

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 20-F

ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d)
OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2006

Commission File No. 0-28998

ELBIT SYSTEMS LTD.

(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in its Charter and Translation of Registrant's Name into English)

Israel

(Jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

Advanced Technology Center, Haifa 31053, Israel

(Address of principal executive offices)

Securities registered or to be registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:
Ordinary Shares, nominal value 1.0 New Israeli Shekels per share
(Title of Class)

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

Not Applicable

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

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

[40,966,624] ordinary shares

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

Yes



No



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

Yes No

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

Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, or a non-accelerated filer.

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer

Indicate by check mark which financial statement item the registrant has elected to follow.

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PART I

International Disclosures Standards

Elbit Systems Ltd.'s (Elbit Systems) consolidated financial statements are prepared based upon United States Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (U.S. GAAP). Unless otherwise indicated, all financial information contained in this Form 20-F is in U.S. dollars. References in this Form 20-F to the "Group" are to Elbit Systems and our subsidiaries.

Item 1. Identity of Directors, Senior Management and Advisors

Information not required in Annual Report on Form 20-F.

Item 2. Offer Statistics and Expected Timetable

Information not required in Annual Report on Form 20-F.

Item 3. Key Information

Selected Financial Data

The following selected consolidated financial data of Elbit Systems for the years ended December 31, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005 and 2006 are derived from our audited consolidated financial statements of which the financial statements as of December 31, 2005 and 2006 and for each of the years ended December 31, 2004, 2005 and 2006, appear later in this Form 20-F. The audited financial statements have been prepared in accordance with U.S. GAAP.

Year Ended December 31
2002 2003 2004* 2005 2006
(U.S. dollars in millions except for share and per share amounts)

Income Statement Data:

Revenues	\$827	\$898	\$940	\$1,070	\$1,523
Cost of revenues	605	673	690	787	1,150
Restructuring Expenses	-	-	-	3	-
Gross profit	222	225	250	280	373
Research and development expenses, net	57	55	67	72	92
Marketing, selling, general and administrative expenses, net	107	116	118	133	189
In-process research and development write-off	-	-	-	8	-
Operating income	58	54	65	67	92
Finance income (expense)	(4)	(4)	(6)	(11)	(21)
Other income (expenses), net	0	0	1	(5)	2
Income before taxes on income	54	50	60	51	72
Taxes on income	9	11	15	16	21
Equity in net earnings (loss) of affiliated companies and partnership	-	7	7	(2)**	15
Net income	\$45	\$46	\$52	\$33	\$72
Earnings per share:					
Basic net income per Share	\$1.17	\$1.18	\$1.30	\$0.80	\$1.75
Weighted average number of shares used in computation of basis net income per share (in thousands)	38,489	39,061	39,952	40,750	41,340
Diluted net income per share	\$1.13	\$1.14	\$1.26	\$0.78	\$1.72
Weighted average number of shares used in computation of diluted net income per share (in thousands)	39,863	40,230	41,041	41,623	41,880

* As adjusted – see below – Item 18. Financial Statements – Note 1(G)

** Includes acquired in-process research and development write-off of \$8.5 and \$2.2 in 2005 and 2006, respectively

December 31
2002 2003 2004 2005 2006
(U.S. dollars in millions except for share and per share amounts)

Balance Sheet Data:

Cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments	\$78	\$77	\$35	\$97	\$88
Long-term deposits and trade receivables	4	2	2	2	6
Working capital	206	199	173	227	118
Short-term debt	31	15	10	38	28
Long-term debt	73	62	86	225	125
Share capital	11.2	11.3	11.5	11.6	11.9
Shareholders' equity	411	452	432	451	494
Total assets	\$1,000	\$1,024	\$1,034	\$1,622	\$1,770
Outstanding ordinary shares of NIS 1 par value (in thousands)	38,804	39,337	40,561	40,967	42,017
Dividends paid per ordinary share with respect to the applicable year	\$0.34	\$0.40	\$2.17*	\$0.54	\$0.61

* Including an extraordinary dividend of \$1.80 declared in the second quarter of 2004

Forward Looking Statements

This Annual Report on Form 20-F contains "forward-looking" statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the U.S. Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and Section 21E of the U.S. Securities and Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. These are statements that are not historical facts and include statements about our beliefs and expectations. These statements contain potential risks and uncertainties, and actual results may differ significantly.

Forward-looking statements are typically identified by the words "believe," "expect," "intend," "estimate" and similar expressions. Those statements appear in this Annual Report and include statements regarding the intent, belief or current expectation of Elbit Systems or our directors or officers. Actual results may differ materially from those projected, expressed or implied in the forward-looking statements as a result of several factors including, without limitation, the factors set forth below under the caption "Risk Factors" (we refer to these factors as Cautionary Statements). Any forward-looking statements contained in this Annual Report speak only as of the date of this Report, and we caution potential investors not to place undue reliance on these statements. We undertake no obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements. All subsequent written or oral forward-looking statements attributable to us or persons acting on our behalf are expressly qualified in their entirety by the Cautionary Statements.

Risk Factors

General Risks Related to Our Business

Our revenues depend on a continued level of government business. A significant portion of our revenues come from contracts or subcontracts with domestic and foreign government agencies. A reduction in the level of the purchase of our systems, products, services and upgrade projects by these agencies, mainly the Israeli Ministry of Defense (IMOD), the U.S. Department of Defense (DOD) and governmental customers of our other major programs, would have a material adverse effect on our business. The development of our business in the future will depend on the continued willingness of the IMOD, the DOD and other governmental purchasing agencies to commit substantial resources to defense programs and, in particular, to continue to purchase our systems, products, services and upgrade projects. For risks related to the IMOD budget see below "Risks Related to Our Israeli Operations".

The level of our contracts may be reduced due to changes in governmental priorities and audits. The risk that governmental purchases of our systems, products, services and upgrade projects may decline is affected by the possibility that government purchasing agencies may:

- terminate, reduce or modify contracts or subcontracts if their requirements or budgetary constraints change;
- cancel multi-year contracts and related orders if funds become unavailable;
- shift spending priorities into other areas or for other products; and

- adjust contract costs and fees on the basis of audits.

We depend on governmental approval of our exports. Many of our exports and the receipt of technology and components from suppliers depend on receipt of export license approvals from the Israeli Government, the U.S. Government and other governments. Such licenses and approvals also are required for technological exchanges with our customers and for employment of our technical personnel abroad. There is no assurance that such approvals will be given in the future, current approvals will not be revoked or governmental export policies will remain unchanged. See below - Item 4. Information on the Company – Governmental Regulations.

We depend on international operations. We depend on sales to customers throughout the world. We expect that international sales will continue to account for a significant portion of revenues for the foreseeable future. As a result, changes in international, political, economic or geographic events could result in significant shortfalls in orders or revenues. These shortfalls could cause our business, financial condition and results of operations to be harmed. Some of the risks of doing business internationally include:

- unexpected changes in regulatory requirements;
- our or our subcontractors inability to obtain export licenses;
- imposition of tariffs and other barriers and restrictions;
- burdens of complying with a variety of foreign laws;
- political and economic instability; and
- changes in diplomatic and trade relationships.

Some of these factors, such as the ability to obtain export licenses and changes in diplomatic relations, may be affected by Israel's overall political situation. See "Risks Related to Our Israeli Operations" below. In addition, the economic and political stability of the countries of our major customers and suppliers may also impact our business.

Our revenues depend on obtaining follow-on business. Follow-on orders are important because our contracts are mainly for fixed periods of up to five years or more, particularly for contracts where the customer has options to purchase additional items. In addition, when we have supplied a system for a defense platform, we often have the potential to supply other items for that platform. If a customer is dissatisfied with our performance on a particular program or if the customer's priorities change, it could negatively affect our ability to receive follow-on business. Inability to obtain follow-on business could result in a loss of revenues.

Our contracts may be terminated for convenience of the customer or for default. Our contracts with the Government of Israel and other governments often contain provisions permitting termination for convenience of the customer. Our subcontracts with non-governmental prime contractors sometimes contain similar provisions. In general, in order to reduce risks of financial exposure resulting from the early termination of a contract, we attempt to flow down these requirements to our subcontractors and expend funds for projects according to the contract performance schedule. If the customer were to make an early termination for convenience, in most cases we would be entitled under the applicable contract to reimbursement for our incurred contract costs and a proportionate share of our fee or profit for work actually performed. If, however, it is determined that we are not entitled to such compensation, it could cause us to suffer corresponding losses. Moreover, in the remote event that any of our contracts would be terminated for default due to our failure to meet material contractual obligations, we could face liability in certain cases in excess of the amounts paid or payable to us under the applicable contract.

We face risks of changes in costs under fixed-price contracts. Most of our contracts are fixed-price contracts, as opposed to cost-plus or cost-share type contracts. Generally, a fixed-price contract price is not adjusted as long as the work performed falls within the original contract scope. Under these contracts, we often assume the risk that increased or unexpected costs may reduce profits or generate a loss. However, long-term contracts sometimes allow for price escalations based on specific labor and material indices. The risk can be particularly significant under a fixed-price contract involving research and development for new technology, where estimated gross profit or loss from long-term projects may change and such changes in estimated gross profit/loss are recorded on a cumulative catch-up basis. See below – Item 5. Operating Financial Review and Prospects – Management’s Analysis and Review – Critical Accounting Policies. The frequent need to bid on fixed-price programs before completing the necessary design may result in unexpected technological difficulties, cost overruns and potential contractual penalties. Typically, costs must be accounted for in the period they are recognized. In addition, although we have extensive experience in these types of programs, there is difficulty in forecasting long-term costs and schedules and the potential obsolescence of products or components related to long-term fixed-price contracts, particularly in contracts that contain extended warranty or logistic support obligations.

We sometimes participate in risk-sharing contracts. We sometimes participate in “risk-sharing” type contracts, in which our non-recurring costs are only recoverable if there is a sufficient level of production sales for the applicable product, which level of sales typically is not guaranteed. If production sales do not occur at the level anticipated, we may not be able to recover our non-recurring costs under the contract.

We face fluctuations in revenues and profit margins. The level of our revenues may fluctuate over different periods. These fluctuations may not relate only to changes in pricing or sales volume, and they may be dependent on our mix of projects during any given period. In addition, since project revenues generally are recognized in connection with achievement of specific performance milestones, we may experience significant fluctuations in year-to-year and quarter-to-quarter financial results. Similarly, our profit margins may vary significantly from project to project as a result of changes in estimating gross profits that are recorded in results of operations on a cumulative catch-up basis. See below – Item 5. Operating Financial Review and Prospects – Management’s Discussion and Analysis – General – Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates. As a result, the overall profit margin in a particular period is

influenced by a number of conditions. These include the types, size and stage of projects, the percentage of work performed by subcontractors and the timing of the recognition of revenue.

We sometimes have risks relating to financing for our programs. A number of our major projects require us to arrange, and sometimes to provide, specific guarantees in connection with, the customer's financing of the project. However, in such cases we are not required to provide collateral covering the full amounts financed. These include guarantees of Elbit Systems as well as guarantees provided by financial institutions relating to advance payments received from customers. Customers typically have the right to draw down against advance payment guarantees if we were to default under the applicable contract. In addition, some customers require that the payment period under the contract be extended for a number of years, sometimes beyond the period of contract performance. See below – Item 4. Information on the Company – Financing Terms.

We sometimes face currency exchange risks. As more of our revenues are generated in currencies other than the U.S. dollar, mainly in Great Britain Pounds (GBP) and in Euro, our level of revenues and profit may be adversely effected by exchange rate fluctuations if our position is not fully hedged. Also, we may face exchange rate risks when our contracts call for payments in New Israeli Shekels (NIS). See below “Risk Related to Our Israeli Operations – Changes in the U.S. Dollar –NIS Exchange Rate” and Item 5. Operating Financial Review and Prospects – Management Review and Analysis – Impact of Inflation and Exchange Rates.

We may not be able to consolidate the financial results of some of our subsidiaries. [UAV Tactical Systems Ltd. (see below Item 4. Information on the Company – Principal Subsidiaries – U-TacS)], one of our subsidiaries, currently is considered for accounting purposes as a variable interest entity (VIE), and we are considered the primary beneficiary, enabling us to consolidate its financial results in our consolidated financial statements. In the event that in the future a company we hold as a VIE would not longer meet the definition of a VIE, or we are deemed not to be the primary beneficiary, we would not be able to consolidate line by line that entity's financial results in our consolidated financial statements. Also, if in the future an affiliate company becomes a VIE and we become the primary beneficiary, we would be required to consolidate that entity's financial results in our consolidated financial statements. If such entity's financial results were negative, this could have a corresponding negative impact on our operating results.

We may experience production delays or liability if suppliers fail to make compliant or timely deliveries. The manufacturing process for some of our products consists in large part of the assembly, integration and testing of purchased components. Although generally we can obtain materials and purchase components from a number of different suppliers, some components are available from a small number of suppliers. In a few cases we work with suppliers that are effectively sole source. If a supplier should stop delivery of such components, finding another source could result in added cost and manufacturing delays. Moreover, if our subcontractors fail to meet their design, delivery schedule or other obligations we could be held liable by our customers, and there can be no assurance that we would be able to obtain full or partial recovery from our subcontractors for those liabilities. In addition, when we act as a subcontractor, the failure or inability of the prime contractor to perform its contract with the customer may affect our ability to obtain payments under our subcontract. This could have a material adverse effect on our operating results.

We operate in a competitive industry. The defense electronics and electro-optics, platform upgrade, C4ISR, homeland security and commercial aircraft product markets in which we participate are highly competitive and characterized by technological change. If we are unable to improve existing systems and products and develop new systems and technologies in order to meet evolving customer demands, our business could be adversely affected. In addition, our competitors could introduce new products with innovative capabilities, which could adversely affect our business. There are many competitors in our markets. We compete with many large and mid-tier defense contractors on the basis of system performance, cost, overall value, delivery and reputation. Many of these competitors are much larger than us and generally have greater resources. Consequently, these competitors may be better positioned to take advantage of economies of scale and develop new technologies. Some of these competitors are also our suppliers in some programs.

We are subject to the increasingly restrictive publicly traded company regulatory environment. As a company whose shares are publicly traded both in the United States and in Israel, we are subject to the increasingly restrictive regulatory requirements applicable to publicly traded companies. These regulations include the U.S. Sarbanes-Oxley Act and other laws and regulations, impose new and stringent requirements, which we are in the process of implementing in compliance with regulatory deadlines. Failure to timely implement such requirements could adversely effect us.

Our business depends on proprietary technology that may be infringed. Many of our systems and products depend on our proprietary technology for their success. Like other technology oriented companies, we rely on a combination of patent, trade secret, copyright and trademark laws, together with non-disclosure agreements, contractual confidentiality clauses, including those in employment agreements, and technical measures to establish and protect proprietary rights in our products. Our ability to successfully protect our technology may be limited because:

- some foreign countries may not protect proprietary rights as fully as do the laws of the United States and Israel;
- detecting infringements and enforcing proprietary rights may be time consuming and costly, diverting management's attention and company resources;
- measures such as entering into non-disclosure agreements afford only limited protection;
- unauthorized parties may attempt to copy aspects of our products or technologies and develop similar products or technologies or obtain and use information that we regard as proprietary;
- our patents may expire, thus providing competitors access to the applicable technology;
- competitors may independently develop products that are substantially equivalent or superior to our products or circumvent intellectual property rights; and
- competitors may register patents in technologies relevant to our business areas.

In addition, others may allege infringement claims against us and affiliated companies. The cost of responding to infringement claims could be significant, regardless of whether the claims are valid.

We would be adversely affected if we are unable to retain key employees. Our success depends in part on a limited number of key management, scientific and technical personnel and our continuing ability to attract and retain highly qualified personnel. There is competition for the services of such personnel. The loss of the services of key personnel, and the failure to attract highly qualified personnel in the future, may have a negative impact on our business. Moreover, it may be difficult for us to restrict our competitors from gaining access to the expertise of our former employees who may be hired by those competitors.

We may not be able to amend collective bargaining agreements in a timely manner. A number of our subsidiaries in Israel and other countries are parties to collective bargaining agreements that cover a substantial number of the Group's employees. These agreements contain a range of conditions that vary depending on the applicable company or professional group and are for various periods of time. Failure to timely amend or extend such agreements could lead to worker disputes, slow-downs, strikes and other measures, which could negatively impact our results of operations.

Our industry has experienced significant consolidation. As the overall number of companies in the defense industry has decreased in recent years, the industry has experienced substantial consolidation, thus increasing the market share of some prime contractors. Failure to maintain our relationships with these major contractors could negatively impact our future business. In addition, some of these companies are vertically integrated with in-house capabilities similar to ours in certain areas.

We face acquisition and integration risks. Over the past several years we have made a number of acquisitions and investments in companies that complement our business. See below – Item 4. Information on the Company – Recent Acquisitions and – Current Business Operations. We intend to continue to acquire businesses that complement our operations. Our growth may place significant demands on our management and our operational, financial and marketing resources. In connection with acquisitions and the opening of new facilities we have increased and may continue to increase the number of our employees. Moreover, several of our recent acquisitions involve companies with collective bargaining agreements applicable to a significant number of the company's employees. In addition, we have expanded and may continue to expand the scope and geographic area of our operations. We believe this growth will increase the complexity of our operations and the level of responsibility exercised by both existing and new management personnel. Failure to successfully integrate and manage our growth may have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations or prospects.

Our acquisitions are subject to governmental approvals. Most countries require local governmental approval of acquisition of domestic defense industries, which approval may be denied if the local government determines the acquisition is not in its national interest. We may also encounter anti-trust issues in certain areas as our operations expand. Failure to obtain such governmental approvals could negatively impact our future business and prospects.

Our due diligence in acquisitions may not adequately cover all risks. There may be liabilities or risks that we fail or are unable to discover in the course of performing due diligence investigations relating to businesses we have acquired or merged with or may acquire in the future. Examples of these liabilities include employee benefits contribution obligations, estimated costs to complete contracts, non-compliance with applicable environmental requirements or infringement of third party intellectual

property rights by prior owners for which we, as a successor owner, may be responsible. Such risks may include changes in estimated costs to complete programs and estimated future revenues. In addition, there may be additional costs relating to acquisitions including, but not limited to, possible purchase price adjustments. Moreover, if the value of the acquired company were to decrease after the acquisition, or after follow-on investments in that company, we could face impairment issues. We try to minimize these risks by conducting due diligence as we deem appropriate under the circumstances. However, there is no assurance that we have identified, or in the case of future acquisitions, will identify, all existing or potential risks. Also, although generally we require the sellers of acquired businesses or assets to indemnify us against undisclosed liabilities, we cannot assure you that the indemnification will be enforceable, collectible or sufficient to fully offset the possible liabilities. Such liabilities could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations or prospects. In addition, there may be situations in which our management determines, based on market conditions or other applicable considerations, to pursue an acquisition with limited due diligence or without performing due diligence at all.

Risks Related to Our Israeli Operations

Conditions in Israel may affect our operations. Political, economic and military conditions in Israel directly affect our operations. Since the establishment of the State of Israel, a number of armed conflicts have taken place between Israel and its Arab neighbors. A state of hostility, varying in degree and intensity has led to security and economic problems for Israel, despite Israel having signed peace agreements with Egypt and Jordan. Since 2000, there has been ongoing hostilities between Israel and the Palestinians, which has adversely affected the peace process and at times has negatively influenced Israel's economy as well as its relationship with several other countries. In the summer of 2006 Israel experienced a war with Hezbollah militants in Lebanon. There is no assurance that the current political situation with Israel's neighbors will improve or, if it did, that the political and economic situation in Israel would improve as a result. These political, economic and military conditions in Israel could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

Political relations could limit our ability to sell or buy internationally. We could be adversely affected by the interruption or reduction of trade between Israel and its trading partners. Some countries, companies and organizations continue to participate in a boycott of Israeli firms and others doing business with Israel or with Israeli companies. Foreign government defense export policies towards Israel could also make it more difficult for us to obtain the export authorizations necessary for our activities. Also, over the past several years there have been calls in Europe and elsewhere to reduce trade with Israel. To date, these measures have not had a material adverse effect on our business. However, there can be no assurance that restrictive laws, policies or practices directed towards Israel or Israeli businesses will not have an adverse impact on our business.

Many of our officers and employees are obligated to perform military reserve duty in Israel. Generally, Israeli adult male citizens and permanent residents are obligated to perform annual military reserve duty up to a specified age. They also may be called to active duty at any time under emergency circumstances. Since we began operations, we have operated effectively under these requirements, including during hostilities in recent years with the Palestinians and with the war in Lebanon. However, no assessment can be made as to the full impact of such requirements on our workforce or business if conditions should change

Israel's economy may become unstable. Over the years, Israel's economy has been subject to a number of factors that have affected its stability. These include periods of inflation, low foreign exchange reserves, fluctuations in world commodity prices, military conflicts and civil unrest. For these and other reasons, the Government of Israel has intervened in different sectors of the economy. Such intervention has included employing fiscal and monetary policies, import duties, foreign currency restrictions, controls of wages, prices and foreign currency exchange rates and regulations regarding the lending limits of Israeli banks to companies considered to be in an affiliated group. The Israeli Government has periodically changed its policies in all of these areas. Although in recent years the stability of the Israeli economy has increased, and the Israeli Government has liberalized many economic regulations, reoccurrence of previous destabilizing factors could make it more difficult for us to operate our business as we have in the past and could adversely effect our business.

Changes in the U.S. dollar - NIS exchange rate. The exchange rate between the NIS and the U.S. dollar has fluctuated in recent years. For example, at the end of 2004, 2005 and 2006, the NIS/U.S. dollar exchange rate was 4.308, 4.603 and 4.200, respectively. This represented a devaluation of approximately 6.8% in 2005 and an increase of approximately 8.2% in 2006. During the first five months of 2007, the strengthening of the NIS against the U.S. dollar continued, and the NIS/U.S. dollar exchange rate as of May 31, 2007 was [REDACTED]. While most of our sales and expenses are denominated in dollars, a portion of our expenses is paid in NIS, and most of our sales to customers in Israel are in NIS. Our primary expenses paid in NIS that are not linked to the dollar are employee expenses in Israel and lease payments on some of our Israeli facilities. As a result, a change in the value of the NIS compared to the dollar could affect our research and development expenses, manufacturing labor costs and general and administrative expenses. See below – Item 5. Operating Financial Review and Prospects – Management’s Review and Analysis - Impact of Inflation and Exchange Rates – Inflation and Devaluation.

Reduction in Israeli Government spending or changes in priorities for defense products may adversely affect our earnings. The Israeli Government may reduce its expenditures for defense items or change its defense priorities in the coming years. In recent years, the overall Israeli Government budget as well as the IMOD NIS budget have been subject to reductions as part of an economic reform initiative. To date, our current programs have not been significantly impacted by such reductions, but there is no assurance that our programs will not be affected in the future. If there is a reduction in Israeli Government defense spending for our programs or a change in priorities to products other than ours, our revenues and earnings could be reduced.

Israeli Government programs and tax benefits may be terminated or reduced in the future. Elbit Systems and some of our Israeli subsidiaries participate in programs of the Israeli Chief Scientist’s Office (OCS) and the Israel Investment Center, for which we receive tax and other benefits as well as funding for the development of technologies and products. The benefits available under these programs depend on meeting specified conditions. If we fail to comply with these conditions, we may be required to pay additional taxes and penalties, make refunds and be denied future benefits. From time to time, the Government of Israel has discussed reducing or eliminating the benefits available under these programs. See below - Item 4. Information on the Company – Conditions in Israel – Chief Scientist and Investment Center Funding. We cannot assure you that these benefits will be available in the future at their current levels or at all.

Recent changes to Israeli pension regulations could impact us. In May 2006, new Israeli pension regulations were published relating to the level of employer contributions to pension funds and the basis for calculating such contributions, and it is not yet clear how these regulations will apply to us.

Israeli law regulates acquisition of a controlling interest in Israeli defense industries. Recent Israeli legislation regarding the domestic defense industry requires Israeli Government approval of an acquisition of a 25% or more equity interest (or a smaller percentage that constitutes a “controlling interest”) in companies such as Elbit Systems. This could limit the ability of a potential purchaser to acquire a significant interest in our shares. See below – Item 4. Information on the Company – Governmental Regulation – Approval of Israeli Defense Acquisitions.

Israel is enhancing its export control regulations. In 2006, the Israeli Government adopted regulations regarding the export of “dual use” items, and a bill is currently pending before the Knesset regarding

enhanced defense export controls. Should government approvals required under these regulations not be obtained, our ability to export our products from Israel could be negatively impacted, including revocation of authorizations previously granted, thus causing a reduction in revenues. See below – Item 4. Information on the Company – Governmental Regulation - Israeli Export Regulations.

It may be difficult to enforce a non-Israeli judgment against us, our officers and directors. We are incorporated in Israel. Most of our executive officers and directors are nonresidents of the United States, and a substantial portion of our assets and the assets of these persons are located outside the United States. Therefore, it may be difficult for an investor, or any other person or entity, to enforce against us or any of those persons in an Israeli court a U.S. court judgment based on the civil liability provisions of the U.S. federal securities laws. It may also be difficult to effect service of process on these persons in the United States. Additionally, it may be difficult for an investor, or any other person or entity, to enforce civil liabilities under U.S. federal securities laws in original actions filed in Israel. See below – Item 4. Information on the Company – Conditions in Israel – Enforcement of Judgments.

Item 4. Information on the Company

Business Overview

Main Activities

We develop, manufacture and integrate advanced, high-performance defense electronic and electro-optic systems for customers throughout the world. We focus on designing, developing, manufacturing and integrating command, control, communication, computer, intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance (C4ISR) network centric systems, including unmanned vehicles, for defense and homeland security applications. We also perform upgrade programs for airborne, land and naval defense platforms, often as a prime contractor. Moreover, we develop and manufacture avionic and aerospace products for the commercial aviation market. In addition, we provide a range of support services.

Our major areas of operations include:

- military aircraft and helicopter systems and upgrades;
- helmet mounted systems;
- electronic warfare (EW) and signal intelligence (SIGINT) systems;
- commercial aviation products;
- land vehicle systems and upgrades;
- military communications systems and equipment;
- C4I and government information systems;
- unmanned air vehicle (UAV) systems;
- electro-optic and countermeasures systems and products;
- homeland security systems;
- naval systems; and
- technology spin-offs and other commercial activities.

Many of these major activities have a number of common and related elements. Therefore, marketing, research and development, manufacturing, performance of programs, sales and after sales support often are conducted jointly among these areas of activities.

We tailor and adapt our technologies, integration skills, market knowledge and battle-proven systems to each customer's individual requirements in both existing and new platforms. By upgrading existing platforms with advanced electronic and electro-optic technologies, we provide customers with cost-effective solutions, and our customers are able to improve their technological and operational capabilities within limited defense budgets.

Market Environment

The military actions in recent years and ongoing terrorist activities have caused a shift in the defense priorities for many of our major customers. More emphasis is being placed on command, control, computers, communications and intelligence (C4I) systems, as well as intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance (ISR) systems. These include network centric information systems, intelligence gathering, border and perimeter security, UAVs, unmanned ground vehicles (UGVs), unmanned surface vessels (USVs) remote controlled systems, space and satellite based defense capabilities and homeland security applications. There is also a growing demand for cost effective logistic support and training services. We believe our existing systems, products and capabilities place us in a position to meet emerging customer requirements in many of these areas. We continue to perform platform upgrades and believe that some types of upgrade programs and electronic and electro-optic systems, particularly those that emphasize C4ISR, will continue to be a significant portion of defense budgets in many countries.

The worldwide defense market has been characterized over the last decade by significant consolidation and merger and acquisition activities. Part of our growth strategy includes our continued activity in mergers and acquisitions both in Israel and internationally. We view positively the declared policy of the Government of Israel to privatize portions of government-owned industries and view us as a natural candidate to acquire some of these activities.

We operate as a multi-domestic organization in order to meet the needs of our customers around the world. The Group's structure enables us to benefit from the synergy of our overall capabilities while at the same time focus on local requirements.

Company History

We have many decades of operational experience. Elbit Systems was formed in 1996 as part of the Elbit Ltd. corporate demerger, which spun-off Elbit Ltd.'s defense related assets and business to Elbit Systems. From its founding in 1966 until the demerger, Elbit Ltd. (formerly Elbit Computers Ltd.) was involved, among other operations, in a wide range of defense related airborne, land, naval and C4I programs throughout the world, and Elbit Systems continues these activities.

In 2000, Elbit Systems merged with Elop Electro-Optics Industries, Ltd. (Elop). Following the merger, Elop (currently known as Elbit Systems Electro-Optics Elop Ltd.) became a wholly-owned subsidiary of Elbit Systems. Elop has more than 60 years of experience in the electro-optics area. The merger enhanced our position as the largest non-government owned defense company in Israel.

During the last two years, in addition to smaller acquisitions, we acquired a 70% interest in Elisra Electronic Systems Ltd. (Elisra) and a 100% interest in Tadiran Communications Ltd. (Tadiran

Communications). See below – "Recent Acquisitions and Divestitures". As a result of such acquisitions and internal growth we became Israel's largest contractor in terms of defense revenues.

Trading Symbols and Address

Elbit Systems' shares are traded on the Nasdaq National Market (Nasdaq), as part of the Nasdaq Global Select Market, under the symbol "ESLT" and on the Tel-Aviv Stock Exchange (TASE).

Our main offices are in the Advanced Technology Center, Haifa 31053, Israel, and our main telephone number at that address is (972-4) 8315315.

Major Activities

Military Aircraft and Helicopter Programs and Systems. We supply advanced airborne electronic and electro-optic systems and products to leading military aircraft manufacturers and end users. Such airborne systems and products include weapons guidance and fire control systems, mission computers, cockpit management systems, display systems, head-up displays, digital maps, night vision systems, forward-looking infra-red (FLIR) systems, laser range finders and designators, airborne C4I systems, stabilized line-of-sight payloads, aerial reconnaissance systems, store management systems, digital video recording systems, laser seekers for guided munitions, mission planning and mission debriefing systems, full mission simulators, tactical simulators and virtual training systems. Elbit Systems also is a prime contractor for aircraft and helicopter upgrade programs. We act as the upgrade integrator, and supply systems and products, for military airborne platforms including:

- fixed-wing aircraft such as the F-4, F-5, F-15, F-16, F-18, F-35, T-38, T-45, MiG-21, SU-25, SU-30, C-130, A-4, A-10, B-2, Mirage, AL-X, AM-X, IAR-99, and AT-63 Pampa; and
- helicopters such as the CH-47, CH-53, Cobra, Puma, Super Puma, OH-58 Kiowa Warrior, AH-64 Apache, Agusta 129, ARH, H-60 Blackhawk, S-70 Blackhawk, MI-8, MI-17, MI-24, Linx and EC225, as well as the V-22 Osprey tilt rotorcraft.

Helmet Mounted Systems. We design and supply advanced helmet mounted systems for fighter aircraft and helicopter pilots and land applications. These include tracking and display systems for target designation, weapon and sensor slaving and processing and display of tactical information for pilots, both for day and night flying. Our helmet mounted systems are supplied as part of Elbit Systems' upgrade programs as well as on a stand-alone basis.

EW and SIGINT Systems. Through our 70%-owned subsidiary Elisra, we supply a range of self-protection suites and systems for airborne platforms including advanced EW and electronic countermeasure systems, communications jammer solutions, missile warning systems, laser warning systems and radar warning receivers. Elisra also furnishes SIGINT - electronic intelligence (ELINT), communications intelligence (COMINT) and direction finding (DF) - systems designed for air, ground and naval platforms and applications.

Commercial Aviation Systems. We design and manufacture a range of products and systems for the commercial aviation and general aviation markets. Our commercial aviation product line includes the Vision Based Cockpit™ concept, incorporating our All Weather Window® Enhanced Vision System (EVS), our General Aviation – Vision System (GAViS™), our Advanced Technology Head-Up Display (AT-HUD) and Micro-ViS™ head-up display system, and our Advanced Flight Display System (AFDS). We supply cabin pressurization systems, air data test equipment, air data processor/sensor systems, head-up displays, EVS, moving map systems for helicopters and flight instruments for the general aviation market. Our legacy products for commercial aircraft include altimeters, pressure meters, cockpit indicators and avionics test equipment. Our commercial avionics systems are employed on aircraft such as the Gulfstream 150, 200, 300, 350, 400, 450, 500 and 550, the Boeing MD-10 and MD-11, the Airbus A300 and A310, the Cessna CJ 1, 2, 3 and 4 Bravo, XLS, Citation Mustang, ENCORE, Beechcraft/Raytheon Hawker 400XP and 800XP and King series, and on EC-725 helicopters. In May 2006, we acquired a 20% interest in Sandel Avionics Inc. (Sandel) which develops and produces flight instruments, primarily for the general aviation market. We also produce avionic suites, including electronic flight instrumentation systems and flight management systems for commercial helicopters as well as produce aerostructure parts for commercial aircraft.

Land Vehicle Programs and Systems. We upgrade and modernize tanks and other combat vehicles both as a prime contractor and as a systems supplier to leading platform manufacturers. Our land vehicle systems include fire control systems, electric gun, turret drive and stabilization systems, unmanned turrets, overhead remote control weapon stations, battle management systems, FLIRs, gunner's and commander's sights, lasers range finders, laser warning systems, threat detection systems, reconnaissance systems, displays, life support systems and hydraulic systems for tanks, personnel carriers and other combat vehicles. We develop and supply unmanned ground vehicles and robotic devices for a variety of land based missions. We also supply training systems for tanks and fighting vehicles. Land vehicle programs containing our systems and products include the Merkava, M1 Abrams, Centurion, M-60, T-55, T-72, Bradley A-3, MLRS, HIMARS, MTRV, AMX-30, SK-105, MK-109, ULAN, Pandur, LAV, Patria AMV and Piranha III.

Military Communications Systems and Products. Our wholly-owned subsidiary, Tadiran Communications, supplies military communications systems and products for a wide range of customers worldwide. Specializing in radio communications, Tadiran Communications develops and supplies solutions for voice, data and video (multimedia) applications in a broad range of frequencies, starting at the VLF band through HF, VHF, UHF to the C-band and further on in the mm wave band. The range of products and systems facilitate secured and ECCM immune voice and broadband data communications, covering the communication needs of all levels of the military echelons. Military product lines include short and medium-range VHF radio systems, long-range HF radio systems, multi-band VHF-UHF handheld/manpack radios, line-of sight multi-channel radio systems, ruggedized computers/communication terminals and personal digital assistance devices (PDAs), integrated communications systems combining wireless (radio) and wired (telephony) communications, military wireless broadband systems based on WiMAX technology, IP/LAN/WAN networks and situation awareness systems.

C4I and Government Information Systems. We design, manufacture and integrate C4I systems for ground forces and battlefield management and control applications. These include artillery

command and control systems, day-night observation systems, C4I battlefield management systems for headquarters and maneuvering forces as well as battle management systems for battalion combat teams, tactical communications systems, satellite communication systems, wireless communication and radios that provide infrastructure and connectivity for network centric architecture solutions, tactical ground reconnaissance systems and tactical battle group trainers. This includes our prime contractor role for the Israeli Digital Army Program. We also design and manufacture C4I systems and products for infantry soldiers. This includes our prime contractor role for the Israeli Future Infantry Soldier Program. We also design and manufacture governmental information technology systems and integrated information gathering systems for border control and management systems, crime prevention and other governmental applications.

UAV Systems. We design and supply integrated UAV systems and mini-UAV systems. We design and manufacture a variety of UAV platforms, including the Hermes® and Skylark® families of UAVs. We also design and supply command and control ground stations elements that can be adapted for various types of UAVs, as well as training systems with capabilities to simulate payload performance, malfunctions and ground control station operation.

Electro-Optic and Countermeasures Systems. Through Elop, our wholly-owned subsidiary, we design and manufacture a full range of electro-optics sensors and systems for space, air, land and sea applications. Other of our subsidiaries are also engaged in the development and production of electro-optic products. The range of electro-optics products includes space cameras and telescopes and specialized sensors, airborne reconnaissance and observation systems, ground integrated sights and robotic sensors, FLIRs for land, naval and airborne applications, laser range finders and laser designators based on flash pumped and diode pumped technologies used by infantry soldiers and in manned and unmanned airborne vehicles and land and naval platforms. Our electro-optic solutions are used for detection, identification and information gathering as well as for land vehicle upgrades. Elop's ISR related business activities – space cameras, airborne reconnaissance and observation & surveillance – share a broad infrastructure of technologies that provide imagery intelligence (IMINT), long-range observation solutions for space, air, sea and land based sources. In the space area, Elop also maintains in-house Israel's national space electro-optics infrastructure and is currently a principal subcontractor for the Israeli Ofek satellites. In addition, Elop supplies dedicated satellite payloads for space research and advanced multi-spectral and high resolution pan-chromatic cameras for commercial satellites.

Homeland Security Systems. We design, manufacture and integrate a wide range of security systems and products. These include integrated land, maritime and coastal control and surveillance systems, airport and seaport security systems, border control systems, access and border registration control systems, transportation security, C4I homeland security applications, facility perimeter security products, electronic fences, electro-optic surveillance systems and tactical mini-UAV's for defense, police, airport, , border patrol, coast guard, critical infrastructure protection and homeland security uses.

Naval Systems. Our naval systems include naval combat management systems, shipboard combat system integration, naval electro-optic observation systems, naval tactical trainers, submarine electronic support management systems, shipboard decoy countermeasure launching systems and unmanned surface vessels.

Technology Spin-Offs and Other Commercial Activities. We are engaged in spin-offs of our defense technologies to commercial applications as well as other commercial activities. Our spin-off and other commercial activities to date are in the areas of medical equipment, commercial satellites, satellite communications for commercial aircraft, commercial communications systems, commercial information technology applications, microwave technology, night vision systems for automobiles and general manufacturing services.

Revenues

The table below shows our consolidated revenues for groups of major areas of operations for the years ended December 31, 2004, 2005 and 2006:

	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2006</u>
Airborne Systems:	\$368	\$421	\$548
Land Vehicle Systems:	199	117	318
C4ISR Systems:	109	218	313
Electro-Optic Systems:	200	242	223
Other (mainly non-defense engineering and production):	<u>64</u>	<u>72</u>	<u>121</u>
Total:	<u>\$940</u>	<u>\$1,070</u>	<u>\$1,523</u>

Systems and Products

The following is a brief description of our main systems and products:

Military Aircraft and Helicopter Systems

Cockpit Management Systems - for reduced pilot workload while operating complex weapons platforms.

Airborne Computers - for mission management performance.

Weapon Delivery and Navigation Systems - for controlling weapon delivery and navigation.

Display Systems - for processing and displaying tactical information, including head-up and multi-functional displays.

Airborne C4I Systems - for network centric airborne, command, control, communication and intelligence and situational awareness.

Digital Map Systems and Mass Memory Devices - for storing digitized mapping information and providing pilots with mapping and other tactical information correlated with aircraft position.

Stores Management Systems - for operating and releasing airborne weapons.

Digital Video Recording Devices – for mission and maintenance debriefing.

Weapon Guidance Systems – laser kits for guiding precision weapons launched from aircraft.

Cockpit Instrumentation – altimeters, pressure meters, cockpit indicators and avionics test equipment.

Simulators – for airborne and ground training.

Virtual Training Systems – for embedded training.

Mission Planning and Debriefing Systems – for planning and debriefing of fixed and rotary-wing aircraft missions.

Helmet Mounted Systems

Pilot Helmet Mounted Systems – for air superiority, target designation, weapon and sensor slaving and information display.

Night Vision Systems - for improving range and clarity of what pilots see while flying at low altitude and with poor flight visibility.

Land Helmet Mounted Systems – for use on land platforms and individual soldier applications.

Cockpit Mapping Systems – for mapping of cockpits to enable accurate line of sight alignment in a cockpit.

Fast Characterization Tool (FACT) – characterizing (mapping) electro-magnetic volumes using advanced adaptive technologies for line of sight alignment in a cockpit or elsewhere.

EW and SIGINT Systems

EW Suites – advanced self protection integrated capabilities for various types of combat aircraft, naval and ground platforms, covering multi-spectral bands (RF, Laser and IR).

SIGINT Systems – full electromagnetic spectrum, SIGINT (ELINT, COMINT and DF) systems for tactical and strategic intelligence gathering for airborne, ground and naval applications.

Electronic Counter Measures (ECM) – wide range of systems for self protection and electronic attack for airborne, naval and ground platforms including SPJ (Self Protection Jammer), EJ (Escort Jammer) and COMJAM (Communication Jammer).

Counter Improvised Explosive Devices (CIED) – a range of electronic jammer anti-bomb products, including cellular selective jammer and protection systems from IED.

Data Links and Video Dissemination Systems – smart data link solutions for unmanned platforms, guided weapons and satellites and video dissemination for airborne, ground and naval applications.

Microwave and Microelectronic Solutions – wide range of products including components, super components and microelectronics for EW, radar and communication systems.

Spectrum Management & Control Systems – for security and commercial government requirements.

Search and Rescue Systems – advanced solutions for pilots and rescue teams for the combat arena as well as personal search and rescue systems for non-combat situations.

Commercial Aviation Systems

Vision-Based Cockpit™ - integrated cockpit concept utilizing real-time and synthetic vision systems seamlessly integrated with new head-up and head-down displays for the cockpits of the future.

Enhanced Vision Systems (EVS) – for improving the capability of aircraft to execute precision approaches, safely land in fog, rain snow and other reduced visibility conditions thereby reducing CFIT accidents, and providing improved situational awareness during ground operations aiding in runway incursion accident reductions.

General Aviation Vision System (GAViS™) – low-cost IR based vision system that mounts like an antenna for general aviation aircraft to provide increased situational awareness at night and in other low visibility conditions.

Advanced Flight Display System – for assisting the air crew in flight and mission management, navigation, and communication while reducing pilot workload and increasing flight safety in both VFR and IFR flight conditions, and allows the display of all primary flight information, navigation data, weather radar, or digital maps.

Head-Up Displays - new technology LCD head-up displays for air transport, high-end business aircraft and general aviation aircraft.

Air Data Computers and Sensors –aircraft air data computers, processors, probes and sensor modules.

Digital Air Data Test Sets - digital flight line and shop repair testers.

Cabin Pressurization Systems – modern solid-state technology, automatic cabin pressurization control systems designed to minimize cost, weight, and panel space, and meet the needs of modern glass cockpits of business and commuter aircraft.

Commercial Helicopter Avionics – avionics suites, including electronic, flight instrumentation systems and flight management systems for civil rotocraft.

Cockpit Instruments – altimeters, pressure meters and cockpit indicators.

Aerostructure Products – composite material structural parts for commercial aircraft.

Land Vehicle Systems

Fire Control Systems – for target identification, acquisition and engagement, incorporating thermal imaging, laser range finders, day TV, digital ballistic computers and sensors using day and night vision systems and displays.

Electric Gun and Turret Drive Systems - for controlling electrically driven turrets and guns, using advanced brushless technology and digital/software based servo systems.

Battle Management Systems - for data processing and situational awareness of vehicle crews and commanders.

Unmanned Turrets 25/30 mm and Overhead Remote Controlled Weapon Stations 7.62 mm and 12.7 mm– for transforming armored vehicles into armored fighting vehicles by providing the crew with the combat capabilities of a turreted vehicle.

Color Flat Panel Displays – for presentation of maps and command and control data, as well as video generated by thermal imaging systems.

Mass Storage Devices – for storage of maps and battle command information using solid state memory devices based on commercial off the shelf and PCMCIA technology.

Commander Panoramic Sights - for 360° independent panoramic target location and identification and gun-turret direction, using day and night vision systems.

Laser Warning Systems and Threat Detection Systems – for identifying and pinpointing the angular direction of laser sources generated by laser range finders and laser guided and laser beamrider missiles.

Ground Electronic Countermeasures (GECM) Systems - for protection of ground vehicles and convoys from Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs) and other threats.

Unmanned Ground Vehicles (UGVs) – dedicated autonomous vehicles, equipped with sensory perception and artificial intelligence capabilities for various land based applications.

Robotics – mini-robotic devices used by land forces for tactical missions.

Simulator and Training Systems - for tank and fighting vehicle training, based on optical and computerized image generation technology.

Hydraulic Systems – for vehicle fueling, braking, suspension and power pack operation.

Life Support Systems – for environmental, climate and nuclear, bacterial and chemical (NBC) protection and control.

Military Communications Systems

Tactical Radio Systems – comprehensive HF, VHF and UHF radio communications solutions for the maneuvering tactical forces and headquarters featuring secured and anti-jamming voice and data communications capabilities to enable efficient and effective command and control at all echelon levels.

Multi-Channel Radio (MCR) Systems - ECCM-capable, anti-jamming MCRs, especially suited for dense military communications conditions, providing broadband, yet frequency-spectrum efficient communications between headquarters.

Advanced Power Amplifiers – RF power amplifiers for ground mobile, shipborne, airborne and fixed-station applications, covering a wide range of frequencies and power levels, and featuring advanced linearization techniques, high capacity data handling capabilities, low power consumption and high spectral efficiency.

Tactical Computers and Communication Terminals – advanced and small rugged handheld/mobile computers providing the combat echelons in the battlefield with digital messaging and navigation capabilities in support of C4I applications and Ruggedized Personal Digital Assistants (RPDAs), with functionalities similar to those of civilian PDAs products, providing digital mapping, navigation, route planning, situational awareness, tactical information sharing, mission planning and other digital battlefield applications under combat conditions.

Integrated Radio Communication System (IRCS) – combines a diverse range of communications networks including regular telephony, wireless communications and newer technology-based networks such as IP and fiber optics into one integrated network.

Power HF Communication System – a turn key, advanced high-power HF radio communication system with optimized resource management and allocation facilities and automatic backup for strategic fault-free, long-range operational needs.

Bro@dNet Communication System – for point-to-multi-point, high-capacity broadband, IP-based data, video and voice communications based on wireless broadband WiMAX technology.

AW@RENET Communication System – a tactical situation awareness command, control and communication system that enables the commanders and soldiers in the field to access and share real-time tactical information via tactical radio networks by means of end-to-end IP tactical internet connectivity.

Mobile Net Communication System – compact and scalable, “out-of-the-box” secured cellular mobile network solution for fast-deployment applications.

Tactical Data Communication Systems – for network centric information exchange for ground applications, using data radios, modems, protocols, message handling systems, voice over IP and tactical internet.

MAXESS Military Wireless LAN – immune wireless systems for wideband data transmission, with high survivability in dynamic and noisy military environments.

C4I and Government Information Systems

Digital Army “System of Systems” - advanced combat concepts geared to increase operational effectiveness and connectivity throughout all land force echelons, in all combat situations, under a unified operational concept, providing computerized systems down to the single soldier level to facilitate transmission of integrated, real-time situation pictures to and from all battlefield and command echelons.

Combat NG Artillery Fire Control and C4I Systems - for C4I applications among field artillery units deployed from the platform to brigade levels, managing all aspects of artillery operations, including for theater missile defense applications.

Battlefield Management Systems – comprehensive solutions comprising advanced electro-optical sensors, multi functional displays, command and control software, information and dissemination systems and advanced mission computers, for enabling coordination between fighting vehicles, that provide situational awareness to peace-keeping operations and maneuvering forces, including combat vehicles, engineering corps and logistic support personnel.

Headquarters and Force Maneuvering Management Systems – integrated command and control systems for maneuvering forces, providing updated situational awareness, command dissemination and decision support tools.

Tactical Ground Reconnaissance Systems - for border control and ground reconnaissance operations.

Digital Soldier Systems – for future digital soldiers, equipping individual soldiers with computers, helmets, communication systems and weapon systems.

TORC2H – integrated operational command control headquarters system that closes the sensor to shooter loop, facilitates data collection and border patrol operations. .

MapCore – software design kit providing mapping capabilities for application programmers, capable of manipulating 2D maps, 2.5D maps (2D maps with elevation) and 3D maps (terrain visualization) in the application’s user window and serving as an infrastructure for developing moving map, mission planning and debriefing, C4ISR and Simulator systems.

Enhanced Tactical Computers – tactical computers comprised of modular military terminals designed to withstand military environments and operate for military field use.

PCMCIA – communication controller modem installed in an ETC, providing high level connectivity.

Tactical Battle Group Trainers – for training commanders and staff from company level to battalion battle group and brigade-sized operations.

TIGER – tactical internet geographic dissemination in real-time system, providing real-time quality decision making information to various levels of combined forces.

Information Technology Systems - for crime prevention, information management, border control and other governmental applications.

Integrative Component-based Exploitation (ICE) System - integrative component based exploitation system designed to provide an end-to-end solution for the entire operational cycle of satellite and airborne digital imagery.

Anti-Money Laundering Systems – information technology systems for law enforcement anti-money laundering and combating of terrorist financing activities.

UAV Systems

UAV Systems –comprehensive systems, including the air vehicle, payloads, data link, ground control system and ground support equipment.

Hermes® 1500 – medium altitude long endurance UAV system designed for Corps and Command level support missions and for maritime patrol.

Hermes® 450 – tactical long endurance UAV system designed for Division level support missions.

Hermes® 180 – tactical short range UAV system designed for Brigade level support missions.

Skylark® I – electrically propelled man-packed close range UAV systems for Company Battalion level support missions.

Skylark® II – electrically propelled and highly covert short-range UAV system providing Intelligence, Surveillance, Target Acquisition and Reconnaissance (ISTAR) capabilities to Company – Brigade tactical echelons.

Ground Control Stations –designed with an open architecture concept that is adaptable to various types of UAVs.

Training Systems - for simulation of full UAV operation, payload data and malfunctions.

Electro-Optic and Countermeasures Systems

FLIR Systems - for thermal imaging observation without need for natural or artificial light for air, land and sea platforms, including hand-carried portable solutions.

Laser Range-Finders and Designators - for range finding and designation of targets for air, land and naval platforms based on solid state flash lamp and diode pumped technologies, including eye-safe systems.

Laser Radars – for helicopter obstacle detection and avoidance during flight.

Payloads - for observation, target acquisition, target engagement training and fire control using stabilized line-of-sight systems, incorporating laser range finders or designators and thermal and TV cameras.

Countermeasures Systems – for ground and airborne applications.

Aerial Reconnaissance Systems - for long-range and day/night IMINT information collection from high, medium and low altitude in penetrating and stand-off missions using digital photography, transmission, processing and display systems.

Long-Range Day & Night Surveillance Systems - for improving day and night vision, including computerized information processing.

Space Cameras and Telescopes– advanced panchromatic and multi-spectral cameras for high resolution, remote sensing satellites for commercial and military space IMINT, supplying high resolution ground images and for scientific space research.

Homeland Security Systems

Long and Short-Range Observation Systems – various integrated day/night/laser designated surveillance solutions covering 1 – 15 kilometer observation and detection ranges for security applications.

Electronic Fences – high and dual technology (tot-wire and vibration cable) electronic fences for border and airport applications.

Border and Coastal Surveillance Systems – integrated, C4I based systems for maritime, coastal and border guard control, including C4I tactical pictures based on radars, EO observation systems, tactical UAVs and surveillance vehicles.

Surveillance Vehicles – integrated mobile solution for radar-EO surveillance operation in border, perimeter and coastal applications.

Airport Security Systems – integrated security control for airports providing civil aviation authorities means to control airport perimeters, access to/from the indoor areas, cctv and EO surveillance over perimeter and runways as well as security control centers.

Access and Border Control Registration Systems – integrated IT/biometric solutions for national border gates passengers and vehicle integrated screening for access, including automatic point of entry (POE) applications.

Tactical Mini-UAVs – for border and critical site surveillance and threat assessment activities.

Naval Systems

Naval Combat Management Systems (CMS) – command and control, data links, sensors and effector control systems for naval ships including integrated tactical information and operation of weapon systems.

Naval Combat Systems Integration – integration of weapons and sensors for naval platforms.

Stabilized Electro-Optical Payloads – for naval observation and electro-optical stabilized line of sight fire control systems.

Computerized Naval Simulators – for tactical training of naval officers at shore-based locations.

Submarine EW Systems - electronic support measurements (ESM) for threat identification and electro-magnetic analysis.

Shipboard SIGINT Systems – for a range of sea-based electronic intelligence applications.

Shipboard Communication Systems – for a range of seaborne communication applications.

Shipboard Decoy Countermeasure Launching Systems - sophisticated countermeasures deployment of chaff and flair against missile threats.

Unmanned Surface Vehicles - unmanned naval systems for various maritime applications that adapt the capabilities and applications of UAVs.

Satellite Communication Systems - VSAT communication systems with high band rate data and voice transfer for land and naval forces.

Principal Subsidiaries

Elbit Systems of America

We conduct most of our business in the United States through the Elbit Systems of America, LLC (ESA) and its (group of wholly-owned subsidiaries, including EFW Inc. (EFW), Kollsman, Inc.

(Kollsman) and International Enterprises Inc. (IEI). ESA was formally established as a legal entity in January 2007. ESA provides products and system solutions focusing on U.S. military, commercial aviation and homeland security customers. Elbit Systems holds its shares in the ESA companies through a Delaware holding company Elbit Systems U.S. Corp. (ESC).

EFW. EFW is incorporated in Delaware and based in Fort Worth, Texas. It focuses on design, development, production and life cycle support of mission critical systems for U.S. and allied military tactical platforms. In 1993, EFW acquired most of the assets of General Dynamics Corporation's (General Dynamics) Electronics Manufacturing Center in Fort Worth, which mainly manufactured and supplied electronic components for F-16 aircraft. Since then EFW has expanded its activities to a number of additional areas involving tactical aircraft, helicopters, land vehicles, UAVs and smart munitions. These include programs for the V-22 Osprey tilt rotorcraft, the Bradley A-3 fighting vehicle, the Multiple Launch Rocket System, JDAM munitions, Viper Strike smart munitions, the AH-64 Apache helicopter, the UH-60 Blackhawk helicopter, the OH-58D Kiowa Warrior helicopter, the Advanced Reconnaissance Helicopter (ARH), the A-10 aircraft, the F/A-18 aircraft, the C-130 transport aircraft, the B-2 bomber aircraft as well as additional systems for the F-16. EFW is involved in a number of joint projects with Elbit Systems Group companies and with other U.S. defense companies. In addition, as described below, EFW and Rockwell Collins Inc. each own 50% of Vision Systems International LLC, which is engaged in the area of helmet mounted systems for fighter aircraft.

Kollsman. Kollsman, Inc. (Kollsman) is a wholly-owned Delaware subsidiary located in Merrimack, New Hampshire. Kollsman is engaged in developing and manufacturing cockpit instruments and enhanced vision systems for civil and military aircraft as well as electro-optically enabled observation and targeting systems for soldiers, land vehicles and aircraft. Kollsman has also recently begun activities in the U.S. homeland security market. Through its wholly-owned subsidiary, KMC Systems, Inc., Kollsman is also involved in manufacturing medical instrumentation. In May 2006, Kollsman acquired a 20% interest in Sandel, a company engaged in integrated display and other products for the general aviation market.

IEI. International Enterprises, Inc. (IEI) is a wholly-owned Alabama subsidiary located in Talladega, Alabama, that provides repair, maintenance and logistics support for a number of military electronic systems and components manufactured by a variety of original equipment manufacturers (OEMs) installed on aircraft, helicopters and ground support equipment for the U.S. military and other customers worldwide. IEI serves as EFW's focal point for after-market support capability.

ESA's Major Customers. Major customers of the ESA companies include Lockheed Martin Corporation (Lockheed Martin), the Boeing Company (Boeing), the U.S. Army, U.S. Navy (USN), U.S. Air Force (USAF), U.S. Marine Corps (USMC), the IMOD, Bell Helicopter Textron Inc. (Bell Helicopter), Northrop Grumman Corporation, BAE Systems Inc., Gulfstream Aircraft Corporation, Federal Express, Honeywell International Inc., Oto Melara S.p.A. and CMI - Cockerill Mechanical Industries S.A. Diamond Aircraft [full name] and Cessna Aircraft [full name].

ESA's Recent Contracts. Recent contract awards include development and supply of very long-range observation systems for the U.S. Secure Border Initiative Program, hand held thermal imaging and laser systems for the USMC, supply of urgent Operation Iraqi Freedom (OIF) equipment for the USMC, ongoing maintenance of F-16 head-up displays and various other avionic components, digital

video recorder for the USAF B-2, upgrade of the USMC (LAV) Command and Control vehicle, Night Targeting System (NTS) depot maintenance contract for the USMC AH-1W Cobra helicopter, design of a new gunner display unit (GDU), for the U.S. Army MLRS and HIMARS vehicles, multi-year production of electronic system for the U.S. Army Bradley A-3, development and supply to Bell Helicopter of the helmet display and tracking systems, data transfer systems and rocket interface units for the U.S. Army Armed Reconnaissance Helicopter (ARH), development and manufacturing of primary flight displays for F/A-18 E/F aircraft, design of a new mission computer for the U.S. Army AH-64 Apache helicopter, development and supply of Enhanced Vision Systems and head-up displays for Federal Express wide body aircraft, cabin pressurization system for the new Diamond jet, multi-year supply of commercial data entry electronic units, commercial central interface units, color multi-function displays and digital video recorders for the F-16, semi-active laser seekers for JDAM munitions, form-fit-function replacements for antenna positioning power amplifiers for USAF Global Positioning Systems (GPS) ground stations and the design and development of a helmet operational level tester (HOLT) for the Apache Integrated Helmet and Display Sighting System (IHADSS). See below “Current Business Operations – Aircraft and Helicopter Systems - Helmet Mounted Systems - Land Vehicle Systems and Electro-Optical and Countermeasures Systems”.

FMF. The ESA companies also act as contractors for U.S. Foreign Military Funding (FMF) and Foreign Military Sales (FMS) programs. See below “Governmental Regulations – Foreign Military Funding”.

Engineering and Manufacturing. EFW has extensive engineering and manufacturing capabilities at its Fort Worth facilities as does Kollsman at its facilities in New Hampshire. IEI’s facilities in Alabama and Georgia have significant maintenance and repair capabilities. See below “Manufacturing” and “Customer Satisfaction and Quality Assurance”.

SSA. ESA (currently through EFW), Elbit Systems, ESC and the DOD are parties to a Special Security Agreement (SSA). The SSA provides controls and procedures to protect classified information and export controlled data received by the ESA companies in performing U.S. Government contracts. The SSA allows the ESA companies to participate in classified U.S. Government programs even though, due to its ownership by Elbit Systems, the ESA companies are considered under the control of a non-U.S. interest. Under the SSA, a Government Security Committee of ESA’s board of directors was permanently established to supervise and monitor compliance with ESA’s security procedures. The SSA also requires ESA’s board of directors to include outside directors who have no other affiliation with the Elbit Systems Group. ESA’s board of directors also contains officers of ESA and up to two inside directors, who have other affiliations with the Elbit Systems Group. The SSA requires outside directors and officers of the ESA companies who are directors, and some other senior officers, to be U.S. resident citizens and eligible for DOD personal security clearances.

VSI

Vision Systems International LLC (VSI) is a California limited liability investee company based in San Jose, California. EFW and Rockwell Collins Inc. (Rockwell Collins) each own 50% of VSI. Founded in 1996, VSI acts on a world-wide basis on behalf of Rockwell Collins and Elbit Systems/EFW in the area of helmet mounted display systems for fixed-wing military and paramilitary aircraft. VSI performs marketing, project management, contract administration and systems engineering. Elbit

Systems, EFW and Rockwell Collins each have provided VSI with licenses to use their helmet mounted display technologies. In general, VSI subcontracts product development and production to its owners on an approximately equal basis. Each owner has equal representation on VSI's management.

VSI is the prime contractor to Boeing and Lockheed Martin for the design and manufacture of the Joint Helmet Mounted Cueing System (JHMCS) for the USAF, and USN and U.S. Air National Guard (ANG) F-15, F-16 and F/A-18 aircraft. VSI also has contracts to supply helmet mounted display systems for fighter aircraft to the Israel Air Force (IAF) and numerous other international customers. VSI has developed a dual-seater version of the JHMCS and is in full scale JHMCS production. In addition, VSI is under contract to Lockheed Martin to develop the helmet mounted display system for the U.S. F-35 Joint Strike Fighter (JSF). See below "Current Business Operations – Helmet Mounted Systems".

Elop

Based in Rehovot, Israel, our wholly-owned subsidiary Elop operates in the area of electro-optic systems and products mainly for defense, space and homeland security applications. It has significant design, engineering and manufacturing capabilities. Elop has a broad customer base, both in Israel and internationally.

Elop designs, engineers, manufactures and supports a wide range of advanced electro-optic air, space, land, naval and space systems and products described elsewhere in this Form 20-F. These include IMINT solutions, such as airborne reconnaissance systems and spaceborne reconnaissance systems, observation and surveillance stabilized payloads, laser systems, head-up displays, thermal imaging systems, integrated sights and robotic sensors for ground applications and electro-optical homeland security and defense security systems. See below "Current Business Operations – Aircraft and Helicopter Systems - Aircraft Head-Up Displays, Aircraft Electro-Optic Systems, Aerial Reconnaissance Systems and Electro-Optics Products for Helicopters; Land Vehicle Systems - Merkava and Thermal Imaging Systems - Electro-Optical and Countermeasures Systems; – Homeland Security Systems; and Naval Systems."

Tadiran Communications

Tadiran Communications Ltd. (Tadiran Communications) is a wholly-owned Israeli subsidiary of Elbit Systems. In April 2007, we increased our ownership interest in Tadiran Communications from 43% to 100% through a tender offer issued under Israeli law. As a result of the tender offer Tadiran Communications ceased to be a publicly traded company. See below “Current Business Operations – Recent Acquisitions and Divestitures – Tadiran Communications”.

Located in Petah Tiqwa, Holon and Kiryat Shmona, Israel, Tadiran Communications has over 40 years of experience in military and civilian communications technologies, with expertise in the fields of RF design and development in frequencies ranging from 1.5 MHz to 5 GHz and 50 GHz to 60 GHz, spread spectrum techniques (e.g. frequency hopping and direct sequence), crypto algorithms, modems for high-speed wireless data transfer applications; error detection and correction methods and techniques adapted to radio channels; advanced synchronization techniques; communication control and networking protocols; and radio over IP (RoIP) and voice over IP (VoIP) technologies. In addition to being the main supplier of tactical communication equipment to the IDF, Tadiran Communications is active in the global military and non-military communication markets. Tadiran Communications has a worldwide customer base for which it provides advanced communications technology, equipment, systems and solutions.

Tadiran Communications' wholly-owned U.S. subsidiary, Talla-Com, Tallahassee Communications Industries Inc. (Talla-Com) and Talla-Com's wholly-owned U.S. subsidiary, Talla-Tech, Tallahassee Technologies Inc. (Talla-Tech), both based in Tallahassee, Florida, serve as Tadiran Communications' U.S. development, production and marketing arm, concentrating their activities in the areas of advanced RF power amplifiers, military tactical computers and support for the legacy SINGARS radios. Talla-Com also participates in FMS and FMF projects. Talla-Tech operates under a SSA. Tadiran Communications' wholly-owned (as of June 15, 2006) Ulm, Germany based subsidiary, Telefunken RACOMS, is active in both military and civilian communications and serves as Tadiran Communications' base for the German and European communications markets. Tadiran Communications' wholly-owned Israeli subsidiary, Snapshield Ltd., designs, develops, markets and supplies managed security solutions for wired and wireless telecommunications for military and non-military applications.

Cyclone. Cyclone Aviation Products Ltd. (Cyclone) is a wholly-owned Israeli subsidiary of Elbit Systems. Located near Karmiel, Israel, Cyclone designs and produces composite and metal aerostructure parts for civil and military aircraft. Cyclone also performs maintenance, integration of systems and upgrades for aircraft and helicopters. In 2005, Cyclone acquired the assets of IMI's Aircraft Systems Division, which is involved in manufacturing weapons pylons and external fuel tanks for fighter aircraft. Both directly and through its affiliated company Snunit, Cyclone works with Elbit Systems in supplying flight training services for fixed-wing aircraft and helicopters of the IAF. Cyclone's customers include the IMOD, the USAF, Boeing, Lockheed Martin, Spirit Aerostructure [full name], Vought Aircraft Industries Inc., Bell Helicopters Textron Inc., Sikorsky Aircraft Company (Sikorsky), Israel Aircraft Industries Ltd. (IAI) and other aircraft manufacturers and end users around the world. See below “Current Business Operations – Aircraft and Helicopter Systems – Civil Aviation and - Logistics Support Services”.

Silver Arrow. Silver Arrow LP (Silver Arrow), is an Israeli limited partnership owned by Elbit Systems together with a wholly-owned holding company subsidiary of Elbit Systems. It operates as an integral part of Elbit Systems' UAV Systems business, which is located both in Nes Ziona and Haifa, Israel. Silver Arrow develops and manufactures UAVs. UEL - UAV Engines Ltd., a wholly-owned British subsidiary of Silver Arrow, manufactures engines for UAVs and other applications. See below "Current Business Operations – UAV Systems".

ELSEC. Elbit Security Systems Ltd. (ELSEC) (formerly Ortek Ltd.) is a wholly-owned Israeli subsidiary of Elbit Systems. Located in Sderot, Israel, ELSEC operates mainly in the fields of homeland security: EO surveillance systems, E-fences, border and coastal integrated security systems, aviation security systems, airport security systems and strategic perimeter sites security. . ELSEC is participating in the coastal and border security programs in Israel, the U.S. and a range of other countries. See below "Current Business Operations - Homeland Security Systems".

European Subsidiary. The European Subsidiary is a wholly-owned Belgium subsidiary. It develops, manufactures and supports electro-optical products, mainly for the defense and space markets.

Elisra

Elisra is a privately-held Israeli company located in Bnei Brak, Israel, held 70% by Elbit Systems with the balance being owned by Elta Systems Ltd., a subsidiary of IAI. Elisra has two principal wholly-owned Israeli subsidiaries – Tadiran Electronic Systems Ltd. (Tadiran Systems) and Tadiran Spectralink Ltd. (Tadiran Spectralink), each located in Holon, Israel.

Elisra and its subsidiaries provide a wide range of EW, SIGINT and C4ISR technological solutions. Elisra and its subsidiary's products are designed for naval, airborne and ground platforms and applications. Their main business areas include EW suites, airborne warning systems, SIGINT (including ELINT and COMINT) systems, electronic counter measures (including ECM and COMJAM), C4I systems for theater missile defense and artillery (through Tadiran Systems), spectrum management & control systems (through Tadiran Systems), smart datalink solutions for UAVs, guided munitions and satellites, video dissemination systems for naval, ground and combat aircraft applications (through Spectralink), search and rescue systems (through Spectralink), counter IED solutions (through Elisra and Tadiran Systems) and a range of microwave and microelectronic products.

U-TacS. UAV Tactical Systems Ltd. (U-TacS) is a British subsidiary, held 51% by Elbit Systems (through a wholly-owned holding company – Elbit Systems UK Limited), with the balance being owned by Thales UK Limited, a subsidiary of Thales S.A. (France). U-TacS' main business is to perform a major part of the Watchkeeper Program and other related programs. See below "Current Business Operations – UAV Systems – Watchkeeper Program."

Kinetics. Kinetics Ltd. (Kinetics), based in Airport City, Israel, is owned 51% by Elbit Systems. The balance is owned by founding employees and private investors in Israel and the United States. Kinetics develops technologies, systems and products in the field of advanced life support and environmental controls, such as climate control systems and nuclear, biological and chemical protection systems for combat vehicles. Also, Kinetics develops and manufactures other products for land vehicles,

such as hydraulic, fuel, braking and suspension systems, an auxiliary power unit for land vehicle power pack systems and hydraulic systems for aircraft. Kinetics sells its products to the IDF, the U.S. Army and other customers. Kinetics wholly-owns Real-Time Laboratories, LLC. a company based in Boca Raton, Florida, engaged in the U.S. market in similar activities to those of Kinetics. See below “Current Business Operations – Land Vehicle Systems – Environmental Control and Hydraulic Systems”.

SCD. Semi-Conductor Devices (SCD) is an Israeli investee partnership equally owned by Elbit Systems and Rafael Armaments Development Authority Ltd. (Rafael). Located in Leshem, Israel, SCD develops and manufactures infrared detectors for thermal imaging equipment and laser diodes used in defense and commercial applications. See below “Current Business Operations – Electro-Optical and Countermeasures Systems.”

Opgal. Opgal - Optronics Industries Ltd. (Opgal) is an Israeli investee company owned 50.1% by Elbit Systems and 49.9% by Rafael. Located in Karmiel, Israel, Opgal focuses mainly on commercial applications of thermal imaging and electro-optic technologies. Its developments include an enhanced vision sensor designed to assist in landing aircraft under limited visibility and harsh weather conditions. Opgal also designs thermal imaging cameras and FLIR systems for applications, such as surveillance, industrial, medical and fire fighting. It also produces OEM FLIR cameras for defense applications. See below “Current Business Operations – Commercial Aviation Systems and – Electro-Optical and Countermeasures Systems”.

Others. We have several other smaller subsidiaries and investee companies in Israel and other countries.

Recent Acquisitions and Divestitures

During the past year we continued to expand our capabilities through acquisitions and made a divestiture.

Tadiran Communications

In April 2007, Elbit Systems completed a tender offer for the balance of Tadiran Communications' shares, increasing our ownership from 43% to 100%. Under the tender offer Elbit Systems paid a price of approximately \$52.32 per share, resulting in total consideration paid by Elbit Systems under the tender offer and for the balance of the shares remaining following the tender offer, of approximately \$382 million. Such consideration was paid in cash. As a result of the tender offer Tadiran Communications ceased to be a publicly traded company. Tadiran Communications purchased the balance of the outstanding stock options for the same consideration per share as paid by Elbit Systems under the tender offer.

This tender offer followed Elbit Systems' purchases from 2004 through 2006 of a total of approximately 43% of Tadiran Communications shares through purchases on the stock market, and through private placements and from Koor Industries Ltd. (Koor). For a description of Tadiran Communications see above "Principal Subsidiaries – Tadiran Communications".

The IMOD conditioned its approval of the Tadiran Communications acquisition on our agreeing to maintain various Israeli security safeguards at Tadiran Communications and on the requirement for IMOD approval in the future in the event we desire to sell a significant part of the shares we hold in Tadiran Communications.

Soltam. In December 2006, Elbit Systems sold its 10% interest in Soltam Systems Ltd., an Israeli company engaged in the development and manufacture of artillery systems and munitions. Elbit Systems sold its interest to Soltam's principal shareholders for \$5 million payable in 24 monthly installments bearing interest of Libor +1%.

Current Business Operations

The contract amount for programs described below is provided only where the amount is considered to be material to Elbit Systems. The areas of operation described below often operate in an interrelated manner.

Military Aircraft and Helicopter Systems

Nature of Our Airborne Systems and Upgrades

Fighter and transport aircraft and helicopters require advanced electronic and electro-optic systems to perform their complex missions accurately, reliably and efficiently. Our airborne systems are used in upgrading and modernizing fighter aircraft and helicopters, extending the useful life of a fleet and provide a cost-effective alternative to replacing existing equipment. Our systems are also installed as original equipment in new aircraft.

Our airborne systems and products include, head-up displays, mission computers, digital maps, displays, display processors, weapon control systems, airborne C4I systems, FLIRs, laser products, cockpit instruments, payloads and aerial reconnaissance systems. We also supply helmet mounted display and tracking systems as described below. By reducing the pilot's workload, these systems are designed to provide greater safety, accuracy, reliability and efficiency in performing missions. We also supply a comprehensive line of aircraft simulator and training systems.

Aircraft and helicopter upgrade programs are a part of our business strategy. We have implemented this strategy over the past several years in major upgrade programs for existing aircraft and helicopters.

As further described below, our business activities for military aircraft and helicopter systems include: aircraft avionics systems, aircraft upgrade programs, numerous programs for F-16 aircraft, head-up displays and other electro-optic systems for aircraft, aerial reconnaissance systems, helicopter upgrade programs, electro-optics products for helicopters, precision guidance systems, flight simulators, logistic support services, helmet mounted systems for fighter aircraft and helmet mounted systems for helicopters.

Aircraft Avionics Systems and Upgrade Programs

IAR 99. In 2004, Elbit Systems, in cooperation with the Romanian aircraft manufacturer Avioane Craiova, was awarded a \$43 million contract from the Romanian Defense Ministry to supply eight IAR-99 lead-in trainer aircraft. In _____ 2006, the contract was increased to add logistic support elements. The project is being executed in cooperation with Romanian industries over a period of approximately four years. This contract followed our upgrade project of four IAR-99 aircraft which was announced in 2001. The first program has been completed and the aircraft are currently used by the Romanian Air Force.

F-18 Displays. In 2004, EFW was awarded a contract from Boeing for the design and development of Upfront Control Display (UFCD) and Multi-Purpose Color Display (MPCD) units for F/A-18E/F aircraft. Under the terms of the contract, EFW is providing Form, Fit, Function and Interface (FFFI) replacements of the existing aircraft configuration in support of the F/A-18E/F Multi-Year II program, taking place from 2005 to 2009. The contract award provides options for production units of up to 360 aircraft. The first of these production options was awarded to EFW in 2004, with a second option awarded in April 2006.

AL-X Brazil. In 2002, Elbit Systems was awarded contracts by the Brazilian Government and by a subsidiary of the Brazilian aircraft company Embraer – Empresa Brasileira de Aeronautica S.A. (Embraer) for the production and logistic support phases of the AL-X Super Tucano aircraft program for the Brazilian Air Force. The contracts are valued at more than \$80 million and are being performed over a period of approximately four years. Under the contracts we supply avionics systems, equipment and logistic support for 76 AL-X light attack and trainer aircraft being manufactured by Embraer for the Brazilian Air Force. This followed our completion of a development contract for the AL-X. We began delivering equipment for production aircraft in 2004. In January 2007, the Brazilian Government and Embraer exercised options for avionic systems for an additional 23 AL-X aircraft. Deliveries are scheduled through 2009. The avionics system for the AL-X includes an advanced mission computer, liquid crystal displays, head-up display, navigation system, digital video recorder (DVR) and embedded GPS/INS radio altimeter (EGIR). In addition, we are supplying simulators, planning mission stations and debriefing stations. Maintenance and logistic support to the Brazilian Air Force are provided mainly through Elbit Systems' Brazilian subsidiary Aeroeletronica – Industria de Componentes Avionicos S.A. (AEL), located in Porto Alegre, Brazil. Program funding is provided in part through a financing arrangement between the Brazilian Government and commercial banks. The contracts call for “buy-back” to be performed over a multi-year period. See below “Buy Back”.

Colombia AL-X. In July 2006, Elbit Systems received a contract from Embraer for the supply of avionic systems for 25 AL-X Super Tucano aircraft to be supplied by Embraer to the Colombian Air Force. Deliveries are scheduled to occur through 2007.

F-5 Brazil. In 2001, Elbit Systems began work under contracts for the Brazilian F-5 Aircraft Modernization Program. The program calls for the upgrade of 46 F-5 aircraft for the Brazilian Air Force. Our contracts for the program are with Embraer and the Brazilian Government, with a total value of approximately \$230 million to be performed over an eight-year period. The contract with Embraer provides for an avionics upgrade, which includes an EW suite, mission computers, radar, displays and other avionics products. Delivery of production aircraft began in 2005. In January 2007, Elbit Systems was awarded an additional order to integrate further advanced capabilities in the F-5 aircraft. The contract with the Brazilian Government covers a logistic support program including establishment of an in-country maintenance center based at AEL. Program funding is provided through a financing arrangement between the Brazilian Government and commercial banks. We obtained an insurance policy from the Israeli Foreign Trade Risk Insurance Company covering up to 90% of our financial exposure under the program, subject to the policy's terms. The program also includes buy-back provisions.

Pampa. In 2001, Elbit Systems signed a contract with Lockheed Martin Aircraft Argentina S.A. for the avionics upgrade of 24 AT-63 Pampa aircraft for the Argentinean Air Force. In 2002, completion

of the contract was delayed due to the economic situation in Argentina. Based on an understanding reached between Lockheed Martin and the Argentinean Government the program was resumed and roll-out of the first upgraded aircraft occurred in 2004. We anticipate completing deliveries by 2007.

F-16 Programs

For more than two decades, we have supplied numerous customers with systems and electronic components for F-16 aircraft. We have supplied systems for the IAF's entire F-16 fleet. In addition, we have received a number of contracts from the U.S. Government, Lockheed Martin, the prime contractor of the F-16, and others, to supply electronic and electro-optic systems for F-16 aircraft used by the USAF and other air forces.

In recent years, Elbit Systems, EFW, Elop and Cyclone have received a number of orders to supply additional systems and equipment, as well as to repair equipment, for F-16 aircraft of the IAF and other Lockheed Martin customers. We are supplying a wide range of items to Lockheed Martin for the new IAF F-16 aircraft (F-16I). These items include mission computers, helmet mounted systems, head-up displays, display systems, stores management systems, structural assemblies and other equipment.

In recent years, EFW was awarded F-16 related contracts to develop and supply the commercial central interface unit, color multi-function display systems (CMFDS) and a digital video recorder. EFW also is supplying advanced air to ground, air to air and emergency jettison remote interface units to Lockheed Martin for an F-16 customer and supplies commercial data entry electronic units (CDEEU) for the F-16. In 2004, EFW was awarded a contract by the USAF to provide more than 2,000 CDEEUs in support of the CCIP program for F-16 Block 40-50 aircraft and upgrade of pre-Block 40 F-16 aircraft. The contract is being performed over a four-year period. Also, in 2005, EFW was awarded a five-year multiple products, multiple quantity repair and maintenance contract from USAF for various F-16 avionics components. In _____ 2007, IEI was awarded a five-year contract by the USAF to provide depot level repair support for the _____ (WAC) HUD.

Elop was awarded a contract in 2001 to supply the head-up display for the F-16I. Elop also supplies aerial reconnaissance systems for the F-16 both for oblique and vertical photography.

Since its 2005 acquisition of the assets of IMI's Aviation Systems Division, Cyclone manufacturers pylons for F-16 aircraft. Also, for a number of years Cyclone has manufactured the leading edge flap for U.S. Air Force F-16 aircraft. In January 2007, Cyclone was awarded a contract by Lockheed Martin to supply structural components for F-16 aircraft ordered by the Hellenic (Greek) Air Force, including leading edge flaps horizontal stabilizers, ventral fins, rudders and center line pylons. Deliveries are scheduled through 2008.

As of December 31, 2006, our overall F-16 related systems and components backlog, which extends through 2009, totaled approximately [\$107 million + Elop].

HALBIT Joint Venture. In May 2007, Elbit Systems, Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. (HAL) and MerlinHawk Associates Private Limited established HALBIT Avionics Private Limited (HALBIT) as an Indian joint venture company. HALBIT, in which Elbit Systems holds a 26% interest, was established to

jointly market, design and integrate avionics and simulator products in the Indian market and other agreed markets.

F-15 Structural Components

In October 2006, Cyclone was awarded a contract by Boeing for structural components for Boeing's F-15 aircraft, including external fuel tanks, pylons, horizontal stabilizers and gun access doors. Deliveries are scheduled to be completed in 2009. The pylons and the external fuel tanks are part of the business acquired from IMI's Aviation Systems Division in 2005.

Aircraft Head-Up Displays. Elop supplies its head-up displays for fixed-wing fighter and trainer aircraft such as the F-4, F-5, F-16, T-38C, MiG-21, Mig-27, Mig-29, SU-25, SU-30, A-4, AL-X, AM-X, AT-63 Pampa, IAR-99, Jaguar, KO-1, IDF, L-39 and Mirage.

Aircraft Electro-Optic Systems. Elop supplies laser range finders for a range of airborne platforms. Elop also has supplied laser designators for other airborne applications such as the laser designator for the U.S. Apache and the French Tiger helicopters, the USN's Nite Hawk pod and for pods of other customers.

Aerial Reconnaissance Systems. Elop supplies airborne reconnaissance systems for a range of fighter aircraft including the F-16. In December 2005, Elop was awarded a contract by the Republic of Korea Air Force (ROKAF) to supply real-time EO/IR long-range oblique images systems for ROKAF F-16 aircraft. The contract is to be performed over a two-year period. A program to supply airborne systems for the Turkish Air Force ceased in December 2006, subject to mutually acceptable provisions. [and Elop was invited to compete on a similar program with updated requirements].

Helicopter Upgrade Programs

Korean Helicopter Upgrade. In January 2006, Elbit Systems was awarded a contract by the Korean Ministry of National Defense to perform portions of a large scale project for helicopters upgrades. The contract is to be performed over a three-year period.

Bulgarian Helicopter Upgrade Program. In 2005, Elbit Systems was awarded a contract by the Bulgarian Ministry of Defense to upgrade Bulgarian Air Force MI-24 and MI-17 helicopters to comply with NATO standards. The contract was in the amount of approximately \$70 million and was to be performed over a three-year period. In March 2007, Elbit Systems announced that we reached an agreement with the Bulgarian Government regarding cancellation of the contract. The agreement recognizes that the cancellation is by mutual consent and is not a result of breach of obligations by either party. Under the agreement Elbit Systems returns to the Bulgarian Ministry of Defense part of the advanced payments received and delivers equipment and items already produced in the performance of the program in consideration of the balance of the payments to be retained by Elbit Systems. Elbit Systems' management believes that this matter will not have a material adverse effect on our results of operations.

Romanian Helicopter Upgrade Programs. In 2005, Elbit System won two contracts to upgrade helicopters to NATO standards for the Romanian Air Force and Navy. The contracts, which are being performed in cooperation with the Romanian aircraft manufacturer IAR S.A. Brasov, are being performed over a three-year period.

IAF Mission Management System. In 2005, Elbit Systems was awarded a contract to provide the IAF with a command and control mission management system for helicopter platforms. This advanced system provides the combat forces with a real-time updated situational picture, which enables them to share mission critical data based on data communications. The system will allow all mission participants to benefit from an accurate tactical picture for enhanced situational awareness, as well as effective synchronized operation on the battlefield. The system enables support coordination, identification of friendly forces and prevention of inadvertent gunfire.

Apache Mission Computer. In 2004, EFW was selected by Boeing to design a new mission computer for the Apache AH-64 helicopter. The contract is to be performed over a two-year period. In _____ 2006, EFW received a follow-on master development and production contract for integration of the mission processor on the Apache Block 3 program, with deliveries scheduled through _____.

Turkish S-70 Blackhawk. In 2003, Elbit Systems received a contract from Turkish Aerospace Industries for the modernization of the Turkish Armed Forces Command Sikorsky S-70 Blackhawk helicopters. We act as the avionics systems integrator and are developing and supplying “glass cockpit” avionics and advanced mission equipment. The program is being performed in two stages, development and production, over a four-year period.

V-22 Digital Map and Display Systems. We supply both digital maps and multi-function display systems for the U.S. Armed Forces' V-22 Osprey tilt rotor aircraft (V-22). Our digital map provides pilots with real-time high resolution digital topographical images and other information pilots need to perform their missions. Over the last several years Boeing has awarded EFW V-22 related contracts for the development and supply of the digital map system, a contract for the Active Matrix Liquid Crystal Multi-function Display Upgrade Program, a series of interface units, redesign of the display electronic unit and digital map and production orders for second generation digital map and display electronics. In 2005, EFW was awarded a development contract for the second generation of the V-22 primary flight display, and in 2006 EFW received additional production of orders for various V-22 items, including interface units, digital maps, displays, display electronics and head-up displays.

Digital Maps and Displays for Eurocopter. In 2003, we received a contract from Eurocopter S.A. (Eurocopter) to develop and supply flight displays systems for French search and rescue helicopters. Deliveries under orders received to date under this contract are being made through 2007. This followed earlier contracts from Eurocopter for display development and supply of digital map systems and displays.

Electro-Optic Products for Helicopters. Elop supplies several products for heliborne applications. These include laser range-finders and target designators including those based on solid state diode pumped laser technology. In 2002, Elop was awarded a contract to develop and supply its Laser Obstacle Ranging & Display Systems (LORD) for IAF helicopters, which has successfully completed its advanced multi-functional flight test series. Performance of the contract is through 2008. In 2005, Elop's

LORD system received Flight International's Aerospace Industry Award in the Avionics and Electronics category. Elop and Kollsman have completed the development of a common laser designator for both the upgrade of the Gun-Ship C-130H aircraft and the TSS Hawkeye Cobra AH-Z helicopter. Elop also supplies the laser-spot tracker integrated with the fire-control system, as well as display monitors, for the AH-64 Apache helicopter. Kollsman supplies the upgraded FLIR enhanced night targeting system for the USMC's AH-1W Super Cobra helicopters. Elop also supplies electro-optic payloads for a variety of helicopters, such as the Sea King, Cheetah, Mi-17 and Mi-24.

Precision Guidance Systems

OPHER and Lizard. In the area of guided munitions, we developed and are supplying our "Whizzard" family of precision guided systems. The Whizzard family includes the "OPHER" and "Lizard" systems. OPHER is a thermal-imaging, autonomous precision guidance system. The Lizard system provides munitions guidance towards laser designated targets. We have supplied OPHER systems to customers such as the IDF, the Italian Air Force and the Romanian Air Force and are currently supplying Lizard systems to the Italian Air Force.

JDAM. In 2004, EFW was awarded an order from Boeing to modify a Lizard Semi Active Laser (SAL) seeker to serve as the SAL seeker for Boeing's JDAM munitions, adding the capability of laser terminal guidance against targets of opportunity and moving targets. The laser JDAM development program has been completed with a successful test conducted by the USAF. EFW has been notified of its selection to receive an initial production contract, which is expected to be awarded in 2007.

Viper Strike. In 2003, under an order received by EFW from Northrop Grumman Corporation (NG), our semi-active laser seeker was successfully tested with NG's brilliant anti-tank (BAT) munitions – Viper Strike. Orders for additional units were received through 2006. These munitions are used in connection with the Hunter UAV, the Predator UAV and the AC-130 gunship. New derivatives of this product are being modified for use on other platforms.

[STAR?]

Flight Training Services

We provide a range of aircraft flight training solutions and operation of training aircraft on private financing initiative (PFI) and "power by the hour" (PBH) arrangements.

In May 2007, Cyclone assumed responsibility for maintenance activities for the Israeli Police helicopters on a PBH basis for a ___-year period. The maintenance is done at the Police facilities and is subject to the Israeli CAA rules and regulations. *[Is this training or logistic support?]*

In February 2007, Elbit Systems was awarded a contract to establish a training center for "Tzofit" (King Air B200 Beechcraft) for the IAF. The training center operates through a PFI program, with Elbit Systems providing the IAF a turn-key solution including the establishment of the training center, its operation and the supply of simulators, training services and maintenance for a ten-year period. The MOD purchases from Elbit Systems flight training hours for the IAF. The center will be established on

civilian property, and for the first time in Israel such a training center will also serve civilian pilots, providing them training in accordance with international aviation requirements while using local flight simulators and facilities.

In 2004, Cyclone was awarded a ten-year contract from the IMOD for the operation and maintenance of the helicopters of the IAF Flight School. Under the contract, which is executed by providing flight hours on a PBH basis, Cyclone provides full maintenance services to the IAF Bell 206 and Bell 209 Cobra AH-1A helicopters.

In 2002, Snunit Aviation Services Ltd., an Israeli company established by Elbit Systems and Cyclone, was awarded a contract for the supply and operation of the Grob 120A light trainer aircraft for the IAF. The contract for operation of the aircraft is for ten years and is the first PFI program adopted by the IAF. Under the PFI concept, we purchase, own, maintain and operate the aircraft and make them available to the IAF, who is charged according to flight hours. Full scale operation of the training began in 2003.

Training and Simulators

We provide training and simulation programs offering across-the-board systems engineering and integration expertise applied to a comprehensive line of training and simulation solutions for airborne platforms. These solutions range from mission preparation, through execution, to post-mission debriefing and analysis. Our total solution concept encompasses ground support systems, including mission planning and debriefing for pre-and-post multi-mission rehearsal and review.

Our training systems include virtual training systems such as the Advanced Combat Training System (ACTS) for fixed-wing aircraft and HeliACTS for helicopter crew training. We also supply live, virtual and constructive (LVC) training systems. In addition, we offer comprehensive simulator support services such as contractor logistics support (CLS), training, manuals and spare parts.

In January 2006, Elbit Systems was awarded a contract by the IMOD to supply the avionics simulation system, cockpit and visual system for the IAF's F-16I aircrew flight ad system trainer. This contract is being performed in cooperation with Lockheed Martin and is to be completed over a two-year period.

We are supplying simulators for the AL-X and F-5 programs for the Brazilian Air Force. Simultec S.A., our wholly-owned Romanian subsidiary, manufactures training systems and flight simulators for the Romanian Ministry of Defense. See above "Aircraft Avionics Systems and Upgrade Programs".

Logistic Support Services

We provide logistic support services for fixed wing aircraft and helicopters such as repair, maintenance and supply of spare parts to the IAF and other customers, often as a part of our upgrade and other programs. Acquisitions in recent years have added to our logistic support capabilities for a wide range of aircraft in Israel, the United States, Brazil and for other customers.

Cyclone performs various levels of maintenance services for a number of types of military and commercial aircraft and helicopters. Its facilities near Karmiel, Israel include hangars and a runway. Cyclone also has a license to use another runway and facilities in Israel for aircraft maintenance for the IAF. At IEI in Alabama and in Georgia, we repair and maintain electronic systems and components for aircraft, helicopters and ground support equipment for U.S. and other customers. IEI also assists customers in establishing the appropriate level of maintenance and repair close to the user to improve operational readiness. At AEL in Porto Alegre, Brazil, we are implementing a logistic support center for our aircraft modernization programs for the Brazilian Air Force.

In 2006, our revenues from flight training services, services relating to training and simulators and logistic support services were not significant.

Helmet Mounted Systems

Fighter Aircraft Helmet Mounted Systems

DASH. Our pilot helmet mounted systems are in operation with a number of customers throughout the world. Over the last 20 years we have been designing and manufacturing Display and Sight Helmet (DASH) systems. DASH allows the pilot to target the weapons systems by looking at the target and also displays flight information on the helmet's visor. The DASH system has been purchased by the IAF and other customers. In 2000, we were awarded a contract by Lockheed Martin to supply the DASH IV helmet mounted cueing system for the IAF's F-16I aircraft. Boeing previously awarded EFW a contract to supply the DASH as the helmet mounted display system for the IAF's F-15I aircraft.

JHMCS

Since 2000, VSI has received several contracts from Boeing and Lockheed Martin to supply production quantities of the Joint Helmet Mounted Cueing System (JHMCS) and associated development and integration efforts. The JHMCS was developed under contracts awarded by Boeing and Lockheed Martin to VSI. It is used in USAF and ANG F-15 and F-16 and USN F/A-18 fighter aircraft and has been successfully flown in all three aircraft types. The JHMCS provides visual information to the pilot and other crew members, based on the position and orientation of the operator's head. The JHMCS provides the pilot with "first look, first shot" high off-boresight weapons engagement capabilities. The system enables the pilot to accurately cue onboard weapons and sensors against enemy aircraft and ground targets without the need to aggressively turn the aircraft or place the target in the HUD for designation. Critical information and symbology, such as targeting cues and aircraft performance parameters, are graphically displayed directly on the pilot's visor.

Starting in 2004, VSI has been awarded several contracts by Boeing for Low Rate Initial Production (LRIP) and Full Rate Production (FRP) lots for the JHMCS. Recently contracts totaling more than \$80 million were awarded in May 2006, to meet FRP Lot 3 requirements. These orders fulfill U.S. Government domestic requirements for USAF F-15 and F-16, ANG F-15 AND USN F/A-18 Single Seat and Dual Seat platforms, as well as FMS production and spare commitments. As of May 31, 2007, VSI is supplying JHMCS to 16 countries. VSI is also supplying JHMCS to numerous international customers. VSI also received direct contracts from the USN and USAF for spares and test equipment in support of

the JHMCS. The contracts are to be completed through 2008. These orders bring VSI's total JHMCS production quantity to more than 3,000 systems ordered, with approximately 2,000 systems delivered as of May __, 2007.

IEI serves as the depot repair center for the JHMCS electronics unit.

JSF. In 2003, VSI was awarded an approximately \$85 million contract by Lockheed Martin to develop the helmet mounted system for the U.S. F-35 Joint Strike Fighter (JSF) Program. The contract was increased in 2005 to a total of approximately \$156 million. VSI supported the successful JSF prototype flight test in April 2007, which included the helmet mounted display system and the majority of the development effort is scheduled to be completed in 2007 with continuing support activities through 2012. The JSF helmet mounted display system is expected to contain the most advanced helmet mounted display ever designed and will be used as the aircraft's primary flight and weapon delivery system.

NVCD. In 2006, VSI was awarded two contracts of the USN and USAF to supply Night Vision Cueing and Display System (NVCD) which includes Panoramic Night Vision Goggles (PNVG) for evaluation and test flight by USN and USAF tactical aircraft. The PNVG is based on the "Quad Eye"™ product developed by Kollsman.

Helicopter Helmet Mounted Systems

NVG/HUD

Our Night Vision Goggles Head-Up Display (NVG/HUD) system allows helicopter pilots continuous head-up operation, which greatly improves night-flying safety.

In 2005, EFW was awarded a framework Indefinite Delivery / Indefinite Quantity (IDIQ) contract by the DOD to supply ANVIS/HUD systems for U.S. Army utility helicopters and other DOD rotary-wing platforms. Under this contract, the U.S. Army may place purchase orders with EFW for ANVIS/HUD systems from time to time over a five-year period for up to the aggregate amount of the contract. In 2006, the U.S. Army placed orders for the total year quantity. Over the past fifteen years Elbit Systems and EFW have supplied more than 4,000 NVG/HUD systems for a variety of U.S. Army and other U.S. Armed Forces' programs.

The NVG/HUD is operational in the IAF, having been integrated into various assault and attack helicopters. In recent years, we also received contracts to supply NVG/HUD systems for customers and end users in Korea, Australia, Canada, the U.K. and other countries. In 2002, EFW was selected to supply NVG/HUDs for the Agusta 129 helicopter over a five-year period.

ARH. In 2005, EFW was selected by Bell Helicopter to provide the Helmet Display Tracking System (HDTS), also referred as Aviator Night Vision Imaging System/Head-Up Display for 24 hours a day (ANVIS-HUD 24), for the Armed Reconnaissance Helicopter (ARH) program for the U.S. Army. Under EFW's contract with Bell Helicopter, EFW will supply the HDTS for each ARH aircraft ordered by the U.S. Army from Bell Helicopter that contains an HDTS requirement, up to 500 aircraft. The ARH Program currently forecasts a production quantity of approximately 500 aircraft over a seven-year period.

The Limited User Test has been rescheduled for late 2007. In November 2006, EFW was selected to provide two additional systems for ARH, including the data transfer system and the rocket interface unit.

IHADSS. In 2000, EFW acquired Honeywell's display and orientation products business, which mainly includes supply of the Integrated Helmet Display and Sighting System (IHADSS) for the U.S. Army and other users of Apache helicopters and for the Italian-made Agusta 129 helicopter. The IEI Warner Robins Support Center (WRSC) provides depot level repair support for all IHADSS customers. In 2002, Boeing awarded EFW a contract to upgrade the AH-64 Apache IHADSS system with new electronics to achieve increased image resolution to accommodate longer range thermal imaging systems being developed for the AH-64. In 2004, EFW received a follow-on order to complete qualification and transition the new system to full rate production which was completed in 2006, and transition to full-rate production is ongoing. [*IHADSS-21?*]

EW and SIGINT Systems

Through Elisra, in which Elbit Systems acquired a 70% interest in 2005, we supply a range of multi-spectral self-protection suites for airborne combat platforms, as well as modular SIGINT (ELINT, COMINT and DF) systems for air, ground and naval platforms and applications.

Multi-Spectral, Self-Protection Suites for Airborne Platforms. Elisra's airborne platform self-protection suites combine defense and suites with electronic support measures. Its multi-spectral self protection solutions include passive IR missile warning systems for fighter aircraft, helicopters, transport aircraft and maritime patrol aircraft. Elisra's self-protection suites include EW payloads with radar warning receivers, laser warning receivers and other measures. In January 2006, Elisra entered into a contract in the amount of approximately \$80 million to supply full EW Suites for fighter aircraft for an international customer. The contract is to be performed over a multi-year period.

Intelligence Systems. Elisra supplies SIGNIT (ELINT and COMINT) systems designed for air, ground and naval platforms. These systems incorporate cutting-edge digital receiving, signal processing and direction finding technologies. In September 2006, Tadiran Systems was awarded a contract for the supply of EW systems to a European country. Deliveries are scheduled for completion in 2008. For UAVs. Elisra provides systems that detect, identify and locate ground-based, airborne, ground and ship-based emitters.

Data Links. Elisra's subsidiary, Tadiran Spectralink, develops and supplies advanced data links for airborne platforms, including UAVs and mini-UAVs, based on generic modules to conform to the full range of modern data payload systems and to support high rate digitalized analog data communications. Tadiran Spectralink also supplies tactical video links that download video and telemetry data from UAVs providing real-time video data to ground, airborne and naval forces, to enable comprehensive video networks.

Search and Rescue Solutions. Tadiran Spectralink develops and provides advanced airborne search and rescue systems, supporting the undetected, unimpeded first pass pick up of downed pilots and special forces within enemy territory. Tadiran Spectralink also provides personal search and rescue radio sets for non-combat use comprised of an emergency locator transmitter and a personal locator beacon and a voice transceiver. In September 2006, Tadiran Spectralink won a contract for the supply of the advanced PSR-43G/SV Personal Survival Radio (PSR) to the German Air Force.

Microwave and Microelectronic Products. Elisra supplies a variety of microwave products for EW, radar and communication systems and microelectronic products for a wide range of advanced applications – modems, cellular, telephone systems, industrial robotics and computerized control instrumentation.

Spectrum Control and Management. Elisra's subsidiary, Tadiran Systems, designs, develops and provides advanced spectrum monitoring, detection, identification and location systems, based on common, advanced and commercial hardware and software platforms with proprietary algorithms. The systems simplify the tasks of wireless traffic supervision and measurement of technical parameters pinpointing infringements and illegal transmission, thus providing a real-time picture of spectrum usage.

Commercial Aviation Systems

Several of the companies in the Elbit Systems Group are engaged in the design, development and manufacture of a range of systems and products for the commercial aviation market. This includes products for business jets, very light jets, search and rescue and transport helicopters and other general aviation platforms.

EVS

As part of its Vision-Based Cockpit™ concept, Kollsman designs and produces the All Weather Window® Enhanced Vision System (EVS) for commercial aircraft. The EVS utilizes an advanced FLIR system developed together with Opgal. EVS projects an image on the pilot's head-up display, providing FLIR picture overlaying the outside view in a conformal manner. It is designed to improve flight safety and situational awareness and allows the pilot to detect lights and ground features such as runways, aircraft and buildings at night and in low visibility conditions. In 2001, the U.S. Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) certified the installation of the EVS on General Dynamics' Gulfstream-550 business jet.

EVS is installed as a standard equipment on Gulfstream-450 and 550 aircraft and is an option on Gulfstream-300, 400 and 500 aircraft. EVS also is operational on the Gulfstream-400. In 2006, Kollsman was awarded additional follow-on orders for EVS by Gulfstream for all Gulfstream large cabin aircraft models. The EVS will be installed on the top of the line Gulfstream G450 and ultra long-range G550 as production standard items. The system will also be available as optional equipment on the Gulfstream G150, G200, G400 and G500.

During 2006, Kollsman's EVS was awarded the New Hampshire High Technology Council's Product of the Year Award. During 2004, Kollsman was awarded the National Aeronautic Association's Collier Trophy for aviation safety technological advances as a team member for the Gulfstream G550. Kollsman's EVS was a significant part of the basis for the award and was cited as the G550's greatest safety feature. Also in 2004, Kollsman was awarded Frost and Sullivan's "Year Top Technological Achievements in the Aviation Industry Award" for the EVS' impact on aircraft safety.

In 2003, EVS was selected for installation on FedEx Express' Boeing MD-10 and MD-11 and Airbus A300 and A310 aircraft fleet. Certification is expected to occur in 2007, with installations on aircraft beginning in 2008.

AALC Program. In September 2006, Kollsman teamed with BAE Systems in support of the Air Force Research Laboratory (AFRL) Autonomous Approach and Landing Capability (AALC) program. The AALC program is a funded technology demonstration program by AFRL and industry to develop a sensor, database and display system that provides [REDACTED] (AMC) aircraft crews the ability to land at prepared and semi-prepared airfields in zero ceiling/zero runway visual range (RVR) meteorological conditions. The meteorological conditions can include rain, fog, snow, dust, sand and other suspended and blowing particles. Kollsman will be responsible for providing an integrated Short Wave Infrared (SWIR) and Medium Wave Infrared (MWIR) sensor to be fused with [at least?] BAE Systems' 94 GHz radar image for the head-down display (HDD) and HUD.

Sandel. In May 2006, Kollsman acquired a 20% interest in Sandel. See above “Recent Acquisitions – Sandel”. Sandel is engaged in the development and production of specialized integrated display systems and other products, primarily for the general aviation market. Sandel’s product line includes a Terrain Avoidance Warning System (TAWS) and an Electronic Horizontal Situation Indicator (EHSI), among others. Kollsman intends to integrate some of its new products such as GAViS™, u-ViS HUD™ and ESViS™ with Sandel’s displays for the general aviation market. Cooperation with Sandel is anticipated to enhance distribution for the Group’s product offering into the growing general aviation retrofit market.

GAViS™. The GAViS™ is a small, light weight, low cost, infrared based vision system for general aviation aircraft. It is a single aerodynamic unit that mounts like an antenna on the top or bottom of the aircraft and provides the pilot with increased situation awareness with a real-time video image on a head down display at night and in some other low visibility conditions. In June 2006, at the Europe Business Aviation Convention (EBACE), Grob Aerospace of Germany announced that it has selected the Kollsman GAViS™ for the Grob SPn light utility business jet, which is scheduled for certification in late 2007. The GAViS™ has been certified on a Citation 550 aircraft and has received product [REDACTED] (PMA). GAViS™ is now in full production.

Commercial HUDs. In 2003, Kollsman entered into a contract with Honeywell International Inc. to develop and supply, together with Elop, head-up display overhead projection units for the Federal Express (FedEx) fleet. The contract calls for deliveries through 2012. In addition, in 2006 Kollsman and Elop completed work on a cost sharing research and development contract with the Maryland Advanced Design Laboratory to develop a low cost solution for head-up displays for the general aviation market. The project was performed for the U.S. National Air and Space Agency (NASA). Also, the NASA SATS (small aircraft transportation system) project was completed in 2005 with a successful flight demonstration of the u-ViS HUD™ installed in a Cessna 402. In 2005, the new technology small HUD was also installed in and flown on the Kollsman Cessna 340 aircraft. During 2007, the FedEx HUD is being certified on the FedEx aircraft fleet while the Micro ViS HUD™ is undergoing final development for aircraft installation and certification.

Cabin Pressurization Control System. In [REDACTED] 2007, Kollsman’s next generation autoschedule cabin pressurization control system, KAPS™ II, was selected by Cessna for its new CJ 4 aircraft program. In [REDACTED] 2006, the KAPS™ II system was selected by Diamond Aircraft for its new Diamond Jet program. In 2004, the KAPS™ II systems were selected by Cessna for a multi-year contract for the Mustang aircraft.

Commercial Avionics Instrumentation Products. Kollsman designs and manufactures a range of altimeters, pressure monitors, other cockpit indicators and avionics test equipment for commercial as well as military aircraft. Kollsman is also supplying air data computers and air data pressure probes for commercial aircraft.

Civil Avionics Systems. In October 2006, Elbit Systems was awarded a long-term contract to supply civil avionics systems in an amount that is anticipated to be material over an approximately ten-year period.

Avionics for Commercial Helicopters. Elbit Systems develops and supplies digital maps, displays and other avionic products for commercial helicopters such as the EC-225 and others.

Maintenance and Repairs. Kollsman maintains a U.S. Federal Aviation Authority (FAA) certified repair facility in Wichita, Kansas, for commercial avionics repairs. Cyclone also performs maintenance for commercial helicopters.

Aerostructure Parts. Cyclone manufactures structural parts based on composite technologies for several types of commercial aircraft, including the Boeing 737 and 787 passenger jets.

Land Vehicle Systems

Nature of Our Land Vehicle Systems

Our land vehicle systems capabilities combine Elbit Systems' electronic tank systems experience with Elop's electro-optics expertise. The combined land vehicles business offers capabilities ranging from complete tank modernization programs with full logistics support, to situational awareness and battle management systems, advanced day and night fire control systems incorporating eye-safe lasers and advanced FLIRs, electrical turret drive and stabilization systems to life support and hydraulic systems.

The survivability of tanks and other combat vehicles on the modern battlefield depends largely on their ability to achieve a first-round hit. This requires the gunner to quickly and accurately coordinate many complex tasks with a large number of variables. We were one of the first companies to introduce modern electronic technology in tank applications using our expertise in developing advanced avionics systems to adapt and to develop control systems and electronics for combat vehicles. We replaced manually operated fire control systems with an advanced digital tank fire control system, improving on-the-move hit probability and reducing the time required for targeting.

For over twenty years, we have been developing and supplying a family of fire control systems for new and upgraded main battle tanks, medium and light tanks and light armored vehicles. Our systems integration expertise and extensive experience in developing and manufacturing these systems led to an expansion into a new generation of tank turret drive systems. We developed an electric gun and turret drive and stabilization system that can be integrated with the fire control system to improve turret stabilization and accuracy. This, in turn, improves fire-on-the-move performance.

We develop unmanned turrets and overhead remote controlled weapon stations that transform armored vehicles into armored fighting vehicles by providing the crew with combat capabilities of a turreted vehicle – including guns, anti-tank missiles and capabilities to perform in harsh battlefield conditions.

Elop is a long time developer and producer of electro-optic systems for combat vehicles in Israel and abroad. These systems include eye safe laser range finders, second generation thermal imaging systems, gunners' sights with or without line-of-sight stabilization, commander panoramic sights, computers and sensors. We supply our integrated battle management systems as part of our modern fire control systems sold to the IDF and to other customers around the world. We also furnish combat vehicle logistic support services to the IDF.

Merkava

All of the models of the most advanced IDF battle tank, the Merkava, use our fire control and electric gun and turret drive and stabilization systems as original equipment. We are both a prime and a subcontractor for the supply of systems to various Merkava tank models. Elbit Systems, Elop and Kinetics are supplying a significant number of systems for the IDF's newest Merkava tank, the MK-4. These systems include the day/night gunner and commander sighting systems, the electronic gun and

turret drive system, flat panel displays, advanced warning systems against laser guided threats, life support systems and a battle management system.

During the last two years, we were awarded several orders for the development and supply of electronic and optical systems and electrical drive systems for the Merkava. In 2004, Elbit Systems was awarded orders by the IMOD to supply electronic and electro-optical systems for the Merkava MK-4. The orders are being performed over a three-year period. We are the prime contractor to the IMOD for all Merkava tank fire control systems. We also are supplying the upgrade of the firing computer of the IDF's Merkava and M-60 tanks. Kinetics also supplies several systems, including the life support system, for Merkava programs. As of December 31, 2006, we had a total of approximately \$140 million in our backlog relating to Merkava orders, to be supplied through 2008.

Land Vehicle Modernization Programs

Turkish M-60 Modernization Program. In 2004, the definitive agreement for Elbit Systems' portion of the Turkish Army M60A1 Tank Modernization Program became effective. The contract, in the amount of approximately \$183 million, was signed with the IMOD, with deliveries to be completed over an approximately five-year period. The contract is for the supply of electronic and electro-optical fire control systems, electrical gun and turret drive systems and support equipment for the Program. In May 2006, the Turkish Ministry of Defense announced that the Prototype System Approval Tests of the tank were successfully completed. The program is now in the serial production phase. Our contract is being performed within the framework of the agreement for the Program between Israel Military Industries Ltd. and the Turkish Ministry of Defense. The contract contains buy-back obligations. See below "Buy-Back".

Multiple Launch Rocket System (MLRS) and High Mobility Artillery Rocket System (HIMARS). EFW is a subcontractor to Lockheed Martin for the U.S. Army MLRS M270A1 upgrade program. EFW supplies the fire control system that includes an on-board computer processor, a 14-inch color flat panel display, a mass storage device and a keyboard. EFW completed production deliveries in 2004 and is performing ongoing retrofit activities. In January 2006, EFW received additional orders from Lockheed Martin for MLRS production systems as well as to develop a new generation gunner display unit (GDU) for the MLRS. The equipment developed for MLRS is also directly compatible with the HIMARS used by the U.S. Army and the USMC, and in February 2006 EFW received an order for systems for the HIMARS.

Bradley A-3 Program. EFW is a subcontractor for the U.S. Army Bradley A-3 fighting vehicle modernization program. EFW was awarded contracts by United Defense (now BAE Systems), the prime contractor for the program, to develop and supply the turret and hull processors, the gunners' and commanders' hand stations, the position interface box and the map operational software. Following completion of the development contracts in 2004, EFW completed multi-year production contracts awarded by BAE Systems for those systems. During 2005, EFW was awarded additional orders for Bradley systems for the U.S. Army's ongoing operations in Afghanistan and Iraq. *[new orders?]*

USMC Vehicles

In 2005, EFW was awarded an approximately \$70 million order from the USMC Systems Command to develop, integrate, test, provide and install equipment into a variety of USMC vehicles. This order is in support of urgent USMC operational needs and is to be completed during 2006. In April and June 2006, EFW received follow-on orders.

In 2005, EFW was awarded a demonstration contract by Lockheed Martin as part of the Lockheed Martin team for the development of an upgrade of the command and control variant of the USMC's Light Armored Vehicle (LAV). The demonstration contract was completed in 2006. EFW provided the mission equipment package for a new vehicle intercommunications system. In May 2006, following completion of the demonstration program, Lockheed Martin was selected by the U.S. Government to perform the development phase of the program. EFW is participating in that phase as part of the Lockheed Martin team, and EFW is responsible for the design, manufacturing and support of the LAV's complete mission equipment package. The development phase is to be performed through 2007, to be followed by three yearly production options.

USMC Systems. In June 2006, EFW was awarded by the U.S. Marine Corps Systems Command a follow-on contract for the supply of military systems. This order was a follow-on order to an order received by EFW in 2005 for similar systems.

Portuguese Army Program. In February 2006, Elbit Systems was awarded a contract to supply unmanned turret systems, fire control systems and additional land systems to the Portuguese Army. The contract, which is to be performed over a six-year period, was entered into with STEYR Austria (STEYR), a member of the General Dynamics European Land Combat Systems Group, the prime contractor for the Portuguese program. The systems to be supplied by Elbit Systems will be integrated in STEYR's Pandor II 8x8 light wheeled armored vehicles and will facilitate rapid force mobility and deployment by the Portuguese Army. Under this program Elbit Systems will be providing a fully integrated configuration for fighting/patrol/surveillance vehicles, including unmanned turrets equipped with missiles, automatic 120 mm mortars, fire control and threat detection systems.

Belgian Armored Infantry Vehicle Program. In January 2007, Elbit Systems was awarded a contract to supply unmanned turrets and electro-optic systems for the Belgian Armored Infantry Vehicle Program. The contract is pursuant to a cooperation between Elbit Systems and the Swiss company Mowag of the General Dynamics European Land Combat Systems Group. The contract is to be performed over a five-year period. . Mowag will be supplying its Piranha III vehicles for the program. Elbit Systems' portion of the program includes the delivery of 30 mm unmanned turrets as well as several opto-electronic and electronic subsystems.

Thermal Imaging and Electro-Optic Systems

During the first part of 2007, Elop was awarded several contracts to supply Coral-type hand-held thermal imaging systems for long-range observation and reconnaissance to the Canadian and Israeli armed forces as well as for other international customers.

In November 2006, Elop was awarded a contract by the Samsung-Thales Company to supply thermal imaging kits for the gunner periscope sights of the Korean Tank K1A1. The contract is to be performed over a four-year period.

Also in November 2006, Elop was awarded a contract to supply Portable Lightweight Designator/Rangefinders (PLDR) and the Coral thermal imager to the German Armed Forces. Deliveries are to be completed in 2008.

In September 2006, Elop was awarded a contract in the amount of approximately \$130 million to develop and manufacture electronic land systems for a foreign customer. The project also includes logistic support for the systems and is to be performed over a five-year period.

In 2005, Kollsman was awarded initial orders to provide high performed thermal binocular system long range thermal imagers (LRTI) for the USMC. The LRTI is a portable binocular, hand-held battery-operated thermal imager for long-range observation and reconnaissance and is based on an Elop design. The initial orders were placed by the USMC System Command, under an IDIQ contract. Deliveries under the initial orders are to be made through 2007. Under the IDIQ contract the U.S. Government may purchase up to 5,000 LRTIs as well as spare parts, contractor maintenance and training items over a five-year period. As of May 31, 2007, Kollsman has received orders in an aggregate amount of approximately \$ million, with a potential for up to approximately \$250 million under the IDIQ contract.

Elop has sold close to 1,000 thermal imaging systems for the Leopard 2/A5 commander sight to customers including the armed forces of Germany, the Netherlands, Sweden and Denmark and more than 3,000 thermal imaging systems to other customers for different types of tanks. In addition Elop has sold thousands of hand-held thermal imagers and thermal imager kits.

Laser Warning Systems. Elbit Systems is supplying laser warning systems for ground vehicles to several European countries.

Training Systems and Simulators. Elbit Systems and EFW have supplied tank gunnery training systems to the IDF and the U.S. Army. We are currently supplying the Deployable Range Training and Safety System (DRTSS) to the U.S. Army. This system provides real time crew gunnery evaluation, recorded after action video, battle status assessment, positive target recognition, ammunition conservation and reduces friendly fire casualties. DRTSS has been fielded at the Forts Hood, Carson, and Stewart tank gunnery ranges. In addition, we supply ground forces trainers to other customers worldwide including the Appended Tactical Combat Trainer Systems, Tactical Battle Group Trainers, Artillery Training Centers, and the Conduct of Fire Trainer. We also supply simulators for, tank gunnery, snipers, sensors, command and control and missiles.

Environmental Control and Hydraulic Systems. Kinetics develops advanced life support systems, including environmental and climate control and NBC protection systems, for combat vehicles. Kinetics also develops and manufactures hydraulic, fuel, braking and suspension systems as well as an auxiliary power unit for combat vehicles of the IDF, the U.S. Army and other customers.

Robotic Ground Vehicles. Elbit Systems and Elop are involved in the development of robotic unmanned ground vehicles (UGVs) for defense and homeland security applications. Elbit Systems' UGVs are deployed by the IDF for patrolling missions. In March 2007, the Israeli Antitrust Commission approved the establishment of a joint venture by Elbit Systems and IAI to develop a next generation UGV for various applications related to security missions and border control. In 2004, Elbit Systems teamed with SciAutonics LLC to compete in the U.S. Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA) Grand Challenge in which the team finished second out of numerous competitors.

Military Communications Systems

Tadiran Communications, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Elbit Systems, provides a range of tactical communications solutions for armed forces throughout the world. See above 'Principal Subsidiaries – Tadiran Communications.'

With over 40 years of experience in military communications, Tadiran Communications has established expertise in a diverse areas of military communications. These include advanced radio design, development and production in frequencies ranging from 1.5 MHz to 5 GHz, featuring high grade built-in crypto algorithms and electronic counter - counter measures techniques (e.g. frequency hopping and direct sequence) for reliable communications under severe battle environment. Tadiran Communications also provides quality modems to serve the increasing demand for C4I data communications; multi-channel line of sight frequency hopping wide-band radio equipment for reliable inter command posts communications; tactical terminals/military computers and communication controllers; as well as tactical internet based integrated communication systems providing seamless communication from headquarters to any point in the battle-space for effective command and control.

Tactical Radio Systems

Tadiran Communications supplies tactical radio systems to a wide range of customers throughout the world. Examples of its recent contract awards in this area include the following.

In 2005, Tadiran Communications entered into an agreement in the amount of \$55 million with an Asian customer to supply HF and VHF tactical radios. Deliveries are scheduled to be completed during 2007. In May 2006, Tadiran Communications signed a contract with a Latin American customer to supply advanced tactical radio communications equipment and system elements, with performance scheduled for completion in 2007.

In 2004, Tadiran Communications' U.S. subsidiary Talla-Tech was awarded a five-year IDIQ contract from the U.S. Army CECOM, in an aggregate amount of \$80 million, for the support and improvement of SINGARS radios. At the time of the award, the customer exercised initial orders under the contract.

In 2002, Tadiran Communications was awarded a contract to develop the IDF's new generation tactical radio system. In 2005 and 2007, Tadiran Communications was awarded contracts from the IDF for the supply of new generation tactical radio systems. Deliveries of the new radios are scheduled to begin in 2009, following completion of the development.

Bro@dNet Communication System. In 2005, Tadiran Communications was awarded a contract from the IDF to supply a point-to-multi-point, high-capacity broadband, IP-based, data communications system based on wireless broadband WiMAX technology. The implementation of the system is scheduled to be completed during 2008.

USMC Rugged Computers. During 2007, Talla-Tech received purchase orders from the USMC to supply its RPDA-57 Rugged Personal Digital Assistant. The RPDA is a rugged hand-held computer, and will facilitate situational awareness to dismounted Marines.

C4I and Government Information Systems

Nature of Our C4I and Government Information Systems. We design our C4I and battlefield systems to manage the growing amount of data supplied by information systems and sensors in defense, border control, crime prevention and other government intelligence gathering applications. This is an area of growing importance in light of increased priority for communications among defense forces and the growing need of many governments for anti-terrorism measures, such as ISR, access control and integrated intelligence gathering. Our C4I battlefield and information systems process and interpret data received from the different sources and present it in a user-friendly format. We integrate advanced software tools with general and special purpose hardware into full C4I battlefield and information technology systems.

Land C4I and Battlefield Management Systems

Our land C4I and battlefield management systems are supplied through turn-key projects for tactical command and control. We provide solutions from the level of individual fighting vehicles, mortars and artillery to the divisional and headquarters command level. Our systems are based on hardware and software building blocks, including tactical computers, modems, communication controllers, data radios, military WLAN radios and digital map systems among others. We also provide products for facilitating operations in the battlefield based on commercial off-the-shelf technology (COTS). Our acquisitions in 2005 of Elisra (through its Tadiran Systems subsidiary) and in 2007 of Tadiran Communications, strengthened our capabilities and product lines in the land C4I and military communications areas. See above “Principal Subsidiaries –Tadiran Communications and - Elisra”.

Israel Digital Army Program. In 2004, Elbit Systems was awarded a contract by the IMOD for the Digital Army Program (DAP), in an amount of approximately \$200 million. The DAP, which will also include an additional material amount of FMF funding, will be performed over a ten-year period. Elbit Systems is the prime contractor for the DAP. Rafael and Tadiran Systems are serving as our major subcontractors. Within the framework of the program, all land forces operations are being computerized (command, control, and communications), integrated and interfaced with new and advanced applications. Under the DAP, we will supply the IDF with computerized systems down to the single soldier level. The systems will facilitate transmission of integrated, real-time situation pictures to and from all battlefield and command echelons. The program calls for supply and support of all hardware and software, including command and control stations, data processing and distribution systems. It will enable force coordination at all levels, access to updated situational pictures, improved overall operational capabilities, including survivability and accuracy, and more efficient utilization of personnel and other resources. As of December 31, 2006, we had a total DAP backlog of approximately \$281 million, to be performed mainly through [REDACTED].

TORC2H. Elbit Systems’ TORC2H border protection command and control system has been supplied to the IDF, and Elbit Systems has successfully deployed the TORC2H to support border security activities in Israel. Further phases of TORC2H are anticipated to be implemented under the scope of the DAP. In 2005, Elbit Systems fielded a TORC2H version which was used operationally by

the IDF during the disengagement from the Gaza Strip. We also received in 2005 an additional order under the TORC2H program calling for deliveries through 2009.

Wireless LAN. In 2004, Elbit Systems was awarded a contract by the IMOD to develop a Wireless LAN solution for the IDF. This solution is based on commercial standards which are adapted and tailored to the military tactical needs and environments.

IDF Battle Management System. In 2002, Elbit Systems was awarded a contract by the IMOD to serve as prime contractor for the IDF's Battle Management Systems for Battalion Combat Teams program. The program includes the development, supply and support of advanced electro-optical sensors, multi-functional displays, command and control software, information and dissemination systems and advanced mission computers. The program will enable coordination among the IDF's main battlefield tanks, armored fighting vehicles and infantry fighting vehicles. It will provide situational awareness to maneuvering forces and improve the overall operational capabilities of fighting units. The first phase of the program, including initial deployment, was completed. Elbit Systems received additional orders under the scope of the Battle Management Systems for Battalion Combat Teams, to be performed through 2008.

Digital Infantry Soldier. In _____ 2006, Elbit Systems received an order to develop and provide a battle management solution and full digital soldier combat suit for infantry to be performed through 2009.

ETC. The IDF selected Elbit Systems to develop and deliver Enhanced Tactical Computers (ETCs), which serve as the hardware building blocks for the IDF's ground command and control systems. These building blocks are based on high performance military computers, "ruggedization" of COTS circuit boards for application in harsh military environments, as well as specialized displays and communication controllers for higher echelon levels. The ETCs are equipped with several types of communication interfaces and powerful display features. We also develop, manufacture and supply ETCs to a number of customers worldwide.

Airborne C4ISR

In 2004, Elbit Systems was awarded a contract in an amount of approximately US\$300 million by the IMOD to supply advanced systems. The contract is being performed over a multi-year period, under which Elbit Systems will supply airborne systems and command and control systems. The contract includes integration of various systems, part of whose purpose includes providing advanced solutions in the area of homeland security. As of December 31, 2006, we have a backlog for the program of approximately \$197 million to be performed mainly in 200_.

Governmental Information Technology and Information Gathering Systems

Governmental Information Technology. We develop and supply computerized communication systems, information technology and image intelligence processing for governmental applications in Israel and abroad.

Anti-Money Laundering System. In 2003, Elbit Systems was awarded a contract for the development and support of an information processing system for the Israeli Money-Laundering Prohibition Authority (IMPA). The system was successfully fielded and is currently operational by IMPA. The project is anticipated to be completed in 2007. The project will provide IMPA with an information technology system that includes a database and a collection center for relevant data from financial institutions such as banks, insurance companies and customs authorities. The project includes the management of an official data base containing the currency transactions and suspicious activities reports submitted to IMPA by the Israeli financial community, as well as reports of enrichment from governmental law enforcement and information resources and from corresponding governmental financial intelligence units in other countries.

UAV Systems

Overview of UAV Business. Recent advances in technology have resulted in an increased use of UAVs for many military applications, particularly in the area of ISR. The ongoing military actions in Afghanistan and Iraq use UAVs extensively. As part of our business strategy to enter into this expanding market, in the early 1990's we acquired an interest in Silver Arrow, which develops and manufactures UAVs.

UAV Systems

We develop and manufacture several types of UAV platforms for the IDF and other customers. These include the Hermes® family of UAVs, including the Hermes® 1500, the Hermes® 450 and the Hermes® 180, as well as the Skylark® UAV family of Skylark® I and Skylark® II.

The Hermes® 1500 is a medium altitude long endurance UAV for maritime patrol and other types of support missions. The Hermes® 450 supplies real-time intelligence data to ground forces. The Hermes® 180 is a tactical short-range UAV designed for brigade-level intelligence, surveillance, target acquisition and reconnaissance missions.

We also are involved in smaller UAVs, such as the Skylark® I and II and the Seagull™. The Skylark® I is an electrically propelled and highly covert short-range UAV system providing Intelligence, Surveillance, Target Acquisition and Reconnaissance (ISTAR) capabilities to Company – Brigade tactical echelons. The Seagull™ is a foldable and canister deployable tactical close range UAV.

We also develop and supply ground control stations for the operation of UAVs. In addition, we supply to the IDF the latest generation of surveillance UAVs, based on the Hermes® 450. Silver Arrow's U.K. subsidiary, UEL Engines Ltd., produces engines for UAVs.

We also provide training systems for UAV operations. In addition, Tadiran Spectralink supplies data links for UAVs.

UAV Programs

Watchkeeper

In 2005, U-TacS, Elbit Systems' 51%-owned UK subsidiary, was awarded an approximately \$500 million contract as part of the U.K. Ministry of Defence's (UK MOD) Watchkeeper program. U-TacS' contract was awarded by Thales UK, the prime contractor for the Watchkeeper program, and is to be performed over an approximately eight-year period. U-TacS subcontracted with Elbit Systems for approximately one-third of the value of U-TacS' contract with Thales.

The award of the contract to U-TacS followed the UK MOD's selection of the Thales/Elbit Systems' team for the Watchkeeper program in 2004.

The Watchkeeper program will provide the U.K. Armed Forces with an essential Intelligence, Surveillance, Target Acquisition and Reconnaissance (ISTAR) capability based on Elbit Systems' Hermes 450 UAV system and will be a key component of the U.K.'s Network Enabled Capability (NEC). The program calls for the delivery of equipment, training and facilities, with the capability of coming into service starting in 2010.

Under the Watchkeeper program, the U.K. Armed Forces will be provided with all weather day and night surveillance in times of war, tension or during peace-keeping operations without the need to deploy troops into sensitive areas or harmful situations. The Watchkeeper program system can provide continuous 24/7 surveillance when needed, using unmanned air vehicles able to stay airborne for extended periods.

The Watchkeeper program system consists of the WK450 unmanned air vehicle carrying a stabilized payload incorporating day/night sensors and laser target designator connected by a data link to a network of containerized ground control stations where operators will control the entire mission and interface within a network enabled environment. High resolution optical and radar imagery will be exploited and disseminated to provide valuable intelligence for operational commanders. The system is capable of rapid deployment and operations anywhere in the world.

In 2005, U-TacS selected Elop as the subcontractor, together with Thales UK Land and Joint Systems, to supply Elop's CoMPASS advanced observation system payload for the Watchkeeper program. *[update]*

[Insert Lydian only if awarded prior to 20-F filing] **[Lydian.** In June 2007, U-TacS was awarded an approximately \$100 million contract to perform the U.K. MOD Lydian Program. The program provides service-based support to an ISTAR capability in two overseas theatres. The support is intended to include the provision of an Hermes® 450 UAV system, training of the U.K. MOD staff in use and maintenance of the system, and the provision of contractor logistic support (CLS) and program management services.]

IUP. In 2005, IUP, a partnership equally owned by Elbit Systems and IAI, was awarded an approximately \$150 million contract to supply UAV systems for the Turkish TUAV Program. Under the contract IUP is delivering UAV systems including advanced payloads. IUP is subcontracting 50% of the work under its contract to Elbit Systems, which will supply ground control stations, data links and payloads, to be performed over a four-year period.

Skylark

In November 2006, the Skylark® II UAV received Popular Science's "2006 Best of What's New" Award in the Aviation and Space category.

In 2005, Elbit Systems was awarded a contract to supply six Skylark® mini-UAV systems for rapid deployment by the Australian Army. The deliveries were made during 2006, and in ____ 2007 the Australian Army placed orders for additional systems.

In 2004, the IMOD selected Elbit Systems to supply several Skylark® mini-UAVs for operational evaluation by the IDF ground forces. The system deliveries were completed, and the systems are now in an operational evaluation phase. Recently, the Canadian Army, the Netherlands Army, the Swedish Army and several other customers placed orders for additional Skylark® systems, thus establishing a leading market position globally in this class of UAVs.

IMOD Integrated Program. Elbit Systems received contracts from the Israeli Government to act as the prime contractor under a program to develop and supply integrated defense electronic systems. We completed the first phase of this program in 2002. During 2002 through 2004, we received additional orders. As of December 31, 2006, we had a backlog for the program of approximately \$42.8 million, to be performed mainly through 200_.

Electro-Optical and Countermeasures Systems

Electro-Optics

Elop has 70 years of experience in the field of electro-optics and designs and manufactures electro-optic systems and products for defense, space, homeland security and commercial applications worldwide. This includes expertise in thermal imaging, laser systems, optronic stabilized payloads, ground integrated sights, robotic sensors, head-up displays, space and airborne reconnaissance systems, IMINT solutions and electro-optic countermeasures. These systems are supplied for spaceborne, airborne, land and naval applications as described above. In 2005, Elop was selected to supply its CoMPASS advanced observation system payload for the UK Watchkeeper program. See above “UAV Systems – UAV Programs – Watchkeeper Program”.

In February 2007, Kollsman received two follow-on orders from the USMC for its high-performance Laser Target Designator (LTD) systems that have proven successful in the field test evaluations. This followed an initial award in May 2006, under an IDIQ contract by the USMC for a laser target designator based on an Elop developed product. The potential value under this IDIQ contract is up to approximately \$100M over a five-year period. In addition, Elop and Kollsman are involved in the development and supply of payload based observation and fire control systems for naval and airborne platforms, including day and night vision, laser range finders and designators and integrated sights for ground forces. These products and systems are further described above in “Aircraft and Helicopter Systems” and “Land Vehicle Systems” and below in “Homeland Security Systems” and “Naval Systems”.

In July 2006, Elop was awarded several new contracts to supply advanced CoMPASS payloads for naval and aerial use, to be supplied over a four-year period.

IMINT. Elop supplies advanced IMINT systems to various customers internationally. Elop also supplies to customers worldwide a range of hand held, surveillance and homeland security and armored vehicle applications of thermal imaging products and systems.

Infrared Detectors. SCD also develops and manufactures infrared detectors and laser diodes for electro-optical applications. Opgal develops electro-optics “engines” that combine detectors with proprietary electronics for a wide range of applications including for commercial aviation and homeland security.

Space Systems

Space Cameras. Elop is actively expanding space applications for its technology and products. Elop has developed a variety of cameras for the Ofek Satellite, including the Ofek-3 and Ofek-5, and for other initiatives of the Israel Space Agency. In April 2006, EROS B, a commercial reconnaissance satellite, was launched and began transmitting images taken by an advanced high resolution camera developed by Elop. This followed Elop’s supply of an advanced digital camera for the EROS A satellite in 2000. EROS B and EROS A were launched by ImageSat International N.V. in which Elop owns a minority interest. See below “Technology Spin-Offs”.

Tauvex II. In 2004, Elop was awarded a contract from the Israel Ministry of Science and Technology and the Israel Space Agency for the supply of “Tauvex II” (Tel-Aviv University Ultra-Violet Explorer) scientific space telescope. The Tauvex II telescope will be launched into space mounted on the Indian Satellite GSAT-4, for the purpose of scientific research in exploration of the galaxies. The telescope will be supplied for integration into the GSAT-4 by the end of 2007. The contract follows an agreement signed in 2003 between the Israel Space Agency and ISRO, the Indian Space Research Organization, for scientific cooperation between the two countries in the field of the astronomy in the “Ultra-Violet” spectrum.

CNES. In 2005, CNES, the French Space Agency, selected Elop for cooperation in the supply of a scientific electro-optical space camera called Venus. The contract is for the production of the camera which will be mounted onboard a micro-satellite. The contract followed a successful feasibility study by Elop. The camera will be installed on a satellite resulting from a contract signed between the Israel Space Agency and CNES. The camera is scheduled for integration into the micro-satellite in 2009.

Hyperspectral Systems. Elop has been selected by the IMOD to be Israel’s hyperspectral systems development house. Currently, Elop is involved in an on-going hyperspectral system development program for the IMOD.

Subsidiaries. Elbit Systems owns a minority interest in AeroAstro, Inc., a U.S. company engaged in development of advanced micro and nano space systems and components, focusing on remote sensors and optical systems. Elop and OHB System A.G. of Germany each own 50% of a German subsidiary, OHB Electro-Optics GmbH, which pursues space-related activities.

Homeland Security Systems

We are involved in the homeland security market that includes airports, border control, transportation, coastal authorities and other critical infrastructure facilities. These efforts are a natural extension of our expertise gained in the development of our C4I and battlefield management systems, UAVs and electro-optic systems. National and local governments are allocating greater resources in this area in light of increasing terrorist threats around the world. This has led to increased opportunities for systems and products that meet the growing demand for perimeter and homeland security solutions.

ELSEC, as well as Elbit Systems and Elop, develop and supply detection sensors and other products for facility security, border and coastal control and perimeter protection in Israel and numerous other countries. Kollsman leads the Group's homeland security business in the U.S. market. Products in this area include thermal imaging detection systems, remote controlled surveillance systems and smart perimeter protection systems. We are also involved in the field of aviation and transportation security applications and are investing in future fusion technologies for passenger screening at border gates and transportation terminals.

Customers in this field include the Israeli Ministry of Transportation, the IMOD, the U.S. Department of Homeland Security and several international defense forces and security organizations, including airport, border guard and coastal control authorities. ELSEC is a supplier of E-fences and surveillance EO day/night sensors to the IMOD, as well as coastal surveillance systems, surveillance vehicles, airport security systems and boarder surveillance systems to a variety of customers, mainly in Europe.

SBInet. In September 2006, the Boeing-led team, including Kollsman, was awarded the U.S. Strategic Border Initiative Project (the "SBInet Project"). The SBInet Project is designed to provide the U.S. Department of Homeland Security with increased border security capabilities along more than 6,000 miles of the United States' borders. Kollsman, as a first tier team member to Boeing, currently is under contract to supply the LORROS® long-range observation systems and system engineering know-how for border control applications. Kollsman has subcontracted with ELSEC to support this effort. Kollsman's content for the SBInet Project may reach a level that will be material to Elbit Systems and will be performed over a several-year period.

Perimeter Security

In March 2006, ELSEC was selected by the IMOD to deploy a "smart" electronic deterrence system. The first phase of the project includes an electronic deference system to detect and assist in preventing crossing attempts 24-hours a day, in all weather conditions. The contract contains an option for the IMOD to significantly expand the system. The system is comprised of advanced sensors, an electronic fence, communications and computerized command and control posts.

During 2003 and 2004, ELSEC was awarded contracts for a total of approximately 50 kilometers of electronic perimeter systems for military bases and municipalities. This followed Elbit Systems award from the IMOD of a contract to supply an electronic warning systems "smart" fence, and Elbit Systems is executing that program through ELSEC.

Mobile Surveillance Vehicles. In _____ 2006, ELSEC was awarded a project for the supply of mobile surveillance vehicles and advanced cameras for the Ukraine Border Security Project. Deliveries are scheduled to be completed in _____. These vehicles include a command and control station, monitoring sensors and additional security measures, allowing operation even in severe weather conditions. The vehicles can accommodate three operators simultaneously.

Surveillance Towers. In _____ 2007, ELSEC was awarded a project for the supply of surveillance towers for the border protection of a European country. Deliveries are scheduled during 2007.

Airport Integrated Security System. In _____ 2007, ELSEC was awarded a contract to install a comprehensive airport integrated security system in a European country. Deliveries are to be completed in _____. The system enables the integration of existing systems with new systems and includes surveillance systems for short and medium-range, access control and sensitive areas intruder detection. Also, the system is scalable to accommodate the customer's future requirements.

Peripheral Coastal Security System. In March 2007, Elbit Systems was awarded a European Union funded contract for delivery and commissioning of an integrated coastal surveillance system to Lithuania. Deliveries are scheduled for the end of 2007. In February 2006, ELSEC completed, for a customer in Asia, the deployment of its first peripheral coastal security system. ELSEC's contract for the project was awarded in 2005 and includes additional stages for deployment of other locations in the customer's country. ELSEC's coastal security system is remote controlled and enables its operators to track a large number of vessels simultaneously, for dozens of miles, using identification capabilities to send alerts regarding types of threats those vessels may pose. The system includes advanced night vision sensors, day light surveillance and laser range finders developed by Elop.

Governmental Monetary Systems. We also are supplying an anti-money laundering system to the Israeli Government. See above – "C4I and Government Information Systems".

Israel Border Security System. In December 2006, Elbit Systems' Border Control Management System for the Israeli Police was inaugurated. The innovative system interfaces with all government and security agencies in Israel, managing all entry and exit posts including airports, sea ports and land crossing. Also, the Israeli National Border Control Registration System (BCRS) was developed by Elbit Systems and has been fully operational since 2004. BCRS is a computerized system for registration and control of Israel's border crossing points. The system supports border inspection processes and assists in the control of the passage of vehicles and goods at all Israeli airports, seaports and land entry points.

MUSIC. Elop applied its defense based technologies to develop a Multi-Spectral Infrared Countermeasure System (MUSIC) for commercial aircraft applications in preventing terrorism. MUSIC enables identification of anti-aircraft shoulder-launched missiles resulting in a break of the missile lock on the target. The Israeli Government is currently reviewing the system for use in Israel's civil aviation protection plan.

Naval Systems

Over the past two decades, we have worked with the Israeli Navy to develop high capability naval command and control systems for surface ship applications. These systems are currently being used by the Israeli Navy and several other navies throughout the world.

C4I Systems. For more than ten years, we have been the prime contractor for the C4I system for the Israeli Navy SAAR 5 corvette class missile boat. We also developed and supply the anti-missile decoy countermeasure launching system for the SAAR 5 program.

Trainers and Simulators. We develop advanced naval training simulators. Our simulators address the need to improve training due to the high cost of activating naval forces. Our naval training systems provide realistic simulations of combat conditions at sea. They are used in on-shore facilities for training in naval tactical command decision procedures, anti-submarine warfare and electronic warfare. Our training systems are currently used by the Israeli Navy and several other navies. Our naval training and simulator systems include naval tactics and commander trainers, naval operational trainers, electronic warfare trainers and anti-submarine trainers.

Electro-Optic Systems. Elop supplies electro-optic products for naval applications to several customers. Elop also supplies electro-optic shipboard payloads to several navy and maritime forces for both observation and fire control applications. In ____ 2006, was awarded a follow-on contract for the supply of additional CoMPASS systems to a European Navy. Deliveries are to be completed in _____.

EW Systems. Elbit Systems has developed and supplied several naval electronic intelligence systems. The systems are designed to detect and recognize threats under a wide range of conditions and to initiate automatic countermeasures to protect ships against enemy missiles. Our systems equip the Israeli Navy Dolphin class submarines and are installed on board submarines of several navies worldwide. In 2001, Elbit Systems was awarded a contract by the German shipyard Howaldtswerke Deutsche Werft (HDW) to supply our Timmex II EW system for submarines, and the first system was delivered in 2003 with two additional systems delivered in 2004. An additional system was ordered in 2004, and deliveries are anticipated to be completed during 2007. In ____ 2007, Elbit Systems was awarded an additional contract by HDW for two systems for the new Dolphin class submarines ordered by the Israeli Navy. [Furthermore, in _____ 2007, two additional _____ (EF) systems were recently ordered by an overseas customer.] Elisra also supplies a range of systems for a variety of shipboard EW, threat detection and intelligence applications.

Communications Systems. Elisra supplies several types of communications systems for naval applications. Also, Elisra's subsidiary, Tadiran Spectralink, supplies data links for seaborne applications.

Nirit Navigation System. Kollsman supplies navigation systems for the Israel Navy's Nirit patrol boats.

Unmanned Surface Vehicles. Elbit Systems is developing the Silver Marlin USV for various maritime applications.

Technology Spin-Offs and Other Commercial Activities

Several of the companies in our Group explore on an ongoing basis potential spin-offs of their defense related technologies for commercial applications. Our technology spin-offs are involved in intra-body navigation medical equipment, commercial satellites and internet communications for commercial aviation, commercial communications and microwave technologies. Several of our companies also engage in other commercial activities. The following is a description of our main current technology spin-offs and other commercial activities.

MediGuide. Elbit Systems established MediGuide Inc. (MediGuide) in 2000. MediGuide, through its wholly-owned Israeli subsidiary, leverages specific technologies developed by Elbit Systems in the defense area for use in various medical procedures and intra-body navigation. Elbit Systems provided MediGuide with an exclusive license to use specific technologies for medical applications, and MediGuide provided Elbit Systems with a cross license to use MediGuide's developments for defense applications. Outside equity investments have been made in MediGuide by venture capital groups and others. As of May 31, 2007, Elbit Systems equity interest in MediGuide, on a fully-diluted "as converted" basis, was approximately 41.6%.

Starling. Elbit Systems, Rafael Development Corporation Ltd. (RDC) and Elron Electronics Industries Ltd. (Elron) own Starling Advanced Communications Ltd. (Starling). Starling develops products in the area of internet communications through satellite transmissions and broad band information transfer for commercial aircraft. In [May] 2007, Starling completed an initial public offering on the TASE following which Elbit Systems shareholdings were diluted from approximately 21% to approximately 16% (10% on a fully-diluted basis).

ImageSat. Elop has an approximately 14% equity interest and approximately 12.5% voting power in ImageSat International N.V. (ImageSat). Other shareholders include IAI and private equity groups. ImageSat is involved in the operation of satellites for commercial and other applications and providing satellite imagery. ImageSat's EROS A and EROS B satellites contain advanced high resolution cameras developed by Elop. See above "Electro-Optics and Countermeasures Systems – Space Systems – Space Cameras".

Chip PC. In 2005, Elbit Systems acquired an approximately 20% interest (18.5% plus a loan convertible into additional shares) in Chip PC Ltd. (Chip PC). Chip PC is an Israeli company located in Haifa, Israel, engaged in the development and manufacture of "thin client" solutions enabling server based computing technologies to replace traditional PC's and deploy and control large numbers of work stations. [Public offering?]

Other Commercial Activities. The Elbit Systems Group conducts a number of other activities in the commercial area. These activities include medical equipment produced by Kollsman's KMC Systems subsidiary, commercial communications and mobile and wireless telephone network encryptions by Tadiran Communications and its subsidiaries, microwave technologies and components produced by Elisra and its subsidiaries, night vision products for the automotive industry developed by Elbit Systems and general manufacturing and machinery services by Elbit Systems and its Romanian subsidiary, Elmet International SRL.

Property, Plant and Equipment

Facilities in Israel

Our executive offices and main research and development facilities are located on approximately 840,000 square feet of property in the Advanced Technology Center in Haifa. We own approximately 362,000 square feet of our main facilities in Haifa. The remainder of our facilities in Haifa is leased. We also have ownership and long-term leasehold rights in a facility of approximately 65,000 square feet near our headquarters building in Haifa. Our main manufacturing operations are located in a leased facility of approximately 282,000 square feet in Karmiel. In May 2007, Elbit Systems entered into an agreement that provides an option to purchase the Karmiel facility after a three-year period. We also lease approximately 84,000 square feet in Netanya, approximately 21,500 square feet in Rehovot and approximately 5,300 square feet in Tel-Aviv. We lease a landing strip in northern Israel of approximately 3,900 feet.

Elop owns or has long-term leasehold rights to approximately 525,000 square feet of property and leases approximately 5,000 square feet of its facilities in Rehovot. These facilities contain Elop's headquarters, offices, development facilities and manufacturing operations.

Cyclone owns approximately 1,406,100 square feet of property near Karmiel. This includes approximately 230,000 square feet on which its offices, manufacturing, maintenance and hangar facilities are located. Kinetics owns office, laboratory and manufacturing facilities in Airport City, covering approximately 32,000 square feet. Silver Arrow leases facilities in Nes Ziona, covering approximately 84,000 square feet. ELSEC owns approximately 109,000 square feet of property in Sderot, which includes approximately 20,200 square feet of offices and manufacturing facilities. ELSEC anticipates adding an additional 3,500 square feet of office facilities during 2007.

Elisra owns approximately 122,000 square feet and has leasehold rights of approximately 148,000 square feet in Bnei Brak. These facilities contain Elisra's headquarters, development facilities and manufacturing operations. Tadiran Systems and Tadiran Spectralink, have long-term leasehold rights to approximately 188,300 and 71,300 square feet, respectively, in Holon containing their headquarters, development facilities and manufacturing operations. Tadiran Communications' facilities in Israel occupy a total of approximately 309,000 square feet. These facilities are leased on a long-term basis and are located primarily in Petah Tiqwa (management, marketing, engineering and development), Holon (manufacturing) and Kiryat Shmona (engineering, development and manufacturing).

Facilities in the United States

EFW owns approximately 25 acres of property in Fort Worth, Texas. That property includes an approximately 225,000 square foot facility containing EFW's offices, engineering and integration center, and manufacturing operations. Kollsman owns property in Merrimack, New Hampshire covering a total of approximately 66 acres. This includes buildings containing offices and manufacturing operations of approximately 352,000 square feet. IEI owns property covering approximately 38 acres in Talladega,

Alabama, on which are located offices and manufacturing facilities of approximately 64,000 square feet. The operation in Warner Robins, Georgia occupies approximately 13,000 square feet of leased facilities.

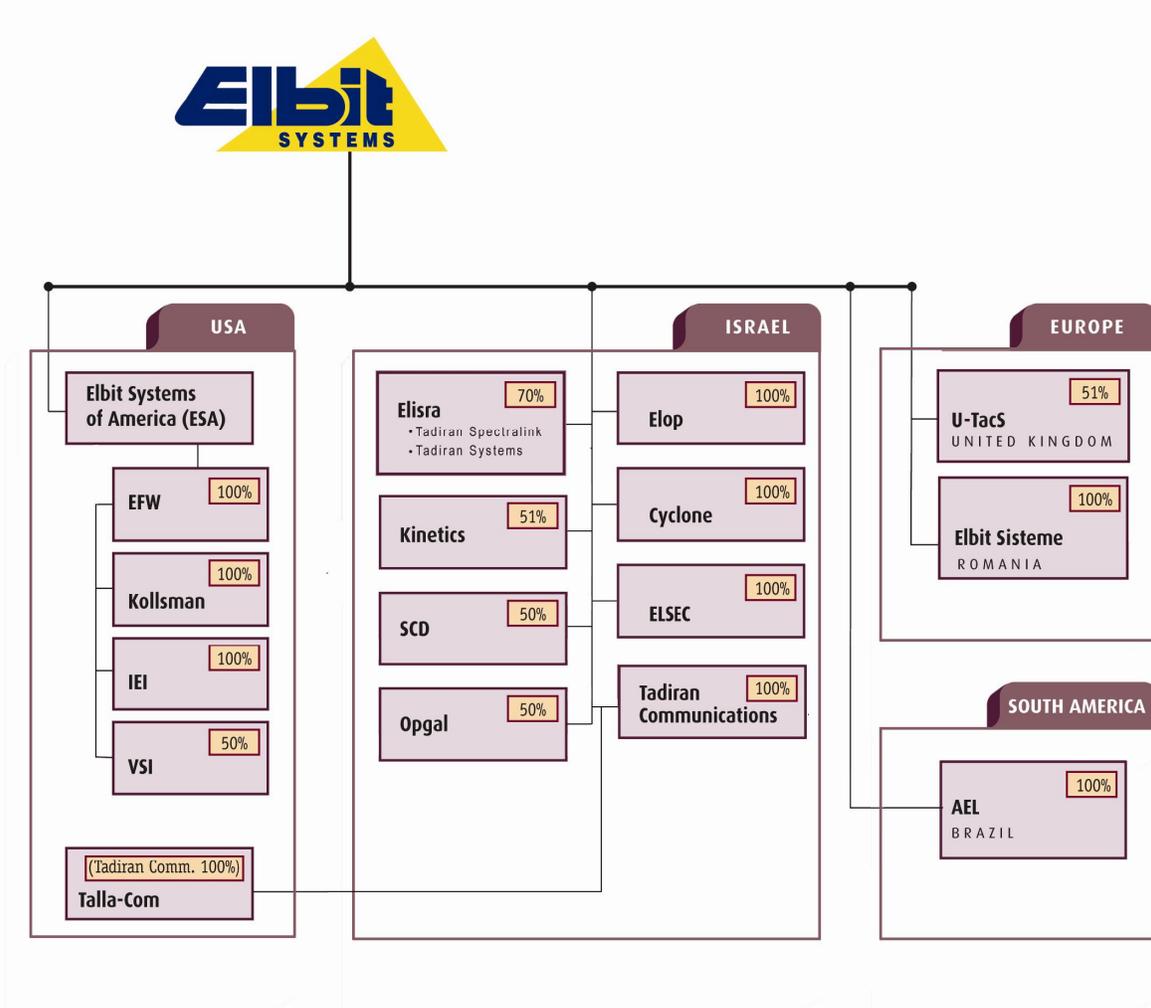
Tadiran Communications' U.S. subsidiaries, Talla-Com and Talla-Tech, occupy a total of approximately 109,000 square feet in Tallahassee, Florida, out of which 77,000 square feet are owned by Talla-Com, while the rest is leased on a long-term basis.

Facilities in Other Countries. AEL owns approximately 282,000 square feet of property in Porto Alegre, Brazil, including offices and buildings covering approximately 23,000 square feet. The European Subsidiary leases approximately 118,000 square feet in Belgium. In the U.K., U-TacS leases approximately 3,800 square feet and UAV Engines approximately 13,000 square feet. Elmet and AE Electronics in Romania lease approximately 91,000 square feet and 35,000 square feet, respectively. Tadiran Communications' subsidiary, Telefunken RACOMS, leases facilities in Ulm, Germany of approximately 30,000 square feet.

Recent Investment in Facilities. Over the last two years the average annual investment in our facilities, including building projects, as well as equipment, machinery and vehicles, amounted to approximately \$62 million. We believe that our current facilities are adequate for our operations as now conducted.

Organizational Structure of Principal Subsidiaries

Our beneficial ownership interest in our major subsidiaries and investees is set forth below. Our equity and voting interests in these entities are identical.



Governmental Regulation

Government Contracting Regulations. We operate under laws, regulations and administrative rules governing defense contracts, mainly in Israel and the United States. Some of these carry major penalty provisions for non-compliance, including disqualification from participating in future contracts.

In addition, our participation in governmental procurement processes in Israel, the United States and other countries is subject to specific regulations governing the conduct of the procurement process.

Israeli Export Regulations. Israel's defense export policy regulates the sale of a number of our systems and products. Current Israeli policy encourages exports to approved customers of defense systems and products such as ours, as long as the export is consistent with Israeli Government policy. A permit is required for an export and must be obtained to initiate a sales proposal. We also must receive a specific export license for any hardware eventually exported from Israel. In 2006, approximately 50% of our revenue was derived from exports subject to Israeli export regulations. In 2006, the Israeli Government passed a law regulating export of "dual use" items (items that are typically sold in the commercial market but they also may be used in the defense market). As of May 31, 2007, a bill was pending before the Knesset to adopt a new and enhanced law governing export of defense items and technologies.

U.S. and Other Export Regulations. ESA's export of defense products, military technical data and technical services to Israel and other countries is subject to applicable approvals of the U.S. Government. Such approvals are typically in the form of an export license or a technical assistance agreement (TAA). Other U.S. companies wishing to export defense products or military related services and technology to our Israeli entities are also required to obtain such export licenses and TAAs. This applies to data required by our Israeli entities to perform work for U.S. programs. Licenses are also required for Israeli nationals assigned to work in defense-related technical areas at our U.S. affiliated companies. An application for an export license or a TAA requires disclosure of the intended sales of the product and the use of the technology. Recently, the U.S. has implemented enhanced scrutiny of its export control regulations, and the U.S. Government may deny an export authorization if it determines that a transaction is counter to U.S. policy or national security. Other governments' export regulations also affect our business from time to time, particularly with respect to end user restrictions of our suppliers' governments.

Approval of Israel Defense Acquisitions

The Israeli Defense Entities Law (Protection of Defense Interests) became effective in January 2006. Among other matters, this law establishes conditions for the approval of an acquisition or transfer of control of an entity that is determined to be an Israeli "defense entity" under the terms of the law. Designation as a "defense entity" is to occur through an order to be issued jointly by the Israeli Prime Minister, Defense Minister and Trade and Industry Minister. Although no such orders have been issued as of [June __, 2007], it is assumed that Elbit Systems and most of its Israeli subsidiaries will be designated as "defense entities" under the law.

Orders issued under the law will also establish other conditions and restrictions. It is anticipated that in the case of a publicly traded company such as Elbit Systems, Israeli government approval will be required for acquisition of 25% or more of the voting securities or a smaller percentage of shares that grant "means of control". Means of control for purposes of the law includes the right to control the vote at a shareholders meeting or to appoint a director. Orders relating to defense entities are also anticipated to, among other matters, (1) impose restrictions on the ability of non-Israeli resident citizens to hold "means of control" or to be able to "substantially influence" defense entities; (2) require that senior officers of defense entities have appropriate Israeli security clearances; (3) require that a defense entity

headquarters be in Israel and (4) subject a defense entity's international joint ventures and various technology transfers of the approval of the IMOD.

Approval of U.S. and Other Defense Acquisitions. Many other countries also require governmental approval of acquisitions of local defense companies or assets by foreign entities. Mergers and acquisitions of defense related businesses in the U.S. are subject to "Exon Florio" regulations that require review, and in some cases approval, by the Committee on Foreign Investments in the United States (CFIUS).

"Buy American" Laws. The U.S. "Buy American" laws impose price differentials or prohibitions on procurement of products purchased under U.S. Government programs. The price differentials or prohibitions apply to products that are not made in the United States or that do not contain U.S. components making up at least 50% of the total cost of all components in the product. However, a Memorandum of Agreement between the United States and Israeli Governments waives the Buy American laws for specified products, including almost all the products currently sold in the United States by Elbit Systems, and our Israeli subsidiaries.

Foreign Military Funding (FMF). The ESA companies participate in United States FMF programs. These programs require countries, including Israel, receiving military aid from the United States to use the funds to purchase products containing mainly U.S. origin components. In most cases, subcontracting under FMF contracts to non-U.S. entities is not permitted. As a consequence, the ESA companies generally either perform FMF contracts themselves or subcontract with U.S. suppliers. The U.S. Government may authorize the IMOD to utilize a portion of the FMF budget under the United States Subcontracting Procurement (USSP) channel. In such cases, companies such as Elbit Systems or our Israeli subsidiaries, who are acting as the Israeli prime contractor to the IMOD under the NIS funded portion of an IMOD program, are authorized to negotiate and enter into a subcontract directly with a U.S. supplier. However, payment of the funds under a USSP channel subcontract is administered by the IMOD Purchasing Mission to the U.S. U.S. companies in the Group also participate in U.S. Foreign Military Sales (FMS) programs.

Antitrust Laws. Antitrust laws and regulations in Israel, the United States 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. In connection with the acquisition of Elbit Systems' interest in Elisra, the Israeli Antitrust Authority imposed stringent conditions for Elbit Systems to meet so long as Elisra is jointly held by Elbit Systems and IAI.

Civil Aviation Regulations. Several of the products sold by Group companies for commercial aviation applications are subject to flight safety and airworthiness standards of the U.S. Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) and similar civil aviation authorities in Israel, Europe and other countries.

Federal Drug Administration Regulations. Medical products designed and manufactured by Kollsman's subsidiary, KMC Systems, are subject to the U.S. Federal Drug Administration (FDA) regulations.

Buy-Back

As part of their standard contractual requirements for defense programs, several of our customers include “buy-back” provisions. These provisions are typically best efforts obligations to make, or to facilitate third parties to make, specified transactions in the customer’s country. Such transactions may include the purchase of local goods and services; cooperative ventures with, or investment in, local entities; and transfers of equipment, infrastructure or know-how for the benefit of local parties. In most cases, the buy-back transactions are to be fulfilled over a multi-year period that extends after completion of deliveries under the contract.

We are required to make or facilitate local purchases or goods and services only if the local suppliers can meet the commercial and technical competitive terms of the specific procurement. Thus, the local industry must be able to meet the price of other international suppliers for the procurement in question as well as to meet the required delivery schedule and technical and quality specifications. Typically, if the local supplier is unable to meet such conditions following the award of a purchase order, the buy-back credit is nonetheless granted. To date, we have not encountered significant difficulties in identifying qualified local suppliers and placing purchase orders.

We typically have the right to apply multiplier factors in calculating the amount of buy-back credit recognized, and certain types of investments and transactions receive buy-back credit of up to several times the value of the specific transaction. Therefore, even if the buy-back provisions apply in an aggregate amount of up to 100% of the price of the contract with our customer, the actual effective buy-back obligation amount in some cases could be significantly less due to the application of the multiplier factors.

Although failure to meet a best efforts buy-back obligation may limit our ability to be awarded future business from the applicable customer, in the majority of the cases buy-back is not linked to delivery payments or subject to specific or material contractual monetary penalties. The buy-back activities are a normal part of doing business in the defense industry with these customers. Over the number of years that we have been performing buy-back activities, we have not experienced significant difficulties in meeting our buy-back obligations, and therefore these buy-back activities are not believed to represent a material financial risk to our operations. Our maximum aggregate buy-back undertakings as of December 31, 2006 were approximately \$1,078 million, to be fulfilled over a period of up to 10 years.

Financing Terms

Types of Financing. There are several types of financing terms applicable to our defense contracts. In some cases, we receive progress payments according to a percentage of the cost incurred in performing the contract. Sometimes we receive advances from the customer at the beginning of or during the course of the project, and sometimes we also receive milestone payments for achievement of specific milestones. In some programs we extend credit to the customer, sometimes based on receipt of guarantees or other security. In other situations work is performed before receipt of the payment, which means that we finance all or part of the project's costs for various periods of time. Financing arrangements may extend beyond the term of the contract's performance. When we believe it is necessary, we seek to protect all or part of our financial exposure by letters of credit, insurance or other measures, although in some cases such measures may not be available.

Advance Payment Guarantees. In some cases where we receive advances prior to incurring contract costs or making deliveries, the customer may require guarantees against advances paid. These guarantees are issued either by financial institutions or by us. We have received substantial advances from customers under some of our contracts. Under certain circumstances, such as if a contract is canceled for default and there has been an advance or progress payment, we may be required to return payments to the customer as provided in the specific guarantee. As part of the guarantees we provide to receive progress payments or advance payments, some of our customers require us to transfer to them title in inventory acquired with such payments. As of December 31, 2006, the amount of guarantees relating to customer advances were approximately \$607 million.

Performance Guarantees. A number of projects require us to provide performance guarantees in an amount equal to a percentage of the contract price. Some of our contracts contain clauses that impose penalties or reduce the amount payable to us if there is a delay or failure in performing in accordance with the contract or the completion of a phase of work, including in some cases during the warranty period. These types of guarantees may remain in effect for a period of time after completion of deliveries under the contract. We provide these types of guarantees in the normal course of our business. As of December 31, 2006, the balance of performance guarantees for Group companies amounted to approximately \$103 million.

Financial Risks Relating to our Projects. The nature of our projects and contracts creates some potential financial risks, including risks relating to dependence on governmental budgets, fixed price contracts for development effort, schedule extensions beyond our control, termination for the customer's convenience, potential for monetary penalties for late deliveries or failure to perform in accordance with the contract requirements and liability for subcontractors. In addition, we receive payments for some of our projects in currencies other than U.S. dollars. In such cases, we sometimes elect to adopt measures to reduce the risk of exchange rate fluctuations.

Audit Regulations. The IMOD audits our books and records relating to its contracts with us. Our books and records and other aspects of projects related to U.S. defense contracts are subject to audit by the U.S. Defense Contract Audit Agency. Such audits review compliance with applicable government contracting cost accounting and other applicable standards. If discrepancies were found this could result

in a downward adjustment of the applicable contract's price. Some other customers obtain similar rights under specific contract provisions.

Intellectual Property

Patents, Trademarks and Trade Secrets. Elbit Systems and Elop collectively own approximately 120 living patent families including patents and applications registered or filed in Israel, the United States and the European Patent Office and other countries. Tadiran Communications, Elisra and the Elbit Systems of America companies hold additional patents. Our technology spin-off companies often rely in part on our patented technology. We also hold approximately 30 trademarks relating to specific products. A significant part of our intellectual property assets relates to unique applications of advanced software-based technologies, development process and production technologies. These applications are often not easily patentable, but are considered as our trade secrets and proprietary information. We take a number of measures to guard our intellectual property against infringement as well as to avoid infringement of other parties' intellectual property.

Governmental Customers' Rights in Data. The IMOD usually retains specific rights to technologies and inventions resulting from our performance under Israeli Government contracts. This generally includes the right to disclose the information to third parties, including other defense contractors that may be our competitors. Consistent with common practice in the defense industry, approximately 35% of our revenues in 2006 was dependent on products incorporating technology that a government customer may disclose to third parties. When the Israeli Government funds research and development, it usually acquires rights to data and title to inventions. We often may retain a non-exclusive license for such inventions. The Israeli Government usually is entitled to receive royalties on export sales in relation to sales resulting from government financed development. However, if only the end product is purchased, we normally retain the principal rights to the technology. Sales of our products to the U.S. Government and some other customers are subject to similar conditions. Subject to applicable law, regulations and contract requirements, we attempt to maintain our intellectual property rights and provide customers with the right to use the technology only for the specific project under contract.

Licensing. There are relatively few cases where we manufacture under license. In such cases, the licensor typically is entitled to royalties or other types of compensation. In some cases where we have acquired business lines we obtain a royalty free license to use the applicable technology for specified applications. Occasionally, we license parts of our intellectual property to customers as part of the requirements of a particular contract. We also sometimes license technology to other companies for specific purposes or markets. Our technology spin-offs typically receive licenses to use relevant parts of our intellectual property for their designated business purposes. See above "Technology Spin-Offs – MediGuide and - Starling".

Research and Development

We invest in research and development (R&D) according to a long-term plan based on estimated market needs. Our R&D efforts focus on anticipating operational needs of our customers, achieving reduced time to market and increasing affordability. We emphasize improving existing systems and products and developing new ones using emerging or existing technologies.

We perform R&D projects to produce new systems for the IMOD and other customers. These projects give us the opportunity to develop and test emerging technologies. We developed new tools for fast prototyping for both the design and development process. This permits the operational team members to effectively specify requirements and to automatically transfer them into software code. Examples of our ongoing defense-related R&D projects include those for night operation capabilities, laser systems, display systems, helmet mounted systems, other avionics systems, UAVs, UGVs, USVs, spaced based cameras, Recce systems, C4I systems, electric tank turret drive systems, unmanned turret systems and homeland security systems. We also perform R&D in the area of commercial aviation and commercial night vision products for automobiles. In addition, our technology spin-offs perform R&D in their areas of operation, mainly in the fields of medial instrumentation and broadband communications.

We employ more than 2,500 software and hardware development and systems engineers engaged in advance programs for airborne, ground and naval defense, homeland security and space applications. More than 50% of our total workforce is engaged in research, development and engineering.

Our customers fund part of our R&D, and we also invest in our research and development activities. This investment is in accordance with our strategy and plan of operations. The table below shows amounts we invested in R&D activities for the years ended December 31, 2004, 2005 and 2006:

	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2006</u>
	(U.S. dollars in millions)		
Total Investment	\$86.4	\$92.4	\$115.6
Less Participation*	<u>19.6</u>	<u>20.5</u>	23.4
Net Investment	<u>\$66.8</u>	<u>\$71.9</u>	<u>\$92.2</u>

*See above – “Government Rights in Data” and see below – “Conditions in Israel - Chief Scientist and Investment Center Funding”

Manufacturing

We manufacture and assemble most of our systems at Elbit Systems’ production facility in Karmiel, Israel, at Elop’s facilities in Rehovot, Israel, at EFW’s facilities in Fort Worth, Texas and at

Kollsman's facilities in Merrimack, New Hampshire. These facilities contain warehouses, electronic manufacturing areas, test equipment and final assembly and test stations. They also have mechanical workshops, fully automated surface mount technology lines and clean rooms. We have fully independent capabilities in electronic card assembly, electro-optic components, solid state components integration, environmental testing and final testing, including space simulation and thermal chambers. We also have computerized logistics systems for managing manufacturing and material supply. At Kollsman, we also manufacture commercial avionics and medical equipment in U.S. FAA and FDA registered facilities.

Cyclone performs manufacturing and assembly of composite materials and other products at its facilities in Karmiel, Israel. Silver Arrow, Kinetics, ELSEC, Opgal, AEL and the European Subsidiary also perform manufacturing and assembly at their facilities. SCD has a high technology semiconductor manufacturing facility in Leshem, Israel, in which it performs electronic integration and assembly of thermal imaging sensors and laser diodes. IEI has facilities for manufacturing and repair of test equipment and other items. Some components of our products are manufactured in Romania at S.C. A-E Electronics S.A., a majority-owned Romanian subsidiary of Elbit Systems that manufactures metal parts and at Elmet International SRL, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Elbit Systems involved in machining and metal works.

Elisra and its subsidiaries have various manufacturing facilities in Bnei Brak and Holon, Israel, for performance of electronic assembly, testing and integration of EW, microwave and communication equipment. Both at its facilities in Holon and Kiryat Shmona, Israel, and at the facilities of its U.S. subsidiaries in Tallahassee, Florida, Tadiran Communications performs manufacturing, electronic assembly and integration of communication equipment.

Purchasing

Elbit Systems purchasing activities in Israel are based in our facilities in Haifa and in Karmiel. Elop, Cyclone, Silver Arrow, Elisra, Tadiran Communications and most of our other operating subsidiaries also conduct purchasing activities. In the U.S., purchasing activities are based at the facilities of EFW, Kollsman and IEI. EFW also assists Elbit Systems in procurement activities in the United States, as does Elmec Inc., a wholly-owned subsidiary of Elbit Systems located in Chelmsford, Massachusetts.

We generally are not dependent on single sources of supply. We manage our inventory according to project requirements. In some projects, specific major subcontractors are designated by the customer.

Customer Satisfaction and Quality Assurance

We invest in continuous improvement of processes to ensure customer satisfaction throughout all stages of our operations. This includes development, design, integration, manufacturing and services for software and hardware, for the range of our systems and products. Our quality teams are involved in assuring compliance with processes and administrating quality plans. These activities begin at the precontract stage and continue through the customer's acceptance of the product or services.

Elbit Systems uses a project management method based on Theory of Constraints (TOC) in most of our development projects. Using advanced software, work plans are continuously updated and are available to all integrated product team members. This method makes management more efficient and improves our ability to meet schedule demands of complex projects. Another TOC methodology is used successfully to manage the manufacturing floor in Karmiel. We also use methods such as Kaizen and Lean.

Our processes are based on a cutting edge tool case and CAD-CAM tools. This infrastructure, together with well defined development methodology and management tools, assists us in providing high quality and on time implementation of projects.

Representatives of our customers generally test our products before acceptance. Branches of the IDF and other customers have authorized us to conduct acceptance testing of our products on their behalf. In addition, Elbit Systems is certified for Software Compatibility Maturity Model (CMM) Level 3 of the U.S. Software Engineering Institute (SEI), indicating a high level of software maturity and software development capability. Elbit Systems is certified for ISO-9001:2000 including ISO-90003 for software and ISO-14001. Elop is certified for ISO-9001:2000, ISO-14001 and OSHAS 18001 and 9002 for software. Cyclone is certified for ISO-9001:2000 and ISO-4001, and Silver Arrow is certified for ISO-9001:2000. All the above, as well as Elisra, are certified by the National Standard Institution of Israel and by the National Quality Assurance (NQA) authority for AS9100. Elisra is also certified for ISO-14001 and SHAS 18001. Elisra, Tadiran Systems and Tadiran Spectralink are certified for ISO-9001:2000 and ISO-9000-3:1997. Tadiran Communications is certified for ISO-9001:2000 and ISO-90003 for software.

EFW, IEI and Kollsman are certified for ISO-9001:2000 and AS9100. Kollsman also holds a European Aviation Safety Authority (EASA) certificate, and the quality systems of Kollsman and IEI comply with NATO AQAP requirements. Kollsman maintains FAA Part 145 approved repair stations in both New Hampshire and Kansas and is FAA Part 21 approved, holding a variety of FAA certifications in support of its commercial avionics business line. Kollsman's KMC Medical Systems business is registered to IS 13485:2003, is FDA registered as a GMP manufacturer and is FDA compliant with Quality Systems Regulations 21 CFR Part 820, 803 and 806.

Service and Warranty

We instruct our customers on the proper maintenance of our systems and products. In addition, we often offer training and provide equipment to assist our customers in performing their own maintenance. When required, support may be provided by a local support team or by experts sent from our main facilities.

We generally offer a one - two-year warranty for our systems and products following delivery to, or installation by, the customer. In some cases we offer extended warranty periods. We maintain reserves for warranty obligations specifically determined for each project based on our experience and engineering estimates. These reserves are intended to cover post-delivery functionality and operating issues for which we are responsible under the applicable contract.

Marketing and Sales

We actively take the initiative in identifying the individual defense needs of our customers throughout the world. We then focus our research and development activities on systems designed to provide tailored solutions to those needs. We often provide demonstrations of prototypes and existing systems to potential customers.

We market our systems and products either as a prime contractor or as a subcontractor to various governments and defense contractors worldwide. In Israel, we sell our military systems and products mainly to the IMOD, which procures all equipment for the IDF. Our marketing and technical support personnel for sales in Israel operate out of our headquarters in Haifa, Elop's facilities in Rehovot, our offices in Tel-Aviv and the facilities of our other Israeli subsidiaries. We are assisted in marketing our systems, products and services in other parts of the world through subsidiaries, joint ventures, consultants and representatives.

In the U.S., the ESA companies lead our marketing activities, both from the Texas, New Hampshire and Alabama facilities and from offices in the Washington, D.C. ESA operates under an SSA that allows it and its subsidiaries to work on certain classified U.S. Government programs. See above "Principal Subsidiaries – ESA". Talla-Com leads Tadiran Communications' marketing efforts in the U.S., and its subsidiary Talla-Tech also operates under an SSA.

Our subsidiaries in other countries typically lead the marketing activities in their home countries.

Over the past several years, Elbit Systems, Elop, EFW and other subsidiaries in the Group have entered into cooperation agreements with major defense contractors in the United States. These agreements provide for joint participation in marketing and performance of a range of projects. In other countries, we actively pursue business opportunities as either a prime contractor or a subcontractor, usually together with local companies. Often we enter into cooperation agreements with other companies for such opportunities.

The following table provides our net revenues by geographic regions, expressed as a percentage of total revenues for the periods indicated:

	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2006</u>
Israel	26%	29%	27%
United States	37%	37%	40%
Europe	13%	10%	15%
Others	24%	24%	18%

Competition

We operate in a competitive environment for most of our projects, systems and products. Competition is based on product and program performance, price, reputation, reliability, maintenance costs and responsiveness to customer requirements. This includes the ability to respond to rapid changes

in technology. In addition, our competitive position sometimes is affected by specific requirements in particular markets.

In recent years consolidation in the defense industry has affected competition. This has decreased the number but increased the relative size and resources of our competitors. We adapt to market conditions by adjusting our business strategy to changing defense market conditions. We also anticipate continued competition in defense markets due to declining defense budgets in many countries.

Competitors in the sale of some of our products to the Government of Israel include IAI and Rafael among others. From time to time we also cooperate with some of our competitors on specific projects.

Outside of Israel, we compete in a number of areas with major international defense contractors. Our main competitors include divisions and subsidiaries of Northrop Grumman Corporation, Raytheon Inc., Honeywell, BAE Systems Ltd., Rockwell Collins, L-3 Communications Holdings, Inc., Thales S.A., Harris Corporation, European Aerospace Defense and Space Company EADS N.V., Goodrich Corporation and FLIR Systems, Inc. [*Tadiran Communications' competitors?*] Our competitors also include a number of other major defense contractors in the United States and Europe. We also compete with a range of companies in the commercial avionics market. Most of these competitors have greater financial, marketing and other resources than ours. We also compete with numerous smaller companies and other Israeli companies around the world.

Overall, we believe we are able to compete on the basis of our systems development and technological expertise, our systems' combat-proven performance and our policy of offering customers overall solutions to technological, operational and financial needs.

Major Customers

Sometimes, our revenues from an individual customer account for more than 10% of our revenues in a specific year. Our only such customers during the last three years were the IMOD, that accounted for, 18% of our revenues in 2004, 26% in 2005 and 24% in 2006, and the U.S. Government, that accounted for 10% of our revenues in each of 2004 and 2005 and 15% of our revenues in 2006.

Conditions in Israel

Political, Military and Economic Risks. Our operations in Israel are subject to several potential political, military and economic risks. See above - Item 3. Key Information – Risk Factors – Risks Related to our Israeli Operations.

Trade Agreements

Israel is a member of the United Nations, the International Monetary Fund, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Finance Corporation. Israel also is a party to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, which provides for reciprocal lowering of trade barriers among its members. In addition, Israel has been granted preferences under the Generalized System of

Preferences from the United States, Australia, Canada and Japan. These preferences allow Israel to export products covered by such programs either duty-free or at reduced tariffs.

Israel and the European Community are parties to a Free Trade Agreement that provides some advantages for Israeli exports to most European countries and requires Israel to lower its tariffs on imports from these countries over a number of years. Israel and the United States entered into an agreement to establish a Free Trade Area that eliminates tariff and some non-tariff barriers on most trade between the two countries. An agreement between Israel and the European Free Trade Association, which includes Austria, Norway, Finland, Sweden, Switzerland, Iceland and Liechtenstein, established a free-trade zone between Israel and those nations.

Chief Scientist (OCS) and Investment Center Funding

The Government of Israel, through the OCS and the Israel Investment Center (the Investment Center), encourages research and development projects oriented towards export products and participates in the funding of such projects as well as company investments in manufacturing infrastructures.

Under the terms currently applying to OCS funding, companies receiving funding for development of products must pay the Israeli Government a royalty of usually 0% (in the case of non-royalty bearing grants) to 5% of the sales of products developed from a project funded by the OCS. These payments start with the beginning of sales of such products and typically end when 100% of the dollar value of the grant is repaid. For grants provided starting in 1999, the recipient must also pay interest payments to the OCS on the amount of the grant. The annual interest payment rate is LIBOR. The terms of Israeli Government participation also require that the rate of manufacture of products developed with government grants be performed in Israel at a rate equal to or higher than the rate contained in the funding proposal, unless a special approval has been granted. Separate Israeli Government consent is required to transfer to third parties technologies developed through projects in which the Government participates.

In 2002, Elop reached agreement with the OCS to join an OCS initiative applicable to large, research and development intensive Israeli companies. This initiative allows participating companies to receive OCS funding for generic research and development without the need for payment of future royalties. However, as a condition to joining the initiative, companies are required to reach agreement with the OCS on an unconditional prepayment for existing OCS funded programs in exchange for a release by the OCS from all obligations. Under Elop's agreement with the OCS, Elop is paying \$10.6 million over a five-year period beginning in 2002 in exchange for a release of Elop's obligations to pay further royalties.

The Investment Center promotes Israeli export products and increased industrialization of peripheral areas through investment in industrial infrastructure. The Investment Center either provides grants for qualified projects or provides tax benefits for qualified industrial investments by Israeli companies. In 2005, the regulations relating to the tax benefit programs of the Investment Center were revised to provide for review and approval of the tax benefit by the Israel Tax Authority only after a company has made the applicable investment.

Israeli Labor Laws. Our employees in Israel are subject to Israeli labor laws. Some employees are also affected by some provisions of collective bargaining agreements between the Histadrut - General Federation of Labor in Israel and the Coordination Bureau of Economic Organizations, which includes the Industrialists' Association. These labor laws and collective bargaining provisions mainly concern the length of the work day, minimum daily wages for professional workers, insurance for work-related accidents, procedures for dismissing certain employees, determination of severance pay and other conditions of employment.

Severance Pay. Under Israeli law, our Israeli companies are required to make severance payments to terminated Israeli employees, other than in some cases of termination for cause. The severance reserve is calculated based on the employee's last salary and period of employment. A portion of the severance pay and pension obligation is covered by payment of premiums to insurance companies under approved plans and to pension funds. The deposits presented in the balance sheet include profits accumulated to the balance sheet date. The amounts deposited may be withdrawn only after fulfillment of the obligations under the Israeli laws relating to severance pay.

National Insurance Institute. Israeli employees and employers are required to pay predetermined sums to the National Insurance Institute, which is similar to the U.S. Social Security Administration. These amounts also include payments for national health insurance. As of December 31, 2005, the payments to the National Insurance Institute were equal to approximately 16.3% of wages. In 2006, the payments were increased to approximately 17.7% of wages, subject to a cap if an employee's monthly wages exceed a specified amount. The employee contributes approximately 66% and the employer contributes approximately 34%.

Enforcement of Judgments

Israeli courts may enforce U.S. and other foreign jurisdiction final executory judgments for liquidated amounts in civil matters, obtained after due process before a court of competent jurisdiction. This enforcement is made according to the private international law rules currently applicable in Israel, which recognize and enforce similar Israeli judgments, provided that:

- adequate service of process has been made and the defendant has had a reasonable opportunity to be heard;
- the judgment and its enforcement are not contrary to the law, public policy, security or sovereignty of the State of Israel;
- the judgment was not obtained by fraud and does not conflict with any other valid judgment in the same matter between the same parties;
- an action between the same parties in the same matter is not pending in any Israeli court at the time the lawsuit is instituted in the foreign court; and
- the judgment is no longer subject to a right of appeal.

Foreign judgments enforced by Israeli courts generally will be payable in Israeli currency. The usual practice in Israel in an action to recover an amount in a non-Israeli currency is for the Israeli court to provide for payment of the equivalent amount in Israeli currency at the exchange rate in effect on the judgment date. Under existing Israeli law, a foreign judgment payable in foreign currency may be paid in

Israeli currency at the foreign currency's exchange rate on the payment date or in foreign currency. Until collection, an Israeli court judgment stated in Israeli currency will ordinarily be linked to the Israeli Consumer Price Index (CPI) plus interest at the annual rate (set by Israeli regulations) in effect at that time. Judgment creditors must bear the risk of unfavorable exchange rates.

Item 4A. Unresolved Staff Comments

None

Item 5. Operating Financial Review and Prospects – Management’s Discussion and Analysis

The following discussion and analysis should be read together with our audited consolidated financial statements and notes appearing in Item 18 below.

General

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

Our significant accounting policies are described in Note 2 to the audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2006.

Our results of operations and financial condition are based on the preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States (U.S. GAAP). The preparation of the consolidated financial statements requires management to select accounting policies for critical accounting areas as well as estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the consolidated financial statements. Significant changes in assumptions and/or conditions and changes in critical accounting policies could materially impact our operating results and financial condition.

We believe our most critical accounting policies relate to:

- Revenue Recognition.
- Business Combinations and Purchase Price Allocation.
- Impairment of Goodwill and Other Long-Lived Assets.
- Other-Than-Temporary Decline in Value of Investments in Investee Companies.
- Useful Life of Long-Lived Assets.

Revenue Recognition

We generate revenues, mainly from long-term contracts involving the design, development, manufacture and integration of defense systems and products and providing support and services for such systems and products.

Revenues from long-term contracts are recognized based on Statement of Position 81-1 “Accounting for Performance of Construction-Type and Certain Production-Type Contracts” (SOP 81-1) according to which revenues are recognized on the percentage-of-completion basis.

Sales under long-term fixed-price contracts which provide for a substantial level of development efforts in relation to total contract efforts are recorded using the cost-to-cost method of accounting as the basis to measure progress toward completing the contract and recognizing revenues. According to this

method, sales and profits are recorded based on the ratio of costs incurred to estimated total costs at completion. In certain circumstances, when measuring progress toward completion, we consider other factors, such as achievement of performance milestones.

Sales and anticipated profit under long-term fixed-price production type contracts are recorded on a percentage-of-completion basis, using the units-of-delivery as the basis to measure progress toward completing the contract and recognizing revenues. In certain circumstances, which involve long-term fixed-price production type contracts for non-homogenous or small quantity of units, revenue is recognized based on the achievement of performance milestones, which provide a more reliable, and objective, measure to the extent of progress toward completion.

Sales and anticipated profit under long-term fixed-price contracts that involve both development and production are recorded using the cost-to-cost method and units-of-delivery method as applicable to the phase of the contract, as the basis to measure progress toward completion. In addition, when measuring progress toward completion under the development portion of the contract, we consider other factors, such as achievement of performance milestones.

The percentage-of-completion method of accounting requires management to estimate the cost and gross profit margin for each individual contract. Estimated gross profit or loss from long-term contracts may change due to changes in estimates resulting from differences between actual performance and original estimated forecasts. Such changes in estimated gross profit are recorded in results of operations when they are reasonably determinable by management, on a cumulative catch-up basis. Anticipated losses on contracts are charged to earnings when determined to be probable.

Sales under cost-reimbursement-type contracts are recorded as costs are incurred. Applicable estimated profits are included in earnings in the proportion that incurred costs bear to total estimated costs.

Amounts representing contract change orders, claims or other items are included in sales only when they can be reliably estimated and realization is probable. Penalties and awards applicable to performance on contracts are considered in estimating sales and profit rates and are recorded when there is sufficient information to assess anticipated contract performance.

We believe that the use of the percentage-of-completion method is appropriate as the Group 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 Group expects to perform our contractual obligations, and our customers are expected to satisfy their obligations under the contract.

In cases where the contract involves the delivery of products and performance of services, we follow the guidelines specified in EITF 00-21, "Revenue Arrangements with Multiple Deliverables" in order to allocate the contract fees between the products accounted for under SOP 81-1 and the services.

In certain circumstances, sales under short-term fixed-price production type contracts are accounted for in accordance with SAB No. 104, "Revenue Recognition in Financial Statements" (SAB 104). In such cases sales are recognized when the following criteria are met: persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, delivery has occurred, the seller's price to the buyer is fixed or determinable, no further obligation exists and collectability is reasonably assured.

Management reviews periodically the estimates of progress towards completion and project costs. These estimates are determined based on engineering estimates and past experience, by personnel having the appropriate authority and expertise to make reasonable estimates of the related costs. Such engineering estimates are reviewed periodically for each specific contract by professional personnel from various disciplines within the organization. These estimates take into consideration the probability of achievement of certain milestones, as well as other factors that might impact the contract's completion.

A number of internal and external factors affect our cost estimates, including labor rates, estimated future material prices, revised estimates of uncompleted work, efficiency variances, linkage to indices and exchange rates, customer specifications and testing requirement changes. If any of the above factors were to change, or if different assumptions were used in estimating progress cost and measuring progress towards completion, it is likely that materially different amounts would be reported in our consolidated financial statements.

Business Combinations and Purchase Price Allocation

Business combinations are accounted for using the purchase method of accounting, under which the total purchase price is allocated to proportional interest in the acquired company's assets and liabilities based on their estimated fair values, and the remainder, if any, is attributed to goodwill. The aggregate purchase price of any investment accounted for under either the consolidation or the equity method of accounting is allocated to identifiable net assets, intangible assets other than goodwill, in-process research and development (IPR&D) activities and to goodwill. The amount allocated to IPR&D is being charged immediately to the Group's results of operations in accordance with FASB Interpretation No. 4, "Applicability of FASB Statement No. 2 to Business Combinations Accounted for by the Purchase Method" (FIN 4). The amounts allocated to finite-lived intangible assets other than goodwill are amortized on a straight-line basis over their weighted average expected useful life.

Estimating the fair value of certain assets acquired and liabilities assumed is judgmental in nature and often involves the use of significant estimates and assumptions, mainly with respect to intangible assets. While there are a number of different methods for estimating the value of intangibles acquired, the primary method used is the discounted cash flow approach. Some of the more significant estimates and assumptions inherent in the discounted cash flow approach include projected future cash flows, including their timing, a discount rate reflecting the risk inherent in the future cash flows and a terminal growth rate. Another area which requires judgment which can impact our results of operations is estimating the expected useful lives of the intangible assets.

To the extent intangible assets are ascribed with longer useful lives, there may be less amortization expenses recorded in any given period. As the Group companies operate in industries which are extremely competitive, the value of the intangible assets, including goodwill and their respective

useful lives, are exposed to future adverse changes which can result in a charge to our results of operations.

Impairment of Goodwill and Other Long-Lived Assets

Consistent with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 142, "Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets," goodwill is not amortized and is tested at least annually for impairment. According to SFAS 142, an impairment loss will be recognized when the carrying value of the goodwill is not recoverable and exceeds its fair value. We conduct a goodwill impairment review at least annually and on an interim basis whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable. Factors considered important which could trigger an impairment review include significant underperformance relative to historical or expected future operating results and significant negative industry or economic trends. We test for impairment at a level referred to as a reporting unit. Determining fair value of a reporting unit involves the use of significant estimates and assumptions. These estimates and assumptions could have an impact on whether or not an impairment charge is recognized. To determine fair value, we may use a number of valuation methods.

The methods commonly used to value a closely held company are the Income, Market and Cost approaches. Our reported units fair market value was estimated using two valuation methodologies: the Income Approach and the Market Approach. As mentioned above, these approaches use estimates and assumptions including projected future cash flows, discount rate and terminal growth rate. Using different assumptions could result in different results.

As of December 31, 2006, our goodwill amounted to \$58.4 million. We tested our goodwill as of December 31, 2006 and concluded that no impairment loss was identified.

Consistent with SFAS No. 144, "Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets," we evaluate long-lived assets for impairment and assess their recoverability whenever events or circumstances indicate that carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. The recoverability of assets to be held and used is measured by a comparison of the carrying amount of an asset to the future undiscounted cash flows expected to be generated by the asset. If an asset is considered to be impaired, the impairment to be recognized is measured by the amount by which the carrying amount of the asset exceeds its fair value. In the evaluation of fair value, we use significant estimates and assumptions such as projected future cash flows which are subject to high degree of judgment. If the carrying value of the intangible asset exceeds its fair value, an impairment loss is recognized in an amount equal to that excess. In the valuation of fair value we use judgment as to which is the most appropriate method to use for measuring fair value and as to what assumptions to use in implementing the methodology chosen. As we operate in industries which are extremely competitive, changes in the assumptions and estimates may affect the carrying value of the intangible assets, and could result in an additional impairment charge to our results of operations. As of December 31, 2006, our long-lived assets amounted to \$364.7 million, including \$70.6 million in intangible assets, and we concluded that there were no indicators for impairment.

Should our future impairment tests determine that impairment has occurred in the value of our goodwill or long-lived assets, such impairment may have a material effect on our financial results in the period in which the impairment is determined. See also "Other Finance Expenses (Net)" below.

Other-Than-Temporary Decline in Value of Investments in Investee Companies

At the end of each reported period we evaluate whether an other-than-temporary decline in the value of an investment in investee companies has been sustained. This evaluation is judgmental in nature. If it has been determined that an investment has sustained an other-than-temporary decline in its fair value relative to its carrying value, the investment is written down to its fair value by a charge to our results of operations.

An evaluation of fair value is dependent upon specific facts and circumstances. Factors that are considered in this determination include financial information (including, among others, budgets, business plans and financial statements) and independent appraisals, if available. Factors indicative of an other-than-temporary decline include recurring operating losses, credit defaults, specific conditions affecting the investment, such as in the industry or in a geographic area, and subsequent rounds of financing at an amount below the cost basis of the investment. This list is not all inclusive, and we weigh all quantitative and qualitative factors in determining if an other-than-temporary decline in value of an investment has occurred. As the Group operates in industries which are extremely competitive, it is possible that estimates could change in the near term, and there can be no assurance that an additional write-down or write-off of the carrying value will not be required in the future.

Useful Life of Long-Lived Assets

Intangible assets and property, plant and equipment are amortized over their estimated useful lives. Determining the useful life of such assets involves the use of estimates and judgments. In determining the useful life we take into account various factors such as the expected use of the assets, effects of obsolescence, competition, demand, changes in business, acquisitions and other economic factors. If we estimate changes and the useful lives of such assets increase or decrease, it will affect our results of operations.

Sarbanes-Oxley Act

According to Section 404 of the U.S. Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, Elbit Systems is required to include in our annual report for the fiscal year ending December 31, 2006 an assessment, as of the end of the fiscal year, of the effectiveness of our internal controls over financial reporting.

During 2006, we took steps to assure compliance of our documentation and internal controls over financial reporting with the guidelines stipulated in the Sarbanes-Oxley Act. We have completed the required activities for the 2006 year end financial statements.

New Accounting Standards

The significant accounting policies applied in the preparation of these statements are identical to those applied in preparation of the latest annual financial statements except as indicated below:

- **FIN 48.** In July 2006, the FASB issued FASB Interpretation No. 48 "Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes an Interpretation of FASB Statement No. 109" (FIN 48). FIN 48 clarifies the accounting for income taxes by prescribing the minimum recognition threshold a tax position is required to meet before being recognized in the financial statements. FIN 48 utilizes a two-step approach for evaluating tax positions. Recognition (step one) occurs when an enterprise concludes that a tax position, based solely on its technical merits, is more-likely-than-not to be sustained upon examination. Measurement (step two) is only addressed if step one has been satisfied. Under step two, the tax benefit is measured as the largest amount of benefit, determined on a cumulative probability basis that is more-likely-than-not to be realized upon ultimate settlement.

FIN 48 applies to all tax positions related to income taxes, including tax positions considered to be "routine" as well as those with a high degree of uncertainty. FIN 48 has expanded disclosure requirements, which include a tabular roll forward of the beginning and ending aggregate unrecognized tax benefits as well as specific detail related to tax uncertainties for which it is reasonably possible the amount of unrecognized tax benefit will significantly increase or decrease within twelve months. These disclosures are required at each annual reporting period and if a significant change occurs in an interim period.

FIN 48 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2006. The cumulative effect of applying FIN 48 will be reported as an adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings. [We are currently evaluating the effect of the adoption of FIN 48 on our financial statements]. [As of December 31, 2006, our unrecognized tax benefit (tax contingencies) totaled \$18.8 million. As a result of the implementation of FIN 48, our tax contingencies increased by \$4.8 million, which were recorded as a reduction to retained earnings. We do not expect a significant increase or decrease in unrecognized tax benefits over the next 12 months.]

- **SFAS 157.** In September 2006, the FASB issued SFAS No. 157, Fair Value Measurements (SFAS 157). This Statement provides a single definition of fair value, a framework for measuring fair value, and expanded disclosures concerning fair value. Previously, different definitions of fair value were contained in various accounting pronouncements creating inconsistencies in measurement and disclosures. SFAS 157 applies under those previously issued pronouncements that prescribe fair value as the relevant measure of value, except SFAS No. 123(R) and related interpretations. The Statement does not apply to accounting standards that require or permit measurement similar to fair value but are not intended to represent fair value. This pronouncement is effective for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007. We are currently evaluating the impact of adopting SFAS 157.

- **SFAS 158.** In September 2006, the FASB issued FASB Statement No. 158, Employers' Accounting for Defined Benefit Pension and Other Postretirement Plans, an amendment of FASB Statements No 87, 88, 106, and 132(R) (SFAS 158). SFAS 158 requires plan sponsors of defined benefit pension and other postretirement benefit plans (collectively, "postretirement benefit plans") to recognize the funded status of their postretirement benefit plans in the statement of financial position, measure the fair value of plan assets and benefit obligations as of the date of the fiscal year-end statement of financial position, and provide additional disclosures. Effective December 31, 2006, we adopted the recognition and disclosure provisions of Statement 158. The effect of adopting Statement 158 on our financial condition at December 31, 2006 has been included in the accompanying consolidated financial statements. See below – Item 18. Financial Statements - Note 15 (Benefit Plans and Accrued Terminational Liability) for further discussion of the effect of adopting SFAS 158 on our consolidated financial statements.
- **SFAS 159.** In February 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 159, The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities" (SFAS 159). This Statement provides companies with an option to report selected financial assets and liabilities at fair value. Generally accepted accounting principles have required different measurement attributes for different assets and liabilities that can create artificial volatility in earnings. The Statement's objective is to reduce both complexity in accounting for financial instruments and the volatility in earnings caused by measuring related assets and liabilities differently. This Statement is effective as of the beginning of an entity's first fiscal year beginning after November 15, 2007. We are currently evaluating the impact of adopting SFAS 159.

Off Balance Sheet and Other Long-Term Arrangements and Commitments

Buy-Back. In connection with long-term projects in certain countries, Elbit Systems and certain subsidiaries undertook to use our respective best efforts to make or facilitate purchases or investments in those countries at specified percentages (typically up to 100%) of the amount of the specific contract. The companies' obligation to make or facilitate third parties making such investments and purchases is subject to commercial conditions in the local market, typically without a specific financial penalty. The maximum aggregate undertaking as of December 31, 2006 amounted to \$1,078 million to be performed over a period of up to 10 years. In the opinion of our management, the actual amount of the investments and purchases is anticipated to be less than that mentioned above, since certain investments and purchases can result in reducing the overall undertaking on more than a one-to-one basis. See above – Item 4. Information on the Company – Buy Back.

Government Funding of Development. Elbit Systems and certain Israeli subsidiaries partially finance our research and development expenditures under programs sponsored by the Government of Israel Chief Scientist Office (OCS) for the support of research and development activities conducted in Israel. At the time the participations were received, successful development of the related projects was not assured. In exchange for participation in the programs by the OCS, Elbit Systems and the subsidiaries agreed to pay 0% - 5% of total sales of products developed within the framework of these programs. The obligation to pay these royalties is contingent on actual sales of the products. Elbit Systems and some of its subsidiaries may also be obligated to pay certain amounts to the Israeli Ministry of Defense (IMOD) and others on certain sales including sales resulting from the development of some of the technologies

developed with their participation. See above – Item 4. Information on the Company – Conditions in Israel – Chief Scientist and Investment Center Funding.

Lease Commitments. The future minimum lease commitments of the Group under various non-cancelable operating lease agreements in respect of premises, motor vehicles and office equipment are as of December 31, 2006 as follows: \$14 million for 2007, \$12 million for 2008, \$9.5 million for 2009 and \$28 million for 2010 and thereafter.

Bank Covenants. In connection with bank credits and loans, including performance guarantees issued by banks and bank guarantees in order to secure certain advances from customers, Elbit Systems and certain subsidiaries are obligated to meet certain financial covenants. See below – “Liquidity and Capital Resources – Financial Resources”. Such covenants include requirements for shareholders' equity, current ratio, operating profit margin, tangible net worth, EBITDA, interest coverage ratio and total leverage. As of December 31, 2006, Elbit Systems and its subsidiaries, except Elisra, were in compliance with all covenants. As of December 31, 2006, Elisra did not comply with its financial covenants. As a result, the banks requested to register a general floating lien on the assets of Elisra. In February 2007, Elisra's Board of Directors approved the banks' request.

Bank Guarantees. As of December 31, 2006, guarantees in the aggregate amount of approximately \$766 million were issued by banks on behalf of Group companies in order to secure certain advances from customers and performance bonds.

Purchase Commitments. As of December 31, 2006 and 2005, the Group had purchase commitments that amounted to approximately \$681 and \$661 million, respectively. These purchase orders and subcontracts are typically in a standard format proposed by the Group, with the subcontracts and purchase orders also reflecting provisions from the applicable prime contract that are appropriate to flow down to subcontractors and vendors. The terms typically included in these purchase orders and subcontracts are consistent with Uniform Commercial Code provisions in the United States for sales of goods, as well as with specific terms called for by the Group's customers in international contracts. These terms include our right to terminate the purchase order or subcontract in the event of the vendors' or subcontractors' default, as well as the Group's right to terminate the order or subcontract for the Group's convenience (or if the Group's prime contractor has so terminated the prime contract). Such purchase orders and subcontracts typically are not subject to variable price provisions.

Cancellation of Export Authorizations for Elisra Project. As a result of cancellation of the export authorization in 2006 to a foreign country (the Customer), Elisra and one of its subsidiaries were forced to terminate four projects. Most of the activity in respect of the projects [the total amount of which was approximately \$40 million, has already been executed and the deliveries have been made to the Customer. For those projects, Elisra and its subsidiary provided to the Customer advances and performance guarantees issued by banks and financial institutions in the total amount to approximately \$10 million. Elisra's and Elbit Systems' management, based on the opinion of its legal advisors, believe that the financial impact of the four projects' termination in excess of the accruals recorded in the financial statements will not have a material adverse effect on the financial position or results of operations of Elbit Systems. The Customer financed the projects by means of bank loans. The banks received indemnity letters as security for repayment of the loans. Most of the indemnity was provided to the banks by International Foreign Trade Risks Insurance Company (IFTRIC) (since renamed ASHRA),

and the balance was provided by Elisra and its subsidiary. In addition, Elisra provided indemnity letters to IFTRIC that can be exercised upon the occurrence of specific unusual events and is subject to IFTRIC fulfilling its commitments to the banks. In the opinion of Elisra's and Elbit Systems' management, no provisions are required in respect of these indemnity letters.

Acquisitions and Divestitures During 2006

See above – Item 4. Information on the Company – Recent Acquisitions and Divestitures.

Sandel

[Mention first quarter 2007 accounting adjustment? Readjust?]

On May 31, 2006, our U.S. subsidiary, Kollsman acquired a 20% interest in Sandel Avionics, Inc. (Sandel) in consideration for \$12.5 million (represented by a \$11.5 million cash payment and a \$1 million holdback to be paid within 12 months). Sandel, based in Vista, California, produces specialized integrated display systems and other products for the commercial aviation market. We expect that some of Kollsman's new products will be integrated with Sandel's display electronics for the general aviation market.

Kollsman has an option to buy the remaining 80% interest in Sandel for a period of 30 months after the initial investment at the equivalent price per share as the first transaction. During the option period, Kollsman has the right to representation on the Sandel board of directors, as well as several specific minority rights. In addition, Kollsman and Sandel have formed an alliance to cooperate on product development and marketing.

Based on a purchase price allocation analysis (PPA) performed by an independent advisor, the excess of the amounts paid for the Sandel shares over their book value was attributed as follows:

	Book value <u>In Sandel</u>	Excess <u>cost</u>	<u>Total</u>	Expected useful lives <u>of excess cost</u>
	(in thousands of U.S. dollars)			
Working capital	\$ 700	\$ -	\$ 700	-
Fixed and others assets	700	-	700	-
Long-term liabilities	(2,100)	-	(2,100)	-
IPR&D	-	1,200	1,200	Immediate write-off
Technology and customer base	-	3,200	3,200	7 years
Goodwill	-	8,800	8,800	Indefinite – subject to annual impairment test
	<u>\$ (700)</u>	<u>\$13,200</u>	<u>\$12,500</u>	

Tadiran Communications

On June 5, 2006, Elbit Systems acquired approximately 4.3% of Tadiran Communications' outstanding shares in consideration for \$18.3 million. Following the acquisition, Elbit Systems held approximately 43% of Tadiran Communications' shares.

Based on a PPA performed by an independent advisor, the excess of the amounts paid for the above mentioned Tadiran Communications shares acquired over their book value was attributed as follows:

	<u>Book value in Tadiran</u>	<u>Excess cost</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Expected useful lives of excess cost</u>
	(in thousands of U.S. dollars)			
Working capital	\$ 2,600	-	\$ 2,600	-
Inventory	1,000	300	1,300	Up to a quarter
Long-term assets and investments	1,300	100	1,400	5 years
Long-term liabilities	(1,800)	-	(1,800)	-
Brand name	400	600	1,000	15 years
Customer base	-	5,300	5,300	2-12 years
Technology	200	2,300	2,500	10 years
IPR&D	-	1,000	1,000	Immediate write-off
Goodwill	2,500	2,500	5,000	Indefinite – subject to annual impairment test
	<u>\$ 6,200</u>	<u>\$ 12,100</u>	<u>\$ 18,300</u>	

With respect to Elbit Systems' acquisition in April 2007 of the balance of the Tadiran Communications' shares pursuant to a tender offer. See below - Item 4. Information on the Company. Recent Acquisitions and Divestitures – Tadiran Communications.

Soltam. In December 2006, Elbit Systems sold our holdings in Soltam Systems Ltd. (Soltam) in consideration for \$5 million, to be paid in 24 monthly installments. An amount of \$2.3 million was recorded as long-term receivables. A gain of \$1.5 million was recorded as other income.

Backlog of Orders

Our backlog includes firm orders received from customers for systems, products and projects that have yet to be completed. Our policy is to include orders in our backlog only when specific conditions are met. Examples of these conditions may include, among others, program funding, receipt of advances, letters of credit and guarantees from customers. As a result, from time to time we could have unbooked orders in excess of the level of backlog.

We reduce backlog when revenues for a specific contract are recognized. We reduce project backlog as delivery or acceptance occurs or when contract milestones or engineering progress under the long-term contracts are recognized as achieved. In some cases we reduce project backlog when costs are

incurred. In the unusual event of a contract cancellation, we would also be required to reduce our backlog accordingly. The method of backlog recognition used often changes depending on the particular contract.

Our backlog of orders as of December 31, 2006 reached \$3,786 million, of which 68% were for orders outside Israel. The Company's backlog as of December 31, 2005 was \$3,347 million, of which 72% were for orders outside Israel. Approximately 70% of our backlog as of December 31, 2006 is scheduled to be performed during 2007 and 2008. The majority of the 30% balance is scheduled to be performed in 2009 and 2010. Backlog information and any comparison of backlog as of different dates may not necessarily represent an indication of future sales.

Trends

Trends in the defense electronics and homeland security markets in which we operate have been impacted by the nature of recent conflicts and terrorism activities throughout the world. Lessons learned in Operation Iraqi Freedom, Afghanistan and various terrorist actions worldwide have increased the focus of defense forces on low intensity conflicts and homeland security.

In the defense electronics market, there is an increasing demand for products and systems in the areas of C⁴ISR. Accordingly, while we continue to perform platform upgrades, more emphasis is being placed on C⁴ISR, including information systems, intelligence gathering, situational awareness, precision guidance, all weather and day/night operations, border and perimeter security, UAVs, other unmanned vehicles, space and satellite based defense capabilities and homeland security systems. We believe that its core technologies and abilities will enable us to take advantage of many of these emerging trends, as well as to continue to participate in the "Current Force" legacy operations of our customers.

In recent years consolidations in the defense industry have affected competition. This has decreased the number but increased the relative size and resources of our competitors. We adapt to evolving market conditions by adjusting our business strategy to changing defense market conditions. It also anticipates continued competition in defense markets due to declining defense budgets in some countries. We believe in our ability to compete on the basis of its systems development and technological expertise, combat-proven performance and policy of offering customers overall solutions to technological, operational and financial needs and in the same time enhancing the industrial capabilities at these countries.

Summary of Operating Results

The following table sets forth the consolidated statements of operations of Elbit Systems and our subsidiaries for the three-month periods and years ended December 31, 2006 and December 31, 2005.

The financial statements of Elbit Systems include consolidation of Elisra's financial results, commencing December 1, 2005, therefore Elisra's results are included in 2006 results and are not included in the 2005 results, prior to the day of the acquisition.

	For the year ended on December 31				For the three months ended on December 31			
	2006		2005		2006		2005	
	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%
	(In thousands of U.S. dollars except per share data)							
Total revenues	1,523,243	100.0	1,069,876	100.0	467,388	100.0	321,760	100.0
Cost of revenues	1,149,768	75.5	786,616	73.5	367,163	78.5	239,826	74.5
Restructuring expenses (pre-contract and equipment write-off)	-	-	3,488	0.4	-	-	3,488	1.1
Gross profit	373,475	24.5	279,772	26.1	100,225	21.5	78,446	24.4
Research and development (R&D) expenses	115,648	7.6	92,375	8.6	33,283	7.1	25,482	7.9
Less - participation	(23,416)	(1.5)	(20,472)	(1.9)	(5,414)	(1.2)	(7,022)	(2.2)
R&D expenses, net	92,232	6.1	71,903	6.7	27,869	5.9	18,460	5.7
Marketing and selling expenses	111,880	7.3	78,648	7.4	30,853	6.6	23,953	7.4
General and administrative expenses	77,505	5.1	54,417	5.1	20,051	4.4	16,155	5.0
IPR&D write-off	-	-	7,490	0.7	-	-	7,490	2.3
	281,617	18.5	212,458	19.9	78,773	16.9	66,058	20.5
Operating income	91,858	6.0	67,314	6.3	21,452	4.5	12,388	3.9
Finance expenses, net	(21,456)	(1.4)	(11,472)	(1.1)	(6,093)	(1.3)	(5,199)	(1.6)
Other income (expenses), net	1,814	0.1	(5,326)	(0.5)	1,423	0.3	(5,134)	(1.6)
Income before taxes on income	72,216	4.7	50,516	4.7	16,782	3.5	2,055	0.7
Taxes on income	20,694	1.3	16,335	1.5	4,049	0.8	4,046	1.2
	51,522	3.4	34,181	3.2	12,733	2.7	(1,991)	(0.6)
Minority interest in losses (gains) of subsidiaries	5,977	0.4	(58)	(0.0)	4,673	1.0	(710)	(0.2)
Equity in net earnings (losses) of affiliated companies and partnership	14,743	1.0	(1,636)	(0.2)	6,553	1.4	(2,974)	(0.9)

Net earnings	<u>72,242</u>	<u>4.7</u>	<u>32,487</u>	<u>3.0</u>	<u>23,959</u>	<u>5.1</u>	<u>(5,675)</u>	<u>(1.8)</u>
Diluted earnings per share	<u>1.72</u>		<u>0.78</u>		<u>0.57</u>		<u>(0.14)</u>	

2006 Compared to 2005

Elisra

The results of Elisra were included in our consolidated financial reports commencing December 1, 2005. The effect on 2005 results was mainly a \$7.5 million IPR&D write-off. Because of the acquisition date (November 30, 2005), the effects of Elisra's results on our consolidated results in 2005 were not material.

Accordingly, in light of the immaterial effect of Elisra on our 2005 results, in order to facilitate comparison of our 2006 results to those of 2005, the following information is provided on Elisra's 2006 results: revenues - \$219 million, gross profit - \$29 million and net loss - \$26 million. Our net share in the loss (70%) was \$18 million.

The results of Elisra reflected increased costs in the performance of several programs, mainly in the fourth quarter of 2006. Elisra's results reduced our gross profit, operational profit and net profit percentages.

In February 2007, Elisra's Board of Directors approved the framework of an efficiency plan, including a reduction in the number of employees, with a potential efficiency plan cost of up to \$16 million. The plan also includes co-location to one operating site as well as other cost cutting measures. The goal of the plan is to return Elisra to profitability. We believe that the efficiency plan, which requires the cooperation of Elisra's employees, provides a reasonable basis to improve Elisra's efficiency. During the second quarter of 2007, we will evaluate whether the level of Elisra's implementation of the plan requires us to reflect any significant impairment in our recorded assets related to Elisra.

Revenues

Our sales are primarily to governmental entities and prime contractors under government defense programs. Accordingly, the level of our revenues is subject to governmental budgetary constraints.

Our consolidated revenues increased by 42.4%, from \$1,069.9 million in 2005 to \$1,523.2 million in 2006.

The following table sets forth our revenue distribution by areas of operation:

	Year ended			
	December 31, 2006		December 31, 2005	
	\$ millions	%	\$ millions	%
Airborne systems	547.8	35.9	420.8	39.3

Land systems	317.7	20.9	117.4	11.0
C ⁴ ISR systems	313.5	20.6	217.3	20.3
Electro-optics	223.3	14.7	242.3	22.7
Other (mainly non-defense engineering and production services)	<u>120.9</u>	<u>7.9</u>	<u>72.1</u>	<u>6.7</u>
Total	<u>1,523.2</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>1,069.9</u>	<u>100.0</u>

The following table sets forth our distribution of revenues by geographical regions:

	Year ended			
	December 31, 2006		December 31, 2005	
	\$ millions	%	\$ millions	%
Israel	407.1	26.7	315.4	29.5
United States	609.5	40.0	397.5	37.2
Europe	233.7	15.3	104.2	9.7
Other countries	<u>272.9</u>	<u>18.0</u>	<u>252.8</u>	<u>23.6</u>
Total	<u>1,523.2</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>1,069.9</u>	<u>100.0</u>

The changes in revenues by areas of operation, other than the inclusion of Elisra, were in revenues from customers for land systems, which were increased mainly as a result of sales related to systems supplied to the U.S. Marine Corps.

The changes in revenues by geographic distribution, other than standard quarterly fluctuations, were in the revenues from customers in Europe and the U.S., which were increased mainly as a result of the Watchkeeper project in the United Kingdom and systems to the U.S. Marine Corps.

Gross Profit

Our gross profit represents the aggregate results of our activities and projects and is based on the mix of programs in which we are engaged during the reported period.

Gross profit in 2006 was \$373.5 million (with a gross profit margin of 24.5%), as compared to \$279.8 million (gross profit margin of 26.1%) in 2005. The decrease in the gross profit margin was mainly as a result of the lower gross profit margin generated by Elisra.

Research and Development (R&D)

We continually invest in R&D in order to maintain and further advance our technologies, in accordance with a long-term plan, based on our estimate of future market needs.

Our R&D included programs which are partially funded by third parties, including the IMOD, the OCS and bi-national and European development funds. The R&D was performed in all major areas of our core technological activities and mainly in the areas of advanced airborne systems, C⁴I systems, cutting edge electro-optics technology and products for surveillance, aerial reconnaissance, lasers and space

based sensors and homeland security technologies and products. See above – Item 4. Information on the Company – Research and Development.

Gross R&D expenses in 2006 totaled \$115.6 million (7.6% of revenues), as compared with \$92.4 million (8.6% of revenues) in 2005.

Net R&D expenses (after deduction of third party participation) in 2006 totaled \$92.2 million (6.1% of revenues), as compared to \$71.9 million (6.7% of revenues) in 2005.

Marketing and Selling Expenses

We maintain our activities in developing new markets and pursues various business opportunities according to our plans.

Marketing and selling expenses in 2006 were \$111.9 million (7.3% of revenues), as compared to \$78.6 million (7.4% of revenues) in 2005.

General and Administrative (G&A) Expenses

G&A expenses in 2006 were \$77.5 million (5.1% of revenues), as compared to \$54.4 million (5.1% of revenues) in 2005.

The increase in G&A expenses in 2006 compared to 2005 was related to the cost of various exploratory merger and acquisition, legal, audit and control activities, including expenses related to compliance with the Sarbanes-Oxley Act.

Financing Expenses (Net)

Net financing expenses in 2006 were \$21.5 million, as compared to \$11.5 million in 2005.

The increase in the net financing expenses resulted mainly from a higher level of long-term loans during the first half of 2006.

Other Income (Expenses) (Net)

Other income in 2006 was a \$1.8 million gain, which was mainly as a result of the capital gain related to the selling of Soltam shares, as compared to a \$5.3 million loss in 2005, which included a write-off of \$5.4 million related to our investment in Image-Sat International B.V.

Taxes on Income

Our tax rate represents a weighted average of the tax rates to which the various companies in the Group are subject.

Provision for taxes in 2006 was \$20.7 million (tax rate of 28.7%), as compared to a provision for taxes of \$16.3 million (tax rate of 32.3%) in 2005. The change in the effective tax rate is attributable mainly to the mix of the tax rates in the various tax jurisdictions in which the Group's companies generating the taxable income operate.

Company's Share in Earnings of Affiliated Entities

In 2006, we had income of \$14.7 million from our share in earnings of affiliated entities, as compared to a loss of \$1.6 million in 2005. Our share in earnings of affiliated entities in 2005 included \$8.5 million in IPR&D write-offs related to Tadiran.

The companies and partnerships, in which we hold 50% or less in shares or voting rights and are therefore not consolidated in its financial statements, operate in complementary areas to our core business activities, including electro-optics, airborne systems and communications.

Net Earnings and Earnings Per Share (EPS)

Net earnings in 2006 were \$72.2 million (4.7% of revenues), as compared to reported net earnings of \$32.5 million (3.0% of revenues) in 2005. Diluted EPS was \$1.72 in 2006, as compared to \$0.78 in 2005.

The number of shares used for computation of diluted EPS in the year ended December 31, 2006 was 41,880 thousand shares, as compared to 41,623 thousand shares in the year ended December 31, 2005.

Net earnings in 2006 include \$2.2 million in IPR&D write-offs related to the acquisitions of Tadiran Communications' and Sandel's shares in the second quarter of 2006. Net earnings in 2005 included a \$8.5 million IPR&D write-off related to the acquisition of Tadiran Communications' shares in 2005.

2005 Compared to 2004

Revenues

Our consolidated revenues increased by 13.8%, from \$939.9 million in 2004 to \$1,069.9 million in 2005.

Following the acquisition of Elisra's shares, our consolidated revenues in 2005 included \$15.7 million of Elisra's revenues.

The following table sets forth our revenue distribution by areas of operation:

	Year ended			
	December 31, 2005		December 31, 2004	
	\$ millions	%	\$ millions	%
Airborne systems	420.8	39.3	367.9	39.1
Land systems	117.4	11.0	199.2	21.2
C ⁴ ISR systems	217.3	20.3	108.9	11.6
Electro-optics	242.3	22.7	200.3	21.3
Other (mainly non-defense engineering and production services)	<u>72.1</u>	<u>6.7</u>	<u>63.6</u>	<u>6.8</u>
Total	<u>1,069.9</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>939.9</u>	<u>100.0</u>

Airborne systems revenues increased by approximately 14% from \$367.9 million to \$420.8 million. The increase was primarily as a result of ongoing internal growth in airborne systems related activities.

Land systems revenues decreased by 41% from \$199.2 million to \$117.4 million. The decrease in land systems revenues was mainly as a result of temporary delay in some projects that we believe will be sold during 2006.

C⁴ISR systems revenues increased by 100% from \$108.9 million to \$217.3 million. The increase in C⁴ISR revenues resulted mainly from sales in the IMOD's Digital Army Program (DAP) related projects.

Electro-optics revenues increased by 21% from \$200.3 million to \$242.3 million. The increase in electro-optics revenues resulted from increased sales of homeland security systems for international customers, night vision equipment for various customers, as well as sales of electro-optic products by a European subsidiary.

The following table sets forth our distribution of revenues by geographical regions:

Year ended

	December 31, 2005		December 31, 2004	
	\$ millions	%	\$ millions	%
Israel	315.4	29.5	241.6	25.7
United States	397.5	37.2	348.5	37.1
Europe	104.2	9.7	124.1	13.2
Other countries	<u>252.8</u>	<u>23.6</u>	<u>225.7</u>	<u>24.0</u>
Total	<u>1,069.9</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>939.9</u>	<u>100.0</u>

The changes in revenues by geographic distribution were in the revenues from customers in Europe, which decreased mainly as a result of the temporary reduction in the land systems area of operations, while revenues in all other geographical regions increased. The increase in revenues in Israel was mainly from programs in the C⁴ISR area.

Gross Profit

Following the acquisition of Elisra's shares in the fourth quarter of 2005, we identified and wrote-off pre-contract costs related to duplicated inventories and equipment in the amount of \$3.5 million, which were recorded as restructuring costs in the cost of goods sold.

Gross profit in 2005 was \$279.8 million (with a gross profit margin of 26.1%), as compared to \$250.3 million (gross profit margin of 26.6%) in 2004.

R&D

Our R&D activities in the reported period are coordinated with, and partially funded by, third parties, including the IMOD and the OCS. These programs were mainly in the areas of advanced airborne systems, cutting edge electro-optics technology and products for surveillance, aerial reconnaissance, lasers and space based sensors.

Gross R&D expenses in 2005 totaled \$92.4 million (8.6% of revenues), as compared with \$86.4 million (9.2% of revenues) in 2004.

Net R&D expenses (after deduction of third party participation, including the IMOD and the OCS) in 2005 totaled \$71.9 million (6.7% of revenues), as compared to \$66.8 million (7.1% of revenues) in 2004. The increase in R&D expenses reflects the overall growth of our activities.

Marketing and Selling Expenses

Marketing and selling expenses in 2005 were \$78.6 million (7.4% of revenues), as compared to \$69.9 million (7.4% of revenues) in 2004.

G&A Expenses. G&A expenses in 2005 were \$54.4 million (5.1% of revenues), as compared to \$47.8 million (5.1% of revenues) in 2004. The increase in G&A expenses in 2005 compared to 2004 was

related to the cost of various exploratory merger and acquisition, legal, audit and control activities, including expenses related to compliance with the Sarbanes-Oxley Act.

Financing Expenses (Net). Net financing expenses in 2005 were \$11.5 million, as compared to \$5.9 million in 2004. The increase in the net finance expenses resulted mainly from a higher level of long-term loans, currency exchange rate differences and an increase in market interest rates.

Other Expenses (Net)

Other expenses in 2005 were a \$5.3 million loss as compared to a \$0.8 million gain in 2004.

During the fourth quarter of 2005, the fair value of ISI decreased as a result of a decrease in ISI's backlog and estimated future cash flows. Based on a valuation performed by an independent advisor, we wrote-off approximately \$5.4 million of our investment in ISI.

Taxes on Income. Provision for taxes in 2005 was \$16.3 million (effective tax rate of 32.3%), as compared to a provision for taxes of \$15.2 million (effective tax rate of 25.1%) in 2004. Excluding the IPR&D related to Elisra and the write-off related to ISI, which are not deductible for tax purposes, our effective tax rate was 25.8%.

Company's Share in Earnings of Affiliated Entities. In 2005, we had net expense of \$1.6 million from our share in earnings of affiliated entities, as compared to an income of \$6.6 million in 2004. The decrease in our share in earnings of affiliated entities in 2005 resulted mainly from inclusion of the write-off of IPR&D related to the acquisition of Tadiran Communications shares, which amounted to \$8.5 million.

EPS

Net earnings in 2005 were \$32.5 million (3.0% of revenues), as compared to net earnings of \$51.9 million (5.5% of revenues) in 2004. Fully diluted EPS was \$0.78 in 2005, as compared to \$1.26 in 2004.

Net earnings include IPR&D related to Tadiran Communications and Elisra and other write-offs, which amounted in 2005 to approximately \$18.6 million, and in 2004 to approximately \$1.0 million .

The number of shares used for computation of diluted EPS in the year ended December 31, 2005 was 41,623 thousand shares, as compared to 41,041 thousand shares in the year ended December 31, 2004.

Conditions in Israel

For information on how our operating results may be affected by conditions in Israel see above – Item 3. Key Information – Risks Factors – Risks Related to Our Israeli Operations; and Item 4. Information on the Company – Conditions in Israel.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Cash Flow

Our cash flow is affected by the cumulative cash flow of our various projects in the reported periods. Project cash flows are affected by the timing of the receipt of advances and the collection of accounts receivable from customers, as well as the timing of payments made by us in connection with the performance of the project. The receipt of payments usually relates to specific events during the project, while expenses are ongoing. As a result, our cash flow may vary from a period to another. Our policy is to invest our cash surplus mainly in interest bearing deposits, in accordance with our projected needs.

Financial Resources

The financial resources available to us include profits, collection of accounts receivable, advances from customers and Government of Israel and other third parties' programs such as the OCS and development grants. In addition, Elbit Systems has access to bank credit lines and financing in Israel and abroad based on our capital, assets and activities. Elbit Systems and some subsidiaries are obligated to meet various financial covenants set forth in our respective loan and credit agreements. Such covenants include requirements such as for shareholders' equity, current ratio, operating profit margin, tangible net worth, EBITDA, interest coverage ratio and total leverage. As of December 31, 2006, each of the companies subject to financial covenants, except Elisra, was in compliance with the applicable covenants. With respect to Elisra's financial covenants as of December 31, 2006 see above "Off-Balance Sheet and Other Long-Term Arrangements and Commitments – Bank Covenants".

On December 31, 2006, we had total borrowings in the amount of \$153.3 million, including \$125.3 million in long-term loans, and \$765.6 million in guarantees issued on our behalf by banks, mainly in respect of advance payment and performance guarantees provided in the regular course of business. On December 31, 2006, we had a cash balance amounting to \$84.6 million. *[Do the long-term loans have an unused portions? If yes, please provide this amount. Also, provide the details of any other available but unused source of funds, if any. Item 5.B.1(a).] [Do any of the total borrowings have an restrictions as to their use? If yes, provide details. Item 5.b.1(c).]*

As of December 31, 2006, we had working capital of \$118 million, and our current ratio was 1.15. Our ratio of equity to total assets was 27.9%.

In 2003, the Controller of the Banks in Israel instituted regulations governing lending by Israeli banks to groups of affiliated borrowers. Under these regulations the banks are limited in their maximum exposure to groups of affiliated companies under a combined lending ceiling based on objective and subjective guidelines. As a result, our borrowing capacity may be limited under certain circumstances, even if we have unused lines of credit, due to borrowing by companies affiliated with shareholders that are defined by the Controller of the Banks as our controlling shareholders. In addition, our ability to borrow may be limited in certain circumstances if we are included in the group of a bank's six largest borrowers. As a result we developed credit facilities that will not be affected by these regulations.

For further information on the level and maturity of our borrowings, see below – Item 18. Financial Statements – Note 11 (Short-Term Bank Credit and Loans) and Note 14 (Long-Term Loans). We believe our working capital is sufficient to support our current requirements.

2006 Cash Flow

Our net cash flow generated from operating activities in 2006 was \$201 million, resulting mainly from net income and advances received from customers. The cash inflows were partially offset, mainly by an increase in inventories. Net cash flow used for investment activities in the year ended December 31, 2006 was \$87 million, which was used mainly for acquisition of Tadiran Communications' and Sandel's shares in the second quarter of 2006 and purchase of various assets and equipment. Net cash flow used for financing activities in 2006 was \$123.3 million, which was mainly for repayment of long-term loans.

2005 Cash Flow

Our net cash flow generated from operating activities in 2005 was \$187.6 million, resulting mainly from net income and advances received from customers. The cash inflows were partially offset, mainly by an increase in inventories and by payments of trade payables. Net cash flows used for investment activities in the year ended December 31, 2005 were \$241.7 million, which was used mainly for acquisition of Tadiran Communications' and Elisra's shares and for procurement of various assets and equipment. Net cash flow derived from financing activities in 2005 was \$113.9 million, which was mainly from receipt of long-term loans.

Material Commitments for Capital Expenditures

We believe that we have adequate sources of funds to meet our material commitments for capital expenditures for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2007 and the subsequent fiscal year. See above "Financial Resources". Our specific material commitments for capital expenditures as of December 31, 2006 and May 31, 2007 were approximately \$2 million and \$__ million respectively. *[Include the general purpose of the capital expenditures and the anticipated source of funds to pay for the foregoing. Item 5.B.3.]* See also below – Item 18. Financial Statements – Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows and Note 9 (Property, Plant and Equipment, Net) to the Financial Statements.

In general, subsidiaries are able to freely transfer cash dividends, loans or advances to Elbit Systems, subject to tax considerations in their applicable jurisdictions. Such tax considerations have not had in the past, and are not anticipated to have, a material impact on our ability to meet cash obligations.

Impact of Inflation and Exchange Rates

Functional Currency

Our reporting currency is the U.S. dollar, which is also the functional currency for most of our consolidated operations. A majority of our sales are made outside of Israel in non-Israeli currency, mainly U.S. dollars, as are a majority of our purchases of materials and components. Some of our

subsidiaries have functional currencies in Euro, GBP and other currencies. Transactions and balances originally denominated in U.S. dollars are presented in their original amounts. Transactions and balances in currencies other than the U.S. dollar are remeasured in U.S. dollars according to the principles set forth in Statement No. 52 of the Financial Accounting Standards Board. Exchange gains and losses arising from remeasurement are reflected in the income statement.

Market Risks and Variable Interest Rates

Market risks relating to our operations result mainly from changes in interest rates and exchange rates. We typically use financial instruments to limit exposure to changes in exchange rates. We also typically enter into forward contracts in connection with transactions where the contract has been signed and that are denominated in currencies other than U.S. dollars and NIS. We also enter from time to time into forward contracts and other hedging instruments related to NIS based on marked conditions.

On December 31, 2006, our liquid assets were comprised of bank deposits, and we had no investments in liquid equity securities that were subject to market fluctuations, except for its shareholdings in Tadiran. Our deposit and loans are based on variable interest rates, and their value as of December 31, 2006 was therefore not exposed to changes in interest rates. Should interest rates either increase or decrease, such change may affect our results of operations due to changes in the cost of the liabilities and the return on the assets that are based on variable rates.

NIS/U.S. Dollar Exchange Rates

We attempt to manage our financial activities in order to reduce material financial losses in U.S. dollar terms resulting from the impact of inflation and exchange rate fluctuations on our non-U.S. dollar assets and liabilities. Our income and expenses in Israeli currency are translated into U.S. dollars at the prevailing exchange rates as of the date of the transaction. Consequently, we are affected by changes in the NIS/U.S. dollar exchange rates. On December 31, 2005 and 2006, we had exposure due to NIS denominated liabilities of \$37 million and \$88 million, respectively, in excess of NIS denominated assets. These liabilities represent mostly provisions for wages and trade payables. The amount of our exposure to the changes in the NIS/U.S. dollar exchange rate may vary from time to time.

Most of our future cash flows which will be in currencies other than the NIS and the U.S. dollar were covered as of December 31, 2006 by forward contracts and options. On December 31, 2006, we had forward contracts for the sale and purchase of such foreign currencies totaling \$332.2 million (\$151.1 million in Euro, \$172.8 million in GBP and \$8.3 million in other currencies). The financial derivative activities in the fourth quarter of 2006 resulted in an unrealized loss of approximately \$13.4 million, which was recorded as of December 31, 2006 as other comprehensive loss. On December 31, 2006, we had options for hedging future cash denominated in NIS in the amount of \$19 million. The fair market value of the options as of December 31, 2006 was not material.

Inflation and Devaluation

The U.S. dollar cost of our operations in Israel is influenced by any increase in the rate of inflation in Israel that is not fully offset by the devaluation of the NIS in relation to the U.S. dollar. Unless inflation in Israel is offset by a devaluation of the NIS, it may have a negative effect on the

profitability of contracts where Elbit Systems or any of our Israeli subsidiaries receives payment in U.S. dollars, NIS linked to U.S. dollars or other foreign currencies, but incurs expenses in NIS linked to the CPI. Inflation in Israel and currency fluctuations may also have a negative effect on the profitability of fixed price contracts where we receive payments in NIS.

In the past, our profitability was somewhat negatively affected when inflation in Israel (measured by the change in CPI from the beginning to the end of the calendar year) exceeded the devaluation of the NIS against the U.S. dollar and at the same time we experienced corresponding increases in the U.S. dollar cost of our operations in Israel. For example, in 2003, the inflation rate was approximately negative 1.9% and the devaluation rate was negative 7.6%. In 2004, the inflation rate was approximately 1.2% and the devaluation rate was negative 1.6%. In 2005, the inflation rate was approximately 2.4% and the devaluation rate was 6.8%. In 2006, the inflation rate was approximately negative 0.1% and the devaluation rate was negative 8.2%. There can be no assurance that we will not be materially adversely affected in the future if inflation in Israel exceeds the devaluation of the NIS against the U.S. dollar or if the timing of such devaluation lags behind increases in inflation in Israel.

A devaluation of the NIS in relation to the U.S. dollar also has the effect of decreasing the dollar value of any of our assets that consist of NIS or accounts receivable denominated in NIS, unless such accounts receivable are linked to the U.S. dollar. Such a devaluation also has the effect of reducing the U.S. dollar amount of any of our liabilities that are payable in NIS, unless such payables are linked to the U.S. dollar. On the other hand, any increase in the value of the NIS in relation to the U.S. dollar will have the effect of increasing the U.S. dollar value of any unlinked NIS assets as well as the U.S. dollar amount of any unlinked NIS liabilities and expenses.

Foreign Currency Expenses, Derivatives and Hedging

While our functional currency is the U.S. dollar, we also have some non-U.S. dollar or non-U.S. dollar linked currency exposure to currencies other than NIS. These are mainly non-U.S. dollar customer debts, payments to suppliers and subcontractors, obligations in other currencies, assets or undertakings. Some subcontractors are paid in local currency under prime contracts where we are paid in U.S. dollars. The exposure on these transactions has not been in amounts that are material to Elbit Systems. However, when we view it necessary, we seek to minimize our foreign currency exposure, by entering into hedging arrangements, obtaining periodic payments upon the completion of milestones, obtaining guarantees and security from customers and sharing currency risks with subcontractors.

Most of our future cash flows that will be denominated in currencies other than the NIS and the U.S. dollar were covered as of December 31, 2006 by forward contracts. On December 31, 2006, we had forward contracts for the sale and purchase of Euro, GBP and various other currencies. As of December 31, 2006, the forward contracts to buy U.S. dollars and sell GBP are expected to mature during the years 2007 - 2013. All of the other forward contracts are expected to mature during 2007.

The table below presents (in millions) the balance of the hedging acquired in derivative instruments in order to limit the exposure to exchange rate fluctuations as of December 31, 2006 and is presented in millions of U.S. dollar equivalent terms.

<u>Forward</u>	<u>Notional Amount</u>	<u>Fair Value of Derivative</u>
<u>Buy US\$ and Sell:</u>		
Euro	110.9	(3.7)
GBP	172.3	(10.3)
Other various currencies	7.5	0

<u>Forward</u>	<u>Notional Amount</u>	<u>Fair Value of Derivative</u>
<u>Sell US\$ and Buy:</u>		
Euro	40.2	0.7
GBP	0.5	0
Other various currencies	0.8	0

Contractual Obligations

Payments Due By Period

(U.S. dollars in millions)

	<u>Less than</u> <u>1 year</u>	<u>1-3 years</u>	<u>4-5 years</u>	<u>More than</u> <u>5 years</u>
1. Long-Term Debt	\$10.	\$123	\$0	\$2
2. Capital Lease Obligations	--	--	--	--
3. Operating Leases	14	21	19	9
4. Purchase Obligations*	540	113	21	
65. Other Long-Term Liabilities Reflected on the Issuer's Balance Sheet under GAAP**	--	--	--	--
<u>Total</u>	<u>\$564</u>	<u>\$257</u>	<u>\$40</u>	<u>\$17</u>

* For further description of the Purchase Obligations see above "Off-Balance Sheet and Other Long-Term Arrangements and Commitments – Purchase Commitments" and see below – Item 18. Financial Statements – Note 17I (Commitments and Contingent Liabilities – Contractual Obligations).

** See above – Item 4. Information on the Company – Buy-Back. The obligation amount does not include an amount of \$189 million of employee termination liabilities. See below Item 18. Financial Statements – Note 2P (Significant Accounting Policies – Severance Pay) and Note 15 (Benefit Plans and Accrued Termination Liability).

Off-Balance Sheet Transactions

See above “General – Off-Balance Sheet and Other Long-Term Arrangements and Commitments.”

Item 6. Directors, Senior Management and Employees.

Directors and Executive Officers

Board of Directors

The directors of Elbit Systems as of May 31, 2007 are as follows:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Director Since</u>
Michael Federmann (Chairman)	64	2000
Moshe Arad	72	2005
Avraham Asheri	69	2000
Rina Baum	62	2001
David Federmann	32	2007
Yigal Ne'eman	65	2004
Yaacov Lifshitz (External Director)	63	2003
Dov Ninveh	60	2000
Nathan Sharony (External Director)	72	2002

The term of office of each director, other than the External Directors, expires at the annual general shareholders meeting to be held during 2007. The term of office for Nathan Sharony as an External Director expires in March 2008 and for Yaacov Lifshitz as an External Director in August 2009.

Michael Federmann. Michael Federmann has served as Chairman of the Board of Directors since the merger with Elop in 2000. He served as Chairman of the Board of Directors of Elop from 1988 until the merger. He has held managerial positions in the Federmann Group since 1969, and since 2002 he has served as Chairman and CEO of Federmann Enterprises Ltd. (FEL). Currently, he also serves as Chairman of the Board of Directors of Dan Hotels Corp. Ltd. (Dan Hotels). Mr. Federmann is Deputy Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Hebrew University in Jerusalem (the Hebrew University) and a member of the Board of Governors and the Executive Council of the Weizmann Institute of Science. He serves as the President of the Israel-Germany Chamber of Industry and Commerce. Mr. Federmann holds a bachelor's degree in economics and political science from the Hebrew University.

Moshe Arad. Moshe Arad served as Vice President for External Relations of the Hebrew University from 1994 to 2004. He currently serves on the Board of Directors of Discount Investment Corporation Ltd. From 1994 to 1999, he was member of the Board of Directors of Elbit Ltd. During 1992 and 1993, Mr. Arad served as Director General of the Israel Ministry of Communications. From 1990 to 1992, he was a member of the Tel-Aviv law firm of Herzog, Fox, Ne'eman. Mr. Arad served as Israel's

Ambassador to the United States from 1987 to 1990 and as Israel's Ambassador to Mexico from 1983 to 1987. Ambassador Arad holds a bachelor's degree in political science and international relations and a L.L.B. degree from the Hebrew University.

Avraham Asheri. Avraham Asheri has served as an economic advisor and a director of several companies since 1998. He currently serves on the Boards of Directors of Elron Electronic Industries Ltd., Discount Mortgage Bank Ltd., Scailex Corporation Ltd. and Africa Israel Investment Ltd. Mr. Asheri was President and Chief Executive Officer of Israel Discount Bank from 1991 until 1998, and Executive Vice President and member of its management committee from 1983. Prior to that, he served for 23 years at the Israel Ministry of Industry and Trade and at the Israel Ministry of Finance, including as Director General of the Israel Ministry of Industry and Trade, Managing Director of the Israel Investment Center and Trade Commissioner of Israel to the United States. Mr. Asheri holds a bachelor's degree in economics and political science from the Hebrew University.

Rina Baum. Rina Baum is Vice President for Investments of FEL, and since 1986 has served as Director and General Manager of Unico Investment Company Ltd. She serves as a director of Dan Hotels and Etanit Building Products Ltd., as well as in other managerial positions within the Federmann Group. She also serves as a director in Harel-PIA Mutual Funds Management Company Ltd. Mrs. Baum holds an L.L.B. degree from the Hebrew University.

David Federmann. David Federmann has served in various management capacities in FEL since 2000 and since 2002 as Business Development Manager of Freiburger Compound Materials GmbH in Freiberg, Germany. In 2000 he joined FEL. Mr. Federmann holds a bachelor's degree in mathematics and philosophy from New York University.

Yaacov Lifshitz (External Director). Yaacov Lifshitz serves as a director of several companies and as a lecturer in the fields of economics, public policy and management. He currently is a lecturer at the Department of Economics and the Department of Public Policy and Management of Ben-Gurion University. He also currently serves on the Boards of Directors of Kali – Insurance Agencies Ltd. and Carmel Investments Ltd. In addition, he is a member of the Investment Committee of Angels-Club Ltd., a company engaged in raising capital for start-up ventures. During the period from 1994 to 2002, Mr. Lifshitz served at various times as the Chairman of the Boards of Directors of Hamashbir Lazarchan Israel Ltd., Israel Military Industries Ltd., Spectronix Ltd., Dor Chemicals Ltd., Dor Energy Ltd., DorGas Ltd. and the Israeli Foreign Trade Risk Insurance Corp. Ltd. He also served from 1995 to 2002 as the Chairman of the Executive Board of the Israel Management Center. Prior to that he held various senior positions in government, banking and industry, including Director General of the Israel Ministry of Finance, Chief Economic Advisor to the Israel Ministry of Defense, Senior Vice President and Chief Credit Officer of Israel Discount Bank and President and CEO of Electra (Israel) Ltd. Mr. Lifshitz holds a bachelor's degree in economics and political science and a master's degree in economics from the Hebrew University.

Yigal Ne'eman. Yigal Ne'eman has served since 1994 as the Chairman and President of the Israel College. From 1989 to 1993, he served as Chairman and as a shareholder of several industrial, commercial and service companies. Mr. Ne'eman served as the President and CEO of Tadiran Electronic Industry Ltd. (Tadiran) from 1981 to 1989. Prior to that he held a number of management positions in the

control and finance departments of Tadiran. Mr. Ne'eman completed his accounting studies at the Hebrew University and is a Certified Public Accountant.

Dov Ninveh. Dov Ninveh has served since 1994 as Chief Financial Officer and a manager in FEL. He serves as a director of Dan Hotels and Etanit Ltd. Mr. Ninveh served as a director of Elop from 1996 until 2000. From 1989 to 1994, he served as Deputy General Manager of Etanit Building Products Ltd. Mr. Ninveh holds a bachelor's degree in economics and management from the Israel Institute of Technology (the Technion).

Nathan Sharony (External Director). Nathan Sharony has served since 1997 as a director for several companies. He currently serves as a director for Bituach Yashir Ltd., an insurance company, Union Bank, Ormat Industries Ltd., Genoa Technologies Ltd., H-Tachof Ltd. and Israel Bonds International Inc. From 1997 to 1999, he served as Chairman of Technorov Holdings (1993) Ltd.. From 1994 to 1997, he was Chief Executive Officer of Israel Bonds, a U.S. brokerage. Mr. Sharony served as the Director General of the Israel Ministry of Industry and Trade from 1992 to 1994. Prior to that, Mr. Sharony held a number of positions in industry and government including head of the Israeli Government Economic Mission to the U.S., President and Chief Executive Officer of Elop and Vice President for Logistics of Tadiran Ltd. In 1982, Mr. Sharony completed 30 years of service in the Israel Defense Forces, retiring with the rank of Major General. Mr. Sharony participated in the Field Artillery Battery Officers Course in Fort Sill, Oklahoma.

Executive Officers

The executive officers of Elbit Systems as of May 31, 2007 are as follows:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Position</u>
Joseph Ackerman	58	President and Chief Executive Officer
David Block Temin	52	Corporate Vice President and General Counsel
Guy Brill	55	Corporate Vice President and Co-General Manager – Technologies and Operations
Itzhak Dvir	59	Corporate Vice President and Chief Operating Officer
Robert Elrod	68	President and Chief Executive Officer - ESA
Jacob Gadot	60	Corporate Vice President – Mergers and Acquisitions
Ran Galli	58	Corporate Vice President – Strategic Initiatives
Joseph Gaspar	59	Corporate Vice President and Chief Financial Officer
Zeev Gofer	55	Corporate Vice President - Business Development and Marketing
Dalia Gonen	55	Vice President – Human Resources
Ran Hellerstein	56	Corporate Vice President and Co-General Manager – Airborne and Helmet Systems
Haim Kellerman	53	Corporate Vice President and General Manager – UAV Systems

Bezhael Machlis	44	Corporate Vice President and General Manager – Land Systems and C4I
Marco Rosenthal	60	Corporate Vice President and Co-General Manager - Technologies and Operations
Haim Rousso	61	Corporate Vice President and General Manager – Elop
Gideon Sheffer	58	Corporate Vice President – Strategic Planning
Yoram Shmuely	47	Corporate Vice President and Co-General Manager – Airborne and Helmet Systems

Joseph Ackerman. Joseph Ackerman was appointed as President and Chief Executive Officer in 1996. From 1996 to 2004, he served as a member of the board of directors of the Company. From 1994 to 1996, he served as Senior Vice President and General Manager of Elbit Ltd.'s Defense Systems Division (EDS). Mr. Ackerman joined Elbit Ltd. in 1982 and held various management positions, including General Manager – EFW, Senior Vice President - Operations Group, Vice President - Operations and Vice President - Advanced Battlefield Systems. He serves as Chairman or a director on the boards of many of the companies in the Elbit Systems Group. Mr. Ackerman holds a bachelor of science degree in aeronautical engineering from the Technion.

David Block Temin. David Block Temin was appointed Corporate Vice President in 2000 and has served as General Counsel since 1996. From 1987 to 1996, he was a Legal Advisor to Elbit Ltd. Prior to that, Mr. Block Temin was an attorney with law firms in New York City. Mr. Block Temin received a juris doctor degree as well as a master of arts degree in international relations from Stanford University and holds a bachelor of arts degree in political science from the University of Maryland. He is admitted to the Israeli and New York bars.

Guy Brill. Guy Brill was appointed as Corporate Vice President and Co-General Manager – Technologies and Operations Division in 2005. From 2001 until his current appointment, he served as Corporate Vice President – Business Synergy of Elbit Systems U.S. Corp., a U.S. subsidiary of the Company. Prior to that he held various management positions including Elbit Systems' Chief Operating Officer, Co-Manager of the C³ and Battlefield Information Systems Strategic Business Unit, Vice President for Processes Improvement and Quality and Vice President and Division Manager of the Command and Control Systems Division of EDS. Mr. Brill joined Elbit Ltd. in 1985. Prior to that, Mr. Brill served in the IDF in the R&D branch of the Ground Forces, and as an artillery officer, where he holds the rank of Colonel (reserve). Mr. Brill holds a bachelor of science degree in electronic engineering from the Technion and a master of science of management degree from the Polytechnic University of New York. He is also a graduate of the Harvard University Business School's Advanced Management Program.

Itzhak Dvir. Itzhak Dvir was appointed as Chief Operating Officer in 2004. He was appointed as a Corporate Vice President in 2000. Mr. Dvir served as General Manager – UAV, Tactical and Security Systems from 2003 until his current appointment. From 2000 through 2002, he was General Manager - C4I and Battlefield Systems. From 1996 until 2000, he was Vice President and Division Manager - UAV and C³ Division. Mr. Dvir joined Elbit Ltd. in 1989 and held various management positions, including Vice President - UAV Division, Vice President - Advance Battlefield Systems

Division and Marketing Director - Battlefield Systems Division. Prior to that he served as a career officer in the IAF, retiring with the rank of Colonel. Mr. Dvir holds a bachelor of science degree in aeronautical engineering from the Technion and a master of science degree in aeronautical engineering from the U.S. Air Force Institute of Technology at Wright Patterson Air Force Base.

Robert Elrod. Robert R. (Bob) Elrod was appointed as President and Chief Executive Officer of Elbit Systems of America, LLC (ESA) in April 2007. He was appointed as a member of the ESA Board of Directors in February 2007. Mr. Elrod retired from Lockheed Martin Corporation in 2005, after a distinguished career. During his tenure at Lockheed Martin, he was responsible for a broad portfolio of combat, air mobility and sustainment programs including the F-35 Joint Strike Fighter and the domestic and international F-16 multi-role fighter. He also served as the president of Lockheed Martin Skunk Works. Before joining industry, Mr. Elrod served 21 years with the U.S Air Force in a variety of assignments. Mr. Elrod holds a bachelor's degree in business administration with honors from the University of Oklahoma and a MBA from Ohio State University.

Jacob Gadot. Jacob Gadot was appointed Corporate Vice President – Mergers and Acquisitions in 2000. He also served as Chief Technology Officer from 2001 until 2005. Mr. Gadot held the position of Vice President - Mergers and Acquisitions from 1998 to 2000 and Vice President - Business Development from 1996 to 1998. Mr. Gadot joined Elbit Ltd. in 1983 and held various positions in EDS, including Vice President - International Marketing and head of the Airborne Division. Prior to that, he worked for Motorola Israel, after serving for ten years as an officer in the IAF. Mr. Gadot holds a bachelor of science degree in electrical engineering from the Technion.

Ran Galli. Ran Galli was appointed Corporate Vice President – Strategic Initiatives in 2005. He served as Corporate Vice President - Major Campaigns from 2003 until his current appointment. From 1999 until 2003 he served as Corporate Vice President - Business Development and Marketing. Mr. Galli joined Elbit Systems in 1997 as Vice President – Business Development. Prior to that, he served as Corporate Vice President – Business Development and Marketing at Rafael, which he joined in 1990, after retiring from the IAF with the rank of Colonel. In the IAF he served as head of Research and Development, following numerous aircraft program management positions. Mr. Galli holds bachelor and master of science degrees in aeronautical engineering from the Technion.

Joseph Gaspar. Joseph Gaspar was appointed Corporate Vice President and Chief Financial Officer in 2001. He served as Corporate Vice President – Strategy, Technology and Subsidiaries from the Elop merger in 2000 until 2001. From 1996 until the merger, he held the position of Corporate Vice President, Marketing and Business Development of the Elop Group. Mr. Gaspar joined Elop in 1975 and held several management positions, including Vice President and General Manager of Elop's Optronics Product Division and co-manager of an Elop subsidiary in the United States. He serves as a director for several of the companies within the Elbit Systems Group. Mr. Gaspar holds a bachelor of science degree from the Technion in electronic engineering with advanced studies in digital signal processing and communication.

Zeev Gofer. Zeev Gofer was appointed Corporate Vice President – Business Development and Marketing in 2003. He previously served as Corporate Vice President and as Co-General Manager - Aircraft and Helicopter Upgrades and Systems from 2000. From 1999 until 2000, he was Vice President - Aircraft Upgrades and Airborne Systems Division, having served as Division Manager since 1996. He

joined Elbit Ltd. in 1982 and held various management positions, including Director of EDS' Aircraft Upgrade Division, director of a major aircraft upgrade program, director of avionics system engineering and technical manager of the LAVI avionics program. Mr. Gofer holds bachelor and master of science degrees in electronic engineering from the Technion and a master of science of management degree from the Polytechnic University of New York.

Dalia Gonen. Dalia Gonen was appointed as Vice President – Human Resources in 2000. She became Director of Human Resources in 1996. Ms. Gonen joined Elbit Ltd. in 1971 and held various positions in the Human Resources Department. Ms. Gonen holds a bachelor of arts degree in sociology from Haifa University and a master of science of management degree from the Polytechnic University of New York.

Ran Hellerstein. Ran Hellerstein was appointed Corporate Vice President and Co-General Manager - Aircraft and Helicopter Upgrades and Systems in 2000 and became Co-General Manager - Airborne and Helmet Systems in 2003. From 1996 until 2000, he served as Vice President - Development and Engineering Division, having served as Division Manager since 1993. Mr. Hellerstein joined Elbit Ltd. in 1978 and served in various management positions, including Manager of EDS' Engineering Division, department manager, technical manager and systems engineer. Mr. Hellerstein holds bachelor and master of science degrees in electrical engineering from the Technion.

Haim Kellerman. Haim Kellerman was appointed Corporate Vice President and General Manager – UAV Systems in 2004. From 2002 until his current appointment, Mr. Kellerman was Vice President - UAV Programs. Prior to that he held various senior program management positions relating to UAV, C4I and airborne programs. He joined Elbit Ltd. in 1978. Mr. Kellerman holds a bachelor of science degree in computer science from the Technion.

Bez halel Machlis. Bez halel Machlis was appointed Corporate Vice President and General Manager – Land Systems and C4I in 2004. In 2003, he served as Corporate Vice President and General Manager - Ground C4I and Battlefield Systems. From 2000 until 2002, he served as Vice President - Battlefield and Information Systems. Mr. Machlis joined Elbit Ltd. in 1991 and held various management positions in the battlefield and information systems area. Prior to that, he served as an artillery officer in the IDF, where he holds the rank of Colonel (reserves). Mr. Machlis holds a bachelor of science degree in mechanical engineering and a bachelor of arts degree in computer science from the Technion and a MBA from Tel-Aviv University.

Marco Rosenthal. Marco Rosenthal was appointed Corporate Vice President – Co-General Manager Technologies and Operations in 2005. He served as Corporate Vice President - Manufacturing and Purchasing from 2001 until his current appointment, having served from 1999 - 2001 as Vice President – Operations and General Manager of the Karmiel facility. From 1996 to 1999, he served as Vice President - Material. Mr. Rosenthal joined Elbit Ltd. in 1975 and held various management positions, including Vice President - Material of EDS and Director of the Sales Department. Mr. Rosenthal holds a degree in technical engineering from the Technion and a degree in business management from Haifa University.

Haim Rousso. Haim Rousso was appointed Corporate Vice President and General Manager of Elop following the merger in 2000. Prior to that, Mr. Rousso held the position of Corporate Vice

President of the Elop Group and General Manager of Elop. He has held various managerial positions in Elop since 1972. Mr. Rousso holds bachelor and master of science degrees in electrical engineering from the Technion.

Gideon Sheffer. Gideon Sheffer joined Elbit Systems in 2001 as Corporate Vice President – Strategic Planning. Prior to that he served as Acting Head of Israel’s National Security Council and as National Security Advisor to former Prime Minister Ehud Barak. In 1998, he completed 32 years of service in the IDF, retiring with the rank of Major General. From 1995 to 1998, he served on the General Staff as Head of the IDF’s Human Resources Branch. Before that, he served as Deputy Commander of the IAF. Mr. Sheffer held a number of command positions in the IAF after serving as a fighter aircraft and helicopter pilot. Mr. Sheffer holds a bachelor’s degree in Israel studies from Bar Ilan University and is a graduate of the Harvard University Business School’s Advanced Management Program.

Yoram Shmuely. Yoram Shmuely was appointed Corporate Vice President and General Manager - Helmet Mounted Systems in 2000 and became Co-General Manager – Airborne and Helmet Systems in 2003. From 1998 until 2000, he was Vice President - Helmet Mounted Systems Division. From its founding in 1996 until 1998, he served as President of VSI. Mr. Shmuely joined Elbit Ltd. in 1990 and served as director of Elbit Ltd.’s Helmet Mounted Display group. He served as a fighter aircraft pilot in the IAF. Mr. Shmuely holds a bachelor of science degree in electronic engineering from the Technion.

Compensation of Directors and Officers

The following table sets forth the aggregate compensation paid to all directors and officers of Elbit Systems as a group, other than the President, and the President individually, for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2006:

	<u>Salaries, Directors' Fees Commissions and Bonuses⁽¹⁾</u>	<u>Pension, Retirement and Similar Benefits</u>
	(in U.S. dollars thousands)	
All directors and officers other than the President (consisting of 26 persons)	\$ <u> </u>	\$ <u> </u>
President	\$ <u> </u>	\$ <u> </u>

(1) Elbit Systems’ shareholders at the annual general shareholders meeting held in 2004 approved payment to directors thereafter in accordance with maximum regulatory rates payable to External Directors under Israeli law for companies similarly classified based on their shareholding equity. This amount currently includes an annual fee of [\$10,307] and a per meeting fee of [\$396]. Such payments are made either directly to the director or to his or her employing company.

The employment contract of Joseph Ackerman, Elbit Systems' President and Chief Executive Officer, was renewed by the Board of Directors (after approval by the Compensation and Audit Committees of the Board) in August 2006 for a three-year period.

Board Practices

Appointment and Termination of Directors

Directors are recommended for appointment or election to the Elbit Systems' board by the board's Nominating Committee. Consistent with Nasdaq requirements, the Nominating Committee is composed of directors meeting the Nasdaq rules director independence criteria.

The current External Directors on Elbit Systems' board of directors were each appointed to three-year terms at a general meeting of shareholders, with Mr. Sharony's term expiring in March 2008 and Mr. Lifshitz's term expiring in August 2009. The six of the other seven current directors were appointed at the annual general meeting of shareholders held in August 2006. David Federmann was a director appointed by the Board in March 2007.

There are no service contracts or similar arrangements with any director that provide for benefits upon termination of directorship. See below – Item 10. Additional Information – General Provisions of Israeli Law and Related Provisions – Appointment of Directors.

Nasdaq's director independence and related rules applicable to the board of directors became applicable with respect to Elbit Systems in 2005. Under these rules, Elbit Systems Ltd.'s board of directors is required to meet the Nasdaq director independence criteria. Certain other rules also became applicable regarding independent directors serving on a director nomination committee and approving the compensation to Elbit Systems' Chief Executive Officer.

Audit Committee. Nathan Sharony (chairman), Moshe Arad, Avraham Asheri, Yaacov Lifshitz and Yigal Ne'eman are currently members of the audit committee of the Board (the Audit Committee). The Audit Committee operates in accordance with an Audit Committee charter that provides the framework for their oversight functions consistent with Israeli and U.S. legal and regulatory requirements. Nasdaq's director independence requirements for audit committee members took effect with respect to Elbit Systems in 2005, and all the members of the Audit Committee meet such requirements. The Audit Committee meets from time to time in executive sessions and also conducts annual assessments of the sufficiency of its charter and of the Committee's compliance with its obligations. See below - Item 10. Additional Information – General Provisions of Israeli Law and Related Provisions – Internal Auditor and Audit Committee; Item 16A. Audit Committee – Financial Expert and Item 16D. Exemptions from Listing Standards for Audit Committees.

Employees

Number of Employees. Most of our employees are based in Israel, and we have a significant amount of employees in the United States. The total number of employees worldwide and the number of employees in the U.S. at the end of 2006, 2005 and 2004 were as follows:

	<u>Total Employees</u>	<u>U.S. Employees</u>
2006	8,030	1,357
2005	6,340	1,225
2004	5,782	1,150

Employment Contracts. Most of our Israeli employees have individual employment contracts. However, by law some employees receive rights under a number of general collective bargaining agreements and under Israeli employment laws. See above – Item 4. Information on the Company – Conditions in Israel – Israeli Labor Laws. We believe our overall relationship with our employees is satisfactory.

Collective Bargaining Agreements, Approximately 530 of Elop's employees are covered by a collective bargaining agreement extending through the end of 2007. Union collective bargaining agreements in effect through December 2007 apply to approximately 175 of Cyclone's employees. Approximately 675 of Elisra's employees are covered by collective bargaining agreements extending through March 2008 and September 2012, respectively. As of the beginning of 2007 Elisra's employees covered by the collective bargaining agreements announced a labor dispute with the support of the relevant trade union and have initiated several various sanctions. [As of the date of this Annual Report, negotiations with Elisra's employees and trade union are ongoing.] Tadiran Systems is currently under advanced negotiations towards reaching a new collective bargaining agreement to replace the collective bargaining agreements which ended during December 2006 which will continue in effect until a new agreement is reached and covering approximately 153 of Tadiran Systems' employees. Approximately 95 of Tadiran Spectralink's employees are covered by collective bargaining agreements extending through October 2010. Approximately [430] Tadiran Communications employees at its Holon plant are covered by collective bargaining agreements extending through July 2010, and approximately [100] Tadiran Communications employees at its Kiryat Shmona plant are covered by collective bargaining agreements extending through August 2007. Approximately 160 of EFW's employees in Fort Worth are subject to union collective bargaining agreements expiring in November 2008.

Share Ownership

Elbit Systems' Stock Option Plans

2007 Employee Stock Option Plan

In January 2007, our shareholders approved the 2007 Option Plan (the Plan). The purpose of the Plan is to provide an incentive to applicable employees of Elbit Systems and certain of our subsidiaries', who are expected to contribute to the Group's future growth and success and to strengthen the alignment of the option recipients' interests with those of Elbit Systems and our shareholders.

The options were allocated, subject to the required approvals, in two tracks as follows: (i) Regular Options - up to 1,250,000 options exercisable into 1,250,000 Ordinary Shares of the Company in consideration for the exercise price, all or any portion of which may be granted as Incentive Stock Options (Regular Options) and (ii) Cashless Options - up to 1,250,000 options, which entitle the participant to exercise options for an amount reflecting only the benefit factor (Cashless Options). Each of the participants is granted an equal amount of Regular Options and Cashless Options. The exercise price for Israeli participants is the average closing price of Elbit Systems' shares during 30 trading days preceding the options' grant date. The exercise price of options granted to a non-Israeli participant residing in the United States is the fair market value of the share on the day the options are granted.

According to the Plan, the options granted on a certain date (the Commencement Date) will become vested and exercisable in accordance with the following vesting schedule:

- (1) Fifty percent (50%) of the options will be vested and exercisable from the second anniversary of the Commencement Date;
- (2) An additional twenty-five percent (25%) of the options will be vested and exercisable from the third anniversary of the Commencement Date; and
- (3) The remaining twenty-five (25%) of the options will be vested and exercisable from the fourth anniversary of the Commencement Date.

Subject to the above-mentioned vesting periods, the options are exercisable during the five-year period after the Commencement Date.

Israeli participants are granted options under the Plan in accordance with the provisions of Section 102 of the Israeli Tax Ordinance related to the Capital Gains Tax Track.

During the first quarter of 2007, we granted approximately 200 employees an aggregate total of 2,366,300 options under the Plan. The average exercise price of the options was \$33.19. All grants were made in accordance with the grant date conditions specified in the Plan. The compensation expenses related to the options granted in the first quarter of 2007 is estimated at \$20 million. That expense is expected to be recognized over a period of four years. In January 2007, Elbit Systems' President, Mr. Ackerman, was granted 95,000 options under the Plan at an exercise price of \$33.20 per share. No

directors were granted options under the Plan but officers other than Mr. Ackerman were granted an aggregate of [REDACTED] options under the Plan.

For a full description of the Plan see the exhibit to the Proxy Statement filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) on Form 6-K on December 7, 2006.

Post Merger Plan

Elbit Systems adopted an employee stock option plan following the merger with Elop in 2000 (the Post Merger Plan). Under this Plan, stock options for our ordinary shares were granted to officers and employees of Elbit Systems and wholly-owned subsidiaries. Under the Post Merger Plan, 5,000,000 options were authorized to be granted to approximately 800 key employees of Elbit Systems and wholly-owned subsidiaries.

Half of the options granted to any employee under the Post Merger Plan are exercisable into one Elbit Systems ordinary share per option in consideration for the employee's payment to Elbit Systems of the exercise price.. The second half of the options granted to any employee under the Post Merger Plan consisted of "phantom" options, similar to share appreciation rights. These options entitle the employee, on exercise of the phantom options, to receive shares in an amount corresponding to the value of the difference between the "deemed" option exercise price and the closing TASE trading price on the date before the option exercise date. For phantom options the employee pays only the par value of the shares actually received. The exercise price for options granted under the future reserve is 85% of the average price of Elbit Systems' shares on the TASE for the 60 trading days prior to the specific option grant. As of May 31, 2007, options exercisable into approximately [REDACTED] ordinary shares, based on the shares' May [REDACTED], 2007 closing price on TASE of \$[REDACTED], remain unvested under the Post Merger Plan.

Item 7. Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions.

Major Shareholders

Percentages

Elbit Systems had, as of May 31, 2007, _____ ordinary shares.⁽¹⁾ The following table sets forth specific information as of May 31, 2007, to the best of our knowledge, concerning:

- beneficial ownership of more than 5% of our outstanding ordinary shares; and
- the number of ordinary shares beneficially owned by all of our officers and directors as a group.

Federmann Enterprises Ltd. 99 Hayarkon Street Tel-Aviv, Israel ⁽²⁾	19,105,448	____%
Heris Aktiengesellschaft c/o 99 Hayarkon Street Tel-Aviv, Israel	3,836,458 ⁽³⁾	____%
All officers and directors as a group (26 persons)	_____ ⁽⁴⁾	____%

(1) The total number of ordinary shares includes 23,091 ordinary shares held by a subsidiary of Elbit Systems but excludes 385,000 ordinary shares held by Elbit Systems as treasury shares.

(2) Federmann Enterprises Ltd. (FEL) owns the shares of Elbit Systems directly and indirectly through Heris Aktiengesellschaft (Heris) which is controlled by FEL. FEL is controlled by Beit Federmann Ltd. (BFL). BFL is controlled by Beit Bella Ltd. (BBL) and Beit Yekutiel Ltd. (BYL). Michael Federmann is the controlling shareholder of BBL and BYL. He is also the Chairman of Elbit Systems' Board and the Chairman of the Board and the Chief Executive Officer of FEL. Therefore, Mr. Federmann controls, directly and indirectly, the vote of the shares owned by Heris and FEL.

As of May 31, 2007, 4,655,448 Elbit Systems ordinary shares held by FEL were pledged to Bank Leumi Le-Israel BM to guarantee loans provided to FEL in connection with FEL's purchase in 2004 of the Elbit Systems shares held by Elron Electronics Industries Ltd. (Elron) as well as to guarantee a further loan provided to FEL in 2007. In addition, 1,380,000 and 510,000 Elbit

Systems shares held by FEL were pledged in favor of Koor Industries Ltd. (Koor) and Bank Hapoalim BM (Bank Hapoalim), respectively, in connection with FEL's purchase in 2006 from Koor of Elbit Systems shares. A further 460,000 Elbit Systems shares held by FEL are in the process of being pledged in favor of Bank Hapoalim, also in connection with the financing of FEL's 2006 purchase of Elbit Systems shares from Koor.

- (3) The amount of shares owned by Heris is included in the amount of shares held by FEL as set forth in footnote (2) above.
- (4) This amount does not include any shares that may be deemed to be beneficially owned by Michael Federmann as described in footnote (2) above. The amount includes [] shares underlying options that are currently exercisable or that will become exercisable within 60 days of May [], 2007. A portion of the underlying options are "phantom options" that have been calculated based on Elbit Systems' May 31, 2007 share closing price on TASE of \$ [].

Rights in Shares, Significant Changes in Shareholders and Controlling Shareholders

Elbit Systems' major shareholders have the same rights as other holders of Elbit Systems' ordinary shares. The only significant changes in shareholdings by major shareholders in the last three years were:

- In July 2004, FEL purchased approximately 19.6% of Elbit Systems ordinary shares from Elron Electronic Industries Ltd. (Elron), resulting in FEL's shareholdings increasing from approximately 30.2% to approximately 49.8%.
- In April 2005, Koor purchased 2,160,000 ordinary shares from FEL, resulting in FEL's shareholding percentage decreasing from approximately 48.9% to approximately 43.6%. (The 0.9% dilution in FEL's percentage of shareholdings from July 2004 to April 2005 was a result of exercise of options by Elbit Systems' employees under the stock option plan.)
- In August 2005, Koor purchased an additional 1,000,000 ordinary shares from FEL, resulting in FEL's ownership percentage decreasing from approximately 43.5% to approximately 41% (the 0.1% dilution in FEL's percentage of shareholders from April 2005 to August 2005 was a result of exercise of options by Elbit Systems' employees under the stock option plan.)
- In the second quarter of 2006, each of the Bank Leumi Group and the Bank Hapoalim Group reduced their respective ownership of our ordinary shares to less than 5%.
- In November 2006, FEL purchased from Koor 2,350,000 ordinary shares, increasing FEL's ownership to approximately 45.4%. (In December 2006, Koor sold on the market the balance of its shares in Elbit Systems.)

Related Party Transactions

Agreements Relating to the Elop Merger. The various shareholder-related agreements entered into by the Federmann Group in 1999 and 2000 in connection with the merger with Elop, including a Registration Rights Agreement, ceased to have effect upon FEL's purchase of Koor's holdings in Elbit Systems in November 2006.

Agreements Related to the Tadiran Communications Acquisition. The shareholders agreements entered into by FEL and Koor in 2004 and 2005 in connection with Elbit Systems 2005 acquisitions of shares in Tadiran Communications, ceased to have effect upon FEL's purchase of Koor's shares of Elbit Systems in November 2006.

Transactions with Affiliated Companies

In the ordinary course of business, some subsidiaries and affiliates of Elbit Systems engage in business activities with each other. The purchases among our related parties are made at prices and on terms equivalent to those used in transacting business with unrelated parties under similar conditions. The sales among our related parties in respect to government defense contracts are made on the basis of costs incurred.

See below – Item 10. Additional Information – General Provisions of Israeli Law and Related Provisions of Articles of Association – Approval of Certain Transactions.”

Transactions with Officers and Directors

Some members of Elbit Systems' Board are also directors of FEL or companies controlled by either FEL. Therefore, in the event of an issue or transaction between Elbit Systems and any of those companies, those individuals who are affiliated with both of the applicable companies will be excluded from any decisions concerning such issue or transaction. Transactions with officers, directors, key employees and affiliates may require authorization in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Law. See below – Item 10. Additional Information – Approval of Certain Transactions.

For information on the grant of options in Elbit Systems' shares to officers and directors, see above - Item 6. Directors, Senior Management and Employees - Share Ownership – Elbit Systems' Stock Option Plans.

Item 8. Financial Information.

Consolidated Statements and Other Financial Information

See Consolidated Financial Statements attached to this Form 20-F.

Legal Proceedings

Elisra Plant Fire Insurance Claim. In 2001, a fire occurred at the Holon, Israel plants of Elisra's subsidiaries, Tadiran Systems and Tadiran Spectralink, causing significant damages. In 2001, Elisra and its subsidiaries filed a claim in the District Court of Tel-Aviv for damages arising out of the fire against the Phoenix Israeli Insurance Company and other insurance companies. The aggregate amount of the claim is approximately \$96 million, based upon a book value of \$36 million of the equipment, inventory and costs of work in process lost in the fire, as well as various other damages, including consequential damages, in accordance with the terms of the insurance policy. A \$10 million advance was paid by the insurance company to Elisra. At the end of 2004 the claim was transferred for mediation before a retired Israel Supreme Court judge, and numerous meetings have taken place to date with the mediator. Mediation conducted during 2005 and 2006 did not result in a resolution of this matter. The parties have been requested by the court to conclude preliminary issues prior to the next court hearing scheduled for July 2007. In the opinion of Elbit Systems' management, the outcome of this claim will not have a material adverse effect on Elbit Systems' financial condition. Pursuant to the terms of the agreements entered into in 2005 between Koor and Elbit Systems regarding Elbit Systems purchase of Koor's shares in Elisra, Koor is entitled to compensation corresponding to a portion of the future proceeds that may be received by Elisra relating to this claim.

Other Legal Proceedings. Elbit Systems and our subsidiaries are involved in other legal proceedings from time to time. Based on the advice of our legal counsel, management believes such current proceedings will not have a material adverse effect on the financial position or results of operations of Elbit Systems.

Dividend Distributions

Elbit Systems does not have a declared dividend policy. Our Articles of Association provide that the Board may approve dividend payments to shareholders out of surplus earnings as permitted by applicable law. To date we have consistently paid a quarterly dividend to our shareholders.

Our dividend payments for the last three full fiscal years were as follows:

2004	\$2.17 per share (including an extraordinary dividend of \$1.80 per share declared in the second quarter of 2004)
2005	\$0.54 per share
2006	\$0.61 per share

Item 9. Offer and Listing.

Share Listings and Trading Prices

Elbit Systems' ordinary shares are quoted on Nasdaq under the symbol "ESLT" and are also listed on the TASE.

The high and low sale prices for our ordinary shares for the five most recent full financial years are:

	Nasdaq		TASE ⁽¹⁾	
	<u>High</u>	<u>Low</u>	<u>High</u>	<u>Low</u>
2002	\$19.31	\$14.68	\$18.92	\$14.32
2003	\$20.00	\$14.51	\$20.08	\$14.99
2004	\$26.40	\$17.85	\$26.29	\$17.73
2005	\$26.85	\$20.9	\$26.38	\$22.73
2006	\$_____	\$_____	\$_____	\$_____

The high and low quarterly sale prices for our ordinary shares for the two most recent full financial years and the first two subsequent quarters are:

	Nasdaq		TASE ⁽¹⁾	
	<u>High</u>	<u>Low</u>	<u>High</u>	<u>Low</u>
2005				
First Quarter	\$26.85	\$22.97	\$27.07	\$22.45
Second Quarter	\$25.35	\$21.86	\$24.65	\$22.67
Third Quarter	\$25.30	\$22.41	\$24.69	\$21.67
Fourth Quarter	\$25.35	\$20.92	\$24.48	\$21.49
2006				
First Quarter	\$25.02	\$23.00	\$25.99	\$23.01
Second Quarter	\$_____	\$_____	\$_____	\$_____
Third Quarter	\$_____	\$_____	\$_____	\$_____
Fourth Quarter	\$_____	\$_____	\$_____	\$_____
2007				
First Quarter	\$_____	\$_____	\$_____	\$_____
Second Quarter (through May 31, 2007)	\$_____	\$_____	\$_____	\$_____

The monthly high and low sale prices of our ordinary shares for the most recent six months are:

	Nasdaq		TASE ⁽¹⁾	
	<u>High</u>	<u>Low</u>	<u>High</u>	<u>Low</u>
December 2006	\$_____	\$_____	\$_____	\$_____
January 2007	\$_____	\$_____	\$_____	\$_____

February 2007	\$ _____	\$ _____	\$ _____	\$ _____
March 2007	\$ _____	\$ _____	\$ _____	\$ _____
April 2007	\$ _____	\$ _____	\$ _____	\$ _____
May 2007	\$ _____	\$ _____	\$ _____	\$ _____

(1) The closing prices of our ordinary shares on the TASE have been translated into U.S. dollars using the daily representative rate of exchange of the NIS to the U.S. dollar as published by the Bank of Israel.

As of May 31, 2007, approximately [4.14] % of our outstanding ordinary shares was held in the United States by approximately [230] holders registered on the books of our transfer agent.

Item 10. Additional Information.

General Provisions of Israeli Law and Related Provisions of Articles of Association

Israeli Companies Law and Revised Articles of Association. The Israel Companies Law – 1999 (the Companies Law) is the basic corporation law governing Israeli publicly and privately held companies. The Companies Law mandates specific provisions be included in an Israeli company's articles of association, which are included in Elbit Systems Restated Articles of Association (the Articles of Association).

Purpose. Elbit Systems' purpose, as described in Article 3 of the Articles of Association, includes any objectives permitted by law.

Appointment of Directors. Elbit Systems' directors are appointed by the shareholders at the annual general shareholders meeting. They hold office until the next annual general shareholders meeting, which is held at least once every calendar year but not more than 15 months after the previous general shareholders meeting. Between annual general shareholders meetings the Board may appoint new directors to fill vacancies, however new External Directors must be elected at a general shareholders meeting as described in "External Directors" below. The Articles of Association authorizes a maximum of 17 and a minimum of five directors.

Substitute Directors. The Articles of Association provide that any director may appoint another person to serve as a substitute director. A substitute director must be qualified under the Companies Law to serve as a substitute director. If his or her appointment is for more than one meeting it will be subject to the approval of the Board. Such person may not act as a substitute director for more than one director at the same time. In addition, a board committee member may not substitute for another board committee member in committee meetings. The same rules, including compensation, will apply to a substitute director as to the director who appointed him or her, and the substitute director may participate in Board and Board committee meetings in the same manner as the appointing director. Subject to the Companies Law, a director who has appointed a substitute director may revoke the appointment at any time. In addition, the office of a substitute director will be vacated at any time that the office of the director who appointed the substitute is vacated for any reason. Any appointment or revocation of the appointment of a substitute director will be made by notice in writing to the substitute director and Elbit Systems. The appointment or revocation, as the case may be, will become effective on the later of the date of receipt of the above notice or the date fixed in the notice.

External Directors. Under the Companies Law publicly held Israeli companies are required to appoint two "External Directors". Among other requirements, External Directors must be unaffiliated with Elbit Systems and our controlling shareholders. External Directors serve for a three-year term that may be extended for additional terms of up to three years each term. Any committee of the Board must include at least one External Director. Nathan Sharony and Yaacov Lifshitz currently serve as an External Directors of Elbit Systems, and their terms of office end in March 2008 and August 2009, respectively. External Directors are required to have "professional expertise".

Internal Auditor and Audit Committee. Publicly held Israeli companies are required to appoint an internal auditor. The main role of the internal auditor is to examine whether the company's activities comply with the law, integrity and orderly business procedure. Publicly held companies are also required to establish an audit committee of the Board of Directors. The audit committee must consist of at least three directors qualified under the Companies Law, including all External Directors. The audit committee and the internal auditor operate in accordance with an audit committee charter that provides the framework for their functions, consistent with applicable Israeli and U.S. laws and regulations. See above - Item 6. Directors, Senior Management and Employees – Board Practices – Audit Committee.

Office Holders

The Companies Law specifies the duty of care and fiduciary duties that an "Office Holder" owes to a company. An Office Holder is defined as a director, general manager, chief business manager, executive vice president, vice president or any other person who fulfills these functions without regard to that person's title or other manager directly under the general manager. Each person listed above in Item 6. Directors and Executive Officers is an Office Holder of Elbit Systems.

Under the Companies Law, an Office Holder's fiduciary duty includes avoiding any conflict of interest between the Officer Holder's position in the company and his or her personal affairs. The fiduciary duty also includes avoiding any competition with the company and avoiding exploiting any business opportunity of the company in order to receive personal advantage for the Office Holder or others. Also, the Office Holder is required to disclose to the company any information or documents relating to the company's affairs that the Officer Holder has received due to his or her position as an Office Holder. Under the Companies Law voting agreements among directors are considered a breach of fiduciary duty. In addition, all compensation arrangements between a company and Office Holders who are not directors require approval of the Board, and such compensation arrangements that are extraordinary also require the approval of the Audit Committee prior to Board approval. Elbit Systems directors are compensated at rates approved by a general meeting of shareholders. See above – Item 6. Directors, Senior Management and Employees – Compensation of Directors and Officers.

Approval of Certain Transactions

Approval Procedures. The Companies Law requires that certain transactions, actions and arrangements, mainly with related parties, be approved as provided for in the Companies Law and in a company's articles of association and in many cases by the audit committee and by the board of directors. Sometimes shareholder approval is also required.

Personal Interest and Extraordinary Transactions. The Companies Law requires that an Office Holder or a controlling shareholder of a company immediately disclose (and no later than the first board meeting the transaction is discussed) any "Personal Interest" that he or she may have and all related material information known to him or her, in connection with any existing or proposed transaction by the company. An Office Holder with a personal interest in any such matter that is brought for approval of the audit committee or board of directors may not be present at the meeting where the matter is being

approved and may not vote on the matter. "Personal Interest" also includes any interest held by the Office Holder's spouse, siblings, parents, grandparents, descendants, spouse's descendants and the spouses of any of them. It also includes an interest by any corporation in which the Office Holder or his or her 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. An "extraordinary transaction" is other than in the ordinary course of business, other than on market terms, or is likely to have a material impact on the company's profitability, assets or liabilities.

Approval of Transactions

The Companies Law requires approval by the board of directors for transactions that are not extraordinary with an Office Holder or in which an Office Holder has a Personal Interest.

The Companies Law requires approval by both the audit committee and the board of directors for the following transactions:

- (1) extraordinary transactions with an Office Holder or in which an Office Holder has a Personal Interest;
- (2) the grant of indemnification, exemption or insurance to Office Holders;
- (3) material actions or arrangements that may otherwise be considered a breach of fiduciary duty of an Office Holder; or
- (4) terms of service of directors, including the grant of indemnification, exemption or insurance and terms of employment of directors in other roles.

Matters referred to in (4) also require shareholder approval, including, where applicable, a specified percentage of non-interested shareholders.

Extraordinary transactions with controlling shareholders or extraordinary transactions with another person in which the controlling shareholder has a personal interest, including terms of service of controlling shareholders or their certain of their relatives who serve as employees or directors of the applicable company require approval by the audit committee, the board of directors and a general meeting of shareholders by a special majority as provided in the Companies Law.

Exemption, Insurance and Indemnification of Directors and Officers

Exemption, Insurance and Indemnification under the Companies Law

Under the Companies Law, an Israeli company may not exempt an Office Holder from liability with respect to a breach of his or her duty of loyalty, but may exempt 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 exempt in advance a director from his or her liability to the company with respect to a breach of duty of care in connection with a distribution made by the company.

The Companies Law permits a company to obtain an insurance policy covering liabilities of Office Holders resulting from a breach of the Office Holder's duty of care to the company or to another person. Insurance may also be obtained to cover liabilities from the breach of his or her fiduciary duty to the company, to the extent that the Office Holder acted in good faith and had reasonable cause to believe that the act would not prejudice the interests of the company. It also covers monetary liabilities charged against an Office Holder while serving the company.

Under the Companies Law, a company may indemnify an Office Holder against any monetary liability incurred in his or her capacity as an Office Holder whether imposed on him or her in favor of another person pursuant to a judgment, a settlement or an arbitrator's award approved by court. A company also can indemnify an Office Holder against reasonable litigation expenses including attorneys' fees, incurred by him or her in his or her capacity as an Office Holder, in a proceeding instituted against him or her by the company, on its behalf or by a third party, in connection with criminal proceedings in which the Office Holder was acquitted, or as a result of a conviction for a crime that does not require proof of criminal intent, or in which an indictment was not brought against the Office Holder.

Also under the Companies Law, a company also may indemnify an Office Holder against reasonable litigation expenses, including attorneys' fees, incurred by him or her in his or her capacity as an Office Holder, in an investigation or proceeding in which no indictment was filed and no monetary payments in lieu of criminal proceedings were imposed against the Office Holder, or monetary payments in lieu of criminal proceedings were imposed on him or her provided that the alleged criminal offense does not require proof of criminal intent.

Under the Companies Law, a company may indemnify an Office Holder in respect of certain liabilities, either in advance of an event or following an event. If a company undertakes to indemnify an Office Holder in advance of an event, the indemnification, other than litigation expenses, must be limited to foreseeable events in light of the company's actual activities at the time the company undertook such indemnification and also limited to reasonable amounts or standards, as determined by the board of directors.

A company may not indemnify an Office Holder or enter into an insurance contract that would provide coverage for any monetary liability incurred as a result of the following:

- (1) a breach of fiduciary duty, except for a breach of a fiduciary duty to the company while acting in good faith and having reasonable cause to assume that such act would not prejudice the interests of the company;
- (2) a willful breach of the duty of care or reckless disregard for the circumstances or to the consequences of a breach of the duty of care other than mere negligence;
- (3) an act done with the intent to unlawfully realize a personal gain; or
- (4) a fine or monetary penalty imposed for an offense.

Insurance and Indemnification under the Articles of Association

Elbit Systems' Articles of Association allows for directors and officers liability insurance, subject to the provisions of the Companies Law. This insurance may cover:

- (1) a breach of his or her duty of care to Elbit Systems or to another person;
- (2) a breach of his or her fiduciary duty to Elbit Systems, provided that the director or officer acted in good faith and had reasonable cause to assume that his or her act would not harm the interests of Elbit Systems; or
- (3) any other event for which insurance of a director or officer is permitted.

In addition, Elbit Systems' Articles of Association permit indemnification, retroactively or in advance, of a director or officer against:

- (1) a monetary liability imposed on the director or officer or paid by him or her in favor of a third party under a judgment, including a judgment by way of compromise or a judgment of an arbitrator approved by a court; however, such undertaking will be limited to events which, in the Board's opinion, are foreseeable in light of the Company's actual activities at the time of granting the obligation to indemnify, and to a sum or criteria as the Board deems reasonable under the circumstances, and the undertaking to indemnify will specify the aforementioned events and sum or criteria.
- (2) reasonable legal fees incurred by a director or officer in an investigation or proceeding conducted against him by an authority authorized to conduct such investigation or procedure, provided that such investigation or procedure (i) concludes without the filing of an indictment against the director or officer and without imposition of monetary payment in lieu of criminal proceedings, or (ii) concludes with imposing on the director or officer monetary payment in lieu of criminal proceedings, provided that the alleged criminal offense in question does not require proof of criminal intent.
- (3) reasonable expenses of the proceedings, including lawyers fees, expended by the director or officer or imposed on him or her by the court for:
 - (a) proceedings issued against him or her by or on Elbit Systems' behalf or by a third party;
 - (b) criminal proceedings from which the director or officer was acquitted; or
 - (c) criminal proceedings in which he or she was convicted but that do not require proof of criminal intent; or
- (4) any other liability or expense for which it is or may be permissible to indemnify a director or an officer.

However, any indemnification so granted by Elbit Systems may not exceed 25% of Elbit Systems' consolidated equity as reflected in our last consolidated annual financial statements published prior to the payment of such indemnification.

The Articles of Association permit the grant of similar indemnification to any person acting as a director or officer of another company in which Elbit Systems is directly or indirectly a shareholder or has any interest.

Elbit Systems' Audit Committee, Board and shareholders approved the grant to members of our Board of indemnification letters reflecting the above conditions and limitations. Similar letters were also approved by the Audit Committee and the Board for grant to officers of Elbit Systems.

In 2004, a general meeting of Elbit Systems' shareholders approved a framework resolution that allows Elbit Systems to purchase directors and officers (D&O) liability insurance that meets the framework resolution's terms. The framework resolution covers a five-year period beginning in August 2004, and allows for an aggregate increase of insurance coverage of up to \$45 million (from the then current level of \$30 million) for any year covered by the policy. As of May 31, 2007, the level of D&O insurance coverage was \$40 million. The framework resolution also allows for an increase of up to 25% per year in the D&O insurance premium up to a maximum aggregate of 125% of the then current annual premium (\$660,000). The Audit Committee and the Board must approve that any purchase of D&O insurance falls within the terms of the framework resolution.

Incorporation by Reference

The description of our Memorandum of Association and Articles of Association included in our Form 20-F, under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, filed with the SEC on November 22, 1996, is incorporated by reference herein.

Material Contracts

Elbit Systems has not entered into material contracts since June 1, 2004, other than in the ordinary course of business and other than the agreements entered into in 2004 and 2005 related to the Elisra and the Tadiran Communications' acquisitions. These agreements, which for the most part are no longer in effect, were described in our Annual Report on Form 20-F for 2005.

Exchange Controls and Other Limitations Affecting Security Holders

Non-residents of Israel may freely hold and trade our ordinary shares under general and specific permits issued under the Israeli Currency Control Law, 1978. Our Memorandum of Association and Articles of Association do not restrict the ownership of ordinary shares by non-residents of Israel. Neither the Memorandum of Association and Articles of Association nor Israeli law restrict the voting rights of non-residents.

Under the general permit given through the Israeli Currency Control Law, 1978, non-residents of Israel who buy our ordinary shares inside or outside of Israel with any foreign currency are able to receive a number of types of distributions in freely repatriable U.S. dollars or specified other currencies. These distributions include dividends, proceeds from the sale of shares and any amounts payable on the dissolution, liquidation or winding-up of Elbit Systems.

In the last several years, the Government of Israel liberalized its policies regarding exchange controls and investments in Israel and abroad.

Taxation

General

The following is a summary of some aspects of the current tax law applicable to companies in Israel, with special reference to its effect on Elbit Systems and our Israeli subsidiaries. The following also contains a discussion of specified Israeli tax consequences to our shareholders and government programs from which we and some of our Israeli subsidiaries benefit. To the extent that the discussion is based on tax legislation that has not been subject to judicial or administrative interpretation, there can be no assurance that the views expressed in the discussion will be accepted by the tax authorities in question.

The Israeli Parliament approved a law enacting extensive changes to Israel's tax law (the Tax Reform Legislation) generally effective as of January 2003. Among the key provisions of the Tax Reform Legislation are:

- (i) changes which may result in the imposition of taxes on dividends and interest received by an Israeli company from its foreign subsidiaries; and
- (ii) the introduction of the "controlled foreign corporation" concept according to which an Israeli company may become subject to Israeli taxes on certain income of a non-Israeli subsidiary if the subsidiary's primary source of income is passive income (such as interest, dividends, royalties, rental income or capital gains).

An Israeli company that is subject to Israeli taxes on the income of its non-Israeli subsidiaries will receive a credit for income taxes paid or withheld or that will be paid or withheld by the subsidiary in its country of residence according to the conditions determined in the Israeli Tax Ordinance.

The discussion is not intended, and should not be construed, as legal or professional tax advice and is not exhaustive of all possible tax considerations.

Effective Corporate Tax Rate

Generally, Israeli corporations were subject to a 34% "Company Tax" in 2005. Elbit Systems' income tax liability in Israel is based on our unconsolidated earnings and such earnings of our Israeli-based subsidiaries. It is determined in NIS and not in U.S. dollars. Tax liability of non-Israeli subsidiaries is determined according to the law of their countries of residence. As a result, the tax provision in Elbit Systems' consolidated financial statements does not directly relate to income reported on these statements. A portion of our Israeli operations have been granted "Approved Enterprise" status,

as described under "Investment Law" below. These operations are subject to taxation at reduced rates applicable to those types of enterprises. In addition, they are permitted special adjustments in computing taxable income under the Income Tax Law (Inflationary Adjustments), 1985.

In 2004, the Israeli Parliament approved the Amendment to the Income Tax Ordinance (No. 140 and Temporary Provision) (the Amendment) that reduced the corporate tax rate from 36% to 35% in 2004, 34% in 2005, 32% in 2006 and 30% in 2007. In 2005, the Israeli Parliament approved the Amendment to the Income Tax Ordinance (No. 147) (Amendment 147) that reduces the corporate tax in 2006 to 31%, 29% in 2007, 27% in 2008, 26% in 2009 and 25% in 2010.

Industry Encouragement. Under the Law for the Encouragement of Industry (Taxes), 1969, a company qualifies as an "Industrial Company" if it is resident in Israel and at least 90% of its income in a given tax year, with some exceptions, comes from "Industrial Enterprises" owned by that company. An Industrial Enterprise is defined as an enterprise whose primary activity in a particular tax year is industrial manufacturing activity. We believe Elbit Systems qualifies as an Industrial Company. The principal benefits of this status are amortization of the cost of know-how and patents, under certain interpretations, deduction of expenses incurred in connection with a public issuance of securities over a three-year period and an election under certain conditions to file a consolidated tax return with additional related Israeli Industrial Companies.

Investment Law

The Israeli Law for the Encouragement of Capital Investments, 1959 (the Investment Law) provides that a capital investment in eligible facilities approved by the Israel Investment Center may be designated as an "Approved Enterprise". Each approval for an Approved Enterprise relates to a specific investment program. The approvals specify both the program's financial scope, including its capital resources, and its physical characteristics, such as the equipment to be purchased and used under the program.

An Approved Enterprise is entitled to several benefits, including Israeli Government cash grants and tax benefits. The applicable tax benefits relate only to taxable profits attributable to the specific Approved Enterprise. As of December 31, 2006, Elbit Systems and some of its subsidiaries in Israel had active approved programs eligible for tax benefits. These programs will expire during the years 2007 to 2013. [*Elisra?*] [*Tadiran?*]

In 2005, the Israeli Parliament passed an amendment to the Investment Law, which revamps the Israeli tax incentives for future industrial and other investments (the 2005 Amendment). A tax holiday package can now be elected for up to 15 years for a "Privileged Enterprise" if certain conditions are met, without needing to obtain approval. The 2005 Amendment became effective on April 1, 2005. Taxpayers may claim Privileged Enterprise status for new and expanded enterprises with a year of election of 2004 or thereafter, unless the Investment Center granted Approved Enterprise status by December 31, 2004. Various alternative tax-only benefit packages can now be elected for investments in a "Privileged Enterprise", if certain conditions are met without needing to obtain approval. Israeli industrial companies can choose between the following two tax packages:

- Tax holiday package – for a “Privileged Enterprise”: Tax exemption applies to undistributed profits for 2-15 years depending on location and foreign ownership. Low company tax rates (10% - 25%) apply to distributed and subsequent profits. The total period of tax benefits is 7 – 15 years;
- Grant / low tax package – for an “Approved Enterprise”: Fixed asset grants (20% to 32%) for enterprises in a “Development Area” and low company tax rates (0% to 25%) for 7 to 15 years.

Dividend withholding tax applies at a rate of 4% or 15% depending on the package selected.

Capital Gains to a Company

Israeli law imposes a capital gains tax on the sale of capital assets. The law distinguishes between the real capital gain and the inflationary surplus. The inflationary surplus accumulated through 1993 was taxed at a rate of 10%. Inflationary surplus accumulated from and after 1993 is exempt from any capital gains tax. The real capital gain was taxed through 2002 at a rate of 36% for corporations.

Effective as of 2003, the real capital gains tax rate imposed on the sale of capital assets acquired after that date was reduced to 25%. Capital gains accrued from assets acquired before that date are subject to a blended tax rate based on the relative periods of time before and after the date that the asset was held as well as accumulated depreciation.

Capital Gains to a Shareholder

Effective as of 2003, so long as our ordinary shares are listed on a stock exchange the sale of these shares is subject to a blended tax in which the portion of the gain accrued through 2002 is exempt from Israeli capital gains tax, and the portion of the real gain accrued from January 1, 2003 until the date of sale is subject to a 15% tax. The real gain is based on the difference between the adjusted average value of the shares during the last three trading days before January 1, 2003 (or the adjusted original cost if it is higher than the adjusted average value) and the value of the shares at the date of sale. In the later case, the capital loss that might be set off is the difference between the adjusted average value and the value of the shares at the date of sale. In addition, since Elbit Systems ordinary shares are traded on the TASE and Nasdaq, gains on the sale of ordinary shares held by non-Israeli resident investors for tax purposes will generally be exempt from Israeli capital gains tax subject to the provisions of the Israeli tax legislation. Amendment 147 (see above "Effective Corporate Tax Rate") increases the tax rate on capital gain to a non-principal shareholder (holding less than 10% of the shares), derived from sale of shares listed on a stock exchange, to 20% on the total capital gain accrued from January 1, 2003, and to a principal shareholder to 25%. The Amendment applies to sales as from January 1, 2006.

According to an amendment in the Israeli Tax Ordinance, which became effective in 2003, gains on the sale of ordinary shares that are traded on the TASE and on Nasdaq held by non-Israeli resident investors for tax purposes will generally be exempt from Israeli capital gains tax, subject to the provisions of the Israeli tax legislation. However, dealers in securities in Israel and companies taxed under the Inflationary Adjustment Law are taxed at regular tax rates applicable to business income.

Inflationary Adjustments. The Income Tax (Inflationary Adjustments) Law, 1985 attempts to overcome some of the problems of a tax system effected by an economy experiencing rapid inflation. This was the case in Israel at the time the law was enacted. Generally, this law provides significant tax deductions and adjustments to depreciation methods, finance income and expenses and tax loss carry forwards to compensate for loss of value resulting from an inflationary economy. Elbit Systems' taxable income is determined under this law. In 2004 the inflation rate was 1.2%, 2.4% in 2005 and negative 0.1% in 2006.

Income Tax for Individual Israeli Residents. Residents of Israel are subject to income tax distributions of dividends other than bonus shares (stock dividends). The paying company withholds at source income tax at the rate of 20%. Generally, dividends distributed from taxable income accrued during the period of benefit of an Approved Enterprise are taxable at the rate of 15% if the dividend is distributed during the tax benefit period under the Investment Law or within 12 years after that period. (This limitation does not apply if the company qualifies as a foreign investors' company according to the Investment Law.) These rates are the final tax on dividends.

Income Tax for Non-Residents of Israel. Non-residents of Israel are subject to a graduated income tax on income from sources in Israel. On distributions of dividends other than bonus shares (stock dividends), the paying company withholds at source income tax at the rate of 25%, unless a lower rate is applicable under a double taxation treaty. Generally, dividends distributed from taxable income accrued during the period of benefit of an Approved Enterprise are taxable at the rate of 15% if the dividend is distributed during the tax benefit period under the Investment Law or within 12 years after the

period. (This limitation does not apply if the company qualifies as a foreign investors' company according to the Investment Law.) These rates are the final tax on dividends for individual and corporate non-residents. Foreign residents who have Israeli derived income for which tax was withheld at the source are generally exempt from the duty to file tax returns in Israel for such income. This includes income from Israeli derived interest, dividends and royalties.

Israeli Tax on United States Shareholders

Dividends paid by Elbit Systems to a shareholder resident in the United States are generally subject to withholding tax deducted at source in Israel. Israel and the United States are parties to a tax treaty. Under the treaty, the withholding tax rate on a dividend is normally 25% (after Amendment 147 – 20%) of the dividend amount, or 15% in connection with an Approved Enterprise.

A U.S. corporation would have a reduced withholding rate on dividends if it were to own 10% or more of Elbit Systems' voting shares under specified conditions. The reduced withholding tax rate on the dividend would be 12.5%. The U.S. corporation must own at least 10% of the voting shares during the portion of Elbit Systems' tax year before the payment of the dividend and during the entire prior tax year. The reduced rate is also subject to two other conditions. First, not more than 25% of Elbit Systems' gross income for the prior tax year could consist of interest, other than interest received from banking, financing or similar businesses or from certain subsidiaries. Second, the dividend cannot be derived from income during any period for which Elbit Systems is entitled to the reduced tax rate applicable to an Approved Enterprise. In this case the withholding tax rate would be 15%.

Under the terms of the tax treaty, Israel may tax, subject to any exemptions under Israeli law, any capital gain realized by a shareholder resident in the United States on a sale of Elbit Systems' shares if the shareholder owned, directly or indirectly, 10% or more of Elbit Systems' voting shares at any time during the 12-month period before the sale or the above shareholder is an individual and was present in Israel for more than 183 days during the relevant taxable year. However, according to an amendment in the Israeli Tax Ordinance, which became effective in 2003, since Elbit Systems ordinary shares are traded on the TASE and on Nasdaq, gains on the sale of ordinary shares held by non-Israeli resident investors for tax purposes will generally be exempt from Israeli capital gains tax, subject to the provisions of the Israeli tax legislation.

With some limitations, any Israeli tax withheld or paid for dividends on ordinary shares generally will be eligible for credit against a U.S. shareholder's U.S. federal income tax liability. Such limitations include separate computation rules limiting foreign tax credits allowable for specific classes of foreign source income. The tax credits are limited to the corresponding U.S. federal income taxes otherwise payable for each such class of income. Alternatively, a U.S. shareholder may elect to claim a U.S. tax deduction for such Israeli tax, but only for a year in which the U.S. shareholder elects to do so for all foreign income taxes.

This summary of taxation is based on existing treaties, laws, regulations and judicial and administrative interpretations. There can be no assurance that any of these may not be amended or repealed, possibly with retroactive effect, or that a tax authority may take a contrary position. Also, this summary does not address the tax consequences that may be applicable to specific persons based on their individual circumstances. It also does not address any state, local or other foreign tax consequences. A

shareholder should consult his or her own tax advisor as to the specific tax consequences of purchasing, holding or transferring shares of Elbit Systems.

Documents on Display

We are subject to the informational requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. In accordance with these requirements, we file reports and other information with the SEC. These materials, including this Annual Report and its exhibits, may be inspected and copied at the SEC's Public Reference Room at 100 F Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20549. Copies of the materials may be obtained from the Public Reference Room of the SEC at 100 F Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20549 at prescribed rates. The public may obtain information on the operation of the Commission's Public Reference Room by calling the SEC in the United States at 1-800-SEC-0330.

Item 11. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosure of Market Risk.

While our functional currency is the U.S. dollar, we also have some non-U.S. dollar or non-U.S. dollar linked currency exposure from time to time. See above - Item 5. Operating Financial Review and Prospects – Management’s Discussion and Analysis - Impact of Inflation and Exchange Rates - Foreign Currency Expenses.

Except when we view it necessary, we do not invest in derivative financial instruments or other market risk sensitive instruments. As of December 31, 2006, such investments were not in material amounts. Therefore, we do not believe that we were exposed to any material market risk with regard to market risk sensitive instruments, including the effect of debt denominated in foreign currencies and the effect of interest rates on debt.

Item 12. Description of Securities Other than Equity Securities.

Not applicable.

Item 13. Defaults, Dividend Arrearages and Delinquencies.

Not applicable.

Item 14. Material Modifications to the Rights of Security Holders and Use of Proceeds.

Not applicable.

Item 15T. Controls and Procedures

Disclosure Controls and Procedures. We maintain disclosure controls and procedures designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in our periodic filings with the SEC is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC’s rules and forms. These controls and procedures also provide that such information is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and Chief Financial Officer (CFO), as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. In designing and evaluating the disclosure controls and procedures, management recognized that any controls and procedures, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable assurance of achieving the desired control

objectives. Also, management necessarily was required to use its judgment in evaluating the cost to benefit relationship of possible disclosure controls and procedures. As of December 31, 2006, we performed an evaluation of the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures. The evaluation was performed with the participation of senior management of major business areas and key corporate functions, and under the supervision of the CEO and CFO. Based on the evaluation, our management, including the CEO and CFO, concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective. There have been no significant changes in our internal controls or in other factors that could significantly affect internal controls after the date we completed the evaluation.

Management's Annual Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Elbit Systems' management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting. Internal control over financial reporting is defined in Rules 13a-15(f) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, as a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles and includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that in reasonable detail accurately and fairly reflect our transactions and dispositions of assets; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that our receipts and expenditures are being made in accordance with authorizations of our management and directors; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of our 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 including the possibility of human error and the circumvention or overriding of the sound control procedures. Projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risks that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Elbit Systems' management, including our CEO and CFO, assessed the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2006. In making this assessment, management used the criteria set forth by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO) in "Internal Control — Integrated Framework". Based on this assessment, management believes that, as of December 31, 2006, our internal control over financial reporting is effective.

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

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting. During the period covered by this report, there have not been any changes in our internal control over financial reporting (as such term is defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended) that

have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

Item 16.

Item 16.A - *Audit Committee Financial Expert*

Yaacov Lifshitz, a member of our Audit Committee, meets the criteria of an “Audit Committee Financial Expert” under the applicable rules and regulations of the SEC, and his designation as the Audit Committee’s Financial Expert has been ratified by the Board. Mr. Lifshitz is “independent”, as that term is defined in the Nasdaq listing standards.

Item 16.B - *Code of Ethics*

We have adopted a code of business conduct and ethics that is applicable to all our directors, officers and employees including our principal executive, financial and accounting officers and persons performing similar functions. The code of ethics was approved by our Board and covers areas of professional and business conduct. It is intended to promote honest and ethical behavior, including fair dealing and the ethical handling of conflicts of interest. The code of ethics includes a “whistleblower” process to encourage reports of violations. Our code of ethics is posted on our website: www.elbitsystems.com.

Item 16.C – *Principal Accountant Fees and Services*

In the annual general shareholders meeting held in August 2006, our shareholders reappointed Kost Forer Gabbay & Kasierer (Kost), a member of Ernst & Young Global (E&Y), to serve as our independent auditors. We incurred the following billings from Kost and other E&Y affiliates for professional services in each of the last two fiscal years:

	<u>Year Ended December 31</u>	
	<u>2006</u>	<u>2005</u>
	(U.S. dollars in thousands)	
Audit Fees	\$	\$1,057
Tax Fees	\$	\$ 493
All Other Fees	\$	\$ --
Total	\$	\$1,550

“Audit Fees” are the aggregate fees for the audit of our annual financial statements. This category also includes services generally provided by the independent auditor, such as consents and assistance with and review of documents filed with the SEC. It also includes fees billed for accounting consultations regarding the accounting treatment of matters that occur in the regular course of business, implications of new accounting pronouncements and other accounting issues that occur from time to time. “Tax Fees” are the aggregate fees billed for professional services rendered for tax compliance and tax advice, other than in connection with the audit. Tax compliance involves preparation of original and amended tax returns, tax planning and tax advice. “Other Fees” relate to permissible services provided by the independent auditors that do not fall into the three above-mentioned categories.

Our Audit Committee has adopted a pre-approval policy for the engagement of our independent accountant to perform permitted audit and non-audit services. Under this policy, which is designed to assure that such engagements do not impair the independence of our auditors, the Audit Committee pre-approves annually a range of specific audit and non-audit services in the categories of Audit Service, Audit-Related Services, Tax Services and other services that may be performed by our independent accountants, and the maximum pre-approved fees that may be paid as compensation for each pre-approved service in those categories. Any proposed services exceeding the pre-approved fees or which includes other scope of work requires specific pre-approval by the Audit Committee. Accordingly, all of the above-mentioned independent audit fees were pre-approved by our Audit Committee.

Items 16.D – Exemptions from the Listing Standards for Audit Committees

None

Items 16.E – Purchases of Equity Securities by the Issuer and Affiliated Purchasers

Neither Elbit Systems nor any affiliated purchaser purchased any of Elbit Systems’ equity securities during 2006.

Item 17. Financial Statements.

Not applicable.

Item 18. Financial Statements.

See Financial Statements attached.

Item 19. Exhibits.

(a) Index to Financial Statements

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(b) Exhibits

- 1.1 Elbit Systems' Memorandum of Association ⁽¹⁾
- 1.2 Elbit Systems' Restated Articles of Association ⁽²⁾
- 8.1 Elbit Systems 2007 Stock Option Plan ⁽³⁾
- 8.2 Elbit Systems' Post Merger Stock Option Plan (Summary in English) ⁽¹⁾
- 8.3 Principal Operating Subsidiaries of Elbit Systems
- 10.1 Consent of Kost Forer Gabbay & Kasierer
- 10.2 Consent of Somekh Chaikin
- 10.3 Consent of Brightman Almagor & Co. (Tadiran Systems)
- 10.4 Consent of Brightman Almagor & Co.(Tadiran Spectralink)
- 10.5 Consent of Hoberman, Miller, Goldstein & Lesser, P.C.
- 31.1 Certification of Chief Executive Officer of the Registrant pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
- 31.2 Certification of Chief Financial Officer of the Registrant pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
- 32.1 Certification of Chief Executive Officer of the Registrant pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
- 32.2 Certification of Chief Financial Officer of the Registrant pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

-
- (1) Filed as an exhibit to Elbit Systems' Annual Report on Form 20-F (File No. 0-28998) for the year ended December 31, 2000, which was filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 5, 2001, and incorporated herein by reference.
 - (2) Filed as an exhibit to Elbit Systems Report on Form 6-K for November 2005, which was filed by Elbit Systems with the Securities and Exchange Commission on December 1, 2005, and incorporated herein by reference.
 - (3) Filed as an exhibit to Elbit Systems Report on Form 6-K for [REDACTED] 2006, which was filed by Elbit Systems with the Securities and Exchange Commission on [REDACTED], 2006, and incorporated herein by reference.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 12 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Registrant certifies that it meets all of the requirements for filing on Form 20-F and has duly caused this Registration Statement to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

Dated: June __, 2007

ELBIT SYSTEMS LTD.

By: /s/ Joseph Ackerman
Name: Joseph Ackerman
Title: President and Chief Executive Officer

ELBIT SYSTEMS LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Schedule II - Valuation and Qualifying Accounts
(In thousands of U.S. dollars)

<u>Description</u>	<u>Column A</u> Balance at Beginning of Period	<u>Column B</u> Additions (Charged to Costs and Expenses)	<u>Column C</u> Deductions (Write- Offs and Actual Losses Incurred)	<u>Column D</u> Additions Resulting from Elisra Acquisition	<u>Column E</u> Balance at End of Period
Year Ended December 31, 2006:					
Provisions for Losses on Long-Term Contracts (*)	■	■	■	■	■
Provisions for Claims and Potential Contractual Penalties and Others	■	■	■	■	■
Allowance for Doubtful Accounts	■	■	■	■	■
Valuation Allowance on Deferred Taxes	■	■	■	■	■
Year Ended December 31, 2005:					
Provisions for Losses on Long-Term Contracts (*)	10,351	5,492	5,829	4,549	14,563
Provisions for Claims and Potential Contractual Penalties and Others	2,537	1,714	1,749	-	2,502
Allowance for Doubtful Accounts	3,064	301	250	106	3,221
Valuation Allowance on Deferred Taxes	3,445	870	994	14,412	17,733

<u>Description</u>	Column A	Column B	Column C Deductions	Column D	Column E
	Balance at Beginning of Period	Additions (Charged to Costs and Expenses)	(Write-Offs and Actual Losses Incurred)	Additions Resulting from Elisra Acquisition	Balance at End of Period
Year Ended December 31, 2004:					
Provisions for Losses on Long-Term Contracts (*)	13,016	5,516	8,181	-	10,351
Provisions for Claims and Potential Contractual Penalties and Others	4,882	1,058	3,403	-	2,537
Allowance for Doubtful Accounts	3,861	33	830	-	3,064
Valuation Allowance on Deferred Taxes	3,879	-	434	-	3,445

* An amount of \$7,636, \$7,549 and \$_____ as of December 31, 2004, 2005 and 2006, respectively, is presented as a deduction from inventories, and an amount of \$2,715, \$7,014 and \$_____ as of December 31, 2004, 2005 and 2006, respectively, is presented as part of other accrued expenses in the category of "Cost Provisions and Other".

EXHIBIT 8.3

Principal Operating Subsidiaries of Elbit Systems Ltd.

See Item 4. Information the Company – Organizational Structure of Principal Subsidiaries

CONSENT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

We consent to the incorporation by reference in the registration statements on Form S-8 (Nos. 333-9354 and 333-139512) pertaining to the employees stock option plan of Elbit Systems Ltd. of our report dated March 13, 2007, with respect to the consolidated financial statements and financial statement schedule of Elbit Systems Ltd. and subsidiaries included in this Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2006.

/s/ Kost Forer Gabbay & Kasierer
Kost Forer Gabbay & Kasierer
A member of Ernst & Young Global

Haifa, Israel, June __, 2007

CONSENT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

We consent to the incorporation by reference in the registration statements of Elbit Systems Ltd. on Form S-8 (File Nos. 333-9354 and 333-139512) of our report dated , 2007, with respect to the consolidated financial statements of Elisra Electronic Systems Ltd. and subsidiaries, which report appears in this December 31, 2006 annual report on Form 20-F of Elbit Systems Ltd.

Somekh Chaikin
Certified Public Accountants (Isr.)

Tel-Aviv, Israel,
June __, 2007

CONSENT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

We consent to the incorporation by reference in the registration statements of Elbit Systems Ltd. on Form S-8 (File Nos. 333-9354 and 333-139512) pertaining to the employees stock option plan of our report dated , 2007, with respect to the financial statements of Tadiran Electronic Systems Ltd. included in this Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2006.

Brightman Almagor & Co.
A member firm of Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu

June __, 2007

CONSENT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

We consent to the incorporation by reference in the registration statements of Elbit Systems Ltd. on Form S-8 (File Nos. 333-9354 and 333-139512) pertaining to the employees stock option plan of our report dated , 2007, with respect to the financial statements of Tadiran Spectralink Ltd. included in this Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2006.

Brightman Almagor & Co.
A member firm of Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu

June __, 2007

CONSENT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

We consent to the incorporation by reference in the registration statements of Elbit Systems Ltd. on Form S-8 (File Nos. 333-9354 and 333-139512) of our report dated _____, 2007, with respect to the financial statements of Microwave Networks Solutions, Inc., which report appears in this December 31, 2006 annual report on Form 20-F of Elbit Systems Ltd.

Hoberman, Miller, Goldstein & Lesser, CPA's, P.C.

June __, 2007

**Certification by Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the
Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002**

I, Joseph Ackerman, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 20-F of Elbit Systems Ltd.
2. Based on my knowledge, this annual report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this annual report.
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this annual report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this annual report.
4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - a) designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - b) designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - c) evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - d) disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.
5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and

b) any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: June __, 2007

/s/ Joseph Ackerman

Joseph Ackerman

President, Chief Executive Officer and Director

**Certification by Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the
Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002**

I, Joseph Gaspar, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 20-F of Elbit Systems Ltd.
2. Based on my knowledge, this annual report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this annual report.
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this annual report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this annual report.
4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - a) designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - b) designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - c) evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - d) disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.
5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and

b) any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: June __, 2007

/s/ Joseph Gaspar

Joseph Gaspar

Corporate Vice President and Chief Financial Officer

**CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO
18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350,
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO
SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

In connection with the Annual Report on Form 20-F of Elbit Systems Ltd. (the "Company") for the year ended December 31, 2006 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Report"), the undersigned, Joseph Ackerman, Chief Executive Officer of the Company, certifies, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. sec. 1350, as adopted pursuant to sec. 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that:

- (1) The Report fully complies with the requirements of section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended; and
- (2) The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and result of operations of the Company.

Date: June __, 2007

/s/ Joseph Ackerman
Joseph Ackerman
Chief Executive Officer

**CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO
18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350,
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO
SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

In connection with the Annual Report on Form 20-F of Elbit Systems Ltd. (the "Company") for the year ended December 31, 2006 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Report"), the undersigned, Joseph Gaspar, Chief Financial Officer of the Company, certifies, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. sec. 1350, as adopted pursuant to sec. 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that:

- (1) The Report fully complies with the requirements of section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended; and
- (2) The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and result of operations of the Company.

Date: June __, 2007

/s/ Joseph Gaspar
Joseph Gaspar
Chief Financial Officer