amount of \$1.7 million, bearing interest of three month LIBOR + 2.5% per annum. The principal and all the unpaid and accrued interest was paid on February 29, 2012 with the proceeds from a new loan from FCD and Mr. Ben Zion Gruber, a shareholder and member of our board of directors. The loan was approved by our Audit Committee and Board of Directors, and the transaction was also approved by our shareholders at an extraordinary meeting of shareholders held in January 2012. FCD provided \$2.7 million and Mr. Ben Zion Gruber provided \$300,000. We used \$1.7 million of the loan to repay in full all of the amounts due and payable under the September 2011 loan, as described above. The remaining portion of the loan was added to our working capital. The loan bears interest at the rate of the greater of three months LIBOR + 5% per annum, or 7% per annum. Interest is payable quarterly in arrears and the principal was due on February 28, 2014. In addition, on February 28, 2012, we issued to FCD and to Mr. Ben Zion Gruber warrants to purchase 1,080,000 and 120,000 ordinary shares, respectively, at an exercise price of \$2.50 per share. These warrants have a term of three years. The second degree floating charge that was granted with respect to the convertible note of 2007 secures this loan as well. As of December 31, 2013, the outstanding balance of this loan was \$3.0 million.

Due to our cash flow and working capital difficulties we were not able to timely and fully make the repayment of interest and principal amounts to our shareholders as described above. As a result we are required to pay the default interest on account of all such loans and all such loans may be accelerated by our lenders. However, we have entered into a "standstill agreement" with our lenders, according to which, except in extraordinary circumstances, no action will be taken to accelerate the loans or to exercise their rights prior to January 31, 2015. As of April 30, 2014, we continue to incur default interest based on this agreement.

We made capital expenditures of \$351,000 in the year ended December 31, 2013, primarily for machinery and equipment. We currently do not have any significant capital spending or purchase commitments.

Cash Flows

The following table summarizes our cash flows for the periods presented:

	Year ended December 31,		
	2011	2012	2013
	(U.S. dollars in thousands)		
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	(1,372)	(752)	1,432
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	147	(219)	(85)
Net cash provided (used in) by financing activities	1,475	1,008	(435)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	7	20	61
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	257	57	973
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year	850	1,107	1,164
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	1,107	1,164	2,137

Net cash used in operating activities was \$1,400,000 in 2013. This was primarily due to a decrease in trade receivables of \$491,000, depreciation and amortization of \$752,000 and amortization expense on a convertible note and loans of \$489,000. This was offset by an increase in other receivables of \$484,000, costs and estimated earnings in excess of billings, net of \$236,000, an increase in trade payables of \$981,000 and an increase in other payables of \$600,000. Net cash used in operating activities was \$700,000 in 2012. This was primarily due to a decrease in trade receivables of \$1.5 million, a decrease in trade payables of \$400,000, a decrease in other payables of \$390,000, depreciation and amortization of \$900,000 and amortization expense on a convertible note and loans of \$516,000. This was offset by an increase in other receivables of \$339,000, costs and estimated earnings in excess of billings; net of \$900,000. Net cash used in operating activities was \$1.4 million in 2011. This was primarily due to an increase in inventory of \$2.1 million, a decrease in trade payables of \$700,000 and a decrease in other payables of \$2,069,000. This was offset by a decrease in trade receivables of \$2.5 million, costs and estimated earnings in excess of billings, net of \$1.2 million, depreciation and amortization of \$1.0 million and amortization expense on a convertible note and loans of \$212,000.

Net cash used by investing activities was approximately \$85,000 in 2013, primarily due to a change in restricted cash of \$282,000 and our investment of \$370,000 in property, plant and equipment. Net cash used by investing activities was approximately \$219,000 in 2012, primarily due to a change in restricted cash of \$472,000 and our investment of \$688,000 in property, plant and equipment. Net cash provided by investing activities was approximately \$147,000 in 2011, primarily due to a change in restricted cash of \$348,000.

Net cash provided by financing activities was \$0.435 million in 2013, reflecting net proceeds of \$0.9 million from a shareholder loans transaction. Net cash provided by financing activities was \$1.01 million in 2012, reflecting net proceeds of \$1.8 million from a shareholder loan transaction. Net cash provided by financing activities was \$1.5 million in 2011, reflecting net proceeds of \$1.7 million from a shareholder loan transaction.

As a result of the foregoing, at December 31, 2013, we had a working capital deficit of \$0.152 million and cash and cash equivalents of \$2.1 million as compared to working capital of \$2.0 million and cash and cash equivalents of \$1.2 million at December 31, 2012.

We expect to fund our short-term liquidity needs, including our obligations under our credit facilities, other contractual agreements and any other working capital requirements, from our cash and cash equivalents, operating cash flow and our credit facilities. We believe that our current cash and cash equivalents, credit facilities and our expected cash flow from operations will be sufficient to meet our cash requirements in 2014.

As of December 31, 2013, warrants to purchase 2,778,947 of our ordinary shares were outstanding: (i) a warrant to purchase 1,578,947, which was issued on December 10, 2007 in connection with the issuance of a \$3.0 million convertible note to our controlling shareholder at an exercise price of \$2.38 per share, exercisable until October 15, 2014; and (ii) warrants to purchase 1,200,000 ordinary shares, which were issued on February 28, 2012 in connection with the loan agreement entered into in February 2012 at an exercise price of \$2.50 per share, exercisable until February 28, 2015. To the extent that the warrants will be exercised, the proceeds will be added to our working capital.

C. Research and Development, Patents and Licenses

Research and Development

Our research and development investments focus on improvements to our existing products and the development of complementary products that would provide continued support for our current customers and would improve our capability to market our products to new customers. In 2013, 2012 and 2011 we incurred \$1.5 million, \$2.4 million and \$2.5 million, respectively, of research and development expenses, net. The vast majority of these expenses are attributable to the research on our radars. In 2014, we will continue to invest in the research and development of new products. As of December 31, 2013, we employed 47 engineers in research and development who concentrate mainly on research and development activities generated through customer orders and to a lesser extent on internal research and development activities.

The OCS encourages research and development by providing grants to Israeli companies, pursuant to the Law for the Encouragement of Industrial Research and Development, 1984, as amended. The terms of such grants prohibit the manufacture of the developed products outside of Israel and the transfer of technologies developed using the grants to any person without the prior written consent of the OCS. During 2012, 2011 we developed a new radar sensor for APS, partly financed by the OCS. In 2013 and 2012, we received royalty bearing grants of \$15,000 and \$142,000, respectively, from the OCS. Pursuant to applicable Israeli law, we are currently required to pay royalties at the rate of 3-5% of sales of products developed with certain grants received from the OCS, up to 100% of the amount of such grants, adjusted by the exchange rate with the dollar. As of December 31, 2013, our total obligation for royalty payments, net of royalties paid or accrued was approximately \$1.5 million.

We are committed to pay royalties to the Israel - United States Binational Industrial Research and Development Foundation at the rate of 5% of the sales proceeds up to 150% of the research and development expenses financed by the foundation. Our total obligation for royalties, net of royalties paid or accrued, totaled approximately \$2.07 million as of December 31, 2013.

Explanation of Responses:

D. Trend Information

In 2013, our revenues increased by 1% compared to our revenues in 2012, and we expect that in 2014 our revenues will be similar to 2013. However, our revenues are subject to government budgets, and we cannot provide any assurances that the economic climate will not result in the cancellation or suspension of certain projects or programs.

Our future revenues will, in great measure, be dependent upon the success of our sales and marketing strategy. We are currently focusing our sales efforts on:

- Avionics solutions (including for UAVs);
- Digital Video & Data Recorders and GDS;
- INS; and
- Tactical radar systems for force and border protection solutions.

We cannot provide any assurances that we will be successful in meeting our targets in the future. As a result of the unpredictable business environment in which we operate, we are unable to provide any specific guidance as to sales and profitability trends. If we are unsuccessful in our sales efforts, it is unlikely that we will be able to achieve profitability in the future and we will require additional capital.

E. 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.

F. Tabular Disclosure of Contractual Obligations

The following table summarizes our minimum contractual obligations and commercial commitments, as of December 31, 2013 and the effect we expect them to have on our liquidity and cash flow in future periods.

Contractual Obligations		Payments due by Period			
	Total	Less than 1 year	1-3 Years	3-5 Years	More than 5 years
Long-term debt obligations	\$ 8,307,000	\$ 8,307,000	-	-	-
Operating lease obligations	949,000	688,000	261,000	-	-
Total	\$ 9,256,000	\$ 8,995,000	\$ 261,000	-	-

In addition, we have long-term liabilities for severance pay for certain employees that are calculated pursuant to Israeli 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. Under Israeli law, employees are entitled to one month's salary for each year of employment or a portion thereof upon termination of employment in certain circumstances, including the retirement or death of an employee or the termination of employment of an employee without due cause. As of December 31, 2013 our severance pay liability was \$569,000.

ITEM 6. DIRECTORS, SENIOR MANAGEMENT AND EMPLOYEES

A. Directors and Senior Management

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

Name	Age	Position
Herzle Bodinger	71	Executive Chairman of the Board of Directors
Zvi Alon	60	Chief Executive Officer
Dov Sella	58	Chief Business Development Officer
Shiri Lazarovich	39	Chief Financial Officer
Oleg Kiperman	60	Chief Technology Officer
Adrian Berg	66	Director
Roy Kui Chuen Chan	67	Director
Ben Zion Gruber		
(1)(2)	55	Director
Michael Letchinger	58	Director
Nurit Mor		
(1)(2)	70	Outside director
Elan Sigal		
(1)(2)	46	Outside director
(1) Member of the Audit Committee		
(2) Member of the Compensation Committee		

Messrs. Chan and Gruber will serve as directors until our 2015 annual general meeting of shareholders. Messrs. Bodinger and Letchinger will serve as directors until our 2016 annual general meeting of shareholders. Mr. Berg will serve as a director until our 2014 annual general meeting of shareholders. Mrs. Mor and Mr. Elan Sigal serve as outside directors pursuant to the provisions of the Israeli Companies Law. Mrs. Mor is serving a three-year term until October 21, 2015 and Mr. Elan Sigal is serving a three-year term until August 29, 2016.

Herzle Bodinger has served as the executive chairman of our board of directors since July 1998. General (Res.) Bodinger first joined us in May 1997 as the chief executive officer of our U.S. subsidiary and was appointed our chief executive officer in June 1998. General Bodinger served as our chief executive officer from 1998 until 2001 and from June 2006 until July 2007. General Bodinger served as the Commander of the IAF from January 1992 through July 1996. During the 35 years of his service in the IDF, he also served as a fighter pilot while holding various command positions. General Bodinger holds a B.A. degree in Economics and Business Administration from the Bar-Ilan University and completed the 100th Advanced Management Program at Harvard University.

Zvi Alon has served as our chief executive officer since July 2007. Mr. Alon joined us in January 2000 and served as our chief operating officer until March 2003 when he was appointed vice president of marketing and sales. From 1982 to 1999, Mr. Alon served in various managerial positions with the IAI, as director of business development and

marketing, director of electrical and avionics engineering, avionics programs manager and group leader and operational definition officer of the "Lavi" project office. Previously, Mr. Alon served in the IAF for ten years. Mr. Alon holds a B.Sc. degree in Mathematics and Computer Science and a M.Sc. degree in Computer Science, both from Tel Aviv University.

Shiri Lazarovich has served as our chief financial officer since December 2007. Ms. Lazarovich previously served as our controller from September 2004. Prior to that and from January 2000, Ms. Lazarovich served as a manager in the accountant, assurance and business advisory services department of PricewaterhouseCoopers, Israel. Ms. Lazarovich holds a B.A. degree in Accounting and in Economics from the Hebrew University of Jerusalem and is a Certified Public Accountant in Israel.

Dov Sella has served as our chief business development officer since July 2007. Prior to that and from January 2003, Mr. Sella served as our chief operations officer. Mr. Sella has over 20 years of senior management and product development experience. From 1982 until 1997, Mr. Sella worked for Elbit Systems Ltd., a leading Israeli defense contractor. Among his positions at Elbit, he served as director of programs, director of avionics engineering and director of business development. Between 1997 and 2000, Mr. Sella served as executive vice president and vice president of business development and vice president of research and development of UltraGuide Ltd., a medical devices start-up. During the three years prior to joining our company, Mr. Sella was the president of NeuroVision Inc., a medical technology start-up. Mr. Sella has a B.Sc. degree (cum laude) in Computer Engineering from the Technion - Israeli Institute of Technology. Mr. Sella served as a fighter aircraft navigator in the IAF.

Oleg Kiperman has served as our chief technology officer since July 2007. Mr. Kiperman joined us in 1984 as project manager of several embedded avionics development programs and in 2000 was named as our director of engineering. From 1982 until 1984, Mr. Kiperman served as a hardware development team leader at Tadiran developing digital communication systems. From 1977 until 1982, Mr. Kiperman served as a senior engineer in the IAF Weapons Control Branch. Mr. Kiperman holds a B.Sc. degree in Electrical Engineering from the Technion - Israeli Institute of Technology.

Adrian Berg has served as a director since November 1997. Mr. Berg is a designee of Horsham Enterprises Ltd. Since 1976, Mr. Berg has been a chartered accountant and senior partner at the U.K. firm, Alexander & Co., Chartered Accountants. Mr. Berg holds a B.Sc. degree in Industrial Administration from the University of Salford and received his qualification as a fellow of the England & Wales Institute of Chartered Accountants in 1973 after he completed three years of training at Arthur Andersen & Co.

Roy Kui Chuen Chan has served as a director since November 1997. Mr. Chan is a designee of Horsham Enterprises Ltd. Mr. Chan has been legal consultant to Yeung Chi Shing Estates Limited, a Hong Kong holding company with major interests in hotels and real estate in Hong Kong, China, the United States, Canada and Australia, and its international group of companies, since 1984. Mr. Chan presently serves as legal counsel to several Hong Kong companies, including Horsham Enterprises Ltd. Mr. Chan received his qualification as a solicitor and has been a member of the U.K. bar since 1979 after he completed five years of training at Turners Solicitors.

Ben Zion Gruber has served as a director since June 2002. Mr. Gruber is a founder and manager of several real estate and construction companies and an entrepreneur involved in several hi-tech companies. Mr. Gruber is a Colonel (Res.) of the IDF serving as Brigadier Commander of a tank battalion. Mr. Gruber is a member of the Board of Employment Service of the government of Israel. Mr. Gruber also serves on the board of directors of the Company for Development of Efrat Ltd., and the Association of Friends of Kefar Shaul Hospital. Mr. Gruber serves on the Ethics Committees of the Eitanim and Kefar Shaul Hospitals as well as a director of several other charitable organizations. Mr. Gruber holds a B.Sc. degree in Engineering of Microcomputers from "Lev" Technology Institute, an M.A. degree in Behavioral Sciences from Tel Aviv University and is currently studying for his Ph. D degree in Behavioral Sciences at the University of Middlesex, England. In addition, Mr. Gruber is a graduate of a summer course in Business Administration at Harvard University, as well as several other courses and training in management, finance and entrepreneurship.

Michael Letchinger, has served as a director since 2004. Mr. Letchinger is a designee of Horsham Enterprises Ltd. Since 2000, Mr. Letchinger has been general counsel and senior vice president-managing of Potomac Golf Properties, LLC, a company engaged in real estate development and free standing golf facilities. From 1994 to 2000, Mr. Letchinger was general counsel and senior vice president-managing of Potomac Development Associates, a sister company of Potomac Golf Properties, LLC. Mr. Letchinger holds a B.A. degree in Economics from Brandeis University, Waltham, Massachusetts, and a J.D. degree from University of Chicago Law School.

Nurit Mor has served as one of our outside directors since August 2006. Ms. Mor served as an outside director of two subsidiaries of Bank of Jerusalem since 2010, Aspen Real Estate Ltd., an Israeli public company, since September 2005 and of I.B.I Investment House Ltd., an Israeli public company, since May 2004. From 1973 to 2003, Ms. Mor served in senior positions at the Bank of Israel, including public complaints and banking supervision department. Ms. Mor holds a B.A. degree in Economics and Statistics and a diploma in Business Administration from the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, and an M.A. degree in Labor Studies from Tel Aviv University.

Elan Sigal has served as one of our outside directors since August 2013. Since January 2013, Mr. Sigal has served as the chief financial officer of Landa Corporation (Israel), an Israeli company that develops printing systems with proprietary nanography technology for the commercial market. Between January 2008 and December 2012, Mr. Sigal was the chief financial officer of Objet Geometries Ltd., an Israeli company that is engaged in the design, development and manufacture of 3D printers. Between 2004 and December 2007, Mr. Sigal served as the chief financial officer of our company. From May 2000 to December 2003, Mr. Sigal worked as a management consultant in the London office of McKinsey & Co., a leading global management consulting firm. For ten years Mr. Sigal served as a fighter pilot in the Israeli Air Force. Mr. Sigal holds a B.A. degree in Economics from Tel Aviv University.

B. Compensation

The following table sets forth all compensation we paid with respect to all of our directors and executive officers as a group for the year ended December 31, 2013.

	Salaries, fees, commissions and bonuses	Pension, retirement and similar benefits
All directors and executive officers as a group, consisting of 11 persons	\$ 1,098,540	\$ 273,338

During the year ended December 31, 2013, we paid each of our outside directors a per-meeting attendance fee of NIS 1,850 (approximately \$500) and an annual fee of NIS 29,125 (approximately \$8,000).

As of April 30, 2014, our director, Mr. Ben Zion Gruber, held warrants to purchase 120,000 ordinary shares at an exercise price of \$2.50 per share that were issued pursuant to the loan agreement we entered into in February 2012. The warrants expire in February 2015. No other board members or executive officers held any options or warrants of our company as of that date.

Pursuant to the Israeli Companies Law, we have adopted a compensation policy and are required to follow certain approval requirements with respect to the compensation of our directors and executive officers. See below “Board of Directors – Compensation Committee” and Item 10. Additional Information –Office Holders.

We follow Israeli law and practice instead of the requirements of the NASDAQ Stock Market Rules regarding the compensation of our chief executive office and other executive officers. See Item 16G. “Corporate Governance.”

C. 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. The executive officers have individual responsibilities established by our chief executive officer and board of directors. Executive officers are appointed by and serve at the discretion of the board of directors, subject to any applicable agreements.

Election of Directors

Explanation of Responses:

Our articles of association provide for a board of directors consisting of no less than two and no more than 11 members or such other number as may be determined from time to time at a general meeting of shareholders. All the directors in the company must be qualified to serve as a director and the time required for such position, taking into consideration the type and size of the company and the scope and complexity of its operation. The directors must provide the electing general meeting with a detailed declaration as to the compliance with the above-listed requirements. Our board of directors is currently composed of seven directors.

Pursuant to our articles of association, the board of directors is divided into three classes (other than outside directors). At each annual meeting of shareholders one class of directors (other than outside directors) is elected for a term of three years by a vote of the holders of a majority of the voting power represented and voting at such meeting. All the members of our board of directors (except the outside directors as detailed below) may be reelected upon completion of their term of office. The majority of directors may appoint additional directors to fill any vacancies in the board of directors until the next general meeting; provided, however that the total number of directors will not exceed the maximum number, if any, fixed by or in accordance with our articles of association, and that if the total number of directors decreases below six, the board of directors may call a general meeting of shareholders, so that following such meeting there will be at least six directors in office.

Messrs. Chan and Gruber are Class A directors and will hold office until the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders to be held in 2015. Messrs. Bodinger and Letchinger are Class B directors and will hold office until the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders to be held in 2016. Mr. Berg is a Class C director and will hold office until the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders to be held in 2014. Ms. Mor and Mr. Sigal serve as our outside directors and each holds office for a three year term until October 21, 2015 and August 29, 2016, respectively.

We do not follow the requirements of the NASDAQ Marketplace Rules with regard to the nomination process of directors and instead follow Israeli law and practice. See Item 16G. " Corporate Governance."

Outside and Independent Directors

Outside Directors. The Israeli Companies Law requires publicly held Israeli companies 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 as well as a sibling, brother, sister or parent of the foregoing relatives. In general, the term "affiliation" includes an employment relationship, a business or professional relationship maintained on a regular basis, control and service as an office holder. Furthermore, if the company does not have a controlling shareholder or a shareholder holding at least 25% of the voting rights "affiliation" also includes a relationship, at the time of the appointment, with the chairman of the board, the chief executive officer, a substantial shareholder or the most senior financial officer of such company. Regulations promulgated under the Israeli Companies Law include certain additional relationships that would not be deemed an "affiliation" with a company for the purpose of service as an outside director. 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 current 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.

At least one of the elected outside directors must have "accounting and financial expertise" and any other outside director must have "accounting and financial expertise" or "professional qualification," as such terms are defined by regulations promulgated under the Israeli Companies Law. However, Israeli companies listed on certain stock exchanges outside Israel, including the NASDAQ Capital Market, such as our company, are not required to appoint an outside director with "accounting and financial expertise" if a director with accounting and financial expertise who qualifies as an independent director for purposes of audit committee membership under the laws of the foreign exchange serves on its board of directors. All of the outside directors of such a company must have "professional qualification."

The outside directors are elected by shareholders at a general meeting. The shareholders voting in favor of their election must include at least a simple majority of the shares voted by shareholders other than controlling shareholders or shareholders who have a personal interest in the election of the outside director (unless such personal interest is not related to such persons relationship with the controlling shareholder). This majority requirement will not be required if the total number of shares of such non-controlling shareholders and disinterested shareholders who vote against the election of the outside director represent 2% or less of the voting rights in the company.

In general, under the Israeli Companies Law, outside directors serve for a three-year term and may be reelected to two additional three-year terms, at the nomination of either the board of directors or any shareholder(s) holding at least 1% of the voting rights in the company. If the board of directors proposed the nominee, the reelection must be approved by the shareholders in the same manner required to appoint outside directors for an initial term, as described above. If such reelection is proposed by shareholders, such reelection requires the approval of the majority of the shareholders voting on the matter, excluding the votes of any controlling shareholder and other shareholders having a personal interest in the matter as a result of their relationship with the controlling shareholder(s), provided that, the aggregate votes cast by shareholders who are not controlling shareholders and do not have a personal interest in the matter as a result of their relationship with the controlling shareholder(s) who voted in favor of the nominee constitute more than 2% of the voting rights in the company and provided further that, at the time of the appointment, such reelected outside director is not (i) a related or competitor shareholder, or (ii) a relative of such related or competitor shareholder or otherwise affiliated with a related or competitor shareholder either at the time of appointment or at any time during the two years period prior to such appointment. A related or competitor shareholder is defined by the Israeli Companies Law as the shareholder that proposed the reelection or a holder of 5% or more of the outstanding share capital of the company, provided that at the time of appointment (i) such shareholders, their controlling shareholder or any entity controlled by either of them has business relations with company, or (ii) such shareholders, their controlling shareholder or any entity controlled by either of them are competitors of the company. Outside directors can be removed from office only by the same special percentage of shareholders that can elect them, or by a court order, and then only if the outside directors cease to meet the statutory qualifications with respect to their appointment or if they violate their fiduciary duty to the company.

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 and the Compensation Committee must include all 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.

Independent Directors. In general, NASDAQ Stock Market Rules require that the board of directors of a NASDAQ-listed company have a majority of independent directors and its audit committee must have at least three members and be comprised only of independent directors, each of whom satisfies the respective "independence" requirements of NASDAQ and the SEC. However, foreign private issuers, such as our company, may follow certain home country corporate governance practices instead of certain requirements of the NASDAQ Stock Market Rules. We do not follow the requirement of the NASDAQ Stock Market Rules to maintain a majority of independent directors on our board and instead follow Israeli law and practice (see Item 16G. "Corporate Governance"). However, we have the mandated three independent directors on our audit committee, in accordance with the rules of the SEC and NASDAQ Stock Market.

Pursuant to the Israeli Companies Law, a director may be qualified as an independent director if such director is either (i) an outside director; or (ii) a director that serves as a board member less than nine years and the audit committee has approved that he or she meets the independence requirements of an outside director. A majority of the members serving on the audit committee and the compensation committee must be independent under the Israeli Companies Law.

Our board of directors has determined that Ms. Mor and Mr. Sigal both qualify as independent directors under the SEC and NASDAQ requirements and as outside directors under the Israeli Companies Law requirements. Our board of directors has further determined that Mr. Gruber qualifies as an independent director under the SEC and NASDAQ requirements.

We do not follow the requirements of the NASDAQ Stock Market Rules with regard to regularly scheduled meetings of independent directors. Under Israeli law, outside directors are not required to hold executive sessions. See Item 16G. " Corporate Governance."

Committees of the Board of Directors

Audit Committee. Under the Israeli Companies Law, the board of directors of any public company must establish an audit committee. The audit committee must be comprised of at least three directors, the majority of which must be independent directors. Such independent directors must meet all of the standards required of an outside director and may not serve as a director for more than consecutive nine years (a cessation of service as a director for up to two years during any nine year period will not be deemed to interrupt the nine year period). 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; a controlling shareholder or any of the controlling shareholder's relatives; and any director who rendered services to the controlling shareholder or an entity controlled by the controlling shareholder. Any person who is not permitted to be a member of the audit committee may not be present in the meetings of the audit committee unless the chairman of the audit committee determines that such person's presence is necessary in order to present a specific matter. However, an employee who is not a controlling shareholder or relative of a controlling shareholder may participate in the audit committee's discussions but not in any vote, and at the request of the audit committee, the secretary of the company and its legal counsel may be present during the meeting. The chairman of the audit committee must be an Outside Director.

Under Israeli law, an audit committee may not approve an action or a transaction with a controlling shareholder, or with an office holder, unless at the time of approval two outside directors are serving as members of the audit committee and at least one of the outside directors was present at the meeting in which an approval was granted.

The role of the audit committee, pursuant to the Israeli Companies Law, includes:

- monitoring deficiencies in the management of the company, including in consultation with the independent auditors or the internal auditor, and to advise the board of directors on how to correct such deficiencies. If the audit committee finds a material deficiency, it will hold at least one meeting regarding such material deficiency, with the presence of the internal auditor or the independent auditors but without the presence of the senior management of the company. However, a member of the company's senior management can participate in the meeting in order to present an issue which is under his or her responsibility;
- determining, on the basis of detailed arguments, whether to classify certain engagements or transactions as material or extraordinary, as applicable, and therefore as requiring special approval under the Israeli Companies Law. The audit committee may make such determination according to principles and guidelines predetermined on an annual basis;
- determining if transactions (excluding extraordinary transactions) with a controlling shareholder, or in which a controlling shareholder has a personal interest, are required to be rendered pursuant to a competitive procedure;
- deciding whether to approve engagements or transactions that require the audit committee approval under the Israeli Companies Law;
- determining the approval procedure of non-extraordinary transactions, following classification as such by the audit committee, including whether such specific non-extraordinary transactions require the approval of the audit committee;

- examining and approving the annual and periodical working plan of the internal auditor;
- overseeing the company's internal auditing and the performance of the internal auditor; confirm that the internal auditor has sufficient tools and resources at his disposal, taking into account, among other, the special requirements of the company and its size;

- examining the scope of work of the independent auditor and its pay, and bringing such recommendations on these issue before the Board; determining the procedure of addressing complaints of employees regarding shortcomings in the management of the company and ensure the protection of employees who have filed such complaints;
- determining with respect to transactions with the controlling shareholder or in which such controlling shareholder has personal interest, whether such transactions are extraordinary or not, an obligation to conduct competitive process under supervisions of the audit committee or determination that prior to entering into such transactions the company shall conduct other process as the audit committee may deem fit, all taking into account the type of the company. The audit committee may set such qualifications for one year in advance; and
- determining the manner of approval of transactions with the controlling shareholder or in which it has personal interest which (i) are not negligible transactions (pursuant to the committee's determination) and (ii) are not qualified by the committee as extraordinary transactions.

In addition, the NASDAQ Stock Market Rules require us to establish an audit committee comprised of at least three members, all of whom must be financially literate, satisfy the respective "independence" requirements of the SEC and NASDAQ and one of whom must have an accounting or related financial management expertise at senior levels within a company.

The current members of our audit committee are Ms. Nurit Mor and Messrs. Elan Sigal and Ben Zion Gruber, each of whom satisfies the "independence" requirements of both the SEC and NASDAQ. We also comply with Israeli law requirements for audit committee members. The audit committee meets at least once each quarter.

Compensation Committee. Effective December 2012, under an amendment to the Companies Law, our Board of Directors is required to appoint a compensation committee, whose role is to: (i) recommend to the board on a compensation policy for office holders and to recommend to the board, once every three years, on the approval of the continued validity of the compensation policy that was determined for a period exceeding three years; (ii) recommend an update the compensation policy from time to time and to examine its implementation; (iii) determine whether to approve the Terms of Service and Employment of Office Holders that require the committee's approval; and (iv) exempt a transaction from the requirement for shareholders' approval. The compensation committee also has oversight authority over the actual terms of employment of directors and officers and may make recommendations to the board of directors and the shareholders (where applicable) with respect to deviation from the compensation policy that was adopted by the company. Under Israeli law, our compensation committee will consist of no less than three members, including all of our outside directors (who must constitute a majority of its members of the committee), and that the remainder of the members of the compensation committee be directors whose terms of service and employment were determined pursuant to the applicable regulations. The amendment imposes the same restrictions on the actions and membership in the compensation committee as are discussed above under "Audit Committee" with respect to, among other things, the requirement that an outside director serve as the chairman of the committee and the list of persons who may not serve on the committee. Our board of directors established a compensation committee composed of Ms. Nurit Mor, Mr. Elan Sigal and Mr. Ben-Zion Gruber.

Internal Audit

The Israeli Companies Law also requires the board of directors of a publicly held company to appoint an internal auditor nominated by the audit committee. An internal audit must satisfy the Israeli Companies Law's independence requirements. 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. Under the Companies Law, the internal auditor may not be an interested party or an office holder, or a relative of any of the foregoing, nor may the internal auditor be the company's independent accountant or its representative. Our internal auditor complies with the requirements of the

Israeli Companies Law.

38

Directors' Service Contracts

We do not have any service contracts with our directors. There are no arrangements or understandings between us and any of our subsidiaries, on the one hand, and any of our directors, on the other hand, providing for benefits upon termination of their employment or service as directors of our company or any of our subsidiaries.

Approval of Related Party Transactions Under Israeli Law

Fiduciary Duties of Office Holders

The Israeli Companies Law codifies the fiduciary duties that “office holders,” including directors and executive officers, owe to a company. An “office holder” is defined in the Israeli Companies Law as a director, general manager, chief business manager, deputy general manager, vice general manager, other manager directly subordinate to the general manager or any other person assuming the responsibilities of any of the foregoing positions without regard to such person’s title. An office holder’s fiduciary duties consist of a duty of care and a fiduciary duty. 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 appropriateness 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 fiduciary duty includes (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 due to 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 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.

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 also 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.

Approval of a Compensation Policy for Office Holders

Explanation of Responses:

The Israeli Companies Law and the regulations adopted thereunder require the compensation committee to adopt a policy for director and office holders. In adopting the compensation policy, the compensation committee must take into account factors such as the office holder's education, experience, past compensation arrangements with the company, and the proportional difference between the person's cost of compensation and the average cost of compensation of the company's employees.

The compensation policy must be approved at least once every three years at the company's general meeting of shareholders, and is subject to the approval of a majority vote of the votes of the shareholders present and voting at a shareholders' meeting, provided that either: (i) such majority includes at least a majority of the votes of all shareholders who are not controlling shareholders and do not have a personal interest in the approval of the compensation policy, present and voting at such meeting (excluding abstentions); or (ii) the total number of ordinary shares of non-controlling shareholders and shareholders who do not have a personal interest in the approval of the compensation policy, voting against the resolution does not exceed 2% of the aggregate voting rights in the company.

The Board may approve the compensation policy even if such policy was not approved by the shareholders, provided that the compensation committee and the board of directors resolve, based on detailed consideration of the compensation policy that approval of the policy, is in the best interest of the company, despite the fact that it was not approved at the shareholders' meeting.

The compensation policy shall serve as the basis for decisions concerning the financial terms of employment or engagement of officer holders, including exculpation, insurance, indemnification or any monetary payment or obligation of payment in respect of employment or engagement. The compensation policy must relate to certain factors, including advancement of the company's objectives, the company's business and its long-term strategy, and creation of appropriate incentives for executives. It must also consider, among other things, the company's risk management, size and the nature of its operations. The compensation committee must also consider among others, the ratio between the cost of terms offered to the relevant director or office holder and the average and median cost of compensation of the other employees of the company, including those employed through manpower companies, the effect of disparities in salary upon work relationships in the company, the possibility of reducing variable compensation at the discretion of the board of directors; the possibility of setting a limit on the exercise value of non-cash variable compensation; and as to severance compensation (in excess of those promulgated by applicable labor law), the period of service of the director or office holder, the terms of his or her compensation during such service period, the company's performance during that period of service, the person's contribution towards the company's achievement of its goals and the maximization of its profits, and the circumstances under which the person is leaving the company.

The compensation policy must also include the link between variable compensation and long-term performance and measurable criteria, the relationship between variable and fixed compensation, and the upper limit for the value of variable compensation, the conditions under which a director or an office holder would be required to repay compensation paid to him or her if it was later shown that the data upon which such compensation was based was inaccurate and was required to be restated in the company's financial statements, the minimum holding or vesting period for variable, equity-based compensation whilst referring to appropriate a long-term perspective based incentives; and maximum limits for severance compensation.

Once a compensation policy is properly adopted, the Israeli Companies Law requires the compensation policy to be approved by the company's compensation committee, with subsequent approval of the board of directors. In addition, compensation of the directors and the chief executive officer is also subject to the approval of the shareholders at a general meeting. The approval of the compensation of the chief executive officer that complies with the compensation policy is subject to the same majority requirements as the approval of a transaction between a company and its controlling shareholder. Where the director is also a controlling shareholder, the requirements for approval of transactions with controlling shareholders apply. The terms of employment of the company's directors and executive officers must satisfy the requirements of the compensation policy in respect of matters relating to compensation. Any deviations from the compensation policy in respect of the compensation of the office holders require the approval of the compensation committee, the board of directors and the shareholders. If the deviation is with respect to the compensation of the chief executive office then such approval must be made by the majority of the shareholders provided that such majority includes the majority of the votes of the non-controlling shareholder and other

shareholders who have personal interest in the proposal (unless such personal interest is not related to the controlling shareholder) present and voting (excluding abstention). Such special majority is not required if the number of votes of the non-controlling shareholders and shareholder who do not have personal interest in the proposal as aforesaid is lower than 2% of the aggregate voting rights in the company.

Under the Israeli Companies Law, all arrangements as to compensation of office holders who are not directors require the approval of the compensation committee prior and in addition to the approval of the board of directors. However, if the company duly adopts a compensation plan for its office holders, the approval of the board of directors is not required if the new arrangement only modifies an existing arrangement and the compensation committee determines that such modification is not material. Generally, the compensation of the CEO must be approved by the compensation committee, the board and of directors and by the majority of the shareholders provided that either: (i) such majority includes a majority of the total votes of shareholders who are not controlling shareholders and do not have a Personal Interest in the approval of the compensation policy and who participate in the voting, in person, by proxy or by written ballot, at the meeting (abstentions not taken into account); or (ii) the total number of votes of shareholders mentioned in (i) above that are voted against the approval of the compensation policy do not represent more than 2% of the total voting rights in the company. The compensation of office holders who are directors must be approved by the compensation committee, board of directors and simple majority vote of the shareholders.

Outside Directors of the company are prohibited from receiving, directly or indirectly, any compensation from the company, other than for their services as Outside Directors pursuant to the provisions and limitations set forth in regulations promulgated under the Israeli Companies Law, which compensation is determined prior to their appointment and may not be changed throughout the term of their service as Outside Directors (except for certain exceptions set forth in such regulations).

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

Pursuant to the Israeli Companies Law, the disclosure requirements regarding personal interests that apply to directors and executive officers also apply to a controlling shareholder of a public company. A controlling shareholder is a shareholder who has the ability to direct the activities of a company, but excludes a shareholder whose power derives solely from its position on the board of directors or any other position at the company. A person is presumed to be a “controlling shareholder” if it holds or controls, by itself or together with others, one half or more of any one of the “Means of Control” of the company. “Means of Control” is defined as any one of the following: (i) the right to vote at a General Meeting of the company, or (ii) the right to appoint directors of the company or its chief executive officer. For the purpose of related party transactions, under the Israeli Companies Law, a controlling shareholder is also a shareholder who holds 25% or more of the voting rights if no other shareholder who holds more than 50% of the voting rights. For this purpose, the holdings of all shareholders who have a personal interest in the same transaction will be aggregated. As of Admission, the company does not have a controlling shareholder.

Certain shareholders also have a duty of fairness toward the company. These shareholders include any controlling shareholder, together with any shareholder who knows that it has the power to determine the outcome of a shareholder vote and any shareholder who has the power to appoint or to prevent the appointment of an office holder of the company or exercise any other rights available to it under the company’s articles of association with respect to the company. The Israeli Companies Law does not define the substance of this duty of fairness, except to state that the remedies generally available upon a breach of contract will also apply in the event of a breach of the duty of fairness.

An extraordinary transaction between a public company and a controlling shareholder, or in which a controlling shareholder has a personal interest, including a private placement in which the controlling shareholder has a personal interest, and the terms of engagement of the company, directly or indirectly, with a controlling shareholder or a controlling shareholder’s relative (including through a corporation controlled by a controlling shareholder), regarding the company’s receipt of services from the controlling shareholder, and if such controlling shareholder is also an office holder of the company, regarding his or her terms of employment, require the approval of a company’s audit committee (or compensation committee with respect to compensation arrangements), board of directors and shareholders, in that order. Such transaction must be elected by a majority vote of the Ordinary Shares present and voting at a shareholders’ meeting, provided that either: (i) such majority includes at least a majority of votes held by all

shareholders who do not have a personal interest in such transaction, present and voting at such meeting (excluding abstentions); or (ii) the total number of votes of shareholders who do not have a personal interest in such transaction voting against the approval of the transaction, does not exceed 2% of the aggregate voting rights in the company.

Pursuant to the Israeli Companies Law, the audit committee of the company should determine in connection with such transaction if it requires rendering pursuant to a competitive procedure or pursuant to other proceedings. See "Audit Committee" above.

To the extent that any such transaction with a controlling shareholder or his relative is for a period extending beyond three years, shareholder approval is required once every three years, unless, in respect to certain transactions, the audit committee determines that the longer duration of the transaction is reasonable under the circumstances.

Pursuant to regulations promulgated pursuant to the Israeli Companies Law, a transaction with a controlling shareholder that would otherwise require approval of the shareholders is exempt from shareholders' approval if each of the audit committee and the board of directors determine that the transaction meets certain criteria that are set out in specific regulations promulgated under the Israeli Companies Law. Under these regulations, a shareholder holding at least 1% of the issued share capital of the company may require, within 14 days of the publication of such determination, that despite such determination by the audit committee and the board of directors, such transaction will require shareholder approval under the same majority requirements that otherwise apply to such transactions.

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, (i) the acquisition was made in a private placement that received shareholder approval, (ii) 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 (iii) 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. 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. 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. The Israeli Companies Law provides for appraisal rights if any shareholder files a request in court within six months following the consummation of a full tender offer. However, in the event of a full tender offer, the offeror may determine that any shareholder who accepts the offer will not be entitled to appraisal rights. Such determination will be effective only if the offeror or the company has timely published all the information that is required to be published in connection with such full tender offer pursuant to all applicable laws.

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 or her duty of loyalty. If permitted by its articles of association, a company may exculpate in advance an office holder from his or her liability to the company, in whole or in part, with respect to a breach of his or her duty of care. However, a company may not exculpate in advance a director from his or her liability to the company with respect to a breach of his duty of care in the event of distributions.

Insurance of Office Holders

The Israeli Companies Law provides that a company may, if permitted by its articles of association, enter into a contract to insure office holders in respect of liabilities incurred by the office holder with a respect to an act performed in his or her capacity as an office holder, as a result of:

- a breach of the office holder's duty of care to the company or to another person;
- a breach of the office holder's duty of loyalty to the company, provided that the office holder acted in good faith and had reasonable cause to assume that his or her act would not prejudice the company's interests; or
- a financial 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
- reasonable litigation expenses, including attorneys' fees, incurred by the office holder or which were imposed on him or her by a court, in an action instituted by the company or on the company's behalf or by another person, against the office holder, or in a criminal charge from which he was acquitted, or in a criminal proceeding in which the office holder was convicted of a criminal offense 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:

- prospectively undertake to indemnify an office holder, except that with respect to a monetary liability imposed on the office holder by any judgment, settlement or court-approved arbitration award, the undertaking must be limited to types of events which the company's board of directors deems foreseeable considering the company's actual operations at the time of the undertaking, and to an amount or standard that the board of directors has determined as

reasonable under the circumstances.

- 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 exculpating an office holder from duty to the company shall be valid, where such insurance, indemnification or exculpation relates to any of the following:

- a breach by the office holder of his duty of loyalty unless, with respect to insurance coverage or indemnification, the office holder acted in good faith and had a reasonable basis to believe that the act would not prejudice the company;
- a breach by the office holder of his duty of care if such breach was committed intentionally or recklessly, unless the breach was committed only negligently.
- any act or omission done with the intent to unlawfully yield a personal benefit; or
- any fine or forfeiture imposed on the office holder.

Pursuant to the Israeli Companies Law, exculpation of, procurement of insurance coverage for, and an undertaking to indemnify or indemnification of, our office holders must be approved by our audit committee and our board of directors and, if the office holder is a director, also by our shareholders.

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 a directors and officers liability insurance policy with per claim and aggregate coverage limit of \$7.5 million.

D. Employees

As of December 31, 2013, we employed 115 persons, of whom 47 persons were employed in research, development and engineering, 56 persons in manufacturing and logistics, 4 persons in sales and marketing, and 8 persons in administration, management and finance. All of our employees are located in Israel. In addition, CACS, our 80%-owned subsidiary, employed 16 persons in China as of such date.

As of December 31, 2012, we employed 112 persons, of whom 53 persons were employed in research, development and engineering, 46 persons in manufacturing and logistics, 4 persons in sales and marketing, and 9 persons in administration, management and finance. All of our employees are located in Israel. In addition, CACS, our 80%-owned subsidiary, employed 19 persons in China as of such date.

As of December 31, 2011, we employed 112 persons, of whom 54 persons were employed in research, development and engineering, 45 persons in manufacturing and logistics, 5 persons in sales and marketing, and 8 persons in administration, management and finance. All of our employees are located in Israel. In addition, CACS, our 80%-owned subsidiary, employed 21 persons in China as of such date.

Our technical employees have signed nondisclosure agreements covering all proprietary information that they might possess or to which they might have access. Employees are not organized in any union, although they are employed according to provisions established by the Israeli Ministry of Industry, Trade and Labor. Certain provisions of the collective bargaining agreements between the General Federation of Labor in Israel (Histadrut) and the Coordination Bureau of Economic Organizations (including the Industrialists Association) are applicable to our Israeli employees by order of the Israeli Ministry of Industry, Trade and Labor. These provisions primarily concern 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. Under the collective bargaining agreements, the wages of most of our employees are linked to the Israeli consumer price index, although the extent of the linkage is limited.

Israeli law generally requires severance pay upon the retirement or death of an employee or termination of employment without due cause. Further, Israeli employees and employers are required to pay predetermined sums to the National Insurance Institute; such amounts also include payments for national health insurance. Most of our ongoing severance obligations for our Israeli employees are provided for by monthly payments made by us for insurance policies to cover these obligations.

E. Share Ownership

Beneficial Ownership of Executive Officers and Directors

The following table sets forth certain information as of April 30, 2014 regarding the beneficial ownership by each of our directors and executive officers:

Name	Number of Ordinary Shares Beneficially Owned (1)	Percentage of Ownership(2)	
Herzle Bodinger	--	--	
Zvi Alon	--	--	
Dov Sella	--	--	
Shiri Lazarovich	--	--	
Oleg Kiperman (3)	4,000	*	
Adrian Berg (4)	1,533	*	
Roy Kui Chuen Chan (5)	1,533	*	
Ben Zion Gruber (6)	120,000	1.3	%
Michael Letchinger	--	--	
Nurit Mor	--	--	
Elan Sigal	--	--	
All directors and executive officers as a group (11 persons)	127,066	1.4	%

* Less than 1%

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

(2) The percentages shown are based on 8,918,647 ordinary shares issued and outstanding as of April 30, 2014.

(3) The business address of Mr. Kiperman is c/o RADA Electronic Industries Ltd., 7 Giborei Israel Street, Netanya, Israel.

(4) The business address of Mr. Berg is Alexander & Co., 17 St. Ann's Square, Manchester M2 7 PW, U.K.

(5)

Explanation of Responses:

The business address of Mr. Roy Chan is Gearhart Holdings (H.K.) Limited, 2202 Kodak House II, 39 Healthy Street, E. North Point, Hong Kong.

- (6) All such ordinary shares are subject to currently exercisable warrants granted pursuant to the loan agreement entered into in February 2012. The warrants have an exercise price of \$2.50 per share. and expire in February 2015. The business address of Mr. Gruber is c/o RADA Electronic Industries Ltd., 7 Giborei Israel Street, Netanya, Israel.

ITEM 7. MAJOR SHAREHOLDERS AND RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

A. Major Shareholders

The following table sets forth certain information as of April 30, 2014, 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)	
Howard P.L. Yeung (3) (5)	6,556,465	56.6	%
Kenneth Yeung (4) (5)	450,029	5.0	%

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

(2) The percentages shown are based on 8,918,647 ordinary shares outstanding as of April 30, 2014.

(3) Includes (i) 3,447,489 outstanding ordinary shares; (ii) 1,435,407 ordinary shares issuable upon conversion of a convertible note held by FCD, an affiliate of Mr. Yeung; (iii) 2,658,947 ordinary shares issuable upon the exercise of currently exercisable warrants held by Mr. Yeung; and (iv) 450,029 ordinary shares held by Horsham Enterprises Ltd., a British Virgin Islands corporation jointly owned by Messrs. Howard P.L. Yeung and his brother Kenneth Yeung. Mr. Howard Yeung may be deemed to control our company.

(4) The shares are held by Horsham Enterprises Ltd., a British Virgin Islands corporation jointly owned by Messrs. Howard P.L. Yeung and his brother Kenneth Yeung.

(5) The address of Messrs. Howard P.L. Yeung and Kenneth Yeung is 2202 Kodak House II, 39 Healthy Street, North Point, Hong Kong.

Significant Changes in the Ownership of Major Shareholders

On February 28, 2012, we entered into a \$3.0 million loan agreement with FCD and Mr. Gruber, a shareholder and director of our company. According to this loan agreement, we issued warrants to purchase 1,080,000 and 120,000 ordinary shares to our controlling shareholder and to Mr. Gruber, respectively. The warrants have an exercise price of \$2.50 per share and expire in February 2015.

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 American Stock Transfer & Trust Company, our transfer agent, as of April 30, 2014, there were 119 holders of record of our ordinary shares, of which 103 record holders holding approximately 60% of our ordinary shares had registered addresses in the United States, including banks, brokers and nominees. These numbers are not representative of the number of beneficial holders of our shares nor are they representative of where such beneficial holders reside, since many of these ordinary shares were held of record by banks, brokers or other nominees.

B. Related Party Transactions

In October, 2007, we entered into a \$3.0 million loan agreement with Mr. Yeung, pursuant to which, we issued to Mr. Yeung a convertible note that is convertible into ordinary shares at a conversion price of \$2.09 per share. The convertible note was initially scheduled to mature on October 14, 2010. In addition, Mr. Yeung received warrants to purchase up to an aggregate of 1,578,947 ordinary shares at an exercise price of \$2.375 per share, exercisable for a period of five years beginning on October 15, 2007. Effective as of April 2010, our Audit Committee and Board of Directors approved an amendment to the loan transaction according to which the maturity date of the notes and the expiration date of the warrants was extended by two years, until October 14, 2012 and October 15, 2014, respectively. This loan was assigned by Mr. Yeung to FCD. As of April 30, 2014 we have not repaid the loan and as a result we incur default interest payment at the rate of LIBOR +7.5%.

In 2008, we borrowed \$1.5 million from FCD, a company controlled by Mr. Yeung, our controlling shareholder, in order to facilitate further development of our INS technology. This loan bears interest of LIBOR + 3% payable at the beginning of every quarter. Principal payments equal to \$90,000 each were payable in six equal installments commencing July 1, 2009 and the remaining principal amount was to be payable in eight equal installments, commencing April 1, 2011. On August 29, 2012, Mr. Yeung agreed to postpone the repayment of \$1.5 million of the principal that was due to be repaid to him, such that 50% of such amount would be paid on December 15, 2012 and the remaining 50% would be payable on February 15, 2013. Subject to the approval of the Israeli Ministry of Defense, we also agreed to grant FCD a non-exclusive license to use the technology developed for non-military/commercial purposes. The non-exclusive license will automatically convert into an exclusive license should we default on any of our obligations under the loan agreement. We have also agreed, subject to the approval of several governmental authorities including the Israeli Ministry of Defense, to establish in the future a joint venture with Mr. Yeung or an affiliated entity that will be engaged in the production and marketing of such non-military products and technology.

In August 2013, FCD agreed to reissue \$350,000 of the loan than had been previously repaid by our company in March 2013 and to facilitate an additional short term loan in the amount of up to \$1,000,000 to be repaid by December 31, 2013, or the Credit Facility. The Credit Facility provided for interest at 3.5% per annum above the three month LIBOR rate. In September 2013, we borrowed \$850,000 under the Credit Facility and the total amount of the loan increased to \$1.2 million. As of April 30, 2014, we have repaid the new loan (\$1.2 million) but not the remaining balance of the original INS loan (\$1,150,000). We continue to incur default interest payment at the rate of Libor +7%. In August 2013, FCD agreed to reissue \$350,000 of the loan than had been previously repaid by our company in March 2013 and to facilitate an additional short term loan in the amount of up to \$1,000,000 to be repaid by December 31, 2013, or the Credit Facility. The Credit Facility provided for interest at 3.5% per annum above the three month LIBOR rate. In September 2013, we borrowed \$850,000 under the Credit Facility and the total amount of the loan increased to \$1.2 million. As of April 30, 2014, we repaid the amount due under the Credit Facility, but not the remaining balance of the original INS loan (\$1,150,000). We continue to incur default interest payments at the rate of Libor +7% on such loan.

In September 2011, we entered into a revolving \$1.7 million loan agreement with FCD, bearing interest at the three month LIBOR rate plus 2.5% per annum. The principal and all the unpaid interest accrued thereupon were paid on February 29, 2012 from the proceeds of a loan received from FCD and Mr. Ben Zion Gruber, a shareholder and director of our company.

In February 2012, we entered into a \$3.0 million loan agreement with FCD and Mr. Ben Zion Gruber. The loan was approved by our Audit Committee and Board of Directors, and the transaction was also approved by our shareholders at an extraordinary meeting held in January 2012. FCD provided \$2.7 million and Mr. Ben Zion Gruber provided \$300,000. We used \$1.7 million of the loan to repay in full all of the amounts due and payable under the September 2011 loan, as described above. The remaining \$1.3 million was used to finance our future operations, including the continued development of our INS technology and tactical radars. The loan bears interest at the rate of the greater of three months LIBOR plus 5% per annum, or 7% per annum. Interest is payable quarterly in arrears and the principal was due on February 28, 2014. In addition, on February 28, 2012 we issued to FCD and to Mr. Ben Zion Gruber, warrants to purchase 1,080,000 and 120,000 ordinary shares, respectively, at an exercise price of \$2.50 per share. These warrants may be exercised within a period of three years. As of April 30, 2014 we have not repaid part of the interest or any of the principal that was due, and as a result, we are incurring default interest payment at the rate of 12%. We have reached a "standstill agreement" with our controlling shareholder, according to which, except for extraordinary circumstances, they will not accelerate the loans or take any action, or otherwise exercise their rights, with respect to the collection of the loans prior to January 31, 2015.

C. Interests of Experts and Counsel

Not applicable.

ITEM 8. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

A. Consolidated Statements and Other Financial Information

Export Sales

Export sales constitute a significant portion of our sales. In 2013, we had approximately \$17.8 million of export sales, constituting approximately 74% of our total sales. For further information regarding the allocation of our revenues by geographic region see Item 4 – "Information on the Company-Markets."

Legal Proceedings

Currently, we are not a party to any legal proceedings; however, from time to time we are involved in legal proceedings arising from the operation of our business. Based on the advice of our legal counsel, management believes such current proceedings, if any, will not have a material adverse effect on our financial position or results of operations.

Dividend Distribution Policy

We have never paid cash dividends to our shareholders. We intend to retain future earnings for use in our business and do not anticipate paying cash dividends on our ordinary shares in the foreseeable future. Any future dividend policy will be determined by the board of directors and will be based upon conditions then existing, including our results of operations, financial condition, current and anticipated cash needs, contractual restrictions and other conditions as the board of directors may deem relevant.

According to the Israeli Companies Law, a company may distribute dividends out of its profits, so long as the company reasonably believes that such dividend distribution will not prevent the company from paying all its current and future debts. Profits, for purposes of the Israeli Companies Law, means the greater of retained earnings or earnings accumulated during the preceding two years. In the event cash dividends are declared, such dividends will be paid in NIS.

B. Significant Changes

Except as otherwise disclosed in this annual report, no significant change has occurred since December 31, 2013.

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 range of high ask and low bid prices of our ordinary shares on the NASDAQ Capital Market:

Year	High	Low
2009	\$ 3.09	\$ 0.52
2010	\$ 2.93	\$ 1.81
2011	\$ 4.48	\$ 1.55
2012	\$ 2.37	\$ 0.95
2013	\$ 2.26	\$ 0.96

Quarterly Stock Information

The following table sets forth for each of the full financial quarters in the years indicated, the range of high ask and low bid prices of our ordinary shares on the NASDAQ Capital Market:

2012	High	Low
First Quarter .	\$ 2.37	\$ 1.70
Second Quarter	\$ 2.00	\$ 1.04
Third Quarter .	\$ 1.47	\$ 0.97
Fourth Quarter	\$ 1.51	\$ 0.95
2013	High	Low
First Quarter .	\$ 1.92	\$ 1.05
Second Quarter	\$ 1.52	\$ 0.96
Third Quarter .	\$ 1.60	\$ 1.00
Fourth Quarter	\$ 2.26	\$ 1.33
2014	High	Low
First Quarter	\$ 1.80	\$ 1.26
Second Quarter(through April-25)	\$ 1.73	\$ 1.41

Monthly Stock Information

The following table sets forth, for the most recent six months, the range of high ask and low bid prices of our ordinary shares on the NASDAQ Capital Market:

	High	Low
October 2013	\$ 2.26	\$ 1.37
November 2013	\$ 1.94	\$ 1.53

Explanation of Responses:

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December 2013	\$ 1.69	\$ 1.33
January 2014	\$ 1.58	\$ 1.26
February 2014	\$ 1.57	\$ 1.33
March 2014	\$ 1.80	\$ 1.40

B. Plan of Distribution

Not applicable.

C. Markets

Our ordinary shares traded on the NASDAQ Global Market under the symbol "RADIF" from 1985 until June 10, 2002, when the listing of our ordinary shares was transferred to the NASDAQ Capital Market. On December 13, 2005, we changed our symbol to "RADI," and on March 15, 2007, we changed our symbol to "RADA."

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

Purposes and Objectives of the Company

We are registered with the Israeli Companies Registry and have been assigned company number 52-003532-0. 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, as recently amended, 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. 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.

Under our articles of association, retirement of directors from office is not subject to any age limitation and our directors are not required to own shares in our company in order to qualify to serve as directors.

Explanation of Responses:

Rights Attached to Shares

Our authorized share capital consists of 16,333,333 ordinary shares of a nominal value of NIS 0.015 each. All outstanding ordinary shares are validly issued, fully paid and non-assessable. The rights attached to the ordinary shares are as follows:

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. Our articles of association provide that the declaration of a dividend requires approval by an ordinary resolution of the shareholders, which may decrease but not increase the amount proposed by the board of directors. See Item 8A. "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.

An ordinary resolution, such as a resolution for the declaration of dividends, requires approval by the holders of a majority of the voting rights represented at the meeting, in person, by proxy or by written ballot and voting on the matter. Under our articles of association, a special resolution, such as 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 a special majority, representing the holders of no less than 75% of the voting rights represented at the meeting in person, by proxy or by written ballot, and voting on the matter.

Pursuant to our articles of association, our directors are elected at our annual general meeting of shareholders for a term of three years by a vote of the holders of a majority of the voting power represented and voting at such meeting, and hold office until the third 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 the 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 the 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 6C. "Directors, Senior Management and Employees - 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 75% of the voting power participating in such meeting.

Annual and Special General Meetings

The board of directors must convene an annual meeting of shareholders at least once every calendar year, within 15 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." In addition, the board of directors 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.

The quorum required for an ordinary 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.

Limitations on the Rights to Own Securities in Our Company

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

Provisions Restricting Change in Control of Our Company

The Israeli Companies Law requires that mergers between Israeli companies be approved by the board of directors and general meeting of shareholders of both parties to the transaction. The approval of the board of directors of both companies is subject to such board's confirmation 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. Generally, under the Israeli Companies Law, our articles of association are deemed to include a requirement that such merger be approved by a special 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 thereunder. For purposes of the shareholders' approval, the merger shall not be deemed as granted, unless the court determines otherwise, if it is not supported by the majority of the shares represented at the general meeting, other than those shares that are held by the other party to the merger or by any shareholder holding 25% or more of the outstanding share capital of the company or the right to appoint 25% or more of the members of the board of directors. The Israeli Companies Law also provides that an acquisition of shares of a public company must be made by means of a special tender offer if as a result of the acquisition the purchaser would become a 25% or greater shareholder of the company and there is no existing 25% or greater shareholder in the company. An acquisition of shares of a public company must also be made by means of a tender offer if as a result of the acquisition the purchaser would become a 45% or greater shareholder of the company and there is no existing 45% or greater shareholder in the company. These requirements do not apply if the acquisition (i) was made through a private placement that received shareholder approval, (ii) was from a 25% shareholder of the company and resulted in the acquirer becoming a 25% shareholder of the company or (iii) was from a 45% shareholder of the company and resulted in the acquirer becoming a 45% shareholder of the company. The special tender offer must be extended to all shareholders but, the offer may include explicit limitations allowing the offeror not to purchase shares representing more than 5% of the voting power attached to the company's outstanding shares, regardless of how many shares are tendered by shareholders. The special tender offer may be effected only if (i) at least 5% of the voting power attached to the company's outstanding shares will be acquired by the offeror and (ii) the number of shares tendered in the offer exceeds the number of shares whose holders objected to the offer.

If, as a result of an acquisition of shares, the acquirer will hold more than 90% of the outstanding shares, the acquisition must be made by means of a tender offer for the entire outstanding shares. In such event, if less than 5% of the outstanding shares are not tendered in the tender offer, all the shares of the company will be deemed as tendered and sold. However, if more than 5% of the outstanding shares are not tendered in the tender offer, then the acquirer may not acquire any shares at all. The law provides for appraisal allowing any shareholder to file a motion to the court within six months following the consummation of a full tender offer. However, in the event of a full tender offer, the offeror may determine that any shareholder who accepts the offer will not be entitled to appraisal rights. Such determination will be effective only if the offeror or the company has timely published all the information that is required to be published in connection with such full tender offer pursuant to all applicable laws.

In addition, the purchase of 25% or more of the outstanding share capital of a company or the purchase of substantial assets of a company requires, under certain conditions the approval of the Restrictive Practices Authority. Furthermore if the target company has received tax incentives of grants from the OCS, changes in ownership may require also the approval of the tax authorities or the OCS, as applicable.

Disclosure of Shareholders Ownership

The Israeli Securities Law and regulations promulgated thereunder do not require a company whose shares are publicly traded solely in a stock exchange outside of Israel, as in the case of our company, to disclose its share ownership.

Changes in Our Capital

Changes in our capital are subject to the approval of the shareholders at a general meeting by a special majority of 75% of the votes of shareholders participating and voting in the general meeting.

C. Material Contracts

We do not deem any individual contract to be a material contract which is not in the ordinary course of our business.

D. Exchange Controls

Israeli law and regulations do not impose any material foreign exchange restrictions on non-Israeli holders of our ordinary shares.

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 repairable 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 us and 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.

Holders of our ordinary shares should consult their own tax advisors as to the United States, Israeli or other tax consequences of the purchase, ownership and disposition of ordinary shares, including, in particular, the effect of any foreign, state or local taxes.

Israeli Tax Considerations

The following is a summary of the current tax structure applicable to companies in Israel, with special reference to its effect on us. The following also contains a discussion of the material Israeli tax consequences to purchasers of our ordinary shares and Israeli government programs benefiting us. This summary does not discuss all the 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 this kind of investor include residents of Israel or traders in securities who are subject to special tax regimes not covered in this discussion. Since some parts of this discussion are based on new tax legislation that has not yet been subject to judicial or administrative interpretation, we cannot assure you that the appropriate tax authorities or the courts will accept the views expressed in this discussion.

General Corporate Tax Rate

The Israeli corporate tax rate was 24% in 2011, 25% in 2012 and 25% in 2013. The corporate tax rate is expected to be at 26.5% in 2014 and thereafter. In view of this increase in the corporate tax rate to 25% in 2012, the real capital gains tax rate and the real betterment tax rate were also increased accordingly. Capital gains derived after January 1, 2003 (the gains derived from the sale of listed securities that are taxed at the prevailing corporate tax rates) are subject to tax at a rate of 25 %, and 26.5% in 2014 and onwards.

Law for the Encouragement of Industry (Taxes), 1969

The Law for the Encouragement of Industry (Taxes), 1969, generally referred to as the Industry Encouragement Law, provides several tax benefits for industrial companies. We believe that we currently qualify as an "Industrial Company" within the meaning of the Industry Encouragement Law. The Industry Encouragement Law defines "Industrial Company" as a company resident in Israel, of which 90% or more of its income in any tax year, other than of income from defense loans, capital gains, interest and dividend, 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.

The following corporate tax benefits, among others, are available to Industrial Companies:

- Amortization of the cost of purchased know-how and patents and/or right to use a patent and know-how which are used for the development or advancement of the company, over an eight-year period;
- Accelerated depreciation rates on equipment and buildings;
- Under specified conditions, an election to file consolidated tax returns with additional related Israeli Industrial Companies; and
- Expenses related to a public offering are deductible in equal amounts over three years.

Eligibility for the benefits under the Industry Encouragement Law is not subject to receipt of prior approval from any governmental authority. We cannot assure that we qualify or will continue to qualify as an "Industrial Company" or that the benefits described above will be available in the future.

Capital Gains Tax on Sales of Our Ordinary Shares

Capital gains tax is imposed on the disposal of capital assets by an Israeli resident and on the disposal of such assets by a non-Israeli resident if those assets are either (i) located in Israel; (ii) shares or rights to shares in an Israeli resident company, or (iii) represent, directly or indirectly, rights to assets located in Israel. The Israeli Income Tax Ordinance distinguishes between "Real Capital Gain" and "Inflationary Surplus." The Real Capital Gain on the disposition of a capital asset is the amount of total capital gain in excess of Inflationary Surplus. Inflationary Surplus is computed, generally, on the basis of the increase in the Israeli Consumer Price Index between the date of purchase and the date of disposal of the capital asset.

Under income tax regulations shareholders that are not Israeli residents are generally exempt from Israeli capital gains tax on any gains derived from the sale, exchange or disposition of our ordinary shares, provided that: (1) the securities were purchased upon or after the registration of the securities on a stock exchange (this requirement generally does not apply to shares purchased on or after January 1, 2009); (2) the seller of the securities does not have a permanent establishment in Israel to which the generated capital gain is attributed; and (3) such gains did not derive

from a permanent establishment or business activity of such shareholders in Israel. However, non-Israeli corporations will not be entitled to the foregoing exemptions if an Israeli resident (i) has a controlling interest of 25% or more in such non-Israeli corporation, or (ii) is the beneficiary of or is entitled to 25% or more of the revenues or profits of such non-Israeli corporation, whether directly or indirectly.

Under the U.S.-Israel Tax Treaty, the sale, exchange or disposition of our ordinary shares by a shareholder who is a U.S. resident (for purposes of the U.S.-Israel Tax Treaty) holding the ordinary shares as a capital asset is exempt from Israeli capital gains tax unless either (i) the shareholder holds, directly or indirectly, shares representing 10% or more of our voting capital during any part of the 12-month period preceding such sale, exchange or disposition, (ii)) or the seller, if an individual, has been present in Israel for more than 183 days (in the aggregate) during the taxable year, or (iii) the capital gains arising from such sale are attributable to a permanent establishment of the shareholder located in Israel. However, under the U.S.-Israel Tax Treaty, U.S. Residents would be permitted to claim a credit for such taxes against the U.S. federal income tax imposed with respect to such sale, exchange or disposition, subject to limitations in U.S. laws applicable to foreign tax credits. The treaty does not relate to U.S. state or local taxes.

Taxation of Foreign Resident Holders of Shares

Non-residents of Israel are generally subject to Israeli income tax on the receipt of dividends paid on our ordinary shares at the rate of 25%, 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. With respect to a substantial shareholder, the applicable tax rate is at 30% Under the U.S.-Israel Tax Treaty, the maximum rate of tax withheld in Israel on dividends paid to a holder of our ordinary shares who is a U.S. resident (for purposes of the U.S.-Israel Tax Treaty) is 25%. However, generally, the maximum rate of withholding tax on dividends, not generated by our Approved Enterprise, that are paid to a U.S. corporation holding 10% or more of our outstanding voting capital throughout the tax year in which the dividend is distributed as well as the previous tax year, is 12.5%.

A non-resident of Israel who receives dividends from which tax was withheld is generally exempt from the duty to file returns in Israel in respect of such income; provided such income was not derived from a business conducted in Israel by the taxpayer, and the taxpayer has no other taxable sources of income in Israel.

Foreign Exchange Regulations

Dividends (if any) paid to the holders of our ordinary shares, and any amounts payable with respect to our ordinary shares upon dissolution, liquidation or winding up, as well as the proceeds of any sale in Israel of the ordinary shares to an Israeli resident, may be paid in non-Israeli currency or, if paid in Israeli currency, may be converted into freely reparable U.S. dollars at the rate of exchange prevailing at the time of conversion, however, Israeli income tax is required to have been paid or withheld on these amounts.

Controlled Foreign Corporation

In general, and subject to the provisions of all relevant legislation, an Israeli resident who holds, directly or indirectly, 10% or more of the rights in a foreign corporation whose shares are not publicly traded, in which more than 50% of the rights are held directly or indirectly by Israeli residents, and a majority of whose income in a tax year is considered passive income (generally referred to as a Controlled Foreign Corporation, or CFC), is liable for tax on the portion of his income attributed to holdings in such corporation, as if such income was distributed to him as a dividend.

Share Allocations to controlling shareholders

Controlling shareholders will be taxable under section 3(i) to the Tax Ordinance, according to which, the grantee pays income tax rate (according to the marginal tax rate of the grantee- up to 48% in 2012) on the profit upon the sale of the underlying shares. As of January 1, 2013 the marginal tax rate (48%) of an individual will increase in 2% in case his taxable income in a tax year exceed the amount of NIS 800,000 (including capital gains from marketable securities, dividends and interest income).

United States Federal Income Tax Consequences

The following is a summary of certain material U.S. federal income tax consequences that apply to U.S. Holders (as defined below) who hold ordinary shares as capital assets. This summary is based on the United States Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, (the “Code,) Treasury regulations promulgated thereunder, judicial and administrative interpretations thereof, and the U.S.-Israel Tax Treaty, all as in effect on the date hereof and all of which are subject to change either prospectively or retroactively. This summary does not address all tax considerations that may be relevant with respect to an investment in ordinary shares. This summary does not account for the specific circumstances of any particular investor, such as:

- broker-dealers;
- financial institutions;
- certain insurance companies;
- investors liable for alternative minimum tax;
- tax-exempt organizations;
- non-resident aliens of the United States or taxpayers whose functional currency is not the U.S. dollar;
- persons who hold the ordinary shares through partnerships or other pass-through entities;
- persons who acquire their ordinary shares through the exercise or cancellation of employee stock options or otherwise as compensation for services;
- investors that actually or constructively own 10% or more of our voting shares; and
- Investors holding ordinary shares as part of a straddle, or appreciated financial position or a hedging or conversion transaction.

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 advisors about the U.S. federal income tax consequences of holding and disposing of ordinary shares.

This summary does not address the effect of any U.S. federal taxation other than U.S. federal income taxation. In addition, this summary does not include any discussion of state, local or foreign taxation.

You are urged to consult your tax advisors regarding the foreign and U.S. federal, state and local tax consequences of an investment in ordinary shares.

For purposes of this summary, a U.S. Holder is:

- an individual who is a citizen or, for U.S. federal income tax purposes, a resident of the United States;
- a corporation or other entity taxable as a corporation created or organized in or under the laws of the United States or any political subdivision thereof;
- an estate whose income is subject to U.S. federal income tax regardless of its source; or
- a trust that (a) is subject to the primary supervision of a court within the United States and the control of one or more U.S. persons or (b) has a valid election in effect under applicable U.S. Treasury regulations to be treated as a U.S. person.

Taxation of Dividends

Subject to the discussion, below, under the heading "Passive Foreign Investment Companies," the gross amount of any distributions received with respect to ordinary shares, including the amount of any Israeli taxes withheld therefrom, will constitute dividends for U.S. federal income tax purposes to the extent of our current and accumulated earnings and profits, as determined for U.S. federal income tax purposes. You will be required to include this amount of dividends in gross income as ordinary income. Distributions in excess of our current and accumulated earnings and profits will be treated as a non-taxable return of capital to the extent of your tax basis in the ordinary shares and any amount in excess of your tax basis will be treated as gain from the sale of ordinary shares. See "-Disposition of Ordinary Shares" below for a discussion of the taxation of capital gains. Our dividends will not qualify for the dividends-received deduction generally available to corporations under section 243 of the Code.

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. 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 may 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 complex limitations, any Israeli withholding tax imposed on such dividends will be a foreign income tax eligible for credit against a U.S. Holder's U.S. federal income tax liability (or, alternatively, for deduction against income in determining such tax liability). The limitations set out in the Code include computational rules under which foreign tax credits allowable with respect to specific classes of income cannot exceed the U.S. federal income taxes otherwise payable with respect to each such class of income. Dividends generally will be treated as foreign-source passive category income for U.S. foreign tax credit purposes. Further, there are special rules for computing the foreign tax credit limitation of a taxpayer who receives dividends subject to a reduced tax rate, see discussion below. A U.S. Holder will be denied a foreign tax credit with respect to Israeli income tax withheld from dividends received on the ordinary shares to the extent such U.S. Holder has not held the ordinary shares for at least 16 days of the 31-day period beginning on the date which is 15 days before the ex-dividend date or to the extent such U.S. Holder is under an obligation to make related payments with respect to substantially similar or related property. Any days during which a U.S. Holder has substantially diminished its risk of loss on the ordinary shares are not counted toward meeting the 16-day holding period required by the statute. The rules relating to the determination of the foreign tax credit are complex, and you should consult with your personal tax advisors to determine whether and to what extent you would be entitled to this credit.

Subject to certain limitations, including the Medicare tax, discussed below, "qualified dividend income" received by a non-corporate U.S. Holder will be subject to tax at a reduced maximum tax rate of 20 t%. Distributions taxable as dividends paid on the ordinary shares should qualify for the 20 % rate provided that either: (i) we are entitled to benefits under the income tax treaty between the United States and Israel, (the "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 Treaty and that the ordinary shares currently are 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 a passive foreign investment company, see discussion below, or in respect of certain hedged positions or in certain other situations. The legislation enacting the reduced tax rate on qualified dividends 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.

Additional Tax on Investment Income

In addition to the income taxes described above, U.S. Holders that are individuals, estates or trusts and whose income exceeds certain thresholds will be subject to a 3.8% Medicare contribution tax on net investment income, which includes dividends and capital gains.

Disposition of Ordinary Shares

If you sell or otherwise dispose of ordinary shares, you will recognize gain or loss for U.S. federal income tax purposes in an amount equal to the difference between the amounts realized on the sale or other disposition and the adjusted tax basis in ordinary shares. Subject to the discussion below under the heading "Passive Foreign Investment Companies," such gain or loss will generally be capital gain or loss and will be long-term capital gain or loss if you have held the ordinary shares for more than one year at the time of the sale or other disposition. In general, any gain that you recognize on the sale or other disposition of ordinary shares will be U.S.-source for purposes of the foreign tax credit limitation; losses will generally be allocated against U.S. source income. Deduction of capital losses is subject to certain limitations under the Code.

In the case of a cash basis U.S. Holder who receives NIS in connection with the sale or disposition of ordinary shares, the amount realized will be based on the U.S. dollar value of the NIS received with respect to the ordinary shares as determined on the settlement date of such exchange. A U.S. Holder who receives payment in NIS and converts NIS into United States dollars at a conversion rate other than the rate in effect on the settlement date may have a foreign currency exchange gain or loss that would be treated as ordinary income or loss.

An accrual basis U.S. Holder may elect the same treatment required of cash basis taxpayers with respect to a sale or disposition of ordinary shares, provided that the election is applied consistently from year to year. Such election may not be changed without the consent of the Internal Revenue Service (the "IRS"). In the event that an accrual basis U.S. Holder does not elect to be treated as a cash basis taxpayer (pursuant to the Treasury regulations applicable to foreign currency transactions), such U.S. Holder may have a foreign currency gain or loss for U.S. federal income tax purposes because of differences between the U.S. dollar value of the currency received prevailing on the trade date and the settlement date. Any such currency gain or loss would be treated as ordinary income or loss and would be in addition to the gain or loss, if any, recognized by such U.S. Holder on the sale or disposition of such ordinary shares.

Passive Foreign Investment Companies

Explanation of Responses:

For U.S. federal income tax purposes, we will be considered a passive foreign investment company, (a “PFIC”), for any taxable year in which either (i) 75% or more of our gross income is passive income, or (ii) at least 50% of the average value of all of our assets for the taxable year produce or are held for the production of passive income. For this purpose, passive income generally includes dividends, interest, royalties, rents, annuities and the excess of gains over losses from the disposition of assets that produce passive income. Included in the calculation of our income and assets is a pro rata portion of the income and assets of each corporation in which we own, directly or indirectly, at least a 25% interest, by value. If we were determined to be a PFIC for U.S. federal income tax purposes, unfavorable and highly complex rules would apply to U.S. Holders owning ordinary shares directly or indirectly. Accordingly, you are urged to consult your tax advisors regarding the application of such rules.

Based on our current and projected income, assets and activities, we believe that we are not currently a PFIC, nor do we expect to become a PFIC in the foreseeable future. However, because the determination of whether we are a PFIC is based upon the composition of our income and assets from time to time, there can be no assurance that we will not become a PFIC for any future taxable year.

If we are treated as a PFIC for any taxable year, dividends would not qualify for the reduced tax rate on qualified dividend income, discussed above, you may be required to file IRS Form 8621 with your tax return, and, unless you elect either to treat your investment in ordinary shares as an investment in a "qualified electing fund," or, by making a "QEF election," or to "mark-to-market" your ordinary shares, as described below:

- the amount allocated to each year during which we are considered a PFIC, other than the year of the dividend payment or disposition, would be subject to tax at the highest individual or corporate tax rate, as the case may be, and an interest charge would be imposed with respect to the resulting tax liability allocated to each such year, and
- the amount allocated to the current taxable year and any taxable year before we became a PFIC would be taxable as ordinary income in the current year.

If you make either a timely QEF election or a timely mark-to-market election in respect of your ordinary shares, you would not be subject to the rules described above. If you make a timely QEF election, you would be required to include in your income for each taxable year your pro rata share of our ordinary earnings as ordinary income and your pro rata share of our net capital gain as long-term capital gain, whether or not such amounts are actually distributed to you. You would not be eligible to make a QEF election unless we comply with certain information reporting requirements.

Alternatively, assuming the ordinary shares qualify as "marketable stock" within the meaning of section 1296(e) of the Code, if you elect to "mark-to-market" your ordinary shares, you will generally include in income, in each year in which we are considered a PFIC, any excess of the fair market value of the ordinary shares at the close of each tax year over your adjusted basis in the ordinary shares. If the fair market value of the ordinary shares had depreciated below your adjusted basis at the close of the tax year, you may generally deduct the excess of the adjusted basis of the ordinary shares over its fair market value at that time. However, such deductions would generally be limited to the net mark-to-market gains, if any, that you included in income with respect to such ordinary shares in prior years. Income recognized and deductions allowed under the mark-to-market provisions, as well as any gain or loss on the disposition of ordinary shares with respect to which the mark-to-market election is made, is treated as ordinary income or loss (except that loss on a disposition of ordinary shares is treated as capital loss to the extent the loss exceeds the net mark-to-market gains, if any, that you included in income with respect to such ordinary shares in prior years). 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 PFIC, will be capital gain or loss.

Backup Withholding and Information Reporting

Payments in respect of ordinary shares may be subject to information reporting to the IRS and to U.S. backup withholding tax at the rate (currently) of 28%). Backup withholding will not apply, however, if you (i) are a corporation or fall 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.

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. 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.

U.S. individuals that hold certain specified foreign financial assets, including stock in a foreign corporation, with values in excess of certain thresholds are required to file with their U.S. federal income tax return Form 8938, on which information about the assets. Failure, including their value, is provided. Taxpayers who fail to file the form when required are subject to penalties. An exemption from reporting applies to foreign assets held through a U.S. financial institution, generally including a non-U.S. branch or subsidiary of a U.S. institution or a U.S. branch of a non US institution. Investors are encouraged to consult with their own tax advisors regarding the possible application of this disclosure requirement to their investment in ordinary shares.

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

F. Dividend and Paying Agents

Not applicable.

G. Statement by Experts

Not applicable.

H. Documents on Display

We are subject to certain of the reporting requirements of the Exchange Act, as applicable to "foreign private issuers" as defined in Rule 3b-4 under the Exchange Act. 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 U.S. companies whose securities are registered under the Exchange Act. However, we file with the SEC an annual report on Form 20-F containing financial statements audited by an independent accounting firm. We also submit to the SEC reports on Form 6-K containing (among other things) press releases and unaudited financial information. We post our annual report on Form 20-F on our website (www.rada.com) promptly following the filing of our annual report with the SEC. The information on our website is not incorporated by reference into this annual report.

This annual report 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 SEC public reference room at 100 F Street, N.E., Room 1580, Washington, D.C. 20549. You may obtain information on the operation of the SEC's public reference room in Washington, D.C. by calling the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330. The Exchange Act file number for our SEC filings is 000-15375.

The SEC maintains a website at www.sec.gov that contains reports, proxy and information statements, and other information regarding registrants that make electronic filings with the SEC using its EDGAR (Electronic Data Gathering, Analysis, and Retrieval) system.

The documents concerning our company that are referred to in this annual report may also be inspected at our offices located at 7 Giborei Israel Street, Netanya 4250407, P.O 8606, Israel.

I. Subsidiary Information

Not applicable.

60

ITEM 11. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURE ABOUT MARKET RISKS

Interest Rate Risk

We currently do not invest in, or otherwise hold, for trading or other purposes, any financial instruments subject to market risks. We pay interest on our credit facilities, convertible notes and short-term loans based on Libor, for dollar-denominated loans, and Israeli prime or adjustment differences to the Israeli consumer price index, for some of our NIS-denominated loans. As a result, changes in the general level of interest rates may affect the amount of interest payable by us under these facilities. Accordingly, a 1% increase in the Libor rate would increase our financing expenses by approximately \$53,500.

Foreign Currency Exchange Risk

The depreciation of the NIS against the dollar has the effect of reducing the dollar amount of any of our expenses or liabilities which are payable in NIS (unless such expenses or payables are linked to the dollar). As of December 31, 2013, we had liabilities payable in NIS which are not linked to the dollar in the amount of \$4.6 million and cash and receivables in the amount of \$1.1 million denominated in NIS. Accordingly, 1% appreciation of the NIS against the dollar would increase our financing expenses by approximately \$58,000. A 1% depreciation of the NIS against the dollar would decrease our financing expenses by the same amount. Neither a 10% increase nor decrease in current exchange rates would have a material effect on our consolidated financial statements. However, the amount of liabilities payable and/or cash and receivables in NIS is likely to change from time to time.

Because exchange rates between the NIS and the dollar fluctuate continuously, exchange rate fluctuations and especially larger periodic devaluations will have an impact on our profitability and period-to-period comparisons of our results. The effects of foreign currency re-measurements are reported in our consolidated financial statements in continuing operations.

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 AND USE OF PROCEEDS

None.

ITEM 15.

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 SEC'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, 2013. 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, 2013, our internal control over financial reporting is effective.

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 control over financial reporting.

Explanation of Responses:

ITEM 16.

RESERVED.

ITEM 16A. AUDIT COMMITTEE FINANCIAL EXPERT

Our board of directors has determined that that Mr. Elan Sigal, one of our outside directors, within the meaning of the Israeli Companies Law, and an independent director, as defined by the rules of the Securities and Exchange Committee and NASDAQ, meets the definition of an audit committee financial expert, as defined by rules of the SEC. For a brief listing of Mr. Sigal's relevant experience, 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. Written copies of our code of ethics 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

Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm Fees

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

Services Rendered:	Year Ended December 31	
	2012	2013
Audit (1)	\$ 93,000	\$ 99,000
Other	-	5,000
Total (2)	\$ 93,000	\$ 104,000

(1) Include professional services rendered by our principal accountant for the audit of our annual financial statements or services that are normally provided by our accountant in connection with statutory and regulatory filings or engagements.

(2) No audit related, tax or other fees paid to our principal independent registered public accounting firm in 2012 and 2013.

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 registered accounting firm, Kost Forer Gabbay & Kasierer, a Member of Ernst & Young Global. Pre-approval of an audit or non-audit service may be given as a general pre-approval, as part of the audit committee's approval of the scope of the engagement of our independent auditor, or on an individual basis. 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 Securities and Exchange Committee, 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 COMMITTEES

Not applicable.

ITEM 16E. PURCHASE OF EQUITY SECURITIES BY THE ISSUER AND AFFILIATED PURCHASERS

Issuer Purchase of Equity Securities

Neither we, nor any "affiliated purchaser" of our company, has purchased any of our securities during 2013. Although we do not believe that either Mr. Yeung, our controlling shareholder, or Mr. Gruber, a shareholder and director of our company, may be deemed to be an affiliated purchaser as defined in the Exchange Act, on February 28, 2012, we entered into a \$3.0 million loan agreement with FCD, an entity controlled by Mr. Yeung, and Mr. Gruber, according to which, we issued warrants to purchase 1,080,000 and 120,000 ordinary shares to FCD and to Mr. Gruber, respectively, at an exercise price of \$2.50 per share. These warrants expire in February 2015.

ITEM 16F. CHANGES IN REGISTRANT'S CERTIFYING ACCOUNTANT

None.

ITEM 16G. CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Under NASDAQ Stock Market Rule 5615(a) (3), foreign private issuers, such as our company, are permitted to follow certain home country corporate governance practices instead of certain provisions of the NASDAQ Stock Market Rules. A foreign private issuer that elects to follow a home country practice instead of any of such NASDAQ rules 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.

We have notified NASDAQ pursuant to Rule 5615(a) (3), that we do not comply with the following Rules and instead follow Israeli law and practice in respect of such Rules:

- The Rule requiring maintaining a majority of independent directors, as defined under the NASDAQ Marketplace Rules. Instead, under Israeli law and practice, we are required to appoint at least two outside directors, within the meaning of the Israeli Companies Law, to our board of directors. In addition, in accordance with the rules of the SEC and NASDAQ, we have the mandated three independent directors, as defined by the rules of the SEC and NASDAQ, on our audit committee. See above in Item 6C. "Directors, Senior Management and Employees - Board Practices Outside and Independent Directors."
- The Rule requiring that our independent directors have regularly scheduled meetings at which only independent directors are present: instead, we follow Israeli law according to which independent directors are not required to hold executive sessions.
- The Rule regarding independent director oversight of director nominations process for directors. Instead: instead, we follow Israeli law and practice according to which our board of directors recommends directors for election by our shareholders. See above Item 6C. "Directors, Senior Management and Employees - Board Practices - Election of Directors."

ITEM 16H.

MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURE

Not applicable.

65

PART III

ITEM 17. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Not applicable.

ITEM 18. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Consolidated Financial Statements

Index to Financial Statements	F-1
Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm	F-2
Consolidated Balance Sheets	F-3
Consolidated Statements of Operations	F-5
Consolidated Statements of Other Comprehensive Income (loss)	F-6
Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity	F-7
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows	F-8
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements	F-10

ITEM 19. EXHIBITS

Index to Exhibits

Exhibit	Description
1.1	Memorandum of Association of the Registrant (1)
1.2	Articles of Association of the Registrant (1)
2.1	Specimen of Share Certificate (1)
4.1	Loan Agreement dated July 1, 2008, between the Registrant and Faith Content Development Ltd. (2)
4.2	License Agreement dated July 2, 2008 between the Registrant and Faith Content Development Ltd. (3)
4.3	Loan Agreement dated as of February 27, 2012 by and among the Registrant, Faith Content Development Limited and Mr. Benzion Gruber (4)
8.1	List of Subsidiaries of the Registrant
12.1	Certification of the Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) under the Securities Exchange Act, as amended
12.2	Certification of the Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) under 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
101.INS	XBRL Instance Document.*
101.SCH	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document.*

Explanation of Responses:

101.CAL XBRL Taxonomy Calculation Linkbase Document.*
101.LAB XBRL Taxonomy Label Linkbase Document.*
101.PRE XBRL Taxonomy Presentation Linkbase Document.*
101.DEF XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document.*

*Pursuant to Rule 406T of Regulation S-T, these interactive data files are deemed not filed or part of a registration statement or prospectus for purposes of Sections 11 or 12 of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, are deemed not filed for the purposes of Section 18 of the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and otherwise are not subject to liability under those sections.

- (1) Filed as an exhibit to our Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2000 and incorporated herein by reference.
- (2) Filed as Exhibit 4.4 to our Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2008 and incorporated herein by reference.
- (3) Filed as Exhibit 4.6 to our Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2008 and incorporated herein by reference.
- (4) Filed as Exhibit 4.3 to our Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2012 and incorporated herein by reference.

RADA ELECTRONIC INDUSTRIES LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARY

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2013

U.S. DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS

INDEX

	Page
<u>Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm</u>	F-2
<u>Consolidated Balance Sheets</u>	F-3 – F-4
<u>Consolidated Statements of Operations</u>	F-5
<u>Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income (loss)</u>	F-6
<u>Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity</u>	F-7
<u>Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows</u>	F-8 – F-9
<u>Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements</u>	F-10 – F-35

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Shareholders and Board of Directors of

RADA ELECTRONIC INDUSTRIES LTD.

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of RADA Electronic Industries Ltd. ("the Company") and its subsidiary as of December 31, 2013 and 2012 and the related consolidated statements of operations, comprehensive income, changes in shareholders' equity and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2013. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. We were not engaged to perform an audit of the Company's 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 the Company's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, and evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, based on our audit, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Company and subsidiary as of December 31, 2013 and 2012, and the consolidated results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2013, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

/s/ Kost Forer Gabbay & Kasierer
KOST FORER GABBAY &
KASIERER

A Member of Ernst & Young Global

Haifa, Israel
April 30, 2014

RADA ELECTRONIC INDUSTRIES LTD.
AND ITS SUBSIDIARY

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

U.S. dollars in thousands

	December 31,	
	2013	2012
ASSETS		
CURRENT ASSETS:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$2,137	\$1,164
Restricted deposits	1,033	1,311
Trade receivables (net of allowance for doubtful accounts of \$36 and \$15 at December 31, 2013 and 2012)	4,890	5,381
Costs and estimated earnings in excess of billings on uncompleted contracts	2,031	1,748
Other accounts receivable and prepaid expenses	412	939
Inventories	6,798	7,272
Total current assets	17,301	17,815
LONG-TERM RECEIVABLES AND OTHER DEPOSITS	1,133	1,160
PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT, NET	2,986	3,324
GOODWILL	587	587
Total assets	\$22,007	\$22,886

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

RADA ELECTRONIC INDUSTRIES LTD.
AND ITS SUBSIDIARY

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

U.S. dollars in thousands, except share and per share data

	December 31, 2013	2012
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
CURRENT LIABILITIES:		
Bank credit	\$ 1,887	\$ 3,172
Trade payables	2,909	1,948
Convertible note and Loans from a shareholder, net	8,307	6,968
Other accounts payable and accrued expenses	4,350	3,750
Total current liabilities	17,453	15,838
LONG-TERM LIABILITIES:		
Accrued severance pay and other long term liability	569	519
Total long-term liabilities	569	519
COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES		
EQUITY:		
Share capital -		
Ordinary shares of NIS 0.015 par value - Authorized:		
16,333,333 shares at December 31, 2013 and 2012;		
Issued and outstanding: 8,918,647 shares at December		
31, 2013 and December 31, 2012 respectively	119	119
Additional paid-in capital	70,884	70,884
Accumulated other comprehensive income	547	468
Accumulated deficit	(68,200)	(65,565)
Total RADA Electronic Industries shareholders' equity	3,350	5,906
Non-controlling interest	635	623
Total equity	3,985	6,529
Total liabilities and equity	\$ 22,007	\$ 22,886

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

RADA ELECTRONIC INDUSTRIES LTD.
AND ITS SUBSIDIARY

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

U.S. dollars in thousands, except per share data

	Year ended December 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
Revenues:			
Products	\$20,443	\$20,073	\$17,469
Services	1,318	1,478	1,936
	21,761	21,551	19,405
Cost of revenues:			
Products	16,487	15,453	12,707
Services	673	780	1,093
	17,160	16,233	13,800
Gross profit	4,601	5,318	5,605
Operating costs and expenses:			
Research and development, net	1,459	2,423	2,543
Marketing and selling	1,959	1,664	2,106
General and administrative	1,919	2,137	1,944
Total operating costs and expenses	5,337	6,224	6,593
Operating loss	(736)	(906)	(988)
Financial expenses, net	1,907	1,149	531
Net loss	(2,643)	(2,055)	(1,519)
Less: Net (income) loss attributable to non-controlling interest	8	4	(7)
Net loss attributable to RADA Electronic Industries' shareholders	\$(2,635)	\$(2,051)	\$(1,526)
Net loss per share attributable to RADA Electronic Industries' shareholders:			
Basic and diluted net loss per Ordinary share	\$(0.30)	\$(0.23)	\$(0.17)
Weighted average number of Ordinary shares used for computing basic and diluted net loss per share	8,918,647	8,918,647	8,918,647

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

RADA ELECTRONIC INDUSTRIES LTD.
AND ITS SUBSIDIARY

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)

U.S. dollars in thousands

	Year ended December 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
Net Loss	\$(2,643)	\$(2,055)	\$(1,519)
Less: Net (income) loss attributable to non-controlling interest	8	4	(7)
Net loss attributable to RADA Electronic Industries' shareholders	\$(2,635)	\$(2,051)	\$(1,526)
Other comprehensive income:			
Change in foreign currency translation adjustment	\$99	\$32	\$64
Less: other comprehensive income attributable to non-controlling interest	20	7	13
Other comprehensive income attributable to RADA Electronic Industries' shareholders	\$79	\$25	\$51
Comprehensive loss	\$(2,544)	\$(2,023)	\$(1,455)
Less: comprehensive income attributable to non-controlling interest	12	3	20
Comprehensive loss attributable to RADA Electronic Industries' shareholders	\$(2,556)	\$(2,026)	\$(1,475)

F - 6

RADA ELECTRONIC INDUSTRIES LTD.
AND ITS SUBSIDIARY

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

U.S. dollars in thousands, except share data

	Number of Ordinary shares	Share capital	Additional paid-in capital	Accumulated other comprehensive income	Accumulated deficit	Non controlling interest	Total equity
Balance at January 1, 2011	8,868,857	119	70,060	392	(61,988)	600	9,183
Exercise of options	49,790	*)	116	-	-	-	116
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	51	-	13	64
Net loss	-	-	-	-	(1,526)	7	(1,519)
Balance at December 31, 2011	8,918,647	119	70,176	443	(63,514)	620	7,844
Issuance of warrants to shareholders			708				708
Other comprehensive income				25		7	32
Net loss					(2,051)	(4)	(2,055)
Balance at December 31, 2012	8,918,647	119	70,884	468	(65,565)	623	6,529
Other comprehensive income				79		20	99
Net loss					(2,635)	(8)	(2,643)
Balance at December 31, 2013	8,918,647	119	70,884	547	(68,200)	635	3,985

*) Represents an amount lower than \$1.

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

RADA ELECTRONIC INDUSTRIES LTD.
AND ITS SUBSIDIARY

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

U.S. dollars in thousands

	Year ended December 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net loss	\$(2,643)	\$(2,055)	\$(1,519)
Adjustments required to reconcile net loss to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization	752	897	951
Amortization of discount on convertible note and loans	489	516	212
Severance pay, net	50	19	1
Decrease in trade receivables, net	491	1,539	2,532
Decrease (increase) in other accounts receivable and prepaid expenses	484	(337)	(417)
Grants received from Chief Scientist's Office (OCS)	15	142	382
Decrease (increase) in unbilled receivables	(236)	(943)	1,224
Decrease (increase) in inventories	449	325	(2,069)
Increase (decrease) in trade payables	981	(463)	(697)
Increase (decrease) in other accounts payable and accrued expenses	600	(392)	(1,972)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	1,432	(752)	(1,372)
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(370)	(688)	(218)
Increase (decrease) in deposits	3	(3)	17
Change in restricted cash	282	472	348
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	(85)	(219)	147

F - 8

RADA ELECTRONIC INDUSTRIES LTD.
AND ITS SUBSIDIARY

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

U.S. dollars in thousands

	Year ended December 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Proceeds from loans from a shareholder, net of issuance expenses	850	3,998	1,700
Repayment of long term loan from shareholders	-	(2,229)	(529)
Short-term bank credit, net	(1,285)	(761)	188
Exercise of options and warrants	-	-	116
Net cash provided by financing activities from continuing operations	(435)	1,008	1,475
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	61	20	7
Increase in cash and cash equivalents	973	57	257
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	1,164	1,107	850
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	\$2,137	\$1,164	\$1,107

	Year ended December 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
(b) Supplemental disclosures of cash flow activities:			
Net cash paid during the year for:			
Income taxes	\$ 14	\$ 84	\$ 63
Interest	\$ 180	\$ 304	\$ 168
(c) Non-cash transactions			
Transfer of inventory to property, plant and equipment	\$ 25	\$ 58	\$ 629
Purchase of property, plant and equipment in credit	\$ 11	\$ 31	\$ -

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

RADA ELECTRONIC INDUSTRIES LTD.
AND ITS SUBSIDIARY

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

U.S. dollars in thousands

NOTE 1:-

GENERAL

a. RADA Electronic Industries Ltd. ("the Company") is an Israel - based defense electronics contractor that specialize in the development, manufacture and sale of data recording and management systems (such as digital video and data recorders, ground debriefing stations, head-up display cameras), inertial navigation systems for air and land applications, avionics solutions (such as aircraft upgrades, avionics for unmanned aircraft vehicles, or UAVs, store management systems and interface computers) and land radar for force and border protection applications (active protective systems for armored fighting vehicles, hostile fire detection and perimeter surveillance). The Company also provides test and repair services using its CATS testers and test program sets for commercial aviation electronic systems mainly through its Chinese subsidiary.

The Company is organized and operates as one operating segment.

b. As reflected in the consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2013, the Company has an accumulated deficit of \$68,200. Based on existing and anticipated orders in 2014 and the Company's current credit facilities, management believes that the anticipated cash flows from operations and liquidity resources will enable the Company to finance its operations at least through December 31, 2014.

c. The Company operates a test and repair shop using its Automated Test Equipment ("ATE") products in Beijing, China through its 80% owned Chinese subsidiary, Beijing Huari Aircraft Components Maintenance and Services Co. Ltd. ("CACS" or "subsidiary"). CACS was established with a Chinese third party, which owns the remaining 20% equity interest.

d. Revenues from major customers accounted for 81%, 68% and 64% of total revenues for the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively (see Note 15c).

F - 10

RADA ELECTRONIC INDUSTRIES LTD.
AND ITS SUBSIDIARY

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

U.S. dollars in thousands

NOTE 2:- SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States ("US GAAP"). The significant accounting policies followed in the preparation of the financial statements, applied on a consistent basis, are as follows:

a. Use of estimates:

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with ("US GAAP") requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and accompanying notes. Actual results could differ from those estimates. The Company's management believes that the estimates, judgment and assumptions used are reasonable based upon information available at the time they were made.

b. Financial statements in U.S. dollars:

Most of the revenues of the Company are generated in U.S. dollars. In addition, a substantial portion of the costs of the Company is incurred in U.S. dollars. The Company's management believes that the dollar is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates. Thus, its functional and reporting currency is the dollar.

Accordingly, monetary accounts maintained in currencies other than the dollar are remeasured into U.S. dollars in accordance with ASC 830, "Foreign Currency Matters". All transaction gains and losses of the remeasured monetary balance sheet items are reflected in the statement of operations as financial income or expenses, as appropriate, in the period in which the currency exchange rate changes.

The financial statements of the Company's foreign subsidiary, whose functional currency is not the U.S. dollar, have been translated into dollars. All balance sheet amounts have been translated using the exchange rates in effect at balance sheet date. Statement of operation amounts have been translated using the average exchange rate prevailing during the year. Such translation adjustments are reported as a component of accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) in shareholders' equity.

c. Basis of consolidation:

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its subsidiary. Inter-company transactions and balances have been eliminated upon consolidation.

F - 11

RADA ELECTRONIC INDUSTRIES LTD.
AND ITS SUBSIDIARY

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

U.S. dollars in thousands

NOTE 2:- SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont.)

d. Reclassification:

Certain amounts in prior years' financial statements have been reclassified to conform to the current year's presentation. Withholding taxes expenses were reclassified from General and administrative to net financial expenses. This reclassification did not impact total assets, total liabilities, stockholders' equity, and results of operations and cash flows.

e. Cash equivalents:

All highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to cash and are not restricted as to withdrawal or use and the period to maturity of which did not exceed three months at time of deposit, are considered cash equivalents.

f. Restricted deposit:

Restricted cash is invested in short-term bank deposits (less than three months), which are mainly used as security for the Company's guarantees to customers. The deposits are in U.S. dollars and bear a variable interest of up to 0.5%.

g. Inventories:

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or market value. Inventory write-offs are provided to cover risks arising from slow-moving items, excess inventories and for market prices lower than cost, (see also Note 5).

Cost is determined as follows:

Raw materials and components - using the FIFO cost method.

Work in progress and finished goods - represents the cost of manufacturing with the addition of allocable indirect manufacturing costs.

Costs incurred on long-term contracts in progress include direct labor, material, subcontractors, other direct costs and an allocation of overhead, which represent recoverable costs incurred for production.

F - 12

RADA ELECTRONIC INDUSTRIES LTD.
AND ITS SUBSIDIARY

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

U.S. dollars in thousands

NOTE 2:- SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont.)

h. Property, plant and equipment:

Property plant and equipment are stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is calculated by the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets. Annual rates of depreciation are as follows:

%

Factory and other buildings	4
Machinery and equipment	7 - 33
Office furniture and equipment	6 - 15

Leasehold improvements are depreciated over the shorter of the estimated useful life or the lease period.

Assets, in respect of which investment grants have been received, are presented at cost less the related grant amount. Depreciation is based on net cost.

F - 13

RADA ELECTRONIC INDUSTRIES LTD.
AND ITS SUBSIDIARY

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

U.S. dollars in thousands

NOTE 2:- SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont.)

i. Impairment of long-lived assets:

The Company's long-lived assets are reviewed for impairment in accordance with ASC 360, "Property, Plant and Equipment"; whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of the assets may not be recoverable. Recoverability of assets to be held and used is measured by a comparison of the carrying amount of the assets to the future undiscounted cash flows expected to be generated by the assets. If such assets are considered to be impaired, the impairment to be recognized is measured by the amount by which the carrying amount of the assets exceeds the fair value of the assets. As of December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011, no impairment losses have been identified.

j. Goodwill

Goodwill represents excess of the costs over the net assets of businesses acquired. Under ASC 350, "Intangibles-Goodwill and Other", goodwill acquired in a business combination should not be amortized. ASC 350 requires goodwill to be tested for impairment at least annually or between annual tests in certain circumstances, and written down when impaired.

ASC 350 prescribes a two-phase process for impairment testing of goodwill. The first phase screens for impairment while the second phase (if necessary) measures impairment. In the first phase of impairment testing, goodwill attributable to each of the reporting units is tested for impairment by comparing the fair value of each reporting unit with its carrying value. The Company determines its fair value according to the Company's market capitalization and the goodwill was tested for impairment by comparing the fair market value with its carrying amount. As of December 31, 2013, no impairment indicators have been identified. As a result, step two was not required..

k. Research and development costs:

Research and development costs, net of participation grants, include costs incurred for research and development and are expensed as incurred.

The Company received royalty-bearing grants, from the Chief Scientist's Office of the Israeli Ministry of Industry, Trade and Labor ("OCS") for the purpose of partially funding research and development projects. The grants are recognized as a deduction from research and development costs incurred (see also Note 10b).

l. Income taxes:

The Company accounts for income taxes in accordance with ASC 740, "Income Taxes". This statement prescribes the use of the liability method whereby deferred tax assets and liability account balances are determined based on differences between financial reporting and tax based assets and liabilities and are measured using the enacted tax rates and laws that will be in effect when the differences are expected to reverse.

RADA ELECTRONIC INDUSTRIES LTD.
AND ITS SUBSIDIARY

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

U.S. dollars in thousands

NOTE 2:- SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont.)

The Company provides a valuation allowance, if necessary, to reduce deferred tax assets to their estimated realizable value.

The Company applies ASC 740-10. ASC 740-10 contains a two-step approach to recognizing and measuring uncertain tax positions accounted for in accordance with ASC 740. The first step is to evaluate the tax position taken or expected to be taken in a tax return by determining if the weight of available evidence indicates that it is more likely than not that, on an evaluation of the technical merits, the tax position will be sustained on audit, including resolution of any related appeals or litigation processes.

The second step is to measure the tax benefit as the largest amount that is more than 50% likely to be realized upon ultimate settlement. The adoption of ASC 740-10 did not result in a change in the Company's accumulated deficit. The Company did not record any provision in connection with ASC 740-10 as of December 31, 2013 and 2012.

m. Severance pay:

The Company's agreements with most of its employees are in accordance with section 14 of the Severance Pay Law -1963, under which the Company's contributions for severance pay shall be instead of severance compensation. Upon release of the policy to the employee, no additional liability exists between the parties regarding the matter of severance pay and no additional payments shall be made by the Company to the employee.

The Company's liability for severance pay for the employees that are not under section 14 is calculated pursuant to Israel's Severance Pay Law, based on the most recent salary of the employees as of the balance sheet date less monthly deposits for insurance policies and/or pension funds. Employees are entitled to one month's salary for each year of employment or a portion thereof.

The carrying value of deposited funds includes profits (losses) accumulated up to the balance sheet date. The deposited funds may be withdrawn only upon the fulfillment of the obligations pursuant to Israeli severance pay law or labor agreements.

Severance expense recorded in the statement of operations is net of interest and other income accumulated in the deposits. Severance expense for the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011 amounted to \$483, \$562 and \$583, respectively.

n. Fair value of financial instruments:

The Company measures its financial instruments at fair value. Fair value is an exit price, representing the amount that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants. As such, fair value is a market-based measurement that should be determined based on assumptions that market participants would use in pricing an asset or a liability.

RADA ELECTRONIC INDUSTRIES LTD.
AND ITS SUBSIDIARY

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

U.S. dollars in thousands

NOTE 2:- SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont.)

A three-tier fair value hierarchy is established as a basis for considering such assumptions and for inputs used in the valuation methodologies in measuring fair value:

Level 1 - Valuations based on quoted prices in active markets for identical assets that the Company has the ability to access. Valuation adjustments and block discounts are not applied to Level 1 instruments. Since valuations are based on quoted prices that are readily and regularly available in an active market, valuation of these products does not entail a significant degree of judgment.

Level 2 - Valuations based on one or more quoted prices in markets that are not active or for which all significant inputs are observable, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3 - Valuations based on inputs that are unobservable and significant to the overall fair value measurement.

The availability of observable inputs can vary from investment to investment and is affected by a wide variety of factors, including, for example, the type of investment, the liquidity of markets and other characteristics particular to the transaction. To the extent that valuation is based on models or inputs that are less observable or unobservable in the market, the determination of fair value requires more judgment and the investments are categorized as Level 3.

The carrying amount of cash and cash equivalents, restricted deposits, trade receivables, other accounts receivable, bank credit and current maturities of long term loans, trade payables and other accounts payable approximate their fair value due to the short-term maturity of these instruments.

Foreign currency derivative contracts are classified within Level 2 as the valuation inputs are based on quoted prices and market observable data of similar instruments.

The following table presents the Company's assets (liabilities) measured at fair value on a recurring basis at December 31, 2013 and 2012:

F - 16

RADA ELECTRONIC INDUSTRIES LTD.
AND ITS SUBSIDIARY

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

U.S. dollars in thousands

NOTE 2:- SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont.)

n. Fair value of financial instruments (Cont.):

	December 31, 2012			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Derivatives:				
Foreign currencies derivatives	\$ -	\$ 151	\$ -	\$ 151
Total	\$ -	\$ 151	\$ -	\$ 151

	December 31, 2013			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Derivatives:				
Foreign currencies derivatives	\$ -	\$ 46	\$ -	\$ 46
Total	\$ -	\$ 46	\$ -	\$ 46

o. Concentrations of credit risk:

Financial instruments that potentially subject the Company to concentrations of credit risk consist principally of cash and cash equivalents, restricted cash, trade receivables and long-term receivables.

The Company's cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash are mainly held in U.S. dollars with major banks in Israel. Management believes that the financial institutions that hold the Company's investments are institutions with high credit standing, and accordingly, minimal credit risk exists with respect to these investments.

The Company's trade receivables are derived from sales to large and solid organizations located mainly in the United States, Asia, South America and Israel. The Company performs ongoing credit evaluations of its customers and to date has not experienced any material losses. An allowance for doubtful accounts is determined with respect to these amounts that the Company has determined to be doubtful of collection. The allowance is computed for specific debts and the collectability is determined based upon the Company's experience.

The Company has no off-balance sheet credit risks.

p. Comprehensive income (loss):

The Company accounts for comprehensive income in accordance with ASC 220, "Comprehensive Income". This statement establishes standards for the reporting and display of comprehensive income and its components.

RADA ELECTRONIC INDUSTRIES LTD.
AND ITS SUBSIDIARY

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

U.S. dollars in thousands

NOTE 2:- SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont.)

p. Comprehensive income (loss) (Cont.):

Comprehensive income generally represents all changes in shareholders' equity during the period except those resulting from investments by, or distributions to, shareholders.

In June 2011, the FASB issued ASU 2011-05, "Comprehensive Income (Topic 220): Presentation of Comprehensive Income", which is effective for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2011. Accordingly, the Company adopted ASU 2011-05 on January 1, 2012. This guidance eliminates the option to present the components of other comprehensive income as part of the statement of changes in shareholders' equity. Upon adoption of the new guidance, the Company elected to present a separate statement of consolidated comprehensive income.

The components of accumulated other comprehensive income (loss), net of taxes were as follows:

	Year ended December 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
Foreign currency translation differences	\$ 547	\$ 468	\$ 443

q. Warranty:

In connection with the sale of its products, the Company provides product warranties for periods between one to two years. Based on past experience and engineering estimates, the liability from these warranties is not material as of December 31, 2013 and 2012.

RADA ELECTRONIC INDUSTRIES LTD.
AND ITS SUBSIDIARY

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

U.S. dollars in thousands

NOTE 2:- SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont.)

r. Revenue recognition:

The Company generates revenues mainly from the sale of products and from long-term fixed price contracts of defense electronics as follows: data recording and management systems, inertial navigation systems for air and land applications, avionics solutions, avionics for UAVs, and land radar for force and border protection applications. In addition, the Company provides manufacturing, development and product support services.

The Company also generates revenues from repair services using its Automated Test Equipment ("ATE") mainly through CACS.

Product revenues:

The Company recognizes revenue from sales of products in accordance with ASC 605-10, "Revenue Recognition" (Formerly "Staff Accounting Bulletin ("SAB") No. 104"). Product revenue is recognized when there is persuasive evidence of an arrangement, the fee is fixed or determinable, delivery of the product to the customer has occurred and the Company has determined that collection of the fee is probable. If the product requires specific customer acceptance, revenue is deferred until customer acceptance occurs or the acceptance provisions lapse, unless the Company can objectively and reliably demonstrate that the criteria specified in the acceptance provisions are satisfied.

Revenues from long-term fixed price contracts which provide a substantial level of development efforts are recognized in accordance with ASC 605-35 ("Construction-Type and Production-Type contracts"), using contract accounting on a percentage of completion method in accordance with the "Input Method". The percentage of completion is determined based on the ratio of actual costs incurred to total costs estimated to be incurred over the duration of the contract. With regard to contracts for which a loss is anticipated, a provision is made for the entire amount of the estimated loss at the time such loss becomes evident. As of December 31, 2013 and 2012, the provision for estimated losses identified is \$41 and \$583, respectively.

Revenues under long-term fixed-price contracts that involve both development and production are recorded using the cost-to-cost method (development phase) and units-of-delivery method (production phase) as applicable to each phase of the contract, as the basis to measure progress toward completion.

F - 19

RADA ELECTRONIC INDUSTRIES LTD.
AND ITS SUBSIDIARY

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

U.S. dollars in thousands

NOTE 2:- SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont.)

r. Revenue recognition (Cont.):

Estimated gross profit or loss from long-term contracts may change due to changes in estimates resulting from differences between actual performance and original forecasts. Such changes in estimated gross profit or loss are recorded in results of operations when they are reasonably determinable by management, on a cumulative catch-up basis.

The Company believes that the use of the percentage of completion method is appropriate as the Company has the ability to make reasonably dependable estimates of the extent of progress towards completion, contract revenues and contract costs. In addition, contracts executed include provisions that clearly specify the enforceable rights regarding services to be provided and received by the parties to the contracts, the consideration to be exchanged and the manner and terms of settlement. In all cases, the Company expects to perform its contractual obligations and its customers are expected to satisfy their obligations under the contract.

Service revenues:

Revenues from services are recognized as the services are performed.

s. Basic and diluted net income (loss) per share:

Basic net income (loss) per share is computed based on the weighted average number of Ordinary shares outstanding during each year. Diluted net income (loss) per share is computed based on the weighted average number of Ordinary shares outstanding during each year, plus dilutive potential Ordinary shares considered outstanding during the year in accordance with ASC 260, "Earnings Per Share". For the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011, all the outstanding options, convertible notes and warrants have been excluded from the computation of diluted net income (loss) per share, since their effect is anti-dilutive.

F - 20

RADA ELECTRONIC INDUSTRIES LTD.
AND ITS SUBSIDIARY

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

U.S. dollars in thousands

NOTE 2:- SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont.)

t. Derivatives and hedging:

The Company accounts for derivatives and hedging based on ASC 815, "Derivatives and Hedging", as amended and related Interpretations. ASC 815 requires the Company to recognize all derivatives on the balances sheet at fair value. If a derivative meets the definition of a hedge and is so designated, depending on the nature of the hedge, changes in the fair value of the derivative will either be offset against the change in fair value of the hedged assets, liabilities, or firm commitments through earnings (for cash flow hedge transactions) or recognized in other comprehensive income until the hedged item is recognized in earnings (for fair value hedge transactions).

The ineffective portion of a derivative's change in fair value is recognized in earnings. If a derivative does not meet the definition of a hedge, the changes in the fair value are included in earnings. Cash flows related to such hedges are classified as operating activities.

The Company enters into forward exchange contracts in order to limit the exposure to exchange rate fluctuation associated with payroll expenses mainly incurred in NIS. Since the derivative instruments that the Company holds do not meet the definition of hedging instruments under ASC 815, any gain or loss derived from such instruments is recognized immediately as financial expenses, net.

As of December 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012, the fair value of the outstanding forward contracts is \$46 which was recorded in other receivables against financial income and \$151 which was recorded in accruals against financial expenses, respectively.

F - 21

RADA ELECTRONIC INDUSTRIES LTD.
AND ITS SUBSIDIARY

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

U.S. dollars in thousands

NOTE 3:- CONTRACTS IN PROGRESS

Amounts included in the consolidated financial statements, which relate to unbilled receivables are classified as current assets. Summarized below are the components of the amounts:

Costs and estimated earnings in excess of billings on uncompleted contracts:

	December 31,	
	2013	2012
Costs incurred on uncompleted contracts, net *)	\$ 35,032	\$ 13,946
Estimated earnings	5,221	5,267
	40,253	19,213
Less - billings and progress payments	37,205	16,401
Costs and estimated earnings in excess of billings on uncompleted contracts	3,048	2,812
Less: Long-term portion	(1,017)	(1,064)
Costs and estimated earnings in excess of billings on uncompleted contracts - Current portion	\$ 2,031	\$ 1,748

(*) Net of OCS grants in the amount of \$15 and \$313 as of December 31, 2013 and 2012 respectively (see Note 10b).

NOTE 4:- LONG-TERM RECEIVABLES AND OTHER DEPOSITS

	December 31,	
	2013	2012
Prepaid expenses	\$ 250	\$ 356
Government institutions	79	265
Derivative instruments	46	151
Other	37	167
	\$ 412	\$ 939

RADA ELECTRONIC INDUSTRIES LTD.
AND ITS SUBSIDIARY

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

U.S. dollars in thousands

NOTE 5:-

INVENTORIES

	December 31,	
	2013	2012
Raw materials	\$ 3,833	\$ 2,747
Work in progress	2,157	3,885
Finished goods	808	640
	\$ 6,798	\$ 7,272

Write-offs of inventories for the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011 amounted to \$313, \$72 and \$136, respectively. The write-offs were due to slow-moving items and excess inventories and were recorded in cost of revenues.

NOTE 6:- LONG TERM RECEIVABLES AND DEPOSITS

	December 31,	
	2013	2012
Costs and estimated earnings in excess of billings on uncompleted contracts (see Note 3)	\$ 1,017	\$ 1,064
Restricted deposits	38	42
Leasing deposits	78	54
	\$ 1,133	\$ 1,160

F - 23

RADA ELECTRONIC INDUSTRIES LTD.
AND ITS SUBSIDIARY

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

U.S. dollars in thousands

NOTE 7:- PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	December 31,	
	2013	2012
Cost:		
Factory building	\$ 1,989	\$ 1,989
Other buildings	1,371	1,329
Machinery and equipment (*)	9,095	8,934
Office furniture and equipment	411	399
Leasehold improvements	209	208
	13,075	12,859
Accumulated depreciation:		
Factory building	1,821	1,741
Other buildings	674	622
Machinery and equipment (*)	7,173	6,783
Office furniture and equipment	311	293
Leasehold improvements	110	96
	10,089	9,535
Depreciated cost	\$ 2,986	\$ 3,324

(*) Write-offs of machinery and equipment (cost and accumulated depreciation) for the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011 amounted to \$333, \$3,502 and \$0 respectively. The write-offs are due to fully depreciated assets that are no longer in use.

Depreciation expense amounted to \$752, \$742 and \$797 for the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

As for charges, see Note 10e.

RADA ELECTRONIC INDUSTRIES LTD.
AND ITS SUBSIDIARY

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

U.S. dollars in thousands

NOTE 8:- BANK CREDIT AND LOANS

Current maturities

	December 31,	
	2013	2012
Loan in U.S. dollars from shareholders (1,2,3)	\$ 5,307	\$ 3,968
Convertible note from controlling shareholder, net (4)	3,000	3,000
Bank credit (5)	1,887	3,172
	\$ 10,194	\$ 10,140

In July 2008, the Company entered into a \$1,500 loan agreement with its controlling shareholder. The loan bears interest of LIBOR+3% payable at the beginning of every quarter. During September 2012 an amendment to the finance agreement was signed, according to which, the controlling shareholder agreed to lend to the company \$1,148 in addition to the then remaining unpaid loan amount of \$352, to support the development efforts. The loan bears interest of LIBOR+3% which was to be payable in two equal installments of \$750 each, in December 2012 and February 2013. During March 2013 \$350 out of the open balance due was repaid.

In August 2013 the Company and the controlling shareholder amended the loan agreement whereby an additional amount of \$350 was provided to the Company to be repaid on December 31, 2013, and the remaining \$1,150 to be repaid according to the Standstill agreement (Note 8 (4)). The company returned the \$350 in February 2014.

In August 2013 the Company and the controlling shareholder agreed on an additional short term loan in the amount of up to \$1,000 (the "New Loan"). The New Loan bears an interest rate of LIBOR+3.5%, to be repaid by the Company by December 31, 2013. In September 2013 the controlling shareholder granted under this new loan an amount of \$850. In February 2014 the Company repaid this Loan.

F - 25

RADA ELECTRONIC INDUSTRIES LTD.
AND ITS SUBSIDIARY

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

U.S. dollars in thousands

NOTE 8:- BANK CREDIT AND LOANS (Cont)

1. In September 2011 the Company entered into a revolving loan agreement ("September loan agreement") with its controlling shareholder in the amount of \$1,700. The loan carried interest at the rate of three month LIBOR+2.5% per annum.
2. During February, 2012, in order to finance future operations, the Company entered into a \$3,000 loan agreement ("February Agreement") with an entity affiliated with its controlling shareholder and another shareholder. The controlling shareholder provided \$2,700 and the other shareholder provided \$300. Of such amount, \$1,700 was used to repay in full the outstanding amount due and payable under the September loan agreement (Note 8 (1)). The loan bears interest at the rate of the greater of three months LIBOR+5% per annum, or 7% per annum

Interest is payable quarterly in arrears. The principal of the loan should have been repaid on February 28, 2014.

The loan provided by the controlling shareholder is secured by a floating charge over all of the Company's assets that are subordinated to the specific and floating charges over the Company's assets that were granted to certain banks and financing institutes.

As part of this loan agreement the Company issued 1,200,000 warrants at an exercise price of \$2.5 per share for a term of three years (see Note 11c). The transaction was accounted for as a Debt Instruments with Detachable Warrants in accordance with ASC 470-20. The total amount of discount on the loan as a result of the allocated proceeds attributable to the warrants feature amounting to \$708, is amortized over the term of the loan using the effective interest method pursuant to ASC 835.

The loan was classified as a short term loan due to the fact that the Company has failed to repay a convertible note issued to its controlling shareholder as mentioned in section 4 below. According to the standstill agreement the amounts of \$3,000 bears additional default interest rate of 5%.

3. During December 2007, the Company issued a convertible note in the amount of \$3,000 to its controlling shareholder, and warrants to purchase up to an aggregate of 1,578,947 ordinary shares at an exercise price of \$2.38 per share for a term of five years. The principal was due on December 2010. During October 2010, the maturity date of the convertible note was extended to October 2012 and the expiration date of the warrants was extended to October 2014. The convertible note bears interest at a rate of six-month LIBOR + 3.5% which was 3.96% at December 31, 2010 and it is convertible into Ordinary shares at a conversion price of \$2.09 per share. The transaction was accounted for as a modification of debt accordance with ASC 470-50, "Debt". As a result, the Company recorded a discount on the convertible note of \$451 Due the modification. The discount was amortized over the term of the extended note using the interest method. As of December 31, 2013, the Company did not repay the convertible note principal of \$3,000. From January 2013 the loan bears default increased interest rate of LOBOR +7.5%.

RADA ELECTRONIC INDUSTRIES LTD.
AND ITS SUBSIDIARY

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

U.S. dollars in thousands

NOTE 8:- BANK CREDIT AND LOANS (Cont)

4. During April, 2013, the Company entered into a "standstill agreement" with its controlling shareholder and another shareholder, according to which those shareholders will not take any action, or otherwise exercise their rights, with respect to the collection of loans in the total amount of \$7,500 at least until January 31, 2014. According to the agreement, all remaining balances of unpaid loans bears additional default interest rate as originally agreed in the loan agreements. During April 2014 the agreement termination date was extended to January 31, 2015. As of April 30, 2014 all the loan amounts included in the agreement were not yet repaid.

5. The Company has an annual line of bank credit of \$1,000 out of which \$953 was fully utilized as of December 31, 2013, and a line of credit for guarantees of approximately \$1,307, out of which \$1,243 was utilized as of December 31, 2013. In addition, the Company may secure borrowing with one of its banks against specific accounts receivables up to \$2,250. As of December 31, 2013, the Company secured borrowings against specific accounts receivables in the amount of \$934 (see also Note 10f).

The annual average interest rate on the lines of credit is 3.63% at December 31, 2013.

The guarantees are secured by a first priority floating charge on all of our assets and by a fixed charge on goodwill (intangible assets), unpaid share capital and insurance rights (rights to proceeds on insured assets in the event of loss).

The agreements with the Banks prohibit the Company from: (i) selling or otherwise transferring any assets except in the ordinary course of business, (ii) placing a lien on our assets without the Banks' consent, or (iii) declaring dividends to its shareholders.

NOTE 9:- OTHER ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND ACCRUED EXPENSES

	December 31,	
	2013	2012
Payroll and related accruals	\$ 1,895	\$ 1,719
Accrued expenses - subcontractors	1,053	883
Accrued expenses	607	564
Accrued commissions	434	357
Tax authorities	361	140
Others	-	87
	\$ 4,350	\$ 3,750

RADA ELECTRONIC INDUSTRIES LTD.
AND ITS SUBSIDIARY

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

U.S. dollars in thousands

NOTE 10:- COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

a. As of December 31, 2013, the Company was not a party to any legal proceedings.

b. The Company's research and development efforts have been partially financed through royalty-bearing programs sponsored by the OCS. In return for the OCS's participation, the Company is committed to pay royalties at a rate ranging from 3% to 5% of sales of the products whose research was supported by grants received from the OCS, up to 100% of the amount of such participation received linked to the U.S. dollar. The obligation to pay these royalties is contingent on actual sales of the products and in the absence of such sales, no payment is required. The Company's total obligation for royalties, net of royalties paid or accrued, totaled approximately \$1.5M as of December 31, 2013. The total amount of royalties charged to operations for the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011 was approximately \$12, \$6 and \$1, respectively. As of December 31, 2013, the company received total grants from the OCS in the amount of \$5,545.

Research and development grants received from the OCS, amounted to \$15, \$142 and \$382 in the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

c. Research and development projects undertaken by the Company were partially financed by the Binational Industrial Research and Development Fund ("BIRD") Foundation. The Company is committed to pay royalties to the BIRD Foundation at a rate of 5% of sales proceeds generating from projects for which the BIRD Foundation provided funding up to 150% of the sum financed by the BIRD Foundation.

The obligation to pay these royalties is contingent on actual sales of the products and in the absence of such sales, no payment is required. The Company's total obligation for royalties, net of royalties paid or accrued, totaled approximately \$2,066 as of December 31, 2013. No royalties were charged to operations for the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011

d. The Company's offices in Netanya, Israel are rented under a non-cancelable operating lease expiring January 31, 2015. In addition, the Company's motor vehicles are rented under operating leases.

Annual minimum future rental commitments under these leases, at exchange rates in effect on December 31, 2013, are approximately as follows:

2014	\$688
2015	179
2016	82
	\$949

Lease expense for the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011 was \$747, \$783 and \$878, respectively.

RADA ELECTRONIC INDUSTRIES LTD.
AND ITS SUBSIDIARY

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

U.S. dollars in thousands

NOTE 10:- COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES (Cont)

e. Floating charges have been recorded on all of the Company's assets and specific charges have been recorded on certain assets in respect of the Company's liabilities to its banks and other creditors.

f. The Company provides bank guarantees to its customers and others in the ordinary course of business. The guarantees which are provided to customers are to secure advances received at the commencement of a project or to secure performance of operational milestones. The total amount of bank guarantees provided to customers and others as of December 31, 2013 is approximately \$1,243

NOTE 11:- SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

a. Share capital:

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

b. Stock option plans:

In 2003, the Company's Board approved the adoption of Israeli Employee Stock Option Plan ("the Plan"), which authorized the grant of options to purchase up to an aggregate of 1,666,667 Ordinary shares (in 2006 the Company's Board approved an increase in the plan by an additional 500,000 options), respectively, to officers, directors, consultants and key employees of the Company and its subsidiary. Options granted under the Plan expire within a maximum of ten years from adoption of the plan. One third of the options granted under the Company's Plan vest immediately on the grant date and the remaining two thirds vest ratably over two years. Compensation expense is recognized by the straight-line method.

The exercise price of an option granted to an employee may not be less than 60% of the fair market value of the Ordinary shares on the date of grant of the option. The exercise price of an option granted to a non-employee director or consultant may not be less than 80% of the fair market value of the Ordinary shares on the date of grant of the option. Any options that are cancelled or forfeited before expiration become available for future grants. At December 31, 2013, all outstanding options from last year were expired due to the plan expiry.

RADA ELECTRONIC INDUSTRIES LTD.
AND ITS SUBSIDIARY

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

U.S. dollars in thousands

NOTE 11:- SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY (Cont.)

Transactions related to the above Plan (including warrants to directors) during the year ended December 31, 2013 were as follows:

	Year ended December 31, 2013			
	Amount of options	Weighted average exercise price	Weighted average remaining contractual term (in years)	Aggregate intrinsic value
Options outstanding at beginning of year	718,573	\$ 2.45	1.07	\$ -
Options expired	(718,573)	\$ 2.45	1.07	\$ -
Options outstanding at end of year	-	-	-	\$ -

Share based compensation for the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011 was \$0 each year.

c. Warrants:

As of December 31, 2013, warrants to purchase 1,200,000 Ordinary shares were outstanding. During February 2012, pursuant to 2012 loan agreement the Company issued warrants to purchase 1,200,000 Ordinary shares at an exercise price of \$2.5 per share for a term of three years.

The fair value of the warrants was based on the Black-Scholes-Merton option-pricing model, assuming a stock price of \$2.04, a risk free interest of 0.41%, a volatility factor of 52.5%, dividend yield of 0% and contractual life of three years.

NOTE 12:- TAXES ON INCOME

- a. The Israeli corporate tax rate was 24% in 2011 and 25% in 2012 and 2013.

On December 5, 2011, the "Knesset" (Israeli parliament) passed the Law for Tax Burden Reform (Legislative Amendments), 2011 ("the Law") which, among others, cancels effective from 2012, the scheduled reduction in the corporate tax rate. The Law also increases the corporate tax rate to 25% in 2012. In view of this increase in the corporate tax rate to 25%, as above, the real capital gain tax rate and the real betterment tax rate were also increased accordingly.

- b. On August 5, 2013, the "Knesset" issued the Law for Changing National Priorities (Legislative Amendments for Achieving Budget Targets for 2013 and 2014), 2013 ("the Budget Law"), which consists, among others, of fiscal changes whose main aim is to enhance the collection of taxes in those

years.

F - 30

RADA ELECTRONIC INDUSTRIES LTD.
AND ITS SUBSIDIARY

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

U.S. dollars in thousands

NOTE 12:- TAXES ON INCOME (Cont)

c. These changes include, among others, increasing the corporate tax rate from 25% to 26.5%, cancelling the reduction in the tax rates applicable to privileged enterprises (9% in development area A and 16% elsewhere) and, in certain cases, increasing the rate of dividend withholding tax within the scope of the Law for the Encouragement of Capital Investments to 20% effective from January 1, 2014. There are also other changes such as taxation of revaluation gains effective from August 1, 2013. The provisions regarding revaluation gains will become effective only after the publication of regulations defining what should be considered as "retained earnings not subject to corporate tax" and regulations that set forth provisions for avoiding double taxation of overseas assets. As of the date of approval of these financial statements, these regulations have not been issued.

d. Tax benefits under the Law for the Encouragement of Industry (Taxes), 1969:

The Company qualifies as an "Industrial Company" under the Law for the Encouragement of Industry (Taxes), 1969 (the "Industrial Encouragement Law"). The Industrial Encouragement Law defines an "Industrial Company" as a company that is resident in Israel and that derives at least 90% of its income in any tax year, other than income from defense loans, capital gains, interest and dividends, from an enterprise whose major activity in a given tax year is industrial production.

The principal benefit from the above law is the deduction of expenses in connection with a public offering. Also, under the industrial Encouragement Law an "Industrial Company" is entitled to special rates of depreciation for industrial equipment and in addition to amortization of the cost of purchased know-how and patents over an eight year period for tax purposes and an accelerated depreciation rate on equipment.

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

e. As of December 31, 2013, the net operating tax loss carryforward relating to the Company in Israel amounted to approximately \$ 67.7 million, including a carryforward capital loss amounting to approximately \$ 3.8 million. Carryforward losses in Israel may be carried forward indefinitely and may be offset against future taxable income.

As the Company believes that it is more likely than not that the deferred tax assets in respect of these carryforward losses amounting to approximately \$ 17.3 million will not be utilized, the Company recorded a valuation allowance for the entire balance of the deferred tax asset relating to the carryforward losses.

f. The main reconciling items between the statutory tax rate of the Company and the effective tax rate is the valuation allowance recorded in respect of the deferred tax assets relating to net operating loss carryforward and other temporary differences due to the uncertainty of the realization of such tax assets.

RADA ELECTRONIC INDUSTRIES LTD.
AND ITS SUBSIDIARY

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

U.S. dollars in thousands

NOTE 12:- TAXES ON INCOME (Cont)

Deferred income taxes:

Deferred income taxes reflect the net tax effects of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for income tax purposes. Significant components of the Company's deferred tax assets are as follows:

	December 31,	
	2013	2012
Net operating loss carry forward	\$ 16,926	\$ 15,653
Allowance and reserve	351	334
Total deferred tax assets before valuation allowance	17,277	15,987
Valuation allowance	(17,277)	(15,987)
Net deferred tax assets	\$ -	\$ -

As of December 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012, the Company has provided valuation allowances in respect of deferred tax assets resulting from tax loss carry forward and other temporary differences, since they have a history of operating losses and current uncertainty concerning its ability to realize these deferred tax assets in the future.

The Company account for its income tax uncertainties in accordance with FASB ASC No. 740 which clarifies the accounting for uncertainties in income taxes recognized in a company's financial statements and prescribes a recognition threshold and measurement attribute for the financial statement recognition and measurement of a tax position taken or expected to be taken in a tax return.

As of December 31, 2013 and 2012, there were no unrecognized tax benefits that if recognized would affect the annual effective tax rate.

F - 32

RADA ELECTRONIC INDUSTRIES LTD.
AND ITS SUBSIDIARY

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

U.S. dollars in thousands

NOTE 13:-

FINANCIAL EXPENSES, NET

	2013	Year ended December 31, 2012	2011
Income:			
Foreign currency exchange differences	\$ 15	\$ 166	\$ 395
Interest on cash equivalents and restricted deposits	12	18	20
Others	-	31	197
	(27)	(215)	(612)
Expenses:			
Interest on convertible note and loans from shareholders	729	376	159
Withholding taxes of Interest to convertible note and loans from shareholders	205	106	53
Amortization of discount on a convertible note and loans from shareholders	489	516	212
Foreign currency exchange differences	135	60	288
Interest on loans from banks and other credit balances	84	26	27
Bank commissions and others	292	280	404
	1,934	1,364	1,143
	\$ 1,907	\$ 1,149	\$ 531

F - 33

RADA ELECTRONIC INDUSTRIES LTD.
AND ITS SUBSIDIARY

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

U.S. dollars in thousands

NOTE 14:- RELATED PARTY BALANCE AND TRANSACTIONS

For the year ended December 31, 2013, the Company incurred \$491 in respect of interest on loans received from its shareholders.

See also Notes 8 and 11c for transactions with the Company's shareholders.

NOTE 15:- MAJOR CUSTOMERS AND GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

a. In accordance with Statement of ASC 280, "Segment Reporting", the Company is organized and operates as one business segment, which develops, manufactures and sells ATE products, avionics equipment and aviation data acquisition and debriefing systems (see also Note 1a).

b. Revenues by geographic areas:

Revenues are attributed to geographic area based on the location of the end customers as follows:

	2013	Year ended December 31, 2012	2011
Israel	\$ 4,267	\$ 5,329	\$ 7,009
Asia	5,466	4,594	3,110
North America	5,091	2,370	1,876
Latin America	6,798	8,943	7,289
Europe	139	315	121
Total	\$ 21,761	\$ 21,551	\$ 19,405

RADA ELECTRONIC INDUSTRIES LTD.
AND ITS SUBSIDIARY

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

U.S. dollars in thousands

NOTE 15:- MAJOR CUSTOMERS AND GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION (Cont.)

c. Major customers:

Revenues from single customers that exceed 10% of the total revenues in the reported years as a percentage of total revenues are as follows:

	2013	Year ended December 31, 2012 %	2011
Customer A	1	5	13
Customer B	12	11	17
Customer C	11	9	8
Customer D	20	32	23
Customer E	2	11	3
Customer F	17	6	8
Customer G	17	5	2

d. Long-lived assets by geographic areas:

	December 31, 2013	2012
Israel	\$ 2,930	\$ 3,262
China	644	649
	\$ 3,574	\$ 3,911

SIGNATURES

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

RADA ELECTRONIC INDUSTRIES LTD.

By: /s/ Zvi Alon
Name: Zvi Alon
Title: Chief Executive Officer

Dated: April 30, 2014

67
