

INTERNET GOLD GOLDEN LINES LTD
Form 20-F
June 30, 2011

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SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington D.C. 20549

FORM 20-F

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

OR

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

OR

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

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

Commission file number: 0-30198

INTERNET GOLD – GOLDEN LINES LTD.
(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its charter
and translation of Registrant's name into English)

Israel
(Jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

2 Dov Friedman Street, Ramat Gan 52503, Israel
(Address of principal executive offices)

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2 Dov Friedman Street, Ramat Gan 52503, Israel
(Name, Telephone, E-mail and/or Facsimile Number and Address of Company Contact Person)

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

Title of each class	Name of each exchange on which registered
Ordinary Shares, NIS 0.01 Par Value	NASDAQ Global Select Market

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

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

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

Ordinary Shares, par value NIS 0.01 per share19,179,151 (as of December 31, 2010)

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

Yes No

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

Yes No

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

Yes No

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

Yes No

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

Large accelerated filer

Accelerated filer

Non-accelerated filer

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

U.S. GAAP

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

Other

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

Item 17

Item 18

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

Yes

No

INTRODUCTION

We are a leading communications group in Israel. Our shares are listed on the NASDAQ Global Select Market and on the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange, or TASE. Our subsidiaries are B Communications Ltd. (formerly known as 012 Smile.Communications Ltd.) and GoldMind Ltd. (formerly known as Smile.Media Ltd.). As used in this annual report, the terms “we,” “us” and “our” mean Internet Gold - Golden Lines Ltd. and its subsidiaries, “B Communications” means B Communications Ltd., “GoldMind” means GoldMind Ltd., “Eurocom Communications” means Eurocom Communications Ltd., “Bezeq” means Bezeq The Israel Telecommunications Corp., Ltd.; “Pelephone” means Pelephone Communications Ltd., “Bezeq International” means Bezeq International Ltd. and “DBS” or “YES” (the trade name for DBS) means DBS Satellite Service (1998) Ltd.

On April 14, 2010, our principal subsidiary, B Communications, completed the acquisition of the controlling 30.44% interest in Bezeq (TASE:BZEQ), Israel’s largest telecommunications provider, from Ap.Sb.Ar. Holdings Ltd. (a consortium of Apax Partners, Saban Capital Group and Arkin Communications), for an aggregate cash purchase price of approximately NIS 6.5 billion (approximately \$1.83 billion). In accordance with the terms of the transaction, effective as of the closing of the acquisition, B Communications designated seven directors to replace the Apax-Saban-Arkin Group’s representatives on Bezeq’s Board of Directors, which numbers 13 directors. We began consolidating Bezeq’s financial results into our financial statements effective as of the closing of the acquisition. On March 14, 2011, B Communications purchased an additional 14,590,000 ordinary shares of Bezeq at NIS 10.1716 per share, further increasing its ownership interest in Bezeq to 31.37% of its outstanding shares (30.14% on a fully diluted basis). As of June 30, 2011, B Communications ownership interest in Bezeq declined to 31.23% due to Bezeq employee option exercises.

Prior to January 2010, B Communications offered a wide range of broadband and traditional voice services in Israel, which we refer to in this annual report as the legacy communications business. As part of its acquisition of the controlling interest in Bezeq, on November 16, 2009, B Communications entered into an agreement to sell its legacy communications business (excluding certain retained indebtedness and liabilities) to a wholly-owned subsidiary of Ampal-American Israel Corporation (NASDAQ: AMPL), or Ampal, for NIS 1.2 billion (approximately \$338 million). The sale of B Communications’ legacy communications business to Ampal was completed on January 31, 2010, effective as of January 1, 2010.

B Communications changed its name from 012 Smile.Communications Ltd. to B Communications Ltd. on March 16, 2010 in connection with its acquisition of the controlling interest in Bezeq. B Communications’ ordinary shares are listed on the NASDAQ Global Select Market (symbol: BCOM) and on the TASE. We currently own 78.11% of the ordinary shares of B Communications.

Effective as of January 1, 2009, we adopted International Financial Reporting Standards, IFRS, as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board, or the IASB, replacing the previous reporting standard which was generally accepted accounting principles in the United States, or U.S. GAAP. Accordingly, beginning January 1, 2009, we prepare our consolidated financial data according to IFRS as issued by the IASB. Our transition date to IFRS under First Time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards is January 1, 2008. Comparative data of our financial statements has been restated to retrospectively reflect the adoption of IFRS. Our consolidated financial statements appearing in this annual report are prepared in New Israeli Shekels, or NIS, and are translated into U.S. dollars at the representative rate of exchange at December 31, 2010 (NIS 3.549 = \$1.00). The dollar amounts so presented should not be construed as representing amounts receivable, payable or incurred in dollars or convertible into dollars. All references in this annual report to “dollars” or “\$” are to U.S. dollars and all references in this annual report to “NIS” are to New Israeli Shekels.

Statements made in this annual report concerning the contents of any contract, agreement or other document are summaries of such contracts, agreements or documents and are not complete descriptions of all of their terms. If we filed any of these documents as an exhibit to this annual report or to any registration statement or annual report that we previously filed, you may read the document itself for a complete description of its terms.

Except for the historical information contained in this annual report, the statements contained in this annual report are “forward-looking statements” within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995, as amended, with respect to our business, financial condition and results of operations. Such forward-looking statements reflect our current view with respect to future events and financial results. We urge you to consider that statements which use the terms “anticipate,” “believe,” “do not believe,” “expect,” “plan,” “intend,” “estimate,” “anticipate” and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements. We remind readers that forward-looking statements are merely predictions and therefore inherently subject to uncertainties and other factors and involve known and unknown risks that could cause the actual results, performance, levels of activity, or our achievements, or industry results, to be materially different from any future results, performance, levels of activity, or our achievements expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. Such forward-looking statements are also included in Item 4 – “Information on the Company” and Item 5 – “Operating and Financial Review and Prospects.” Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the date hereof. Except as required by applicable law, including the securities laws of the United States, we undertake no obligation to publicly release any update or revision to any forward-looking statements to reflect new information, future events or circumstances, or otherwise after the date hereof. We have attempted to identify significant uncertainties and other factors affecting forward-looking statements in the Risk Factors section that appears in Item 3.D. “Key Information - Risk Factors.”

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PART I

ITEM 1.IDENTITY OF DIRECTORS, SENIOR MANAGEMENT AND ADVISERS

Not applicable.

ITEM 2.OFFER STATISTICS AND EXPECTED TIMETABLE

Not applicable.

ITEM 3.KEY INFORMATION

A. Selected Financial Data

For the years ended December 31, 2008, 2009, and 2010 we have prepared our consolidated financial statements in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards, or IFRS, as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board, or IASB.

For periods prior to December 31, 2007, our consolidated financial statements were prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in Israel, or Israeli GAAP with reconciliation to accounting principles generally accepted in the United States, or U.S. GAAP. Effective as of January 1, 2008, we prepared our consolidated financial statements in accordance with U.S. GAAP. We have therefore restated our consolidated financial information at and for the year ended December 31, 2008, in accordance with IFRS 1, on "First Time Adoption of IFRS," and financial information set forth in this annual report for the year ended December 31, 2008, may differ from information previously published.

IFRS

The tables below at and for the years ended December 31, 2008, 2009 and 2010 set forth selected consolidated financial data under IFRS, which is derived from our audited consolidated financial statements. The audited consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2009 and 2010 and for the years ended December 31, 2008, 2009 and 2010 appear in this annual report.

Statement of Income Data:

	Year Ended December 31,			
	2008	2009	2010	2010 (US\$ in thousands, except share and per share data)
	(NIS in millions, except shares and per share data)			
Revenues	1,167	1,243	8,732	2,461
Depreciation and amortization	117	98	2,295	647
Salaries	184	171	1,500	423
General and operating expenses	741	811	3,711	1,045
Other operating expenses (income),net	(6)	2	(3)	(1)
	1,037	1,083	7,503	2,114

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Operating income	130	160	1,229	347
Finance expense	139	134	716	202
Finance income	(27)	(132)	(327)	(92)
Finance expense, net	112	2	389	110
Income after financing expenses	18	158	840	237
Share of losses in equity-accounted investees	-	-	235	66
Income before income tax	18	158	605	171
Income tax	22	58	385	108
Income (loss) for the year	(4)	100	220	63
Income (loss) attributable to owners of the Company	(18)	62	(209)	(59)
Income (loss) attributable to non-controlling interest	14	38	429	122
Net income (loss) for the year	(4)	100	220	63
Basic earnings (loss) per share	(0.85)	3.39	(11.11)	(3.13)
Diluted earnings (loss) per share	(0.89)	3.39	(11.23)	(3.16)

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Statements of Financial Position Data:

	2008	As at December 31,		2010
		2009	2010	2010
		(NIS in		(US\$ in
		millions)		thousands)
Cash and cash equivalents	86	1,350	404	114
Total assets	1,901	2,846	24,320	6,852
Total current liabilities	424	1,009	4,305	2,214
Total non-current liabilities	885	1,144	12,304	3,466

U.S. GAAP:

The table below for the years ended December 31, 2007 and 2006 sets forth selected consolidated financial information under U.S. GAAP, which has been derived from our previously published audited consolidated financial statements for the years ending on such dates.

Statement of Income Data:

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2006	2007
	(NIS in millions, except share and per share data)	
Operating expenses:		
Cost of revenues	252	802
Selling and marketing	76	176
General and administrative	34	70
Impairment and other expenses, net	13	15
Total operating expenses	375	1,063
Operating income	34	113
Financial expenses, net	21	58
Gain from issuance of shares in a subsidiary	–	120
Income before income taxes	13	176
Income tax expenses	1	50
Income after income tax	11	125
Minority share in income	*	(1)
Company's share in net loss of investees from continued operations	*	–
Net income	11	124
Earnings per ordinary share - basic		
Net income per share	0.60	5.74
Weighted average number of shares used in the calculation	18,438	21,617
Earnings per ordinary share - diluted	0.60	5.44
Weighted average number of shares used in the calculation	18,438	24,795

* Represents an amount less than NIS 1 million

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Exchange Rate Information

The following table sets forth, for the periods and dates indicated, certain information regarding the Bank of Israel representative rate of exchange for dollars, expressed in NIS per one dollar. The representative rate is the average between the buying rate and the selling rate of exchange. We do not use such rates in the preparation of our consolidated financial statements included elsewhere herein. See Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this Form 20-F.

Period	Average	High	Low	At Period Ended
Year ended December 31, 2006	4.453	4.725	4.176	4.225
Year ended December 31, 2007	4.110	4.342	3.830	3.846
Year ended December 31, 2008	3.586	4.022	3.230	3.802
Year ended December 31, 2009	3.923	4.256	3.690	3.775
Year ended December 31, 2010	3.723	3.894	3.549	3.549

Period	High	Low
January 2011	3.710	3.528
February 2011	3.713	3.602
March 2011	3.635	3.481
April 2011	3.473	3.395
May 2011	3.538	3.377
June 2011 (through June 29)	3,485	3.363

On June 29, 2011, the representative rate of exchange was NIS 3.4260 = \$1.00 as published by the Bank of Israel.

B. Capitalization and Indebtedness

Not applicable.

C. Reasons for the Offer and Use of Proceeds

Not applicable.

D. Risk Factors

Risks Related to the Business of Bezeq

Investing in our ordinary shares involves a high degree of risk and uncertainty. You should carefully consider the risks and uncertainties described below before investing in our ordinary shares. If any of the following risks actually occurs, our business, prospects, financial condition and results of operations could be harmed. In that case, the value of our ordinary shares could decline, and you could lose all or part of your investment.

Bezeq's competition from other telecommunications providers, and potential changes in the competitive environment and communications technologies, could adversely affect its business and our results of operations.

Competition in the voice, cellular and Internet services markets in Israel is intensifying. The main characteristic of market competition in 2010 was the continued consolidation of communication groups and their offering comprehensive service packages and products. As reflected in the following table, four main groups, consisting of companies under common or joint control, operate in the communications market in Israel today: the Bezeq Group, the IDB group, Partner Communications Company Ltd., or Partner, and HOT Telecom, or HOT, a cable communications company and together with Mirs Ltd., the HOT-Mirs Group.

Type of Activity	Bezeq	IDB	Partner	Hot – Mirs
Cellular telephony	Pelephone	Cellcom	Partner	Mirs
Fixed-line telephony	Bezeq	Cellcom Netvision	Partner/012 Smile	HOT Telecom
Internet infrastructure	Bezeq/ Pelephone	Cellcom	Partner	HOT Telecom
Internet access (ISP)	Bezeq International	Cellcom Netvision	Partner/012 Smile	HOT-Net
International calls	Bezeq International	Netvision	012 Smile	-
Multi-channel television	(DBS)	-	-	HOT Broadcasts

While in the past the competition in the communications market was mainly among independent communications services providers in each segment separately, more recently and especially in the last year, the trend has reflected increased competition among communications groups. In some cases, the groups operate on the basis of marketing cooperation among the various communications providers in the group so as to provide full communications services, utilizing the marketing and operational advantage inherent in such a structure, while in other cases where there is no cooperation of this kind at present, there is likely to be cooperation in the future in view of the control links between the companies and the changing regulatory policy affecting the industry.

Another recent development is an increase in the consumption of "service packages" (packages containing various communications services such as telephony, Internet and broadcast services). This trend is strengthening with the transition to technologies based on IP protocol, which promotes technology convergence between the different communications systems and with the start of penetration of integrated products enabling various communications solutions on the same communications device (e.g. cellular and fixed-line telephony services in one handset). Communications groups market, or are likely to market in the future, joint service packages consisting of different communications services of the companies in each group. As a rule, the marketing of the joint service packages enables the communications group to offer its customers tariffs that are more attractive than purchasing each service separately (in some cases with "cross-subsidization" among the basket's components), and a comprehensive solution that does away with the need to subscribe to a number of different providers.

We believe that the Bezeq Group is subject to stricter limitations than those which apply to the other communications groups, including among other things structural separation limitations and a limitation on marketing "joint" service packages.

On March 2011, a committee appointed by the Israeli Ministers of Communications and Finance, the Hayek Committee, published its preliminary recommendations for public comments. The Hayek Committee's recommendations relate to an array of fields in the Israeli Communications market. The final recommendations of the Hayek Committee, if adopted, may have a significant influence on competition in the markets in which the Bezeq Group operates.

In September 2010, the Ministry of Communications published a tender for the grant of frequencies and a license for new cellular operators that will own infrastructure. Existing operators (other than Mirs), as well as their affiliates, were forbidden to bid in the tender. The tender includes various benefits for the winner, the purpose of which is to promote competition, remove barriers and to ease the entry of another operator.

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In April 2011 Mirs Communication Ltd. (of the HOT-Mirs Group) and Marathon Telecommunications Ltd. (of the Xfone Group) won tenders for the grant of frequencies and a license for cellular operators that will own infrastructure. In May 2011, after Marathon Telecommunications failed to timely submit the requisite guarantee, its selection as a winner in the tender was revoked by the tender committee and the next runner-up, the Select Group, was declared the second winner in the tender. Under the terms of the tender, the new operators will be able to launch their operation after deploying a cellular network which initially will cover 10% of the population of Israel. After the deployment, the new operators will be able to use the networks of the existing operators for a period of seven years (with an extension option subject to approval for up to a further three years) based on a national roaming model. Pelephone anticipates that the entry of the new operators will intensify competition in the cellular market.

Another characteristic of market competition in 2010 was the continued actions to promote the entry of mobile virtual network operators, or MVNOs, into Israel's cellular market. On January 20, 2010, the Minister of Communications signed regulations allowing the grant of MVNO licenses. MVNO licenses were recently granted to a number of companies and applications have been submitted to the Ministry of Communications by other companies for receipt of such licenses. Pelephone signed agreements with two MVNOs that will enable the MVNOs to use Pelephone's infrastructure and network in order to service the MVNO's customers and operation.

Competition in the communications market could also be affected by the reduction of cellular network interconnect tariffs. During the first quarter of 2011, the reduction in interconnect fees resulted in a reduction of approximately NIS 350 million (\$99 million) in revenues which was offset in part by a reduction of approximately NIS 287 million (\$81 million) of expenses. Bezeq is unable at this time to assess the long-term impact of the reduction in interconnect tariffs.

Bezeq operates in a highly regulated telecommunications market which limits its flexibility in managing its business and may materially and adversely affect our results of operations.

Bezeq operates in a highly regulated industry in Israel, which limits its flexibility in managing its business, mainly with respect to the land-line market. Bezeq is subject to government supervision and regulation relating to, among other things, licensing for activity, determining permitted areas of activity, determining tariffs, operation, competition, environment, payment of royalties, obligation to provide universal service, ability to hold its shares, relationships between Bezeq and its subsidiaries and prohibition to terminate or restrict its services (which may force Bezeq to provide services even when not economically feasible). This supervision and regulation at times lead to the intervention of the State of Israel. Bezeq's business and operations could be adversely affected by decisions by regulators, in particular the Ministry of Communications as well as changes in laws, regulations or government policy affecting its business activities. Further risks and uncertainties result from the fact that changes in such laws, regulations or government policies may not be adopted or implemented in the manner that Bezeq expects and may be further amended, interpreted or enforced in an unexpected manner or in a manner adverse to Bezeq's business and results of operations

Bezeq may face difficulties in obtaining some of the building and environmental permits required for the establishment and operation of its network sites, which could have an adverse effect on the coverage, quality and capacity of its network.

Bezeq, mainly with respect to its cellular operations through Pelephone, is subject to the Israeli Non-Ionizing Radiation Law, 5766-2006, which regulates the emission of electromagnetic radiation from broadcast facilities. Pelephone is currently working to obtain permits to set up and operate its various broadcasting installations; however, the policies maintained by the various relevant entities and amendments to applicable statutes and standards could adversely impact the infrastructure of such installations and the regularity of the services using the infrastructure. As a result, Bezeq's revenues from these services could be adversely affected.

In addition, the establishment and operation of cellular antennas are subject to building permits from various planning and building committees, a process that involves a number of approvals from Israeli state entities and regulatory bodies. The foregoing may impair the quality and capacity of Bezeq's and Pelephone's existing networks and the deployment of new networks.

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Actual and alleged health risks related to cellular network sites and mobile telecommunication devices could have a material adverse effect on our business, operations and financial condition.

Cellular network sites, handsets and accessories are known to be sources of non-ionizing radiation emissions. Pelephone takes steps to ensure that the levels of radiation emitted by these transmission facilities, equipment and devices do not exceed the levels of radiation permitted in the directives of the Israeli Ministry of Environment Protection (levels adopted in accordance with international standards). However, health risks may be found to exist and transmission sites or devices and equipment may emit more radiation than that allowed in radiation standards, causing a risk to health, which may have an adverse effect on our business and could result in a reduction in the use of cellular services, difficulty in renting sites, claims for physical and property damages in substantial amounts and attempts to exercise the deeds of indemnity that Pelephone deposited with the planning authorities pursuant to the Planning and Building Law. Pelephone's third-party liability policy does not currently cover electromagnetic radiation.

Bezeq's tariffs for its services are subject to government control, which harms its ability to compete and results in an erosion of its tariffs, which adversely affects its business.

Bezeq's tariffs for its services are subject to government control. Some of these tariffs are stipulated in regulations and these regulations also stipulate a formula for updating tariffs. Bezeq is restricted in its ability to give discounts on its principal services and to offer differential tariffs. Further, alternative payment packages, which should provide an immediate alternative to the regulated tariffs, are currently subject to certain conditions which often render the alternative payment package option moot. The foregoing factors harm Bezeq's ability to compete and results in an erosion of its tariffs, which adversely impacts its business.

On March 28, 2010, the Ministries of Communications and Finance announced the appointment of the Hayek Committee that will consider a new tariff arrangement for Bezeq, including determining new tariffs relating to the provision of services in the wholesale market for fixed-line communications (including resale and the provision of access to infrastructure) and call completion tariffs in the fixed-line networks. The Hayek committee presented its preliminary recommendations for public comments in March 2011.

Bezeq is subject to restrictions on intercompany relations with affiliated companies, which harms its ability to compete and adversely affects its business.

Bezeq's general license for fixed-line communication services obligates it to ensure that its relationships with its principal subsidiaries do not result in favoring them over their competitors. Bezeq is also subject to various limitations as a result of its declaration as a monopoly in the fixed line services business, as well as limitations set forth in merger approvals granted by the Israeli Antitrust Commission. Separation is required between the managements of Bezeq and such other companies, as well as separation between the financial and marketing systems, assets and employees, which causes high administration overheads. Bezeq is also subject to limitations with respect to the offering of joint service packages with those companies, which adversely impacts its business, particularly in light of the recent entry into the market of communications companies competing directly with Bezeq in most of its areas of operation based on the provision of bundled services to the customer.

Bezeq's systems and operations are vulnerable to damage or interruption, which could expose it to material risk of loss or litigation.

Bezeq provides services using various infrastructure systems that include, exchanges, transmission, data communication and access systems, cables and computerized systems. Some of Bezeq's systems have backup, but nevertheless, damage to some or all of these systems, whether due to a technical fault or natural disaster, could cause extreme difficulties in providing service, including if Bezeq is unable to repair the systems.

Bezeq is currently deploying its new generation network, which to a large extent will replace its traditional networks. The set-up of a new network based on advanced technology involves operational and business risks, such as damaging the continuity and quality of the services provided to Bezeq's customers, which could adversely impact its business.

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Pelephone's operations in the cellular market are exposed to losses in the event of malfunctions in the terminal equipment that it sells, including various property risks and liabilities. Pelephone's cellular information systems are networked throughout the country through designated communications lines and via the Internet, and its cellular business is highly dependent upon these systems. Wide-scale malicious harm or malfunction might adversely affect Pelephone's cellular business and financial results. Also, Pelephone's cellular communications network is deployed around the country through network core sites and antenna sites and its cellular business is totally dependent upon these systems. Damage caused by natural or other disasters, war or damage to the switching farm and/or servers used by Pelephone for its core cellular activities could have an adverse effect on its business and results of operations. Pelephone's cellular business uses two frequency ranges: 850 MHz and 2100 MHz. These frequencies are exposed to interruptions and could impair service quality of the networks that it operates.

Pelephone's assigned frequency may not easily support the implementation of new technologies, which could have an adverse effect on Pelephone's competitive position in the cellular market.

In certain situations the 850 MHz frequency available to Pelephone may not easily support the implementation of new technologies emerging in the cellular communication sector, which could make it difficult for Pelephone to implement them. This would have an adverse effect on Pelephone's competitive status, since the other licensees have other frequencies available to them, some of which may support those technologies, while obtaining new frequencies may be difficult. Furthermore, Pelephone's frequencies are exposed to interference and could impair service quality of networks operated by Pelephone. The factors that could cause interference include among other things, the fact that the 850 MHz frequency is also used for terrestrial television broadcasts, and television stations broadcasting in the Middle East (mainly in Cyprus), which use could cause interference in Pelephone's 850 MHz EVDO/XR1 and UMTS/HSPA networks.

Bezeq and its subsidiaries are parties to legal proceedings, which could result in them being ordered to pay significant sums.

Bezeq and its subsidiaries are parties to legal proceedings, including class actions, which could result in them being ordered to pay significant sums. Class action claims can reach large amounts, as virtually all residents of Israel are consumers of Bezeq's services and a claim that relates to a minor loss for a single consumer can become a material claim for Bezeq if it is certified as a class action applicable to all consumers or a significant portion of them. In addition, since Bezeq provides communications infrastructure as well as billing services to other licensees, parties suing those licensees in other class actions may also try to involve Bezeq as a party to such proceedings.

The market in which Bezeq operates is characterized by material capital investments in infrastructure and subscriber equipment and changing technology, which imposes a heavy financial burden on Bezeq.

The market in which Bezeq operates is characterized by material capital investments in infrastructure and subscriber equipment and changing technology. The frequent technological changes in infrastructure and terminal equipment and the intense competition in various market segments impose a heavy financial burden on the companies operating in the market, requiring them to update their infrastructure technology from time to time or to introduce new devices into the market at heavy cost. The development of new technologies can render existing technologies obsolete, resulting in the need for large monetary investments in order to retain a competitive position. Bezeq's future success will depend on its ability to develop and introduce, on a timely and cost-effective basis, new infrastructure and subscriber equipment that keep pace with technological developments. If Bezeq is unable to respond promptly and effectively to changing technology, it will be unable to compete effectively in the future and its business could be adversely affected.

Bezeq's results of operations are subject to market risks such as currency fluctuations, inflation in Israel and the financial condition of the market in Israel and worldwide.

Bezeq's results of operations are subject to market risks such as currency fluctuations, inflation in Israel and the financial condition of the market in Israel and worldwide. Bezeq measures exposure to changes in exchange rates and inflation by the surplus or deficit of assets against liabilities, based on the type of linkage. In addition, Bezeq's exposure to inflation changes in Israel is high. Bezeq's also has exposure to market risk for changes in interest rates relating primarily to its borrowings.

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Bezeq collects payments from some of its customers in foreign currency, primarily U.S. dollars. In addition, Bezeq consumes services from suppliers outside Israel and pays for these services in foreign currency, primarily U.S. dollars. Changes in the exchange rates of the currencies in which Bezeq operates, primarily the NIS against the U.S. dollar, could have an adverse effect on Bezeq's cash flow and profitability.

Market and financial stability and the strength of the economy in Israel and worldwide have recently been subject to great volatility and led to a global economic slowdown. Although global economic conditions have begun to stabilize or improve, if the local market weakens, Bezeq's business results could be harmed and its revenues may decline.

Risks Related to Our Company

We and B Communications have a substantial amount of debt, which could restrict our financing and operating flexibility and have other adverse consequences.

To facilitate the funding of its acquisition of the controlling interest in Bezeq, B Communications entered into two financing agreements under which it received loans in a total principal amount of NIS 5.1 billion, of which NIS 4.1 billion (approximately \$1.1 billion) was outstanding at December 31, 2010. The financing agreements include certain financial covenants, including, among other things, the requirement that Bezeq maintain certain minimum shareholders equity and minimum ratio of shareholders' equity. In addition, B Communications' wholly-owned subsidiary that directly holds the Bezeq interest must maintain a minimum ratio of debt to EBITDA and a debt service coverage ratio. The Bezeq shares that were acquired and all of such subsidiary's other rights and assets (except for 29,662,168 ordinary shares of Bezeq that were acquired in 2011 and such additional Bezeq shares that may be acquired in the future) have been pledged to the lenders as security under the loan agreements. In addition, B Communications has pledged to the lenders the entire equity it holds in the subsidiary established to acquire the Bezeq shares and the debt owed by such subsidiary. Our ability to repay our debt and B Communications' ability to repay its debt may be affected by Bezeq's distribution policy and the amount of dividends received from Bezeq. If we and B Communications are unable to meet our debt obligations or comply with our debt covenants, we could be forced to renegotiate or refinance our indebtedness, seek additional equity capital or sell assets. We may be unable to obtain financing or sell assets on satisfactory terms, or at all. For more information regarding our debt instruments and our consolidated indebtedness, see Item 5.B "Operating and Financial Review and Prospects - Liquidity and Capital Resources."

If we, B Communications or any other member of the Eurocom group subject to the control permit for the acquisition of the controlling interest in Bezeq fails to comply with such permit or other regulatory provisions relating to the control of Bezeq, the control permit could be revoked and our rights with respect to our Bezeq interest would be adversely impacted, which would have a material adverse effect on our business and financial position.

As part of the acquisition of the controlling interest in Bezeq, we, B Communications, its indirect fully owned subsidiary which holds the Bezeq interest, or SP2, its wholly-owned subsidiary that directly owns such subsidiary and other members of the Eurocom group were granted a permit to control Bezeq, pursuant to the Israeli Communications Law (Telecommunications and Broadcasting), 1982, or the Communications Law, the Communications Order (Determination of Essential Service Provided by "Bezeq" The Israel Telecommunication Corp. Limited), 5757-1997, or the Communications Order. The control permit includes several conditions, including, among others, the requirement that SP2 be controlled exclusively by the other parties to the control permit and that the parties to the control permit hold not less than 30% of any type of means of control of Bezeq and SP2. In February 2011, the Prime Minister and Minister of Communications gave approval for such holdings to reach 29% in the event of dilution resulting from the exercise of stock options by Bezeq employees, for a period of six months commencing from the date such holdings fall below 30%. In addition, the control permit requires that a certain percentage of SP2 be held at all times by an "Israeli Party," as defined in the Communications Order. The control permit also includes certain notice requirements

regarding changes in the composition of the board of directors and certain holdings in us and B Communications. If we, B Communications or any other member of the Eurocom group subject to the control permit fails to comply with the terms of the control permit or with other regulatory provisions relating to the control of Bezeq, such permit could be revoked and our rights with respect to our Bezeq interest would be adversely impacted, which would have a material adverse effect on our business and financial position.

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If we do not maintain control of Bezeq we may be deemed to be an “investment company” under the Investment Company Act of 1940, which could have a material adverse effect on our business.

Section 3(a)(1)(A) of the Investment Company Act of 1940, or the Investment Company Act, defines an investment company as any issuer that is, holds itself out as being, or proposes to be, primarily engaged in the business of investing, reinvesting or trading in securities and Section 3(a)(1)(C) of the Investment Company Act defines an investment company as any issuer that is engaged or proposes to engage in the business of investing, reinvesting, owning, holding or trading in securities and owns or proposes to acquire “investment securities” (within the meaning of the Investment Company Act) having a value exceeding 40% of the value of the issuer’s total assets (exclusive of U.S. government securities and cash items) on an unconsolidated basis. However, an issuer will be deemed not to be an investment company if no more than 45% of the value of such issuer’s total assets (exclusive of government securities and cash items) consists of, and no more than 45% of such issuer’s net income after taxes (for the last four fiscal quarters combined) is derived from, securities other than, among other things, securities issued by companies which are controlled primarily by such issuer. Primary control is presumed if the issuer owns over 25% of the controlled company’s voting securities and the issuer has control greater than that of any other person. Accordingly, so long as we maintain control of Bezeq, we will not be deemed an investment company.

If we were to no longer maintain the control of Bezeq, we could, among other things, be required either (i) to change substantially the manner in which we conduct our operations to avoid being subject to the Investment Company Act or (ii) to register as an investment company. An investment company that is organized under the laws of a foreign country may not register as an investment company, or publicly offer its securities through interstate commerce in the United States, unless the company applies to the Securities and Exchange Commission for an order permitting the company to register under the Investment Company Act, and to make a public offering in the United States. The Securities and Exchange Commission may issue an order granting the application if it finds that, by reason of special circumstances or arrangements, it is both legally and practically feasible effectively to enforce the provisions of the Investment Company Act against the issuer, and further finds that granting the application is otherwise consistent with the public interest and the protection of investors.

If we were required to register as an investment company under the Investment Company Act, we would become subject to substantial regulation with respect to our capital structure (including our ability to use leverage), management, operations, transactions with certain affiliates, reporting, record keeping, voting, proxy and disclosure requirements, and meeting these requirements would be costly, if at all possible.

We may fail to maintain effective internal control over financial reporting in accordance with Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, which could have an adverse effect on our financial results and the market price of our ordinary shares.

Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act requires any company subject to the reporting requirements of the U.S. securities laws to do a comprehensive evaluation of its and its combined subsidiaries’ internal control over financial reporting. To comply with this statute, we are required to document and test our internal control over financial reporting, and our independent registered public accounting firm must issue an attestation report on our internal control procedures, and our management is required to assess and issue a report concerning our internal control over financial reporting. The rules governing the standards that must be met for management to assess our internal control over financial reporting are relatively new and complex and require significant documentation, testing and possible remediation to meet the detailed standards under the rules.

Beginning in the 2010 second quarter, we began consolidating Bezeq’s financial results into our financial statements following our acquisition of the controlling interest in Bezeq. Effective for the year ended December 31, 2011, our management report on internal control over financial reporting and our independent registered public accounting firm’s

attestation report must include an assessment with respect to Bezeq's internal control over financial reporting. Prior to our acquisition of the controlling interest, Bezeq was not subject to Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act. We may in the future identify a material weakness in Bezeq's internal control over financial reporting. Failure to maintain effective internal control over financial reporting could result in investigation or sanctions by regulatory authorities and could have a material adverse effect on our operating results, investor confidence in our reported financial information and the market price of our ordinary shares.

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Risks Related to Our Relationship with Eurocom Communications Ltd. and B Communications

Because Eurocom Communications controls substantially all the voting power of our ordinary shares, investors will not be able to affect the outcome of all shareholder votes.

Eurocom Communications beneficially owned 77.80% of our outstanding ordinary shares, as of June 30, 2011. Mr. Shaul Elovitch, the chairman of our board of directors and the chairman of the board of directors of Eurocom Communications, and the controlling shareholder of Eurocom Communications, will be able to exercise control over our operations and business strategy and control the outcome of all matters involving shareholder approval.

For as long as Eurocom Communications has a controlling interest in our company, it and Mr. Elovitch indirectly, will have the power to determine or significantly influence the outcome of matters submitted to a vote of our shareholders, including the power to elect all of the members of our board of directors (except outside directors, within the meaning of Israeli law), prevent an acquisition or any other change in control of our company and will have the ability to exercise a controlling influence over our business and affairs, including any determinations with respect to potential mergers or other business combinations involving us, our acquisition or disposition of assets, our incurrence of indebtedness, our issuance of any additional ordinary shares or other equity securities, our repurchase or redemption of ordinary shares and our payment of dividends. Because the interests of Eurocom Communications and Mr. Elovitch may differ from the interests of our other shareholders, actions taken by Eurocom Communications with respect to us may not be favorable to our other shareholders. See Item 10B. "Additional Information - Memorandum and Articles of Association" and Item 7B. "Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions - Related Party Transactions."

Conflicts of interest may arise between Eurocom Communications, B Communications, other companies within the Eurocom group and us that could be resolved in a manner unfavorable to us and result in reduced revenues and income.

Conflicts of interest may arise between B Communications, Eurocom Communications and us in a number of areas relating to our past and ongoing relationships. Areas in which conflicts of interest between B Communications, Eurocom Communications and us could arise include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Cross officerships, directorships and share ownership. The ownership interests of our directors in our ordinary shares could create, or appear to create, conflicts of interest when directors and executive officers are faced with decisions that could have different implications for the two companies. For example, these decisions could relate to the nature, quality and cost of services rendered to us by Eurocom Communications and B Communications, disagreements over the desirability of a potential acquisition opportunity or employee retention or recruiting. In addition, Eurocom Communications may take an opportunity for itself or preclude us from taking advantage of a corporate opportunity; and
- Intercompany transactions. From time to time, Eurocom Communications, B Communications or other companies within the Eurocom group may enter into transactions with us or our subsidiaries or other affiliates. Although the terms of any such transactions will be established based upon negotiations between employees of such companies and us and, when appropriate, subject to the approval of our independent directors or a committee of disinterested directors and in some instances a vote of shareholders, the terms of any such transactions may not be as favorable to us or our subsidiaries or affiliates as may otherwise be obtained in arm's-length negotiations with unaffiliated third parties.

Risks Related to Our Ordinary Shares

Our share price has been volatile and may decline in the future.

The market price of our ordinary shares has been subject to significant price movements and could be subject to wide fluctuations in the future in response to factors such as the following, some of which are beyond our control:

- Quarterly variations in our operating results, which beginning in the 2010 second quarter include the operations of Bezeq;
- Global economic conditions;
- Price movements in the market price of B Communications' and Bezeq's ordinary shares;
- Operating results that vary from the expectations of securities analysts and investors;
- Changes in expectations as to our future financial performance, including financial estimates by securities analysts and investors;
 - Regulatory changes that impact pricing of services and competition in Bezeq's markets;
 - Changes in market valuations of other communications companies;
 - Announcements of technological innovations or new services by Bezeq or its competitors;
- Announcements by Bezeq or its competitors of significant contracts, acquisitions, strategic partnerships, joint ventures or capital commitments;
 - Changes in the status of Bezeq's intellectual property rights;
- Announcements by third parties of significant claims or proceedings against us or Bezeq;
 - Additions or departures of key personnel;
 - Future sales of our ordinary shares; and
 - Stock market price and volume fluctuations.

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

We have never paid cash dividends to our shareholders and have not adopted a dividend distribution policy.

We have never declared or paid cash dividends on our ordinary shares and have not adopted a dividend distribution policy. B Communications' indirect wholly-owned subsidiary, B Communications (SP2) Ltd., or SP2, which directly holds Bezeq's shares and our principal source of revenues and income, is subject to limitations on the payment of dividends under the terms of the financing agreements entered into in connection with its acquisition of the controlling

interest in Bezeq. You should not rely on an investment in our company if you require dividend income from your investments.

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We may in the future be classified as a passive foreign investment company, which will subject our U.S. investors to adverse tax rules.

There is a risk that we may be treated in the future as a “passive foreign investment company.” Our treatment as a passive foreign investment company could result in a reduction in the after-tax return to the U.S. holders of our ordinary shares and may cause a reduction in the value of such shares. A foreign corporation will be treated as a passive foreign investment company for U.S. federal income tax purposes if either (1) at least 75% of its gross income for any taxable year consists of certain types of “passive income,” or (2) at least 50% of the average value of the corporation’s gross assets produce, or are held for the production of, such types of “passive income.” For purposes of these tests, “passive income” includes dividends, interest and gains from the sale or exchange of investment property; and cash is considered to be an asset that produces passive income. If we are classified in the future as a passive foreign investment company for U.S. federal income tax purposes, highly complex rules would apply to U.S. shareholders owning ordinary shares. Accordingly, you are urged to consult your tax advisors regarding the application of such rules. United States residents should carefully read “Item 10E. Additional Information - Taxation, United States Federal Income Tax Consequences” for a more complete discussion of the U.S. federal income tax risks related to owning and disposing of our ordinary shares.

Risks Related to the Operations of Bezeq and Our Company in Israel

Bezeq conducts its operations in Israel and its business focuses on the Israeli audience, therefore our results of operations may be adversely affected by political, economic and military instability in Israel.

We and Bezeq are incorporated and based in the State of Israel and Bezeq derives substantially all of its revenues from markets within the State of Israel. As a result, the political, economic and military conditions affecting Israel directly influence Bezeq and us. Any major hostilities involving Israel, a full or partial mobilization of the reserve forces of the Israeli army, the interruption or curtailment of trade between Israel and its present trading partners, or a significant downturn in the economic or financial condition of Israel could have a material adverse effect on Bezeq’s business, financial condition and results of operations.

Since the establishment of the State of Israel in 1948, Israel and its Arab neighbors have engaged in a number of armed conflicts. A state of hostility, varying in degree and intensity, has led to security and economic problems for Israel. Major hostilities between Israel and its neighbors may hinder Israel’s international trade and lead to economic downturn. This, in turn, could have a material adverse effect on our operations and business. Ongoing violence between Israel and the Palestinians as well as tension between Israel and the neighboring countries may have a material adverse effect on our and Bezeq’s business, financial condition and results of operations.

Recent popular uprisings in various countries in the Middle East are affecting the political stability of those countries. In addition, such instability may affect the global economy and marketplace as a result of changes in oil and gas prices. Any events that affect the State of Israel may impact us in unpredictable ways. If our operations are significantly impacted by such events, our results of operations may be adversely affected.

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

Bezeq may be restricted in the conduct of its operations during periods of national emergency, which could negatively affect its business operations.

During periods of national emergency, the Minister of Communications and other governmental authorities may issue various instructions regarding the use of Bezeq's network, including the use of the network by the Israeli security forces. In addition, the Israeli Equipment Registration and IDF Mobilization Law, 1987 permits the registration, taking and use of engineering equipment and facilities by Israel's Defense Forces. These actions could adversely affect Bezeq's business operations.

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Our operating results may be adversely affected by significant fluctuations of the NIS against foreign currencies and in the consumer price index in Israel.

We report our financial results in NIS. Bezeq receives payments in NIS for most of its sales. As a result, fluctuations in rates of exchange between NIS and the U.S. dollar may affect our operating results and financial condition. In addition, when the Israeli inflation rate exceeds the rate of the NIS depreciation against foreign currencies, some of our NIS expenses increase to the extent of the difference between the rates. A significant disparity of this kind may have a material adverse effect on our operating results.

From time to time, we engage in currency hedging transactions to reduce the impact on our cash flows and results of operations of currency fluctuations. We recognize freestanding derivative financial instruments as either assets or liabilities in our statements of financial position and we measure those instruments at fair value. However, accounting for changes in the fair value of a derivative instrument, such as a currency hedging instrument, depends on the intended use of the derivative instrument and the resulting designation. For derivative instruments that are not designated as cash flow hedges, changes in fair value are recognized in our income statement without any reference to the change in value of the related budgeted expenditures. These differences could result in fluctuations in our reported net income on a quarterly basis.

Further, as the principal amount of, and interest that we pay on, our Series B Debentures are linked to the Israeli consumer price index, any increase in the Israeli consumer price index will increase our financial expenses and could adversely affect our results.

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

As a foreign private issuer whose shares are listed on the NASDAQ Global Select Market, we are permitted to follow certain home country corporate governance practices instead of certain requirements of the NASDAQ Listing Rules. As a foreign private issuer listed on the NASDAQ Global Select Market, we may follow home country practice with regard to, among other things, the composition of the board of directors, compensation of officers, director nomination process and quorum at shareholders' meetings. In addition, we may follow home country practice instead of the NASDAQ requirement to obtain shareholder approval for certain dilutive events (such as for the establishment or amendment of certain equity-based compensation plans, an issuance that will result in a change of control of the company, certain transactions other than a public offering involving issuances of a 20% or more interest in the company and certain acquisitions of the stock or assets of another company). A foreign private issuer that elects to follow a home country practice instead of NASDAQ requirements must submit to NASDAQ in advance a written statement from an independent counsel in such issuer's home country certifying that the issuer's practices are not prohibited by the home country's laws. In addition, a foreign private issuer must disclose in its annual reports filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission each such requirement that it does not follow and describe the home country practice followed by the issuer instead of any such requirement. Accordingly, our shareholders may not be afforded the same protection as provided under NASDAQ's corporate governance rules.

Our shareholders generally may have difficulties enforcing a U.S. judgment against us, our executive officers and directors and some of the experts named in this annual report, or asserting U.S. securities law claims in Israel.

We are incorporated in Israel and all of our executive officers and directors named in this annual report reside outside the United States. Service of process upon them may be difficult to effect within the United States. Furthermore, all of our assets and most of the assets of our executive officers and directors and some of the experts named in this annual report are located outside the United States. Therefore, a judgment obtained against us or any of them in the United States, including one based on the civil liability provisions of the U.S. federal securities laws, may not be collectible in

the United States and may not be enforced by an Israeli court. It also may be difficult for you to assert U.S. securities law claims in original actions instituted in Israel.

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Provisions of Israeli law, the licenses of Bezeq and our articles of association may delay, prevent or make difficult an acquisition of our company, which could prevent a change of control and, therefore, depress the price of our shares.

Following our acquisition of the controlling interest in Bezeq, we and our shareholders are required to comply with the Communications Law, the Communications Order and regulations promulgated by the Ministry of Communications.

Pursuant to the Communications Order, we were required to obtain the prior written consent of the Prime Minister of Israel and the Israeli Minister of Communications in order to acquire the controlling interest in Bezeq. Under the Communications Order, no person may acquire, directly or indirectly, the ability to exercise “significant influence” over Bezeq or 5% or more of any particular class of means of control in Bezeq, nor may any person, together with any other person, appoint the general manager of Bezeq or cause the election or appointment of any director of Bezeq, without the prior written consent of the Prime Minister of Israel and the Israeli Minister of Communications. Subject to certain exceptions, prior written approval of such Ministers is also required to increase the holdings or other rights in excess of those determined in the initial approval, including by means of an agreement (including a voting agreement). Furthermore, under the Communications Order, no person may transfer control, “significant influence” or means of control in Bezeq to another, if, as a result of the transfer, the holdings of the transferee would require approval pursuant to the Communications Law or Communications Order and the transferee is not in possession of the requisite approval. For the foregoing purposes, “significant influence” means the ability to significantly influence the activity of a corporation, whether alone or together with or through others, directly or indirectly, as a result of holding means of control in that corporation or in another corporation, including ability derived from the corporation’s articles of association, a written, oral or other kind of agreement, or from any other source, excluding solely as a result of the performance of an office holder’s duties in the corporation. In this context, holding 25% of our means of control is presumed to confer significant influence. “Means of control” means the right to vote at a general meeting of the company, to appoint a director or general manager of the company, to participate in the profits of the company or a share of the remaining assets of the company after payment of its debts upon liquidation.

Israeli corporate law regulates mergers, requires tender offers for acquisitions of shares above specified thresholds, requires special approvals for transactions involving directors, officers or significant shareholders and regulates other matters that may be relevant to these types of transactions. Furthermore, Israeli tax considerations may make potential transactions unappealing to us or to some of our shareholders, including Israeli shareholders and shareholders whose country of residence does not have a tax treaty with Israel exempting such shareholders from Israeli tax. For example, Israeli tax law does not recognize tax-free share exchanges to the same extent as U.S. tax law. With respect to mergers, Israeli tax law allows for tax deferral in certain circumstances but makes the deferral contingent on the fulfillment of numerous conditions, including a holding period of two years from the date of the transaction during which sales and dispositions of shares of the participating companies are restricted. Moreover, with respect to certain share swap transactions, the tax deferral is limited in time, and when the time expires, tax then becomes payable even if no actual disposition of the shares has occurred. These provisions of Israeli law may delay, prevent or make difficult an acquisition of our company, which could prevent a change of control and therefore depress the price of our shares. For additional discussion about some anti-takeover effects of Israeli law, see “Item 6C. Directors, Senior Management and Employees –Board Practices – Approval of Related Party Transactions under Israeli Law” and Item 10E. “Taxation -Israeli Tax Considerations.”

The rights and responsibilities of our shareholders are governed by Israeli law and differ in some respects from those under Delaware law.

Because we are an Israeli company, the rights and responsibilities of our shareholders are governed by our articles of association and by Israeli law. These rights and responsibilities differ in some respects from the rights and responsibilities of shareholders in a Delaware corporation. In particular, a shareholder of an Israeli company has a

duty to act in good faith towards the company and other shareholders and to refrain from abusing his, her or its power in the company, including, among other things, in voting at the general meeting of shareholders on certain matters. Israeli law provides that these duties are applicable to shareholder votes on, among other things, amendments to a company's articles of association, increases in a company's authorized share capital, mergers and interested party transactions requiring shareholder approval. In addition, a shareholder who knows that it possesses the power to determine the outcome of a shareholders' vote or to appoint or prevent the appointment of a director or executive officer in the company has a duty of fairness towards the company. However, Israeli law does not define the substance of this duty of fairness. Because Israeli corporate law has undergone extensive revisions in recent years, there is little case law available to assist in understanding the implications of these provisions that govern shareholder behavior.

ITEM 4. INFORMATION ON THE COMPANY

A. History and Development of the Company

We were incorporated under the laws of the State of Israel in April 1992 under the name Euronet Golden Lines (1992) Ltd. In June 1999 we changed our name to Internet Gold - Golden Lines Ltd. We are a public limited liability company under the Israeli Companies Law 1999 and operate under this law and associated legislation. Our registered offices and principal place of business are located at 2 Dov Friedman Street, Ramat Gan 52503, Israel, and our telephone number is +972-72-924-0000. Our address on the Internet is www.igld.com. The information on our website is not incorporated by reference into this annual report on Form 20-F.

We are a leading communications group in Israel. Our principal subsidiary, B Communications, is the controlling shareholder of Bezeq (TASE:BZEQ), Israel's largest telecommunications provider. Since B Communications' initial public offering in October 2007, its ordinary shares have been listed on NASDAQ Global Market (symbol: BCOM) and the TASE, and since January 1, 2011, its ordinary shares have been listed on the NASDAQ Global Select Market. We currently own 78.11% of the ordinary shares of B Communications. B Communications maintains a website at b.communications.co.il. The information on B Communications' website is not incorporated by reference into this annual report on Form 20-F.

We began providing Internet access services in 1996, and began offering broadband services in 2001 and traditional voice services in 2004. As part of our internal restructuring in 2006, we transferred our broadband and traditional voice services businesses, which we refer to in this annual report as the legacy communications business, to B Communications (formerly named 012 Smile.Communications), and our media operations to GoldMind (formerly named 012 Smile.Media). Since purchasing the controlling interest in Bezeq, we have sold all of our media assets, other than one website, which is being held for sale.

Legacy Communications Business

Prior to January 2010, our principal subsidiary, B Communications (then named 012 Smile.Communications Ltd.), was a communication services provider in Israel that provided a wide range of broadband and traditional voice services.

On October 25, 2009, B Communications entered into a share purchase agreement to acquire the controlling interest in Bezeq, Israel's largest telecommunications provider, from Ap.Sb.Ar. Holdings Ltd.

As part of its acquisition of the controlling interest in Bezeq, on November 16, 2009, B Communications entered into an agreement to sell its legacy communications business (excluding certain retained indebtedness and liabilities) to a wholly-owned subsidiary of Ampal-American Israel Corporation (NASDAQ: AMPL), or Ampal, for NIS 1.2 billion (approximately \$338 million). The sale of B Communications' legacy communications business to Ampal was completed on January 31, 2010, effective as of January 1, 2010. In connection with the sale of our legacy communications business, substantially all of the executive officers and employees of B Communications as of the closing of the transaction were hired by Ampal.

Acquisition of the Controlling Interest in Bezeq

On April 14, 2010, B Communications completed the acquisition of 30.44% of Bezeq's outstanding shares from Ap.Sb.Ar. Holdings Ltd. for an aggregate cash purchase price of approximately NIS 6.5 billion (approximately \$1.83 billion) and became the controlling shareholder of Bezeq. The Bezeq interest was directly acquired by an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of B Communications. The transaction was completed after all conditions in the agreement

were met, including receipt of the approval of the Prime Minister of Israel and the Israeli Minister of Communications (including the grant of control permits) and the Israeli Antitrust Commissioner. In accordance with the terms of the transaction, effective as of the closing of the acquisition, we designated seven directors to replace the Apax-Saban-Arkin Group's representatives on Bezeq's 13 person Board of Directors. We began consolidating Bezeq's financial results into our financial statements effective as of the closing of the acquisition and began reporting the consolidated results in our 2010 second quarter earnings release. As of June 30, 2011, we hold a 31.23% ownership interest in Bezeq.

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Bezeq is the principal provider of communications services in Israel. Bezeq and its subsidiaries implement and provide a broad range of telecommunications operations and services, including domestic fixed-line, cellular, Internet services, international communication services, multi-channel television, satellite broadcasts, customer call centers, maintenance and development of communications infrastructures, provision of communications services to other communications providers, television and radio broadcasts, and supply and maintenance of equipment on customer premises (such as network endpoint services). Bezeq, which was established as a government company in 1980, became a public company in 1990 and its shares are traded on the TASE.

Bezeq has the following four principal areas of operation:

- Bezeq – domestic fixed-line communications. This segment primarily includes Bezeq’s operation as a domestic operator, including fixed-line telephony services, Internet services, transmission services and data communications.
- Pelephone – cellular telephone. Cellular mobile telephone services (cellular communications), marketing of end-user equipment, installation, operation and maintenance of cellular communications equipment and systems.
- Bezeq International– Internet, international communications and network endpoint, or NEP, services. Bezeq International is an Internet service provider, or ISP, and also provides international communications services and NEP services.
- D.B.S. Satellite Services (1998) Ltd. - Provides multi-channel broadcast and value added services via satellite.

In view of the decision in 2009 of the Israeli Supreme Court not to approve the merger of Bezeq and DBS, Bezeq ended its control over DBS and commencing August 21, 2009 it ceased consolidating the results of DBS into its financial statements and from August 21, 2009, Bezeq’s investment in DBS shares is accounted for under the equity method.

On November 28, 2010, Eurocom D.B.S. Ltd., or Eurocom DBS, purchased all of the DBS shares and rights to purchase DBS shares held by shareholders in DBS other than Bezeq, following which Eurocom DBS and Bezeq remained as the only shareholders in DBS. According to Eurocom DBS, the purchased shares, which constitute approximately 17.62% of the outstanding share capital of DBS, will be held in trust pursuant to regulatory requirements, as well as the other DBS shares (32.6% of the outstanding shares) owned by Eurocom DBS. With the addition of the newly purchased shares the trustee holds 50.22% of the outstanding share capital of DBS.

The following chart sets forth Bezeq's shareholdings in its principal subsidiaries and affiliates:

The Public

49.78%

71.55%

100%

100%

31.23%

68.77%



(1) A public company traded on the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange.

(2) Bezeq holds options to purchase 8.6% of the shares of DBS.

In addition, Bezeq holds 100% of the shares of Bezeq On Line, which operates customer call centers which are not material to the operations of Bezeq, and 100% of the shares of Bezeq Zahav Holdings, whose sole activity is the ownership of Debentures Series 5 of Bezeq.

Below are details of the holdings in Bezeq at March 30, 2011 and June 30, 2011, and on a fully diluted basis at June 30, 2011, assuming exercise of all the options granted to employees and managers of the Bezeq Group at March 31, 2011.

Shareholders	Percentage of holdings		
	At March 31, 2011	At June 30, 2011	With full dilution at June 30, 2011
B Communications (through SP2)	31.36 %	31.23 %	30.13 %
The public	68.64 %	68.77 %	69.87 %

(1) The calculation of full dilution assumes that the granted options will be exercised for shares. In view of the mechanism of exercise of stock appreciation rights in the plan for managers and senior employees in the Group,

this assumption is theoretical only, since in practice, under the terms of the plan and according to the outline, offerees who exercise the options will not be allocated the full number of shares underlying the options, only the number of shares that reflect the amount of the financial benefit embodied in the options.

Permit to Control Bezeq Granted to Members of the Eurocom Group

As part of B Communications' acquisition of the controlling interest in Bezeq, we, B Communications, its indirect fully owned-subsiidiary which holds the Bezeq interest, or SP2, B Communications' wholly-owned subsidiary that directly owns SP2 and other members of the Eurocom group applied for authorization to control Bezeq, pursuant to the Communications Law and Communications Order. On April 13, 2010, the control permit was granted subject to the condition that SP2 continues to be controlled exclusively by the other parties to the control permit, referred to as the Companies' Control Permit. Concurrently, a separate control permit was also granted to Messrs. Shaul Elovitch and Yossef Elovitch, our controlling shareholders, referred to as the Individuals' Control Permit.

According to the Companies' Control Permit, the parties must hold not less than 30% of any type of means of control of Bezeq and SP2. In February 2011, the Prime Minister and Minister of Communications gave approval for such percentage to reach 29% in the event of dilution resulting from the exercise of stock options by Bezeq employees, for a period of six months commencing from the date such holdings fall below 30%. B Communications' subsidiary which owns the Bezeq shares is deemed to hold the Bezeq shares directly notwithstanding that the Bezeq interest is recorded in the name of a trust company wholly-owned by Bank Hapoalim, which was granted a lien over the Bezeq shares that were purchased from Ap.Sb.Ar. Holdings Ltd and held by SP2 as a security for the repayment of the NIS 4.6 billion loan (which was reduced to NIS 3.6 billion (approximately \$1.0 billion) at December 31, 2010) provided by Bank Hapoalim and other banking and financial institutions, referred to as the Lending Parties, for the funding of the acquisition of the Bezeq interest.

In accordance with the Companies' Control Permit, SP2, which holds the Bezeq shares is required to notify the Prime Minister of Israel and Israeli Minister of Communications of any changes in the composition of its board of directors every six months and if the change represents half or more of the members of the board of directors, within 30 days of the change. The parties to the Companies' Control Permit are also required to notify such Ministers of any "Exceptional Holdings" immediately upon becoming aware of such event. Such parties are also required to notify such Ministers in the event a shareholder becomes a "Principal Shareholder" and regarding any change in the holdings of a Principal Shareholder within 48 hours of becoming aware of such change. The terms "Exceptional Holdings" and "Principal Shareholder" are defined in the Communications Order and in our Articles of Association and are described below in Item 10B "Additional Information - Memorandum and Articles of Association - Rights Attached to Shares - Exceptional Holdings; Principal Shareholders."

The parties to the Companies' Control Permit may not transfer means of the control in Bezeq at a rate which requires the approval of the Prime Minister of Israel and Israeli Minister of Communications under the Communications Order, without such Ministers prior written approval. The foregoing includes a transfer of the Bezeq interest in one transaction or a series of transactions, by one party or together with the other parties to the Companies' Control Permit or the parties to the Individuals' Control Permit. However, the parties may transfer the means of control of Bezeq among themselves, subject to compliance with certain conditions set forth in the Companies' Control Permit

The Lending Parties undertook to comply with the provisions of the Communications Law, Communications Order and the lien permit granted to them relating to their rights under the credit agreement entered into among SP2 and the Lending Parties and the realization of the lien. The rights granted to the Lending Parties are deemed to be an encumbrance of collateral and the Lending Parties may not exercise rights pursuant to the means of control except as set forth in the lien permit. The lien permit was granted exclusively to the Lending Parties and any change in the composition of the Lending Parties or a modification of the credit agreement entered into among SP2 and the Lending Parties requires the prior written consent of the Prime Minister of Israel and Israeli Minister of Communications. The appointment of a receiver, on any grounds whatsoever, with respect to the holdings in SP2 or SP2's holdings in Bezeq, will constitute grounds for canceling the lien permit. The violation of the lien permit by the Lending Parties will constitute grounds for canceling such permit and for the appointment of a receiver and trustee, in accordance with the terms of such permit.

According to the Companies' Control Permit, SP2 must at all times be held by an "Israeli Party," as defined in the Communications Order, to the following extent:

- At least 19% of each of the means of control of SP2 must be held by an Israeli Party at all times; or
- At least 19% of the rights to vote at the general meeting of shareholders of SP2 and the rights to appoint directors of SP2 must be held by an Israeli Party at all times; and

The right to appoint at least one-fifth of the directors in Bezeq and Bezeq's subsidiaries and not less than one director in each such company will be held by an Israeli Party at all times, provided that the percentage of the Israeli Party's direct or indirect shareholdings in Bezeq is not less than 3% of any of the means of control of Bezeq. Indirect shareholdings will be calculated as the product of the Israeli Party's lowest rate of holdings in each of the means of control in SP2, multiplied by the percentage of the holdings of the parties to the control permit in each of the means of control in Bezeq.

The Prime Minister of Israel and Israeli Minister of Communications have determined that we and B Communications are deemed to be “Israeli Parties,” so long as we and B Communications are controlled by a citizen and resident of Israel and that the ownership interest of Messrs. Shaul Elovitch and Yossef Elovitch in Internet Gold does not fall below 50.0% and our ownership in B Communications does not fall below 50%. In accordance with such approval, we and B Communications may only transfer our holdings in Bezeq to an Israeli Entity, subject to all approvals required by law.

The parties to the Companies’ Control Permit may not be controlled by any country or government company or a company controlled by a government company. The Companies’ Control Permit will terminate if the foregoing condition ceases to exist with respect to any such party without the approval of the Prime Minister of Israel and Israeli Minister of Communications. Such Ministers may authorize a government company to hold an interest in any such party, provided that the government company’s aggregate direct or indirect holdings in Bezeq do not exceed 5% of any type of means of control of Bezeq and that it does not control such party.

In the event the Prime Minister of Israel and Israeli Minister of Communications find that the information they were provided is incorrect, that there has been a material change in the details provided by the parties to the Companies’ Control Permit which justifies its cancellation, or such parties failed to submit a required report, and such Ministers determine that there is probable cause to believe that the provision of the services that Bezeq is required to provide pursuant to its general license (including basic telephone, infrastructure, transmission and data transmission services and ancillary services) or the grounds for determining that any such service has been harmed, such Ministers may take action to cancel the Companies’ Control Permit. Upon its cancellation, all the shareholdings purchased under the Companies’ Control Permit will be deemed “Exceptional Holdings,” as described above.

The Companies’ Control Permit also authorizes an interested party in B Communications and our company that is not a party to the Companies’ Control Permit or the Individuals’ Control Permit to hold means of control in Bezeq, provided that such interested party does not hold more than 15% of any type of means of control of B Communications and our company. The foregoing authorization is subject to the condition (among others) that the percentage of holdings of the parties to the Companies’ Control Permit in B Communications, and of Eurocom Communications’ holdings in our company exceed 50% of the means of control in each of such companies at all times. We and B Communications are required to notify the Prime Minister of Israel and Israeli Minister of Communications of the shareholdings of any such interested party.

The provisions of the Companies’ Control Permit are subject to the terms of the Communications Order and Communications Law, as they may be amended from time to time.

B. Business Overview

Since April 14, 2010, we, through our B Communications subsidiary have been the controlling shareholder of Bezeq (TASE:BZEQ), Israel’s largest telecommunications provider.

The Israeli Communications Industry

The communications industry around the world and in Israel has developed rapidly. The technology and corporate structure and regulations governing the communications industry in Israel has undergone and continue to be subject to constant changes. A number of communications groups operate in the Israeli communications market on the basis of cooperative marketing among a number of companies and/or among companies with common ownership for the supply of comprehensive communications service packages, thus utilizing the marketing and operational advantages inherent in such a structure.

Government Regulations

The Israeli communications industry is regulated and controlled by the Israeli Ministry of Communications and to a lesser degree by other governmental authorities. Bezeq is subject to government supervision and regulation relating to, among other things, licensing, determining permitted areas of activity, determining tariffs, operation, competition, environmental matters, payment of royalties, obligation to provide universal service, ability to hold its shares, relationships between Bezeq and its subsidiaries and prohibitions as to the termination or restriction of its services (which may force Bezeq to provide services at a loss. Bezeq was declared a monopoly in its main fields of activity, and is also subject to control and restrictions under the Antitrust Law, 5748-1988. This supervision and regulation at times lead to governmental intervention. Bezeq's business and operations could be adversely affected by decisions of regulators, in particular the Ministry of Communications as well as changes in laws, regulations or government policy affecting its business activities. Further risks and uncertainties result from the fact that changes in such laws, regulations or government policies may not be adopted or implemented in the manner that Bezeq expects and may be further amended, interpreted or enforced in an unexpected manner or in a manner adverse to Bezeq's business and results of operations.

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Bezeq is under an obligation to provide services to the entire public in Israel, or universal service. Similar obligations are not imposed on holders of specific domestic operator licenses that are able to compete for Bezeq's lucrative customer base (primarily business customers) which represents a significant source of revenue for Bezeq.

Bezeq was declared a provider of essential telecommunications services under the Communications Order. By virtue of that declaration, Bezeq is required to provide certain types of services and may not interrupt its provision of such services or narrow them. Among these services are basic telephone services, infrastructure services, transmission services and data communication services including, interconnect, and other services listed in the schedule to the Communications Order. The main provisions of the Communications Order are:

- Limitations on the transfer and acquisition of means of control, which includes a ban on holding 5% or more of means of control of a certain kind without the prior written approval of the Prime Minister and the Minister of Communications, or the Ministers.
- Transfer or acquisition of control in Bezeq requires the approval of the Ministers by means of a Control Permit. The Control Permit establishes the minimum holding percentage in each of the means of control in Bezeq by the holder of the Control Permit where a transfer of shares or an issuance of shares by Bezeq, as a result of which the percentage of ownership of the Control Permit holder will fall below the minimum percentage, is prohibited without the prior approval of the Ministers, subject to permitted exceptions (including, an issuance to the public under a prospectus, or sale or private placement to institutional investors).
- Holdings not approved in compliance with the Communications Order will be considered "exceptional holdings" and any exercise of a right by virtue of exceptional holdings will not be valid. The Communications Order also contains provisions authorizing the Ministers and Bezeq to apply to the courts with an application for the enforced sale of exceptional holdings.
- A duty to report to the Ministers upon demand is imposed on Bezeq with respect to any information on matters relating to provision of an essential service.
- 75% of the members of the Board of Directors of Bezeq must be Israeli citizens and residents who have a security clearance as determined by the General Security Service.
- The Chairman of the Board of Directors of Bezeq, the external directors, the chief executive officer, the deputy chief executive officer and other office holders in Bezeq as listed in the Communications Order, must be Israeli citizens and residents and have a security clearance appropriate to their functions.
- Nationality requirements are established for the controlling shareholder in Bezeq: an individual must be an Israeli Entity (as defined in the Communications Order); a corporation must be incorporated in Israel, the center of its business must be in Israel, and an Israeli Entity must hold at least 19% of the means of control of such company.
- The approval of the Ministers is required for granting rights in certain assets of Bezeq (switches, cable network, transmission network and data bases and banks). In addition, the grant of rights in means of control in subsidiaries of Bezeq, including allotment of more than 25% of the shares in the subsidiary, requires the approval of the Ministers.

- Provisions were established for the matter of protection of computerized systems and the purchase of hardware and software.
- Certain actions of Bezeq require the approval of the Minister of Communications, including voluntary liquidation, a settlement or arrangement between Bezeq and its creditors, a change or reorganization of the structure of Bezeq and a merger or split of Bezeq.

The regulations affecting the Bezeq Group are described in the sections of this annual report relating to each of the operating segments of Bezeq.

Changes in the Regulatory Environment

The Gronau Committee

On March 12, 2008, a report was published by a public committee appointed by the Minister of Communications in December 2006 to formulate detailed recommendations for a policy and principles of competition in the communication market in Israel. This committee, referred to as the Gronau Committee, was led by Professor Gronau. On August 13, 2008, the Minister of Communications announced his decision to adopt the conclusions of the Gronau Committee, subject to a number of changes, which constitute the policy of the Minister of Communications for the near future.

The following measures were proposed by the Ministry of Communications, aimed at enhancing competition in the sector, in part following a decision made by the government and the recommendations of the Gronau Committee:

- Changes in the fixed-line sector. The Minister of Communications decided that the Ministry of Communications will prepare the regulatory and pricing infrastructure for the establishment of a wholesale market for fixed-line communications (including resale and the provision of access to infrastructure), including arrangements for local loop unbundling, or LLU.
- Sale of service packages that cannot be unbundled by the subsidiaries. It was recommended that after implementation of the wholesale market arrangement, the subsidiaries of Bezeq would be granted a permit to provide service bundles that cannot be unbundled (i.e. bundles in which the separate services cannot necessarily be purchased on the same terms as those at which they are offered in the bundle).
- Flexibility in the approval of alternative payment packages for Bezeq. The tariffs for Bezeq's controlled services (telephony and others) which are fixed in regulations were updated in accordance with a linkage formula less an efficiency factor consisting of linkage to the Israeli Consumer Price Index, or the CPI, plus an efficiency factor), as provided in the regulations, so that on average, Bezeq's controlled tariffs will erode in real terms.
- Alternative payment packages. Under the Communications Law, if tariffs are fixed for the controlled services, the Minister of Communications may, with the consent of the Minister of Finance, approve the request made by the licensee for an alternative payment package for a service package. The approval mechanism was simplified in December 2010, so that the Bezeq Group may offer an alternative payment package after the period defined in the law unless the Minister of Communications or the Minister of Finance announces his objection. An alternative payment package will be approved only if it is worthwhile for 30% or more of the subscribers who consume the services offered in the package.

- Promotion of grant of MVNO licenses to virtual cellular operators. In January 2009, the Israeli Government decided to promote the entry of MVNOs into Israel's cellular market and on January 20, 2010, the Minister of Communications signed regulations allowing the grant of MVNO licenses. MVNO licenses were recently granted to a number of companies and applications have been submitted to the Ministry of Communications by other companies for such licenses.
- Structural separation. It was decided to enforce structural separation within the HOT Group (nevertheless, the license of HOT Telecom was amended in June 2009 and exceptions were made with respect to the structural separation obligation between it and HOT Broadcasts) and to leave the structural separation in Bezeq Group as long as there are only two companies that own a nationally deployed fixed-line infrastructure.
- Entry of cellular operators into the international telephony market. It was decided to allow all cellular operators to enter the international telephony market.
- Reduction of the rate of royalties. The committee recommended a gradual reduction in the rate of royalties applicable to license-holders, until their eventual cancellation. Nevertheless the rate of royalties was raised in 2010 contrary to this recommendation.

The Hayek Committee

On March 28, 2010, the Ministers of Communications and Finance appointed the Hayek Committee to review and revise the structure of Bezeq's tariffs and to set wholesale service tariffs and call completion tariffs in the fixed-line networks. In the letter of appointment, the Committee was requested to make recommendations regarding setting the base level of telecommunications tariffs and how they would be calculated, a tariff control mechanism, tariff updates including an efficiency factor and mechanisms for the prevention of cross-subsidization among the various services, based on the cost of the services.

In addition, and with the approval of the Minister of Communications, the Chairman of the Hayek Committee would be able to discuss other topics not included in the letter of appointment. The Minister of Communications approved the Hayek Committee's discussion of structural separation in the communications market, and the question of tariff control – its format and its necessity, and the communications project of Israel Electric Corporation. On February 12, 2011, the Hayek Committee sent a request to Bezeq for data to enable it to examine the costs of components in domestic carrier networks.

On March 3, 2011, the Hayek Committee invited the public to submit by March 22, 2011 (which date was later extended to April 17, 2011), their positions on the Hayek Committee's recommendations on structural matters in the communications industry. The structural recommendations in the document constitute, according to the Hayek Committee's letter, conditions for implementation of the detailed arrangements that would then be formulated by the Hayek Committee. The main points are:

- Compulsory structural separation in fixed-line and other areas of the communications industry would be cancelled, except for the structural separation in multi-channel television, which would be cancelled after operation in the television market is enabled on the Internet infrastructure.
- Control of Bezeq's wholesale tariff would be determined by setting a maximum tariff. The Committee, which proposed that this arrangement be implemented immediately, is also considering ending control by means of setting tariffs by means of a transition to a methodology wherein a license holder may demand reasonable payments, which increases will be implemented gradually

- Holders of general domestic carrier licenses will provide service and allow use of all the infrastructures required to enable other license-holders to provide service for end-users (including, passive infrastructure, transmission lines in various technologies, and others).

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- Broadband access service will be immediately provided in a manner that will enable a service provider that does not have its own infrastructure to manage the service. The infrastructure provider will be required to provide everything needed beyond the line itself, so as to permit the transparency needed for control and management of the service.
- Holders of general domestic carrier licenses will reach agreements with other license-holders for the use of the types of services referred to in the above bullet-point. The agreements will be forwarded to the regulating entity and will be made known to the public.
- In the absence of an agreement between the parties and to the extent required, the regulating entity will intervene to put in place the arrangements that the Hayek Committee intends to formulate
- Holders of general domestic carrier licenses will regularly inform other license-holders of the deployment of the existing infrastructures.
- The perceived need to advance the use of the infrastructure of the Israel Electric Corporation to provide wholesale services and that the terms of implementation should be applied equally to the entity that will be established as part of this initiative and to other general domestic carrier license-holders.
- The cancellation of structural separation is conditional upon and will be implemented immediately upon fulfillment of the following terms:
 - o Implementation of the third, fifth and eighth bullet points above.
 - o On the earlier of six months from the date on which agreements as referred to in fifth bullet point are signed, or from the date on which the holders of general domestic carrier licenses start to provide the wholesale services as provided in those agreements.
 - o Deposit of autonomous bank guarantees in significant amounts(hundreds of millions of shekels) by general domestic carrier license-holders to assure the existence of a wholesale market.

Failure to comply with one or more of these principles will, among other things, result in stringent control, the imposition of personal liability on the managers of companies that hold general domestic carrier licenses, forfeiture of the guarantees, and an obligation for structural separation between the infrastructure of the license-holder and the services provided to the end-users.

Bezeq, which is studying these recommendations, believes that the recommendations that will eventually be adopted by the Hayek Committee could materially influence the Bezeq Group, even though they are difficult to assess before their adoption. The ultimate impact of the Hayek Committee's recommendations will also depend largely on the balancing of the various factors in the recommendations and in their detailed explanations. For example, the development of a wholesale market and imposition of the duty to break up the fixed-line network into sections, could have a significantly adverse effect on the Bezeq Group. Conversely, if recommendations are adopted concerning the cancellation of structural separation, such factors would have far-reaching and positive implications for the Group and its results. It is difficult to assess the implications of the proposed change in the tariff control mechanism before the final format is decided, although under certain conditions it could positively impact on Bezeq's operating results.

Bezeq and Bezeq International submitted their comments to the Hayek Committee, which stated that the various comments would be published on the Ministry of Communications website. The Hayek Committee intends to formulate detailed recommendations for these arrangements and to present them to the Ministers of Communications and Finance after considering the remarks of the public.

Proposal for a new communications authority

In July 2010, the Ministry of Communications distributed a memo, The Israel Communications Authority Law 5770-2010, concerning the establishment of a communications authority, which would become the main regulatory body for telecommunications and for broadcasting in Israel and would hold the powers now held by the Ministry of Communications, the Second Television and Radio Authority, the Second Authority Council and the Council for Cable and Satellite Broadcasts.

Structural separation

Bezeq's domestic carrier license states that it must maintain structural separation between itself and its Pelephone, Bezeq International, DBS and Bezeq On Line subsidiaries. This framework includes: (i) the complete separation of the managements of these subsidiaries, including business systems, the financial system and the marketing system; (ii) the complete separation of the assets; (iv) a ban on Bezeq hiring employees of a subsidiary and vice versa; (v) restrictions on the appointment of a Bezeq employee (other than the chairman of the board) as a director of a subsidiary; and (vi) a ban on the transfer of commercial information to a subsidiary (including in relation to Bezeq).

The structural separation limitations have placed the Bezeq Group in an inferior competitive position compared with the other communications groups which are not subject to such far-reaching limitations and give rise to high management overhead.

Other limitations on offering benefits to Bezeq Group companies and joint ventures

Other limitations on cooperative ventures between Bezeq and its subsidiaries arise from various provisions applicable to them, both under antitrust laws and conditions established by the Antitrust Commissioner in approvals of mergers between Bezeq and Group companies. Such limitations include a prohibition against discrimination in favor of companies within the Bezeq Group when providing certain services and by virtue of the provisions of Bezeq's license, the requirement to provide services equally to all and at a uniform tariff.

Service Packages

The Gronau Committee recommended that Bezeq and its subsidiaries be allowed to offer service packages consisting of telephony and Internet protocol television services once the wholesale market arrangements, as described above, have been implemented.

Until recently, the structural separation limitations prevented Bezeq from marketing joint baskets of services. The permit to market joint service packages was granted (by means of an amendment of Bezeq's domestic carrier license) pursuant to a policy paper published by the Minister of Communications in 2004, which stated that after Bezeq's market share in a particular segment (private or business) falls below 85%, it will be allowed to market joint baskets of services with the subsidiaries in the same segment. Bezeq's market share in the private sector (according to the method of calculation determined by the Ministry of Communications) fell below 85% in 2008, and fell below 85% in the business sector in September 2009. Following such declines, in May 2010 Bezeq was permitted to offer private subscribers joint baskets of services with its subsidiaries, subject to approvals by the Ministry of Communications and other conditions prescribed in Bezeq's domestic carrier license, including:

- The service packages must be able to be unbundled, meaning that a service included in a package will be offered separately and on the same terms.

At the time a request for approval of a service packages is submitted, there must be a group of services in similar format being marketed to a private subscriber as a package by a license-holder who is not a subsidiary of Bezeq, or there is a group that includes license-holders who provide a private subscriber with all the services included in the joint service packages.

Joint service packages marketed by Bezeq's subsidiaries and which include the services of Bezeq are also subject according to their licenses to similar limitations, including unbundling (except for a service package marketed by a subsidiary that contains only Bezeq's Internet infrastructure service).

These limitations, and in particular the unbundling obligation, which severely limits the Bezeq Group's ability to offer discounts on the components of a service package, place the Bezeq Group in a competitively inferior position compared to the competing communications groups, which are not subject to similar limitations in marketing joint service packages (other than a limitation on marketing a joint service packages by HOT-Net and other companies in HOT Group).

At present, Bezeq may market joint service packages to the private sector only. As Bezeq's market share in the business sector declined to below 85% in September 2009, Bezeq requested that the Ministry of Communications amend its domestic carrier license so as to enable it to also market joint service packages to business customers. On February 3, 2011, the Ministry of Communications sent a draft amendment to the communications licenses of the Bezeq Group companies that will enable them to market joint service packages to the business sector under the same limitations.

Limitation on the exit penalty a license-holder may collect from a subscriber

On February 13, 2011, the Ministry of Communications distributed a Law Memorandum – Communications (Amendment No. 47) (Limitation on payment and loss of benefit due to cancellation of an agreement) Bill, 2011, in which it is proposed to apply provisions to communications license-holders which are similar to those applied to the cellular companies with regard to limiting the exit commission that a license-holder can collect from a subscriber who cancels a subscription agreement to 8% of the average monthly bill of the subscriber up to the date of cancellation, multiplied by the number of months remaining to the end of the term of the commitment. License-holders are prohibited from demanding immediate payment of the balance of the subscriber's payments for terminal equipment in the event of cancellation of the agreement. According to the Memorandum, this prohibition will also apply to existing subscribers who request cancellation of their agreements with license-holders after the amendment comes into force.

Under the Memorandum, these provisions will also apply to domestic carriers (including Bezeq), international call operators (including Bezeq International) and to broadcasting licensees (including DBS). Bezeq, Bezeq International and DBS believe that if the proposed amendment is adopted, it could increase the churn rate of subscribers in their areas of operation.

The Consumer Protection Law

In March 2010, an amendment to the Consumer Protection Law came into force enabling a consumer to cancel a sale transaction made over the phone or the Internet even after the start of the provision of the service. The amendment broadens the rights of cancellation in the event of any deception. In December 2010, regulations came into effect which also allow the cancellation of a transaction and a refund in situations that are not remote sale transactions. In the past two years additional amendments were made to the Consumer Protection Law with respect to consumers disconnecting from ongoing services and the need for specific consent to continue transactions after the end of the defined period.

Competition in the Israeli Communications Market

The Israeli communications market is dominated by four main groups, the Bezeq group, the IDB group (which controls Cellcom and 013 NetVision), the Partner group, which recently purchased 012 Smile Communications Ltd., or 012 Smile, and the HOT group and several other players, each having interests in one or more of the main communications sub-sectors.

IDB Group - The IDB Group provides communications services through Cellcom Israel Ltd., or Cellcom, and Netvision Ltd., or Netvision, which are public companies under joint control. Cellcom provides cellular telephony

services (including cellular Internet), fixed-line telephony mainly to business customers through its own infrastructure, transmission and data communication services for business customers through its own transmission network, and ISP services. Netvision provides ISP services, international call services and fixed-line telephony services using Voice over Broadband, or VoB, technology. In June 2011, Netvision and Cellcom announced that they had entered into a merger agreement. Under the merger agreement, of Netvision's shares would be acquired in exchange for cash based on a total valuation of Netvision's share capital estimated at NIS 1.54 billion (\$434 million) plus interest. The closing of the merger is subject to finalization of a definitive agreement which is to be subject to among other things, the receipt of the requisite regulatory approvals.

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Partner Group - The Partner Group provides communications services through Partner, a public company. Partner provides cellular telephony services (including cellular Internet), fixed-line telephony, transmission and data communications, ISP services, international call services and fixed-line telephony using VoB technology. In March 2011, Partner completed a transaction to purchase the shares of 012 Smile, an international telephony services provider and ISP, which purchased the legacy communications business of our company in January 2010. Partner and 012 Smile are subject to limitations of structural separation between 012 Smile's international telephony operations and Partner's cellular services.

HOT-Mirs Group - The HOT-Mirs Group provides communications services through HOT and through Mirs, which is controlled by Mr. Patrick Drahy, the controlling shareholder in HOT. The HOT-Mirs Group owns a cable infrastructure which is deployed nationwide, and it provides multi-channel television services through HOT, as well as fixed-line telephony services. The HOT-Mirs Group also has a nationwide Internet infrastructure and provides transmission and data communications services through HOT Telecom, a subsidiary of HOT. Mirs provides cellular communication services using iDEN technology, and in February 2011, it submitted a bid in a tender for Universal Mobile Telecommunications System, or UMTS, frequencies. In December 2010, HOT-Net, a subsidiary of HOT, was granted an ISP license, subject to structural separation limitations between HOT-Net and HOT and HOT Telecom, and limitations on marketing joint service packages that include HOT-Net's Internet access (among the limitations are an obligation to market service packages that correspond to competing ISPs, and an obligation to sell the ISP services separately and on the same terms as they are sold when part of the service package (unbundling). On May 4, 2011, HOT announced that its board of directors had received a proposal from companies controlled by its controlling shareholder to join them in negotiations for the acquisition of Mirs Communication Ltd. and it had authorized a committee to take the actions necessary to review the proposal and conduct negotiations.

The Ministry of Communications has encouraged competition in the communications market by imposing restrictions and limitations on Bezeq and its subsidiaries, including:

- an obligation to maintain complete structural separation among Bezeq and its subsidiaries pertaining to corporate structure and management systems, including finance, marketing, manpower, assets and data;
- supervision and regulation of part of Bezeq's tariffs; and
- an obligation to provide "access" infrastructure services to other licensees on an equal, non-discriminatory basis and a prohibition on granting Bezeq's subsidiaries advantageous terms when providing such services.

The Ministry of Communications has also supported competition by:

- separating infrastructure and service providers;
- granting new licenses and encouraging new and innovative technologies such as VoB; and
- mandating number portability.

In addition to HOT's cable and optical fiber network and the optical fiber infrastructures of Cellcom and Partner, there are a number of utility and transportation infrastructures in Israel today with the potential to serve as communications infrastructures, which are based on optical fibers and are mostly owned by government companies and bodies. Among these are Israel Electric Corporation, or IEC, Israel Railways, Mekorot (water grid), pipeline infrastructures and the Cross Israel Highway Company. Some municipalities are also trying to create an alternative to cables being laid by communications license-holders by deploying their own infrastructures.

On July 15, 2010, the Israeli government, during its discussion of the Arrangements Law, decided to instruct the Minister of National Infrastructures and the Minister of Finance to exercise their authority under the Electricity Law, 1996, and to permit IEC (which in 2010 started a technological trial to ascertain its ability to provide a high-speed communications infrastructure by optical fibers to the customer's home, or the FTTH method) to operate in communications on certain conditions. Such conditions include: the establishment of a communications company that will use a fixed-line communications infrastructure based on the electricity grid; IEC would not hold more than 49% of the means of control in the communications company and would not control it; the communications company would do business with communications license-holders and not directly with private consumers (which would exclude large business customers, for which it could provide transmission or other services, subject to the approval of the Ministry of Communications).

On March 7, 2011, the Israeli government resolved to grant IEC approval to establish the communications company together with another company, which would use and operate the fixed-line communications infrastructure of IEC's electricity grid. In addition, in this resolution the Israeli government amended its resolution of July 15, 2010, to provide that the communications company would have an exclusive right of use for providing telecommunications services on the basis of IEC's optical fiber communications infrastructure, subject to certain volumes and terms. The same decision also provided that the financing of that company will be from sources made available by the controlling shareholder and will be selected in accordance with the Government's decision, including by that company raising capital. The resolution also provides that it does not restrain the Government's right to change the decision or prevent the Ministers from exercising their authority under any law.

In Bezeq's estimation, such a communications company, if established, would compete with Bezeq in providing infrastructure and could have a material negative impact on its operations and results of operations, especially if that new company is permitted to provide services to operators and business customers without an obligation for universal deployment of an FTTH network or before completing deployment of a significant portion of the network. It is not certain that a competing communications company will be established, what limitations will be imposed on its activities and what concessions it might be granted.

HOT's Internet infrastructure is deployed nationwide and was recently upgraded to an Ultra Fast Internet, or UFI network in which a range of communications services and interactive applications can be provided. The network is currently the principal competitor with Bezeq in the private sector. The upgrade of the infrastructure and grant of an ISP license to HOT-Net in December 2010 are expected to increase the level of competition in Internet access and could also increase the number of HOT customers who subscribe to service packages.

In April 2011, Mirs and Marathon Telecommunications Ltd. (of the Xfone Group) each won a tender for the grant of frequencies and a license to operate as a cellular operator that own infrastructure. In May 2011, after Marathon Telecommunications failed to timely submit the requisite guarantee, its selection as a winner in the tender was revoked by the tender committee and the next runner-up, the Select Group, was declared the second winner in the tender. Under the terms of the tender, the new operators will be able to launch their operation after deploying a cellular network which initially will cover 10% of the population of Israel. After the deployment, the new operators will be able to use the networks of the existing operators for a period of seven years (with an extension option subject to approval for up to a further three years) based on a national roaming model. Under the terms of the tender, each one of the new operators will pay NIS 705 million in license fees) which will be reduced by one seventh (1/7) (approximately 14.3%) for each one percent (1%) of the market share they accumulate in the private sector in the five years following the grant of the license, so that a new operator achieving a market share of 7% in the private sector would not pay any license fees. To guarantee payment of the license fees, the new operators undertook to submit a bank guarantee in favor of the Ministry of Communications in the amount of approximately NIS 705 million. Pelephone anticipates that the entry of the new operators will intensify competition in the cellular market.

BUSINESS OF BEZEQ - THE ISRAEL TELECOMMUNICATIONS CORP. LTD.

Bezeq is the principal provider of communications services in Israel, providing a broad range of telecommunications operations and services, including domestic fixed-line, cellular and international communication services, multi-channel television, satellite broadcasts, Internet services, customer call centers, maintenance and development of communications infrastructures, provision of communications services to other communications providers, television and radio broadcasts, and supply and maintenance of equipment on customer premises, which is referred to as network end point, or NEP services. Bezeq was founded as a government company in 1980 and became a public company in 1990 with its shares traded on the TASE.

The following chart describes Bezeq's ownership interests in its principal subsidiaries and affiliates, as at March 31, 2011:

Bezeq The Israel Telecommunications Corp. Ltd.
Telephone Communications Ltd.
Bezeq International Ltd.
100%
100%
Bezeq Online Ltd.
100%
Bezeq Gold (Holdings) Ltd.
100%
D.B.S Satellite Services (1998) Ltd.
Walla! Communications Ltd
71.55%
49.78%

The Group has four principal areas of operation, which are reported as business segments in Bezeq's consolidated financial statements.

- Bezeq domestic fixed-line communications - Primarily includes Bezeq's operation as a domestic operator, including telephony services, Internet services, transmission services and data communications.
- Pelephone Communications Ltd. - Provides cellular services (cellular communications), marketing of end-user equipment, installation, operation and maintenance of cellular communications equipment and systems.
- Bezeq International Ltd. - Provides international communications services, Internet access (ISP) services, and NEP services.
- D.B.S. Satellite Services (1998) Ltd. - Provides multi-channel broadcast and value added services via satellite.

Since August 2009, Bezeq no longer consolidates the operations of DBS into its consolidated financial statements, but reports its operations as a segment in its consolidated financial statements.

Bezeq holds 49.78% of the shares of DBS as well as options to purchase additional shares, with the balance held by Eurocom DBS, which is indirectly controlled by our controlling shareholder, Mr. Shaul Elovitch. Accordingly, cooperative ventures between DBS and the Bezeq Group companies (such as agreements for mutual marketing of products and services) must currently be approved as transactions in which the controlling shareholder in Bezeq has a personal interest, which process could impede the business flexibility of the Bezeq Group in such cooperative ventures.

In view of the position taken by the Antitrust Commissioner and the ruling of the Supreme Court in 2009, Bezeq is not permitted to increase its holdings in DBS or control it, which limits the Bezeq Group's ability to benefit fully from the advantages that could have been achieved from the inclusion of DBS in the Bezeq Group. If in the future these regulatory limitations and structural separation and the other limitations applicable to cooperative ventures between the companies in the Group are removed, then the options open to Bezeq to increase its holdings in DBS or to control it could create opportunities for the Group to benefit from synergies with DBS or facilitate the utilization of such synergies.

Bezeq also includes a category of "Other" in its consolidated financial statements, which mainly include customer call center services through its Bezeq Online Ltd. subsidiary, investments in a venture capital fund, an investment in Walla! Communications Ltd., or Walla!, a popular Israeli provider of Internet and portal services, whose shares are listed on the TASE, and other investments.

On September 2, 2010, Bezeq International completed the purchase of 2,274,299 shares of Walla! (approximately 5% of the issued and paid up share capital of Walla!) by means of a special tender offer at NIS 6 per share and total consideration of NIS 13,645,794. Subsequently, and after receipt of the approval of the Antitrust Commissioner, on September 21, 2010, a trustee that held 9,902,467 shares of Walla! on behalf of Bezeq International transferred such shares back to Bezeq International, and Bezeq then purchased from Bezeq International all the Walla! shares held by it (a total of 32,644,997 shares) at NIS 6 per share (a total of approximately NIS 195.87 million), so that after the purchase, Bezeq holds 71.55% of the shares of Walla!.

In September 2010, Walla completed the acquisition of 75% of the share capital of the Yad 2 website in consideration of NIS 117.5 million, subject to certain adjustments including the payment of additional amounts to certain of the shareholders of Yad 2, based on the amount of Yad 2's working capital.

The consolidated activities of Bezeq, Pelephone, Bezeq International and DBS are sometimes referred to as the Bezeq Group in this annual report. The operations of DBS are not included in Bezeq's consolidated financial statements.

The Bezeq Group holds over 170 trademarks including its principal trademarks: Bezeq, B – Bezeq's logo and Pelephone.

For detailed information about Bezeq's business, see Bezeq's Periodic Report for 2010, prepared in accordance with Israeli Securities Regulation (Periodic and Immediate Reports), 5730-1970, which report is available on Bezeq's website at <http://ir.bezeq.co.il>. The information on Bezeq's website is not incorporated by reference into this annual report.

BEZEQ FIXED-LINE BUSINESS

General

Bezeq has a general license for the provision of domestic fixed-line communication services in Israel. As a domestic carrier, Bezeq provides fixed-line telephony services, Internet infrastructure and access services, transmission and data communication services.

Products and Services

Telephony

Bezeq's telephony services include basic telephony services on domestic telephone lines and associated services such as voice mail, caller ID, call waiting, call forwarding, speed dial, and conference calls. Bezeq also provides national services for businesses (1-800, 1-700) that offer full or partial payment for incoming calls by businesses. Bezeq currently operates about 12,500 public telephones around the country, which are operated by various types of pre-paid cards.

Bezeq operates a unified telephone directory for fixed-line and cellular telephony operators, as well as a unified website which is free of charge, in addition to its 144 (directory information) service. The unified directory service provides data with respect to all of the telephone subscribers in Israel. Fixed line and cellular telephony operators in Israel are required to provide unified directory services. At the end of 2009, the Ministry of Communications published a request for comments by the public with respect to the need for and format of opening number information services to competition, including by having these services provided by entities other than telephony operators or those acting on their behalf, or by canceling Bezeq's 144 code service. Bezeq opposed the proposed alternatives and to date, the position of the Ministry of Communications on the proposal has not been published.

In recent years, Bezeq's telephony services have been characterized by a decline in subscribers, use and revenues, mainly due to competition from the other fixed-line telephony service providers and the increased exclusive use of cellular services by many consumers. As of March 31, 2011, Bezeq had 2,342,000 active telephone lines compared with 2,445,000 lines at March 31, 2010.

As part of its marketing strategy, Bezeq is working on the development and penetration of new services in both the private and business sectors. Bezeq plans to continue to launch additional products on the basis of market trends and customer needs.

Internet Access Infrastructure Services

Bezeq provides broadband Internet access infrastructure services in xDSL technology. As of March 31, 2011, Bezeq had 1,079,66,000 Internet subscribers (compared with 1,0455,000 at March 31, 2010). At December 31, 2010, the percentage of Internet subscribers connected to the NGN was about 52% of total Internet subscribers and the percentage of subscribers using NGN services (those with packages of 10 mbps or higher) was 18% of all Internet subscribers. The average surfing speed of Bezeq's Internet subscribers at March 31, 2011 was 4.8 mbps, compared with 3.0 mbps at March 31, 2010.

The Internet market has been one of the fastest growing markets of recent years, and this service has become a focus of Bezeq and a central channel for its investments in technology, marketing, advertising and customer acquisition and upgrades.

Data Transmission and Communication Services

Data communications services are network services for point-to-point transfer of data, transfer of data between computers and various communications networks, services to connect communications networks to the Internet, and remote access services. The companies operating in this field are Cellcom, Partner (which acquired the Med-1 operation), HOT and Internet companies that also use leased infrastructures.

Data communication services are provided over established traditional infrastructures such as Sifranet and frame relay, on ATM infrastructure and on innovative and advanced infrastructures such as Internet Protocol, or IP, based virtual private networks, or IPVPN and Metro Ethernet. The IPVPN infrastructure enables managed communications solutions for businesses by connecting the various branches of the organization. Metro Ethernet infrastructure enables the supply of a communications infrastructure in Ethernet technology for services in the business and private sector. In recent years, customers have begun to switch from data communication solutions provided over older and traditional infrastructures, to IP and Ethernet-based infrastructures. This permits Bezeq to offer its customers greater capacity at lower prices, and the demand is increasing.

Bezeq offers transmission services, including high speed services, to other communications operators and to its business customers over a variety of protocols. Under the terms of its license, Bezeq is obliged to provide some of its communications services to the entire public in Israel. According to Ministry of Communications' interpretation of this and other provisions in the Domestic Carrier license, Bezeq is also obliged to provide infrastructure and transmission services to competing communications operators that provide services which compete with those of Bezeq. In October 2010, the Ministry of Communications notified Bezeq that it had violated the provisions of its license by refusing to provide transmission services to the domestic operator companies controlled by Cellcom and Partner and that if Bezeq did not give notice within 7 working days that it had ceased the violation, the Ministry would be compelled to institute a proceeding for the imposition of a financial sanction or consider some other action. Bezeq acted in accordance with the Ministry's decision but demanded the basis and reasons for it.

To the best of Bezeq's knowledge, Cellcom has deployed and set up a transmission network which it uses both for its own needs, instead of the transmission infrastructure provided for it in the past by Bezeq, and for competition with Bezeq in the transmission and data communications market. Cellcom offers its customers a complete basket of solutions that includes domestic telephony, data communication and cellular communication, using its own infrastructure and its own sales array. Partner has also stepped up its activities in providing transmission and data communication services combined with telephony for business customers.

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Other services

Services to communications operators-

Bezeq provides services to other communications operators, including the cellular and international operators, cable broadcasting license-holders, NEP operators, ISPs, domestic operators, and Palestinian communications providers. Bezeq's services include infrastructure, connection to Bezeq's network, transmission, billing and collection, rental of space and provision of services in its rented properties and rights of use for seabed cables.

Broadcasting services

Bezeq operates and maintains radio transmitters, including those operated by the Israel Broadcasting Authority, television transmitters of Channel 1, Educational Television and Channel 2, and the transmitters of regional radio stations. Bezeq also operates DTT transmitters. Bezeq is responsible only for operation and maintenance of the transmitters for distribution of radio and television programs, and not for the content of the broadcasts.

Contract work

Bezeq performs setup and operation work on networks and sub-networks for various customers such as the Ministry of Defense, HOT, radio and television broadcasting companies, cellular and international communication operators, local authorities, municipalities and government agencies. Bezeq and HOT have agreements for the provision of installation and maintenance services of cable networks, on Bezeq's infrastructure, from the starting point of those licensees' operating center, up to the point of delivery at the entrance to subscribers' homes. The connection and maintenance from these points to the subscribers' homes is not Bezeq's responsibility.

IP Centrex

The IP Centrex service is a virtual private exchange service.

Data Centers

Data Center service enables provision of a solution for customers from the aspects of backup and survivability.

144 Internet site (B144)

A search engine for finding business and private telephone numbers.

New services

Bezeq's launch of its new generation network, or NGN, in 2009 has enabled it to offer new services such as Bphone (a service enabling telephone calls to be made through the Internet as calls made from a fixed-line phone), on-hold music, storage services on the network and home exchange services.

The table below shows data for the distribution of Bezeq's revenues by principal product and service in its segment of operation, 2008-2010 (in NIS millions):

	2008	2009	2010
Revenues from line telephony	3,572	3,333	3,160
Percentage out of total Bezeq income	64.97 %	62.85 %	60.04 %

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Revenues from Internet infrastructure services	790		863		977	
Percentage out of total Bezeq income	14.36	%	16.27	%	18.56	%
Revenues from transmission and communication services	811		851		882	
Percentage out of total Bezeq income	14.75	%	16.04	%	16.76	%
Revenues from other services	325		256		244	
Percentage out of total Bezeq income	5.92	%	4.84	%	4.64	%
Total income from domestic fixed-line communications services segment	5,498		5,303		5,263	

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Customers

Bezeq's sales are divided into two main sectors: the private sector which accounts for approximately 60% of revenues and the business sector which accounts for approximately 40% of revenues. Bezeq is not dependent on any single customer or small number of customers, the loss of which would materially affect its operation, and there is no customer which accounts for 10% or more of Bezeq's total revenue.

The following table provides Bezeq's revenues for these two sectors during the three years ended December 31, 2010 (in NIS millions):

	2008	2009	2010
Revenues from private customers	3,303	3,165	3,128
Revenues from business customers	2,195	2,138	2,134
Total revenues	5,498	5,303	5,263

Competition

Domestic fixed- line telephony services

Since 2005, the Ministry of Communications has granted several general licenses for the provision of fixed-line domestic services without a geographical deployment or universal service obligations.

In the past few years, fixed-line telephony has been characterized by a decline in demand and in prices. The decline in demand is reflected in the gradual erosion of the number of calls originating in the fixed-line networks. In 2010, a decrease of 5% was recorded in the number of lines and of 8% in the volume of average call minutes (incoming and outgoing) on Bezeq's fixed telephone lines compared with 2009. These decreases followed the increased pace of removing fixed lines and the decrease in the volume of fixed-line calls recorded in recent years, which Bezeq believes is attributable to the increase in calls from cellular telephones and calls over the Internet, and to competition from other domestic carriers. No significant change has occurred in the average monthly revenues from a telephone line.

Bezeq believes that at the end of 2010, its market share in the fixed-line telephony market was approximately 65% in the private sector and 78% in the business sector, compared with 72% and 82% at the end of 2009 in those two sectors, respectively. There is a high degree of competition in the fixed-line communications segment in Israel.

Competition from other domestic carrier license-holders

Bezeq and HOT Telecom both own nationally-deployed fixed-line telephony infrastructure. HOT markets service packages combining Internet infrastructure, telephony and cable television aimed mainly at households. In addition, HOT markets telephony services to business customers. Bezeq faces competition from six license-holders for domestic fixed-line communications services, including VoB.

Competition in telephony from the cellular companies and VoIP-over-cellular, or VOC, services

The penetration rate of cellular telephony in Israel is among the highest in the world at 127%. In the opinion of Bezeq, this penetration rate combined with low airtime rates on an international scale, have made the cellular telephone a product that largely substitutes for the landline telephone. Bezeq believes that the increased substitution of cellular phones for fixed line telephones is one of the causes of the growing loss of installed telephone lines.

Partner and Cellcom also provide fixed-domestic fixed-line services through corporations they own, and they sell service packages that combine fixed-line and cellular telephony and Internet services

In December 2010, the Ministry of Communications published a hearing with respect to setting a policy for VoC services (a virtual cellular operator of telephony based on broadband) for the regulation of these services under a MVNO license and/or as part of a special VoB domestic carrier license. According to its work plan, by the end of 2011 the Ministry will announce its policy for the regulation of VoC operators and it recently granted licenses for trial use of VoC services. Bezeq believes that, if allowed, marketing VoC services under a VoB license will increase competition in telephony and will enable telephony services to be provided at fixed-line call prices on the cellular network.

Internet infrastructure market

Bezeq believes that at the end of 2010, its market share in the Internet infrastructure market was approximately 59%, similar to its market share at the end of 2009. There is significant competition in this field from the HOT Group and from the cellular operators. The Ministry of Communications' policy requires Bezeq and HOT to provide ISPs with "open access" to their infrastructure.

Hot's UFI (Ultrar Fast Internet) network is currently the principal competitor with Bezeq in the private sector. In December 2010, HOT-Net was granted an ISP license, subject to structural separation limitations between HOT-Net, HOT and HOT Telecom, and limitations on marketing joint service packages that include HOT-Net's Internet access. Among the limitations are an obligation to market service packages that correspond to competing ISPs and an obligation to sell the ISP services separately and on the same terms as they are sold when part of the basket. The grant of the ISP license to HOT-Net is expected to increase the level of competition in Internet access.

The cellular companies have deepened their Internet activities on the cellular networks both in the private sector and in the business sector. Unlike the fixed-line communications segment (where the provision of access infrastructure services by HOT is separate from the provision of Internet access services by the ISP), cellular Internet service is provided as one unit. Surfing services are provided both from the cellular handset and through a cellular modem that connects laptop and desktop computers in combination with Internet access services.

Transmission and data communication services

The companies operating in this field are Cellcom, Partner (which acquired the Med-1 operations), HOT, and Internet companies that also use leased infrastructures. To the best of Bezeq's knowledge, Cellcom has deployed and set up a

transmission network which it uses both for its own needs (instead of transmission provided for it in the past by Bezeq) and for competition with Bezeq in the transmission and data communications market. Cellcom offers its customers a complete package of solutions that includes domestic telephony, data communication and cellular communication, using its own infrastructure and its own sales array. Partner has also stepped up its activities in providing transmission and data communication services combined with telephony, for business customers.

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Under the terms of its license, Bezeq is obliged to provide some of its communications services to the entire public in Israel. According to the Ministry of Communications interpretation of this and other provisions in the domestic carrier license regarding the provision of infrastructure services to license-holders, Bezeq is also obliged to provide infrastructure and transmission services to competing communications operators for providing services which compete with those of Bezeq. In October 2010, the Ministry of Communications notified Bezeq that it had violated the provisions of its license by refusing to provide transmission services to the domestic operator companies controlled by Cellcom and Partner, and that if Bezeq did not give notice within seven (7) working days that it had ceased the violation, the Ministry would be compelled to institute a proceeding for the imposition of a financial sanction or to consider some other action. Bezeq acted in accordance with the Ministry's decision but demanded the basis and reasons for it.

Marketing

Bezeq has marketing, sales and service groups for both the private and business sectors, which include customer managers for the business sector, combined sales and service centers located throughout Israel, technical support centers for private and business customers, and 15 points of sale and service (the Bezeq Store network) in Israel. Bezeq markets its fixed-line services mainly through mass media advertising and telesales centers, customer managers, and a system of independent dealers including ISPs, and outsourced points of sale.

Networks and Equipment

Bezeq's property and equipment consist primarily of domestic telecommunications infrastructure, exchanges, various networks, real estate (land and buildings), computer systems, vehicles and office equipment. The telecommunications infrastructure has five principal components deployed throughout Israel:

- Exchanges - Used for switching calls and transferring them from their origin to their destination based on the signal received from the subscriber.
- Transmission network - A system through which there is connectivity between exchanges. This system actually functions as a national backbone that connects the local networks, each consisting of an exchange and an access network to it. The transmission network is based primarily on fiber-optic systems and to a lesser degree on wireless systems.
- Data communications networks - Networks for the provision of data communication services at various speeds and communication protocols.
- Access network - A system that connects subscriber NEPs to the exchange. The network is based on copper pairs, fiber-optic cables and to a lesser degree on wireless systems.
- Terminal equipment - Equipment installed at the subscriber site (such as telephones, private exchanges, fax machines, modems, routers, etc.) through which the subscriber receives the service.

Next Generation Network

The demand for communications services in Israel and worldwide is characterized by a demand for ever-increasing bandwidths and advanced IP platforms. In order to meet this demand, Bezeq at the end of 2008 started the gradual roll-out of an NGN based on a core IP network and deployment of an optical fiber network to street cabinets, known as fiber to the curb - FTTC.

Using VDSL2 technology, bandwidth of up to 100 mbs download speed can be provided by this network, as well as innovative value added services. Other advantages of the new technology are a simplification of the network structure and better management ability. The NGN roll-out is a gradual process, with the pace of deployment reviewed and reset annually. Bezeq launched the NGN in September 2009.

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Bezeq has forecast that by the end of 2011, the NGN will be deployed in about 85% of Israeli households. Accordingly, Bezeq's investment in the network in 2011 is expected to be similar to 2010, while in 2012 Bezeq foresees a material decrease in investment in the network since it expects that most of the NGN will have been deployed by the end of 2011.

Computing

Bezeq's IT system supports four central areas: (i) marketing and customer management; (ii) information systems for engineering infrastructures of the telecommunications networks; (iii) information systems for management of Bezeq fixed-line resources; and (iv) company - wide systems. The systems support decision-making processes utilizing a data warehouse operated by Bezeq. Bezeq also operates a website which provides information about its services and enables the display of information about telephone bills, payment information and other services. Bezeq also maintains computerized office systems (e-mail, decision follow-up, etc.), and knowledge management systems.

Bezeq also develops and utilizes advanced computerization systems for its operations, including a customer relations management, or CRM, system, engineering network management systems and service order and supply systems.

Marketing and customer management

The system supports management of a database of Bezeq's customers, service order management, management of follow-up of customer complaints, management of the sales and service process, application of the number portability plan, and billing. The billing array includes the production of phone bills to customers for services provided by the Group and for the services of other communications operators. The billing array also includes the management of accounting for transactions with other communications operators.

Information systems for the engineering infrastructures of the telecommunications networks

These systems support the planning, management, control and maintenance of engineering resources for the provision and assurance of the services.

Information systems for management of the Company's resources

These systems support the management, control and maintenance of the expense side of the Group's activities, including, financial information (including budget and control), purchasing and stock processes, property, real estate, human resources, salary control, fleet management, company projects, etc.

Company-wide systems

The group maintains large and complex computer information systems that support critical work processes and handle very large volumes of data. The array of information systems consist of a large number of systems, some of which are legacy systems which were developed many years ago and operate on mainframe computers, and more modern systems, whose applications were developed more recently and operate in open computerization environments.

Governmental Regulation

Bezeq was declared a provider of essential telecommunications services under the Communications Order. By virtue of that declaration, Bezeq is required to provide certain types of services and may not interrupt its provision of such services or narrow them. Among these services are basic telephone services, infrastructure services, transmission services and data communication services including, interconnect, and other services listed in the schedule to the

Communications Order.

In 2004, new Israeli regulations were published regarding the provision of domestic landline services, on a non-universal service basis. Under such regulations, an application may be filed by competitors of Bezeq for a special general domestic to provide landline services, which does not involve an obligation to provide services to the entire Israeli public, as is required under Bezeq's general license. 012 Smile Telecom (now owned by Partner), Cellcom and Partner, the principal competitors of Bezeq in this field, have all been granted such licenses. Unlike Bezeq, Partner, Cellcom and 012 Smile are entitled to offer service packages that combine cellular and landline services, which gives them a competitive advantage over Bezeq.

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Control of Bezeq's Tariffs

The tariffs for Bezeq's controlled services (telephony and others) which are fixed in regulations promulgated under the communications Law, were updated in accordance with a linkage formula less an efficiency factor consisting of linkage to the CPI plus an efficiency factor, so that on average, Bezeq's controlled tariffs will erode in real terms. The Competition Policy Documents state that as long as the Bezeq Group's market share is higher than 60%, tariff control will continue in a format of fixing binding tariffs. The recommendations of the Hayek Commission for reviewing and revising the structure of Bezeq's tariffs, if adopted, could change the mechanism for fixing and updating the tariffs.

Under the Communications Law, if tariffs are fixed for controlled services, the Minister of Communications may, with the consent of the Minister of Finance, approve the request made by the licensee for an alternative payment package for a service package. The approval mechanism was simplified in December 2010 as part of the Arrangements Law, so that Bezeq can offer an alternative payment package after the period defined in the law unless the Minister of Communications or the Minister of Finance announces his objection. The Competition Policy Documents state that an alternative payment package will be approved only if it is worthwhile for 30% or more of the subscribers who consume the services offered in the package, and the smaller the market share of the Bezeq Group in fixed-line telephony, the higher the maximum discount rate permitted in an alternative payment package can be.

Under the Communications Law, a license-holder can demand reasonable payment for a telecommunications service for which payment is not fixed. Bezeq sets the tariffs for these types of services.

The control of Bezeq's tariffs has a number of implications. Once every few years Bezeq's controlled tariffs are reviewed by a public committee and Bezeq is exposed to material changes in its tariff structure and tariff levels. The review mechanism for the controlled tariffs, as defined in the regulations, results in a real average erosion of the tariffs over time. Control of the tariffs creates or could create difficulties for Bezeq in providing an appropriate and competitive response to changes in the market and in offers of competitive prices on short notice. Furthermore, the restrictions on granting discounts on tariffs limit Bezeq in participation in certain tenders.

Bezeq's Domestic Carrier license

Bezeq operates, among other things, under the domestic carrier license. The main topics covered in the license are:

- Scope of license - Bezeq must provide its services to all on equal terms for each type of service, irrespective of the location or unique cost. The license is unlimited in time; the Minister may modify or cancel the license or make it contingent; the license and any part of it cannot be transferred, no charge can be imposed on it, nor can it be subject to attachment.
- Principles of structural separation - Bezeq employs various means or compliance with these principles among its employees, including training sessions and periodic refresher courses on the relevant procedures. In 2009, the Ministry of Communications notified Bezeq that it was considering imposing a monetary sanction on Bezeq in the amount of NIS 15 million in respect of alleged violation of the provisions of the license relating to structural separation, due to the ostensible transfer of commercial information about its customers to its subsidiaries. Soon after the date of the notice, Bezeq submitted its detailed response to the notice, stating that it had not violated the provisions of the license and the imposition of a monetary sanction was unjustified.
- Marketing joint service bundles - An amendment of the domestic carrier license enables Bezeq to request permission to market joint service bundles subject to limitations, see above.

- Tariffs- Bezeq provides a service or package of services for which no tariff is set under the Communications Law, at a reasonable price and offers them to all, without discrimination and at a uniform tariff.
- Operations of networks and service standards - Bezeq is required to maintain and operate the network and provide its services at all times, including at times of emergency, in an orderly and proper manner commensurate with the technical requirements and the nature of the service, and to work towards improving its services. The license includes an appendix, "Service Standards for the Subscriber", which is to be amended after Bezeq provides the Ministry with data. Bezeq submitted to the Ministry its proposal for amendment of the appendix, adapting it to the current state of affairs and the licenses of other operators, but the amendment has not yet been made.
- Interconnect and use – Bezeq is required to provide interconnect services to another public switching network and to provide the option of use by another license-holder; Bezeq has a duty to provide infrastructure services to another license-holder on reasonable and equal terms and must refrain from preferring a license-holder that is a company with an interest.
- Security arrangements- Provisions have been made for the operation of Bezeq's network in times of emergency. Bezeq is required to set up and operate its network in a way that prevents its collapse in an emergency and enables a reduction of activity in certain sectors. Bezeq is required to provide telecommunications services and set up and maintain the terminal equipment infrastructure for the security forces in Israel and abroad, as provided in its agreements with the security forces. Bezeq provides special services to the security forces. Bezeq will take action to ensure that each purchase and installation of hardware in its telecommunications installations, except for terminal equipment, will be made in full compliance with instructions given to Bezeq according to the Communications Law, the amendment of which was split off from the Arrangements Law, the main point of which was the imposition of financing certain operations according to the requirements of the security forces on the license holder. Bezeq submitted its position, which opposes the proposed amendment, to the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Security Committee. Bezeq is required to appoint a security officer and to comply fully with the security instructions contained in the appendix to the license.
- Supervision and reporting - Extensive reporting duties are imposed on Bezeq, such as filing the reports specified in the license and information and reports on-demand on various matters. In addition, the Director General of the Ministry of Communications is granted the authority to enter the facilities and offices used by Bezeq and to seize documents.
- Miscellaneous - The domestic carrier license includes limitations on the acquisition, maintenance and transfer of means of control pursuant to the Communications Order, as well as on cross-ownership, which are mainly a ban on cross-holdings by entities with an interest in another material domestic carrier, and limitations on cross-holdings by entities with domestic carrier licenses or general licenses in the same segment of operation.
- Bezeq is required to prepare the text of the agreement it plans to offer to subscribers, and to submit it to the Director General upon demand. The Director General has the authority to instruct that changes be made. Bezeq is in an ongoing process of preparing such an agreement.
- Bezeq is required to submit to the Director General a bank guarantee for securing the fulfillment of the terms of the license and for indemnifying the State of Israel against any loss it may incur due to their violation, in a sum equal to US \$10 million. Bezeq provided such a guarantee. The Minister may render the guarantee or part of it forfeit on terms set out in the license.
- The Director General has the power to impose a monetary sanction for violation of any of the terms of the license.

- During a calendar year, Bezeq may invest up to 25% of its annual income in activities not intended for providing its services (the income of its subsidiaries are not considered income for this purpose). The Minister of Communications is authorized to permit a variance from that percentage.

The Communications Order

Bezeq was declared a provider of telecommunications services under the Communications Order. By virtue of that declaration, Bezeq is required to provide certain types of services and may not interrupt them or narrow them. Among these services are basic telephone service, infrastructure service, transmission service and data communication service including interconnect, and other services listed in the schedule to the Communications Order. The main provisions of the Communications Order are:

- Limitations on the transfer and acquisition of means of control in a company, which includes a ban on holding 5% or more of means of control of a certain kind without the prior written approval of the Prime Minister and the Minister of Communications, or the Ministers.
- Transfer or acquisition of control in a company requires the approval of the Ministers, or the Control Permit. The Control Permit sets the minimum holding percentage in each of the means of control in Bezeq by the holder of the Control Permit. A transfer of shares or an issuance of shares by a company, as a result of which the ownership percentage of the Control Permit holder will fall below the minimum percentage, is prohibited without the prior approval of the Ministers, subject to permitted exceptions (among them – an issuance to the public under a prospectus, or sale or private placement to institutional investors).
- Holdings not approved as provided above will be considered "exceptional holdings", and the Communications Order states that exercise of a right by virtue of exceptional holdings will not be valid. The Communications Order also contains provisions authorizing the Ministers and Bezeq to apply to the courts with an application for the enforced sale of exceptional holdings.
- A duty to report to the Ministers upon demand is imposed on Bezeq, with respect to any information on matters relating to provision of an essential service.
- 75% of the members of the Board of Directors in Bezeq must be Israeli citizens and residents who have security clearance and security compatibility as determined by the General Security Service. The Chairman of the Board of Directors of Bezeq, the external directors, the chief executive officer, the deputy chief executive officer and other office-holders in Bezeq as listed in the Communications Order, must be Israeli citizens and residents and have security clearance appropriate to their functions.
- Nationality requirements are established for the controlling shareholder in Bezeq: an individual – must be an Israeli Entity (as defined in the Communications Order); a corporation – must be incorporated in Israel, the center of its business must be in Israel, and an Israeli Entity must hold at least 19% of the means of control of such company.
- The approval of the Ministers is required for granting rights in certain assets of Bezeq (switches, cable network, transmission network and data bases and banks). In addition, the grant of rights in means of control in subsidiaries of Bezeq, including allotment of more than 25% of the shares in the subsidiary, requires the approval of the Ministers.
- Provisions were established for the protection of computerized systems and the purchase of hardware and software.

· Certain actions of Bezeq require the approval of the Minister of Communications, among them voluntary liquidation, a settlement or arrangement between Bezeq and its creditors, a change or reorganization of the structure of Bezeq, a merger and split of Bezeq.

Tariffs

Bezeq's telephony tariffs are prescribed in regulations promulgated by the Minister of Communications with the consent of the Minister of Finance. As a result of a deliberate regulatory policy, the monthly usage tariff for a telephone line is set at a level that does not cover the costs involved in providing it (a situation known as "accessibility deficit"). This deficit has been reduced over the years, but still exists.

The Communications Law requires a holder of a license for providing telecommunications services to pay royalties to the State of Israel out of its revenues from providing the services. The regulations apply to holders of a general domestic carrier licensee (which includes Bezeq), an international call service license (which includes Bezeq International) and a cellular licensee (which includes Pelephone). Over the years the royalties were lowered to 1% per year commencing in 2010. The regulations require DBS to pay royalties at the rate of 1% of its taxable income.

Bezeq's royalties expense in 2010 was approximately NIS 32.2 million (\$9 million), compared with NIS 49.3 million in 2009. The royalties rate for 2010 was 1% of taxable income compared with 1.5% in 2009. However, on January 19, 2011, a temporary order was published stating that the royalties to be paid by a general domestic carrier licensee (excluding a special domestic carrier) and a cellular licensee would be raised to 1.75% in 2011 and to 2.5% in 2012. The temporary order will remain in force until December 31, 2012 or until such time as the terms provided in the temporary order, which relates to competition in the domestic and cellular markets in Israel, have been met. In addition, in January 2011, the Knesset Finance Committee approved an amendment to the applicable regulations so that in 2011 and 2012 the rate of royalties would be 1.75% and 2.5% of taxable income respectively, and would revert to 1% commencing in 2013 or on the date when the terms provided in the regulations, which relates to competition in the domestic and cellular markets in Israel, are met.

Suppliers

The principal equipment and materials used by Bezeq include: exchanges, copper cable, fiber-optic cables, transmission equipment, data communications systems and equipment, servers, routers and XDSL modems. Bezeq purchases most of the equipment needed for its communications infrastructures from Israeli companies connected with communications equipment manufacturers from around the world. Bezeq purchases hardware and software from a number of main suppliers. Most of the equipment purchased for data communications, switching, transmission and radio systems was unique equipment, and it has only been possible, over the years, to receive support services from the manufacturer.

Based on the importance of manufacturer support for certain systems used by Bezeq, in the opinion of Bezeq's management, Bezeq may be dependent on the Alcatel Group, Veraz Networks and Comverse Technology, Inc. for public switching equipment and metro transmission equipment, on Amdocs Software Systems for business customer collection systems, on Oracle for databases and CRM systems, and on ECI Telecom for transmission technologies.

Property

Bezeq obtained its real estate assets from two sources: assets transferred to Bezeq by the State of Israel in 1984 pursuant to an asset transfer agreement and assets acquired by Bezeq after that date, including assets that leased from third parties. Bezeq owns or leases or has right to lease approximately 420 real estate properties all over Israel. The total area for which Bezeq has full ownership rights or capitalized lease rights (including joint lease rights as

described below) is 1,135,000 square meters of land on which the built-up area is about 320,000 square meters. Six of these properties, with a total area of 7,000 square meters and including improved properties of 500 square meters, are in Israeli towns in the Administered Territories. Of the 420 properties, approximately 400 properties consisting of 1,020,000 square meters of land and improved properties of 250,000 square meters are used for communications purposes, with the remainder used for administrative purposes. Of the foregoing properties, 45 are jointly owned with the Ministry of Communications and/or the Israel Postal Authority (now Israel Postal Co. Ltd.). On June 30, 2001, an agreement was signed between Bezeq and the Israel Postal Authority for defining and regulating the rights of Bezeq and of the Israel Postal Authority in these properties.

In addition, Bezeq has a right to receive an area of about 70,000 square meters in Sakia, Israel for warehouse and office space. Bezeq received a draft contract from Israel Lands Administration, or the Lands Administration, which would allow Bezeq to prepare plans for the portion of the property that does not include warehouses and offices. Bezeq is negotiating the terms of the contract with the Lands Administration.

In addition to the 420 properties referred to above, Bezeq holds approximately 60 properties in Israeli towns in the Administered Territories, covering a total area of 9,300 square meters of land and about 1,500 square meters of improved space (all used for communications needs). There is no written regulation of the contractual rights for these properties, but Bezeq believes that this does not create any material exposure. The real estate assets are used by Bezeq for communications activities (exchanges, neighborhood rooms, broadcasting sites, etc.) and for other activities (offices, storage areas, etc.). Some of the properties are undeveloped or partially developed and can be used for other purposes.

Bezeq also leases approximately 195 properties consisting of 60,000 square meters (approximately 185 of these properties have improved space of approximately 8,000 square meters, which are used for communications purposes, while the rest are used for administrative purposes.

Bezeq has an interest (transition rights, etc.) in other real estate, including for the erection of offices and for laying cables. Bezeq also has at its disposal approximately 550 neighborhood rooms (for cables and installations used for neighborhood communications) having a total area of approximately 8,310 square meters (all for communications purposes), for most of which there is no written agreement as to the rights of usage.

Bezeq's rights to a considerable number of its real estate assets are not registered in the Lands Registry, and therefore its rights correspond to contractual rights. Bezeq is in the process of registering in its name those properties which can be registered in the Lands Registry.

On March 10, 2004, a settlement agreement between Bezeq, the Lands Administration and the State of Israel, or the Settlement Agreement, was validated by a court decision. The Settlement Agreement concerns most of the real estate that was transferred to Bezeq pursuant to the asset transfer agreement with the State of Israel. The Settlement Agreement states that the assets remaining in Bezeq's possession have the status of a capitalized lease and subject to the execution of individual lease contracts (to date contracts have been signed for approximately 60 of the 215 properties for which contracts are required). The Settlement Agreement provides for a mechanism for payment to the Lands Administration for enhancement actions in the properties, if undertaken, beyond the rights according to plans approved in the Settlement Agreement, at the rate of 51% of the increase in value of the property following the enhancement (less part of amounts paid for a betterment levy, if paid). The Settlement Agreement also states that 17 assets must be returned to the State of Israel through the Lands Administration, on various dates (up to 2010), and on the terms in the Settlement Agreement. Bezeq has returned 15 assets to the Lands Administration and two others will be returned after Bezeq receives substitutes properties, as provided in the Settlement Agreement.

Following a new review by Bezeq's management of Bezeq's real estate assets, Bezeq's Board of Directors approved further sales of assets which are not currently utilized and/or which can be easily vacated without incurring significant expenses. The transition to the NGN is allowing Bezeq to increase the efficiency of its network and to sell some of the real estate assets that will be vacated as a result of the transition. During 2010, Bezeq sold 10 such properties, consisting of 19,000 square meters of land and 15,000 square meters of improved space, for a total consideration of approximately NIS 150 million.

Bezeq's Domestic Carrier license

Bezeq operates, among other things, under the domestic carrier license. The main topics covered in the license are:

· Scope of license - Bezeq must provide its services to all on equal terms for each type of service, irrespective of the location or unique cost. The license is unlimited in time; the Minister may modify or cancel the license or make it contingent; the license and any part of it cannot be transferred, no charge can be imposed on it, nor can it be subject to attachment.

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- Principles of structural separation - Bezeq employs various means or compliance with these principles among its employees, including training sessions and periodic refresher courses on the relevant procedures. In 2009, the Ministry of Communications notified Bezeq that it was considering imposing a monetary sanction on Bezeq in the amount of NIS 15 million in respect of alleged violation of the provisions of the license relating to structural separation, due to the ostensible transfer of commercial information about its customers to its subsidiaries. Soon after the date of the notice, Bezeq submitted its detailed response to the notice, stating that it had not violated the provisions of the license and the imposition of a monetary sanction was unjustified.
- Marketing joint service bundles - An amendment of the domestic carrier license enables Bezeq to request permission to market joint service bundles subject to limitations, see above.
- Tariffs- Bezeq provides a service or package of services for which no tariff is set under the Communications Law, at a reasonable price and offers them to all, without discrimination and at a uniform tariff.
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- Interconnect and use – Bezeq is required to provide interconnect services to another public switching network and to provide the option of use by another license-holder; Bezeq has a duty to provide infrastructure services to another license-holder on reasonable and equal terms and must refrain from preferring a license-holder that is a company with an interest.
- Security arrangements- Provisions have been made for the operation of Bezeq's network in times of emergency. Bezeq is required to set up and operate its network in a way that prevents its collapse in an emergency and enables a reduction of activity in certain sectors. Bezeq is required to provide telecommunications services and set up and maintain the terminal equipment infrastructure for the security forces in Israel and abroad, as provided in its agreements with the security forces. Bezeq provides special services to the security forces. Bezeq will take action to ensure that each purchase and installation of hardware in its telecommunications installations, except for terminal equipment, will be made in full compliance with instructions given to Bezeq according to the Communications Law, the amendment of which was split off from the Arrangements Law, the main point of which was the imposition of financing certain operations according to the requirements of the security forces on the license holder. Bezeq submitted its position, which opposes the proposed amendment, to the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Security Committee. Bezeq is required to appoint a security officer and to comply fully with the security instructions contained in the appendix to the license.
- Supervision and reporting - Extensive reporting duties are imposed on Bezeq, such as filing the reports specified in the license and information and reports on-demand on various matters. In addition, the Director General of the Ministry of Communications is granted the authority to enter the facilities and offices used by Bezeq and to seize documents.
- Miscellaneous - The domestic carrier license includes limitations on the acquisition, maintenance and transfer of means of control pursuant to the Communications Order, as well as on cross-ownership, which are mainly a ban on cross-holdings by entities with an interest in another material domestic carrier, and limitations on cross-holdings by entities with domestic carrier licenses or general licenses in the same segment of operation.

- Bezeq is required to prepare the text of the agreement it plans to offer to subscribers, and to submit it to the Director General upon demand. The Director General has the authority to instruct that changes be made. Bezeq is in an ongoing process of preparing such an agreement.
- Bezeq is required to submit to the Director General a bank guarantee for securing the fulfillment of the terms of the license and for indemnifying the State of Israel against any loss it may incur due to their violation, in a sum equal to US \$10 million. Bezeq provided such a guarantee. The Minister may render the guarantee or part of it forfeit on terms set out in the license.
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- During a calendar year, Bezeq may invest up to 25% of its annual income in activities not intended for providing its services (the income of its subsidiaries are not considered income for this purpose). The Minister of Communications is authorized to permit a variance from that percentage.

The Communications Order

Bezeq was declared a provider of telecommunications services under the Communications Order. By virtue of that declaration, Bezeq is required to provide certain types of services and may not interrupt them or narrow them. Among these services are basic telephone service, infrastructure service, transmission service and data communication service including interconnect, and other services listed in the schedule to the Communications Order. The main provisions of the Communications Order are:

- Limitations on the transfer and acquisition of means of control in a company, which includes a ban on holding 5% or more of means of control of a certain kind without the prior written approval of the Prime Minister and the Minister of Communications, or the Ministers.
- Transfer or acquisition of control in a company requires the approval of the Ministers, or the Control Permit. The Control Permit sets the minimum holding percentage in each of the means of control in Bezeq by the holder of the Control Permit. A transfer of shares or an issuance of shares by a company, as a result of which the ownership percentage of the Control Permit holder will fall below the minimum percentage, is prohibited without the prior approval of the Ministers, subject to permitted exceptions (among them – an issuance to the public under a prospectus, or sale or private placement to institutional investors).
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- A duty to report to the Ministers upon demand is imposed on Bezeq, with respect to any information on matters relating to provision of an essential service.
- 75% of the members of the Board of Directors in Bezeq must be Israeli citizens and residents who have security clearance and security compatibility as determined by the General Security Service. The Chairman of the Board of Directors of Bezeq, the external directors, the chief executive officer, the deputy chief executive officer and other office-holders in Bezeq as listed in the Communications Order, must be Israeli citizens and residents and have security clearance appropriate to their functions.

- Nationality requirements are established for the controlling shareholder in Bezeq: an individual – must be an Israeli Entity (as defined in the Communications Order); a corporation – must be incorporated in Israel, the center of its business must be in Israel, and an Israeli Entity must hold at least 19% of the means of control of such company.
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Tariffs

Bezeq's telephony tariffs are prescribed in regulations promulgated by the Minister of Communications with the consent of the Minister of Finance. As a result of a deliberate regulatory policy, the monthly usage tariff for a telephone line is set at a level that does not cover the costs involved in providing it (a situation known as "accessibility deficit"). This deficit has been reduced over the years, but still exists.

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Bezeq's royalties expense in 2010 was approximately NIS 32.2 million (\$ 9 million), compared with NIS 49.3 million in 2009. The royalties rate for 2010 was 1% of taxable income compared with 1.5% in 2009. However, on January 19, 2011, a temporary order was published stating that the royalties to be paid by a general domestic carrier licensee (excluding a special domestic carrier) and a cellular licensee would be raised to 1.75% in 2011 and to 2.5% in 2012. The temporary order will remain in force until December 31, 2012 or until such time as the terms provided in the temporary order, which relates to competition in the domestic and cellular markets in Israel, have been met. In addition, in January 2011, the Knesset Finance Committee approved an amendment to the applicable regulations so that in 2011 and 2012 the rate of royalties would be 1.75% and 2.5% of taxable income respectively, and would revert to 1% commencing in 2013 or on the date when the terms provided in the regulations, which relates to competition in the domestic and cellular markets in Israel, are met.

Suppliers

The principal equipment and materials used by Bezeq include: exchanges, copper cable, fiber-optic cables, transmission equipment, data communications systems and equipment, servers, routers and XDSL modems. Bezeq purchases most of the equipment needed for its communications infrastructures from Israeli companies connected with communications equipment manufacturers from around the world. Bezeq purchases hardware and software from a number of main suppliers. Most of the equipment purchased for data communications, switching, transmission and radio systems was unique equipment, and it has only been possible, over the years, to receive support services from the manufacturer.

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Property

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In addition, Bezeq has a right to receive an area of about 70,000 square meters in Sakia, Israel for warehouse and office space. Bezeq received a draft contract from Israel Lands Administration, or the Lands Administration, which would allow Bezeq to prepare plans for the portion of the property that does not include warehouses and offices. Bezeq is negotiating the terms of the contract with the Lands Administration.

In addition to the 420 properties referred to above, Bezeq holds approximately 60 properties in Israeli towns in the Administered Territories, covering a total area of 9,300 square meters of land and about 1,500 square meters of improved space (all used for communications needs). There is no written regulation of the contractual rights for these properties, but Bezeq believes that this does not create any material exposure. The real estate assets are used by Bezeq for communications activities (exchanges, neighborhood rooms, broadcasting sites, etc.) and for other activities (offices, storage areas, etc.). Some of the properties are undeveloped or partially developed and can be used for other purposes.

Bezeq also leases approximately 195 properties consisting of 60,000 square meters (approximately 185 of these properties have improved space of approximately 8,000 square meters, which are used for communications purposes, while the rest are used for administrative purposes.

Bezeq has an interest (transition rights, etc.) in other real estate, including for the erection of offices and for laying cables. Bezeq also has at its disposal approximately 550 neighborhood rooms (for cables and installations used for neighborhood communications) having a total area of approximately 8,310 square meters (all for communications purposes), for most of which there is no written agreement as to the rights of usage.

Bezeq's rights to a considerable number of its real estate assets are not registered in the Lands Registry, and therefore its rights correspond to contractual rights. Bezeq is in the process of registering in its name those properties which can be registered in the Lands Registry.

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enhancement (less part of amounts paid for a betterment levy, if paid). The Settlement Agreement also states that 17 assets must be returned to the State of Israel through the Lands Administration, on various dates (up to 2010), and on the terms in the Settlement Agreement. Bezeq has returned 15 assets to the Lands Administration and two others will be returned after Bezeq receives substitutes properties, as provided in the Settlement Agreement.

Following a new review by Bezeq's management of Bezeq's real estate assets, Bezeq's Board of Directors approved further sales of assets which are not currently utilized and/or which can be easily vacated without incurring significant expenses. The transition to the NGN is allowing Bezeq to increase the efficiency of its network and to sell some of the real estate assets that will be vacated as a result of the transition. During 2010, Bezeq sold 10 such properties, consisting of 19,000 square meters of land and 15,000 square meters of improved space, for a total consideration of approximately NIS 150 million.

Employees

The following table provides data relating to the number of persons employed by Bezeq at December 31, 2009 and 2010:

Description of employment framework	Number of employees	
	At December 31, 2009	At December 31, 2010
Senior managers excluded from application of the Company's collective bargaining agreements. The terms of their employment are set in personal agreements.	63	65
Permanent employees employed under collective agreements.	3,073	3,290
Employees employed under personal agreements that are not part of the collective agreements.	684	664
Employees employed under individual agreements on the terms of the collective agreement ("Rank Rating Contracts").	8	26
Employees employed in accordance with the special collective agreement of December 2006, on an hourly basis ("Hourly Collective Agreement").	2,038	2,195
Employees employed under the special collective agreement of December 2006, on a monthly basis ("Monthly Collective Agreement").	1,350	1,124
Total	7,216	7,364

Labor relations are regulated by the collective agreements between Bezeq, the workers' representatives and the New General Federation of Workers, or the Histadrut, and by personal contracts. Additionally, expansion orders to certain general collective agreements apply to Bezeq employees, such as cost-of-living increment agreements.

On November 4, 2009, the Board of Directors of Bezeq approved an early retirement plan for 2010, in which early retirement was approved for 171 employees (out of 245 eligible employees), at a total cost of approximately NIS 225 million, in accordance with the terms of the special collective agreement of December 2006.

On January 24, 2011, the Board of Directors of Bezeq approved an early retirement plan for 2011 (which includes completion of the quota for 2010), under which up to 260 employees will retire from Bezeq at a total cost not to exceed NIS 281.5 million, in accordance with the terms of the special collective agreement of December 2006 and its amendment in December 2010.

On December 19, 2010, an amendment to Bezeq's collective agreement, which will be in effect until December 31, 2015 (with an option for an extension to December 31, 2017), was entered into. The main points of the amendment are:

- Extension of the retirement arrangements under the collective agreement to December 31, 2016. Under these retirement arrangements, Bezeq may, at its discretion, terminate the employment of up to 245 permanent employees in each of the years 2010 – 2016.

- Definition of "New Permanent Employee", the terms of whose employment differ from those of a veteran permanent employee of Bezeq under the collective agreement: an employee whose wage model is according to Bezeq's wage policy and market wages; at the end of employment with Bezeq the employee is entitled to increased severance pay only (depending on the number of years of employment).
- Agreement of the union to a distribution by Bezeq to its shareholders that is in excess of profits of up to NIS 3 billion (\$845 million), subject to the approval of a court of law pursuant to Section 303 of the Israeli Companies Law and subject to an allotment of options to employees as described below and subject to confirmation from the ratings companies S&P Maalot and Midroog that the rating of Bezeq's debt after the distribution will not fall below AA and Aa2 respectively.
- Bezeq granted to employees, subject to the approval of the general meeting of the shareholders, without any monetary consideration, options to purchase 70,000,000 ordinary shares of NIS 1 par value each (in a mechanism for the exercise of stock appreciation rights), accounting for approximately 2.61% of the issued capital of Bezeq (before the grant of such options), at an exercise price of NIS 7.457 (\$2.10), which will be adjusted for changes in the share capital and for distribution of a dividend.
 - Bezeq will pay its employees a one-time performance bonus in 2010, amounting to approximately NIS 52 million (\$15 million), which will be paid in two equal installments in January 2011 and January 2012.

Employee stock options plan – 2010. On December 19, 2010, the Board of Directors of Bezeq approved an employee stock option plan (also covering two employee-directors and excluding senior management), under which options to purchase 70,000,000 ordinary shares of NIS 1 par value each, will be allotted, (in a mechanism for the exercise of stock appreciation rights), accounting for approximately 2.61% of the issued capital of Bezeq (before the allotment), at an exercise price of NIS 7.457, which will be adjusted for changes in the share capital and for distribution of dividends. The options will vest in three equal annual installments. The vesting dates of each installment will be on the first, second and third anniversary of the date of grant. The options will be exercisable commencing two years from the date of grant and will terminate five years from the date of grant (and in any case, no later than the date on which the plan expires – December 31, 2018). The stock option plan was adopted following Bezeq's undertaking pursuant to the December 2010 amendment to the 2006 collective agreement. The allotment of the options was approved at the general meeting of the shareholders held on January 11, 2011. At March 1, 2011, options to purchase 67,552,269 shares had been allotted.

"Phantom" stock options plan for senior employees – 2010. On December 30, 2010, the Board of Directors of Bezeq adopted a "phantom" stock option plan under which 16,400,000 "phantom" options will be granted to senior managers of Bezeq, Pelephone and Bezeq International, and which will be exercisable for a monetary bonus (and not for Bezeq securities) in an amount equal to the difference between the average price per shares in the 30 day period prior to the date of grant (subject to adjustments) and the closing price of the shares on the trading day before the date of the notice of exercise. The options will vest in three equal annual installments. The vesting dates of each portion will fall on the first, second and third anniversary of the date of grant. The options can be exercised commencing from the end of the vesting period of each installment, until the lapse of five years from the date of grant. All the options under this plan were allotted on January 1, 2011.

2007 stock options plan. On March 25, 2007, 78,151,368 options were allotted free of charge based on criteria laid down in a collective agreement dated December 5, 2006 to Bezeq's employees (excluding senior management). The options, which were exercisable for 78,151,368 shares of Bezeq, or about 3% of Bezeq's capital, have an exercise price (subject to adjustment) of 50% of the closing price of Bezeq's shares prior to the date of allotment (NIS 3.201 per share). The options were blocked for two years from the date of allotment and can be exercised during the three years beginning at the end of the blocking period. At March 1, 2011, 63,093,609 options from this plan had been exercised.

Stock options plan for senior managers in the Bezeq Group -November 2007. This stock option plan for managers and senior employees of Bezeq and its related companies provides for the allotment of up to 65,000,000 non-marketable options. At the time the plan was approved, the 60 65,000,000 shares of Bezeq that were issuable, accounted for approximately 2.5% of Bezeq's issued share capital and approximately 2.37% at full dilution. The plan includes a mechanism for exercise of stock appreciation rights, so that the holder would receive a number of shares reflecting the value of the benefit only, without actually paying an exercise price. The options vest in three equal annual portions. The vesting dates of each portion fall at the end of each of the first, second and third years from the date of grant, respectively. The exercise price of each option is NIS 5.50, and reflect a discount of about 16.8% on the closing price of Bezeq's shares on the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange on January 31, 2008, the date of approval by the general meeting. In accordance with the resolution of Bezeq's Board of Directors on June 26, 2008, the exercise price of each option allotted from that date onwards is equal to the average closing price of Bezeq's shares for the thirty days prior to the date of the Board's decision to allot the options. At March 1, 2011, 59,050,001 options exercisable into 59,050,001 shares had been offered in accordance with this stock option plan (net of options that had expired), including to the chief executive officer of Bezeq and a former Chairman of the Board of Directors.

Bezeq has 13 directors, two of which are external directors, two are employee-directors and two are "independent" directors pursuant to Section 249B of the Companies Law. In addition, senior management has 14 members. The Chairman of the Board of Bezeq until the end of 2010 was a salaried employee. Commencing January 1, 2011, Mr. Shaul Elovitch, serves as Chairman of the Board of Directors of Bezeq.

The members of the senior management are employed under personal agreements which include, pension coverage, payment of bonuses based on targets, and additional retirement benefits. Bezeq also allots options shares to the members of senior management at its discretion.

PELEPHONE

General

Four companies operate in Israel's cellular communications market under a general license to provide cellular services. Activity in the cellular market began with the incorporation of Pelephone in 1985. Pelephone provides cellular communications services and sells and repairs terminal equipment. Pelephone's revenues include, revenue from cellular communications customers (payments for call minutes, regular subscriptions, value-added services and roaming services), revenue for the sale of terminal equipment and in respect of terminal equipment services and interconnect revenues from other communications providers.

Growth of cellular market

In recent years, the cellular market has been characterized by lower growth rates than in the past due to saturation of the market. The competition's focus on increasing growth rates encourages the companies in the field to increase the range of services and products offered to customers, increase their segmentation and make special offers to various target groups, providing specific responses to their needs. The following table reflects the number of cellular subscribers in Israel at December 31, 2002, 2008 and 2009 and at September 30, 2010:

	2002	2008	2009	2010
Number of subscribers	6,069	9,204	9,560	9,814
Penetration rate	92%	126%	127%	127%

As a result of the intensifying competition among the operators and the saturation of the market, the cellular market is also characterized by an increase in the churn rate that increases the sales and marketing costs of the operators while

eroding pricing, even when the total number of subscribers does not fall. Technological developments in terminal equipment and the high speed of cellular data communication and changes in the public's communications consumption habits, have resulted in an increase in the consumption of value added services, including cellular Internet. The companies in the industry are working to increase the range of services and products offered to their customers and dedicated offers for different segments the population. In addition, the Ministry of Communications is working, through legislation and changes in licensing, to increase competition and promote the entry of new competitors.

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The following financial and quantitative data reflects Pelephone's operations during the three years ended December 31, 2010 (in NIS millions):

Products and services	2008	2009	2010
Revenue from services ¹	4,020	4,256	4,550
Percentage of total revenue	85.3 %	79.2 %	79.4 %
Revenue from terminal equipment	693	1,120	1,182
Percentage of total revenue	15 %	21 %	21 %
Total revenue	4,713	5,376	5,732

(1) Revenue from services includes revenues from cellular services (airtime, usage fees, call completion fees, roaming fees and others), and revenues from repair services.

The following table shows Pelephone's revenues from value added services (in NIS millions):

	2008	2009	2010
Revenue from content and data	397	541	725
Revenue from texts (SMS)	208	241	289
Total revenue from value added services	605	782	1,014

Products and Services

Pelephone provides its subscribers with a comprehensive offering of voice transmission, transmission of text messages, data communications and advanced multimedia services.

Basic telephone services (voice). Pelephone's service package includes basic call services, call completion services and auxiliary services such as call waiting, call forwarding, voice mail, voice conference call and caller ID.

Value added services. Pelephone offers its customers value added services such as Internet surfing, text messaging and information services using SMS (text), multimedia MMS messages, voice information services using special purpose asterisks, information and entertainment services through an Internet portal, and advanced content services such as games, network games and video games. Pelephone also provides a navigation service and other location-based services. The value added services offered by Pelephone are based on 3G technologies and include television, music, sports, news and entertainment channels, and the ability to photograph and forward video files. Pelephone also offers 3G services such as Internet surfing from a laptop through a cellular modem.

At December 31, 2010, approximately 1.3 million Pelephone subscribers, approximately 46% of its total subscribers, subscribed for the UMTS/HSPA network, compared with 800,000, or 29% of total subscribers, in December 2009. The transfer of customers from CDMA to UMTS/HSPA has resulted in the increased consumption of value added services, due to the options the network offers for services requiring data transfer in larger files and a wider range of available value added services.

Roaming services. Pelephone provides roaming services (communications by means of cellular handsets from different locations around the world) in accordance with agreements it has with cellular operators abroad, enabling Pelephone to access their networks.

Until the roll out of its UMTS/HSPA network, Pelephone was at a disadvantage in its marketing of roaming services compared with Cellcom and Partner, since terminal equipment utilizing CDMA technology does not support many of the overseas networks, which meant that a subscriber to Pelephone's CDMA network who wished to use roaming

services abroad had to use a substitute handset which was not his personal handset.

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With the launch of the UMTS/HSPA network, Pelephone is able to offer its customers utilizing handsets based on that technology, roaming services using their personal handsets in 207 countries. Pelephone also provides incoming roaming services for the customers of foreign operators staying in Israel.

Repair services – Pelephone offers its customers a repair service for a monthly payment entitling the customer to a warranty for the cellular handset, or for a one-time payment at the time of repair.

Handsets. Pelephone offers its customers various types and brands of cellular telephones, on-board telephones and hands-free devices, as well as support for its range of services. Pelephone also supplies its customers with modems and laptop computers for surfing the Internet through the Pelephone network.

Cellular technologies used by Pelephone

There are two main cellular technologies used in Israel's cellular industry:

- CDMA technology, which developed in the 2.5 generation to 1X and in the third generation to EVDO (CDMA technology).
- GSM technology, which developed in the 2.5 generation to GPRS, in the third generation to UMTS, and in the 3.5 generation to HSPA. Pelephone's principal competitors in Israel use this technology.

Until the end of 2008, Pelephone operated one network using CDMA technology. It then erected an additional network using UMTS/HSPA technology, which has been in operation since 2009. This network has allowed Pelephone to provide services requiring information transfer at higher speeds and to broaden the range of terminal equipment and roaming services offered to its subscribers. Pelephone currently operates the two networks in parallel. Pelephone constantly reviews new technologies and the need to upgrade its existing network technologies, depending on competition and the economic viability of the investment.

Pelephone currently operates communications networks in two principal technologies:

- UMTS/HSPA, a digital technology based on the GSM standard. This technology is globally widespread, and enables subscriber identification and the provision of service by means of a SIM card, which can be transferred from one handset to another. In May 2010, an upgrade for UMTS/HSPA was launched – HSPA+. Among the advantages of this technology are its support for download speeds of up to 21 Mbps and upload speeds of up to 5.7 Mbps.
- CDMA/EVDO digital technology, which is less widespread than UMTS/HSPA and in which subscriber identification is by the identification of details burned onto his or her terminal equipment rather than by means of a SIM card. The CDMA network operates nationwide and enables speech, data communication and value added services.

The principal advantages of the UMTS/HSPA network over the CDMA network include: the ability to provide higher surfing speeds and therefore customer consumption of more advanced and diverse value added services; the ability to make roaming services more easily available to the consumer with advance terminal equipment; and the wide selection of advanced terminal equipment that supports the network (including support in Arabic and Russian).

Pelephone is working to transfer existing subscribers from CDMA to UMTS/HSPA, and offers them an upgrade of their handsets to do so. It is not increasing its investments in the CDMA network beyond the needs of current maintenance. In the interim there is a certain overlap period, during which there are customers who use the two networks.

Engineering infrastructure such as buildings, masts and general infrastructure serve both the CDMA network and the UMTS/HSPA network. At present, the infrastructure of both networks are based on three switch farms connected to about 2,117 active radio sites (cells) around the country.

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The UMTS/HSPA network was erected in 2008 and launched at the beginning of 2009. In that year, Pelephone also expanded the network. In 2010, Pelephone expanded the network further and upgraded it to support a higher data communication capacity and an upgrade to HSPA+. Investments in 2011, including a significant enlargement of network capacity, are expected to be consistent with the investment in 2010.

The infrastructure equipment needed for the UMTS/HSPA network is produced by Ericsson and the infrastructure equipment for the CDMA network is produced by Nortel and Motorola. Pelephone has long-term agreements for the maintenance, support and upgrading of software for the UMTS/HSPA network and a maintenance agreement with Ericsson for the Nortel network. In the opinion of Pelephone, it could become dependent on Ericsson in connection with support for this network. Pelephone maintains the Motorola equipment independently. In addition, the cellular network uses transmission facilities for which Bezeq is Pelephone's main supplier. No supplier accounts for more than 10% of Pelephone's expenses.

Pelephone is entitled to use frequencies by virtue of its cellular license and the Telegraph Ordinance in the 850 MHz range for its CDMA network and in the 850 MHz and 2100 MHz ranges for its UMTS/HSPA network.

The cellular communications market is dynamic and is characterized by frequent technological changes in all its areas of operation (handsets, network technology and value added services). These changes impact the segment of operation on a number of levels: technological developments in terminal equipment and the desire to widen the range and quality of the services offered to the customer require cellular operators to periodically upgrade their network technologies.

The penetration of Smart phones, cellular phones with integrated operating systems allowing the use of advanced applications, has led to a rise in the consumption of data transfer services while increasing the supply of alternative applications and services to the Pelephone products and services provided by other entities. Technologies that enable voice telephony and Internet (data) services in a VoC network could compete with Pelephone's services and materially affect its operations in the future.

A new technology known as Long Term Evolution, or LTE, is currently in the initial stages of application in a small number of countries as a data transfer, not a voice, network. This technology is based on an IP that can transfer data at higher speeds than the existing Generation 3.5 technology. Handsets and applications compatible with LTE technology are currently very limited. The Ministry of Communications has not yet formulated a policy for the designation and allocation of a frequency range for LTE technology use. Such a policy, as well as technological developments in this area could have a significant effect on Pelephone.

In 2010, Pelephone continued to improve and broaden the range of its value added services and increase the number of subscribers using those services, including Netstick – a surfing package using a cellular modem.

Standards

Pelephone conducts routine durability and quality control tests of its facilities. The quality control tests and supervision do not detract from Pelephone's responsibility towards its customers for the quality of the services it provides. Pelephone complies with the requirements of Israeli Standard ISO 9001, 2008 version for mobile radio telephone (cellular) services and it undergoes periodic inspections by the Standards Institute of Israel to confirm compliance with the standard. The current certification is valid until December 2013. An annual inspection is conducted to ensure that Pelephone's operations comply with the requirements of the standard. The last inspection was in December 2010, and was successful.

Competition

There are currently four operators in the Israeli cellular market: Pelephone, Cellcom, Partner and Mirs. Over the years, intense competition has developed among the operators (mainly among the first three). The competition has led to saturation in the market, evidenced by smaller numbers of new subscribers, increased switching between cellular companies and erosion of the prices that Pelephone collects from its customers for the services it provides. For the year ended December 31, 2010, NIS 5.1 billion (\$1.44 billion) of Bezeq's total revenues were attributable to revenues from cellular services.

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The table shows, to the best of Pelephone's knowledge, the number of subscriber serviced by each of the four cellular operators at December 31, 2009 and September 30, 2010 in millions of subscribers. The numbers, which are approximate, are based on the public reports of Cellcom and Partner, while the information relating to Mirs, a privately held company, are approximate estimation.

As of December 31,		Pelephone	Partner	Cellcom	Mirs	Total in market
2009	No. of subscribers	2,766	3,042	3,292	460	9,560
	Market share	29%	32%	34%	5%	
2010	No. of subscribers	2,825	3,133	3,376	480	9,814
	Market share	29%	32%	34%	5%	

Regulatory moves designed to promote the entry of additional operators, both with infrastructure and MVNOs, as well as initiatives intended to encourage customers to switch among operators, are expected to increase the competition in the market in the near future. The development of new IP-based technologies and regulatory initiatives to encourage bringing them to the Israeli market, will likely engender additional competition in this market. The main implications of competition in cellular are price erosion, a higher churn rate, and the need to increase investment in infrastructure in order to be competitive.

Pelephone's principal competitors, Cellcom and Partner, also provide Internet access services (ISPs) and domestic communications, and they market diverse joint service packages.

In April 2011, Mirs and Marathon Telecommunications Ltd. were the winners of a tender for the grant of frequencies and licenses to operate as cellular operators that own infrastructure. In May 2011, after Marathon Telecommunications. failed to timely submit the requisite guarantee, it's selection as a winner in the tender was revoked by the tender committee and the next runner-up, the Select Group, was declared the second winner in the tender. Under the terms of the tender, the new operators will be able to launch their operation after deploying a cellular network which initially will cover 10% of the population of Israel. After the deployment, the new operators will be able to use the networks of the existing operators, including Pelephone, for a period of seven years (with an extension option subject to approval for up to a further three years) based on a national roaming model.

Pelephone anticipates that the entry of the new operators will intensify competition in the cellular market.

Customers

In 2010, the number of Pelephone's subscribers increased by approximately 3% and monthly average revenue per user, or ARPU, increased by approximately 2%, and average monthly usage minutes per subscriber increased by approximately 5%. The upward trend in revenues from value added services is continuing. The churn rate rose from 13.8% in 2009 to 15.3% in 2010, which we believe is due to the increase in competition in the field.

At the end of 2010, the number of Pelephone subscribers was 2.857 million. Approximately 64% of these are private customers and 36% are business customers. The table below shows revenue (in NIS millions) by customer segment in the three years ended December 31, 2010:

	2008	2009	2010
Revenues from private customers	2,437	2,751	2,899

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Revenues from business customers	2,276	2,625	2,833
Total revenue	4,713	5,376	5,732

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Marketing

Pelephone's distribution system is based on 40 service and sales centers, including facilities throughout Israel, which provide service, customer sales, repairs or provision of a substitute handsets while a handset is under repair, installation of handsets, and customer retention. The distribution system is reinforced with stores and stands at 99 points of sale, some of which are operated by Pelephone employees and others by authorized dealers. In addition, Pelephone utilizes dealers who operate a door to door system, and service and sales representatives for the business sector. As a rule, payment to the dealers is in the form of a commission on sales.

Pelephone's subscriber service system includes the company's website and 13 designated telephone call centers that and in three languages provide information, service on various matters, technical support, data on customer billing, value added services, sales and general information.

Seasonality

Pelephone's revenues and profitability are affected to a limited effect, by seasonality and holidays. The second and third quarters are characterized by higher revenues than the first and fourth quarters. This is due primarily to different usage patterns prevailing in the summer months compared to the winter months and the holiday season. Seasonal fluctuations primarily affect cellular services revenues, but, are not material.

Governmental Regulation

Pelephone operates in accordance with an operating license from the Ministry of Communications - General License for the Provision of Mobile Radio Telephone Services, which is valid until 2022. The operating license prescribes conditions and rules that apply to Pelephone's operations, which conditions and rules are subject to amendment. In April 2001, the Civil Administration for the Judea and Samaria Region awarded Pelephone a general license for the provision of cellular services in the region of Judea and Samaria. The provisions of the general license awarded to Pelephone by the Ministry of Communications are generally applicable to this license.

As part of the approval of the merger of Bezeq and Pelephone on August 26, 2004, restrictive terms were imposed, mainly prohibiting discrimination in favor of Pelephone in the supply of a product in which Bezeq holds a monopoly, prohibiting the bundling of the supply of certain products by either of the companies when purchasing products or services from the other and limitations on certain joint activities. On October 10, 2010, the terms of the merger were amended by removing certain restrictions, and in particular the sweeping ban on joint marketing of Bezeq's and Pelephone's services. Nevertheless, the conditions include certain restrictions on the joint marketing of services.

Regulatory changes in the cellular market

Over the past few years, the Ministry of Communications has promoted various regulatory actions to increase competition in the cellular market, which have materially impacted the structure of the market and the competition in it. Below is a description of the actions taken by the Ministry in order to increase competition in the industry:

At a hearing in August 2009, the Ministry of Communications sought ways to separate the provision of access to broadband infrastructure from connection to the Internet (ISP), similar to the separation in the fixed-line network. The same topic appears in the Ministry's work plan for 2011. Pelephone believes that a decision to separate cellular Internet infrastructure services from Internet access would be to its detriment in that it currently provides the two components of this service in the manner accepted all over the world.

In March 2010, a hearing was held on communications infrastructure cooperation among cellular communication licensees. According to the Ministry's proposal, after frequencies are allocated to a new operator by tender and during the interim period until the new operator is able to fully deploy its own cellular network, the new operator will be allowed to share the infrastructures of existing operators. The Ministry is proposing several ways for sharing infrastructure, including: sites, masts, buildings, imported equipment and antennas. The Ministry is considering a requirement that existing licensees must share their communications infrastructure and has sought comments on how this might be implemented. Pelephone submitted its response, stating that cooperation among operators already exists in the use of infrastructure where there is no restriction on such cooperation under the Antitrust Law, and that it is technically possible and financially justifiable for such cooperation to exist. The Ministry of Communications has not yet formulated its decision on the matter.

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In September 2010, the Ministry of Communications published a tender for the grant of frequencies and a license for new cellular operators that will own infrastructure. Existing operators (excluding Mirs), as well as their affiliates, were forbidden to bid in the tender. According to public documents, four groups submitted preliminary proposals: Mirs, Golan Telecom, Exphone, and Doron and Michael Gelfand. Completion of the tender proceedings and selection of at least one winner is expected by the end of 2011. The tender includes various benefits for the winner, the purpose of which is to remove barriers and to ease the entry of another operator.

An amendment to the Communications Law provides, among other things, that cellular operators that own infrastructure must allow the new operator domestic roaming through their networks for a period of seven years, with a possible extension for another three years. The law defines the maximum tariffs that an existing operator can demand from the new operator for certain services, and also defines timeframes for the new operator's deployment of its own infrastructure. This allows the new operator considerable leeway with respect to its investment in setting up the network and a relatively short market penetration period. The tender also includes a mechanism for the repayment of the license fees paid by the winners, based on their percentage of market penetration.

In October 2010, the Ministry of Communications invited public comments on domestic roaming based on its engineering / technical aspects, in order to draft an amendment to the cellular licenses that would regulate the implementation of domestic roaming. The Ministry has not yet formulated the policy that will apply.

In an amendment to the Communications Law effective February 1, 2011, the amount that can be collected from a cellular subscriber upon termination of a subscription agreement before the end of the commitment period was limited to 8% of the customer's average monthly bill for services during the term of the agreement to the date of its cancellation, multiplied by the number of months remaining to the end of the commitment. The amendment applies for all customers except those with more than 50 lines and who entered into an agreement with the operator before January 1, 2011, and those with more than 100 lines who entered into an agreement with the operator after January 1, 2011. The amendment also prohibits the operator, upon the subscriber's cancellation of the agreement, from demanding immediate repayment of the balance of the subscriber's payments for terminal equipment it purchased. Pelephone expects that the limitation of these penalties will serve to further reduce the barriers to switching operators, as well as a source of increased competition. For these reasons, Pelephone estimates that ease of switching between the companies will be reflected in a rise in the number of subscribers who sign up but also a rise in the churn rate, which in turn will result in a need for retention activities that could erode operating margins.

Another amendment provides that license holders may not, including by way of setting tariffs (but excluding cases in which the Minister of Communications has given permission or it was specifically requested by a subscriber or group of subscribers) restrict or block the: (i) use of any service or application provided over the Internet; (ii) features or characteristics of cellular terminal equipment; and (iii) use of cellular terminal equipment in any public telecommunications network. To date, in view of the uncertainty as to the manner of application of these provisions, Pelephone is unable to assess their effects.

No payment may be collected from customers who entered into an agreement with an operator before January 1, 2011, by the operator for opening a locked SIM card (to enable the customer to use terminal equipment purchased from one operator when they switch to another operator). The legislation also contains provisions for liberalization of the regulations governing the importation of terminal equipment. Under the amendment, an entity trading in cellular terminal equipment who meets the terms specified by the Minister of Communications is exempt from obtaining a special license for such trading.

During 2010, the Ministry of Communications completed its policy on MVNOs and granted licenses to seven companies and additional applications were made by other entities. An MVNO is a cellular operator that does not own a cellular infrastructure and uses the network of another cellular operator to provide its customers with the service,

where the extent of use of the resources of the existing operator can vary among MVNOs. Pelephone has signed two agreements with MVNO license holders (Perry Telecom Ltd. and Rami Levy Hashikma Communication Marketing Ltd.) under which they will use the Pelephone network for their service. These MVNOs are expected to commence operations in 2011. Pelephone believes that while the entry of MVNOs will increase competition in the cellular market, its agreement with the two companies will provide it with an additional source of income.

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Tariffs

The interconnect fees (call and text message (SMS) completion fees collected by Pelephone from other operators) are fixed in the Interconnect Regulations. The other tariffs collected by Pelephone from its customers are not controlled, but the types of payments it can collect from its subscribers and the mechanisms for setting regulated tariffs, are regulated in the license.

The Interconnect Regulations set the interconnect tariffs to be paid to domestic carriers, as well as limitations on the interconnect tariffs to be paid to a cellular operator.

In September 2010 the regulations were amended so that commencing January 1, 2011, the interconnect tariffs that a cellular carrier can collect from other operators (domestic carriers, international call operators or other cellular operators) were lowered significantly. The tariffs, which are denominated in agorot 9 equal to 1/100 of a NIS, will be revised every year on January 1, and linked to the index (the base index being the average CPI for 2009), and both VAT and the rate of royalties applicable to cellular operators multiplied by the indexed interconnect tariff, will be added. Below are the interconnect tariffs in agorot to a cellular operator:

	December 31, 2010	2011	2012	2013	2014 onwards
Call minute completion tariff	25.1	6.87	6.34	5.91	5.55
SMS (text) completion tariff	2.85	0.16	0.15	0.14	0.13

In Bezeq's domestic communications segment Bezeq charges its customers interconnect fees for calls originating in Bezeq's network and terminating in the cellular networks, and pays the cellular operators the same amount for transferring call traffic from their network.

In the cellular segment Pelephone pays the other cellular operators interconnect fees for calls originating from its network and terminating in their cellular networks (expense side), while the other operators (cellular, domestic and international) pay Pelephone interconnect fees for calls terminating in its cellular network (income side). Bezeq International pays interconnect fees to the cellular operators for international calls terminating in their cellular networks.

Pelephone believes that overall, reduction of the tariffs could lower its revenue from interconnect fees beyond the amount by which its expenses are lowered, because a significant part of the decrease in revenue from interconnect fees will be attributable to lower revenue from non-cellular operators who prior to the change paid interconnect fees at a higher rate than after the change. Furthermore, it is possible that the reduction of the interconnect fees will lead to a rise in the volume of calls from the fixed-line networks at the expense of calls from cellular handsets, and could therefore lead to a further decrease in Pelephone's revenues. In view of this assessment, Pelephone expects the reduction in the fees to have a materially adverse effect on its results.

Bezeq believes that the positive effects foreseen for the results of the Bezeq Group in domestic communications and international calls resulting from the reduction in interconnect fees will partially offset the negative effects on its cellular services segment. During the first quarter of 2011, the reduction in interconnect fees resulted in a reduction of approximately NIS 350 million (\$98.6 million) in revenues that was offset in part by a reduction of approximately NIS 287 million (\$80.9 million) of expenses. Bezeq is unable at this time to assess the long-term impact of the reduction in interconnect tariffs.

Site licensing

Pelephone's cellular service is provided through cellular sites spread over Israel in accordance with engineering requirements. The constant need to upgrade and improve the quality of the cellular services necessitates setting-up cellular sites and changes in configuration and existing antenna systems. Pelephone deploys two main types of broadcasting sites: macro sites that require a building permit from planning and building councils and wireless access devices (access devices), which are exempt from a building permit.

The licensing of building cellular broadcasting sites that require building permits is governed by National Outline Plan 36 (NOP 36). The purpose of NOP 36, which came into effect in 2002, is to regulate the deployment and manner of setting-up broadcasting facilities, so that the entire country is covered for transmission and reception, with minimal damage to the environment and the landscape. Pelephone and its competitors have encountered difficulties in obtaining some of the required approvals, and in particular approvals from planning and building authorities.

Pelephone's ability to maintain and preserve its cellular service quality as well as the coverage, is partially due to its ability to set up cellular sites and install infrastructure equipment, including broadcasting sites. The difficulties encountered by Pelephone in obtaining the required permits and approvals may adversely affect the existing infrastructure, network performances and the establishment of any additional cellular sites required by the network. The inability to resolve these problems on a timely basis is also liable to prevent the attainment of the service quality goals specified in its license.

A number of sites established several years ago still do not have approvals from the Civil Aviation Administration and the IDF, even though the applications for the approvals have long since been submitted to them. Similarly, there are administrative or other delays in some planning and building councils in the issue of building permits for sites. Therefore, Pelephone operates a number of broadcasting sites that have not yet received building permits. Pelephone has applied to the planning and building authorities for the building permits and these are at various stages of discussion and approval.

The establishment of a broadcasting site without obtaining a building permit constitutes a breach of the Planning and Building Law, 5725-1965, and in some instances, this has resulted in demolition orders against sites or indictments or the initiation of civil proceedings against Pelephone and some of its officers.

Pelephone has succeeded in most of these instances to avoid demolition or to delay the execution of demolition orders pursuant to arrangements it reached with the planning and building authorities to resolve the lack of licensing. These arrangements have not required any admission of guilt by officers of Pelephone and/or their conviction. However, it is not certain that this state of affairs will continue in the future, or that there will be no further instances in which demolition orders are issued and indictments are filed in respect of building permits, including against officers.

Pelephone, similar to other cellular operators in Israel, may be required to dismantle broadcasting sites for which the necessary approvals and permits have not been obtained in accordance with the dates prescribed by law. If it is legally required that sites in a geographic area be simultaneously demolished, service in that area may deteriorate until substitute broadcasting sites can be built.

Pelephone establishes broadcasting sites using access devices. Access devices require specific radiation permits according to the radiation law but are exempt from a building permit if they are constructed pursuant to the conditions provided in the exemption provision. Some local authorities have disputed the applicability of the exemption provision to access devices of a cellular network and to their use. Pelephone's position regarding the applicability of the exemption was accepted in a number of rulings and decisions by local courts and the use of such facilities and the supporting equipment were approved. One verdict provided an opposite ruling. Appeals have been filed for some of

these rulings and decisions.

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Products and Suppliers

Terminal equipment suppliers

The product inventory of Pelephone includes a range of cellular telephone units, auxiliary accessories (such as batteries, hand-free kits, earphones, data cables and chargers). Pelephone also maintains spare parts to supply repair services to its customers and an inventory of used handsets.

Pelephone purchases the terminal equipment and accessories from a variety of suppliers and importers in Israel. Contractual engagements with most of the suppliers are based on framework agreements setting forth the technical support provided by the supplier for the terminal equipment it supplies, availability of the spare parts turnaround time for repairs. These agreements do not include a commitment to make acquisitions, which are implemented regularly by means of purchase orders.

If a contract with a particular terminal equipment supplier is discontinued, Pelephone may increase the quantity purchased from other terminal equipment suppliers or procure terminal equipment from a new terminal equipment supplier. If the replacement of a supplier is required, the replacement will not be immediate, and will be subject to a special preparatory period for purchasing spare parts and accessories, including the repair capacity for all kinds of malfunctions, to enable the provision of service to customers as agreed. Replacement of a supplier involves the addition of exceptional costs due to the need to purchase equipment a period of re-organizing affairs with the replacement suppliers.

The diversity of terminal equipment purchases between suppliers does not create significant dependency on any one supplier or equipment model. In preparation for migration to HSPA/UMTS technology, Pelephone had expanded the range of equipment it offers to customers and the number of its terminal equipment suppliers, who are global leaders, from whom Pelephone purchase handsets, spare parts, accessories, and the like.

In May 2009, Pelephone signed an agreement with Apple Sales International for the purchase and distribution of iPhones in Israel. Under the agreement, Pelephone undertook to purchase a minimum annual number of handsets over a period of three years, at the prices in effect at the time of actual purchase. These handsets account for a considerable percentage of the handsets sold by Pelephone.

An agreement between Pelephone and Eurocom Cellular (a company indirectly controlled by Mr. Shaul Elovitch), the Israeli distributor of Nokia terminal equipment, regulates the purchase and supply of Nokia products to Pelephone and the maintenance services for those products through December 31, 2012. The agreement was approved by the general meetings of Pelephone and of Bezeq, as a transaction in which the controlling shareholder in Bezeq has a personal interest.

Value added service suppliers

Pelephone has agreements with suppliers for content such as information services by voice, SMS or Pelephone's portal, games, animations, ring-tones, location services, content and the rights to broadcast over third generation technology. As is usual in this industry, a large portion of these agreements are based on a model of dividing revenues between Pelephone and the content suppliers for the services provided to customers. Termination of contracts with certain suppliers might cause delays in supplying some of the services pending contracting with substitute suppliers.

Infrastructure suppliers

The infrastructure equipment needed for the UMTS/HSPA network is produced by Ericsson and the infrastructure equipment for the CDMA network is produced by Nortel and Motorola. Pelephone has long-term agreements for the maintenance, support and upgrading of software for the UMTS/HSPA network and a maintenance agreement with Ericsson for the Nortel network. In the opinion of Pelephone, it could become dependent on Ericsson in connection with support for this network. Pelephone maintains the Motorola equipment independently. In addition, the cellular network uses transmission facilities for which Bezeq is Pelephone's main supplier.

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Software, computer systems and databases

Pelephone uses software and computer systems, some under licenses purchased by Pelephone and others developed by Pelephone's IT division. Most of these licenses are restricted in time and are periodically renewed. The main systems that Pelephone uses are Oracle Application and an Amdocs billing system.

Property

Pelephone does not own any land and leases the premises which it uses for its operations from others, including Bezeq. The land which Pelephone uses for installation of radio and switching sites are spread out around the country, and are leased for various periods (in many cases, for five years plus an option to extend the agreement for another five years). Some of the sites leased by Pelephone are Lands Administration sites. Pelephone's headquarters have been located in Givatayim, a suburb of Tel Aviv, since 1997, and cover a total area of 17,800 square meters. In January 2010, Pelephone signed an agreement to extend the lease term until December 31, 2015, with an option to extend the lease until November 2020. For the purpose of service and sale operations, Pelephone leases 53 service and sale centers spread out around the country. Pelephone has additional lease agreements with respect to warehouses, offices and telephone call centers which it uses for the purpose of its operations.

Some of the leased communications sites are in areas owned by the Lands Administration. Pelephone entered into an agreement with the Lands Administration to use land in those areas for the erection and operation of communications sites. Among other things, the agreement regulates payments to which the Lands Administration is entitled for the period to December 31, 2008. At the end of the term of the agreement and in the event of its cancellation for causes listed in it, Pelephone must vacate the site. To the best of Pelephone's knowledge, the other cellular operators have a similar agreement with the Lands Administration. The agreement was extended to December 31, 2009, and subsequently to December 31, 2010. As of the date of this report Pelephone, and to the best of its knowledge the other cellular operators, are negotiating extensions. If for any reason the agreement is not extended or renewed, Pelephone could suffer significant harm, since it would be limited in its ability to erect sites in Lands Administration property.

Employees

The table below provides data with respect to the number of Pelephone employees at December 31, 2009 and 2010.

	December 31,	
	2009	2010
Management and HQ	283	262
Content and product marketing	88	92
Service – Private customers	2,398	2,235
Business customers	547	545
Operation and logistics	253	262
Engineering and information systems	623	589
Total	4,192	3,985

BEZEQ INTERNATIONAL

General

Bezeq International provides communication solutions to its customers in the private and business sectors, in four key areas of operation:

- Internet access services;
- International telephony services;
- Network end point (NEP) services; and
- Data and Information and Communication Technology, or ICT, solutions.

The following table reflects Bezeq International's revenue (in NIS millions) for the three years ended December 31, 2010:

	2008	2009	2010
Revenues from international carrier services	502	502	501
% of total Bezeq International revenues	38.4 %	38.1 %	38.4 %
Revenues from Internet and communication services for businesses (ISP, ICT, data)	804	816	879
% of total Bezeq International revenues	61.6 %	61.9 %	63.7 %
Total revenue	1,306	1,318	1,380

Customers

Bezeq International has no customer whose revenues constitute 10% of its revenues. Below is a breakdown of revenues (in NIS millions) from private and business customers:

	2008	2009	2010
Revenues from private customers	513	520	523
Revenues from business customers	793	798	857
Total revenues	1,306	1,318	1,380

Products and Services

Below is a description of the principal products and services provided by Bezeq International:

Voice services

In the voice services sector, Bezeq International provides international direct dialing, or IDD, services to business and private customers; toll-free number services for business customers overseas; international call routing and termination services (hubbing) – transfer of international calls between foreign communication providers (worldwide), calling card services enabling prepaid and postpaid dialing from and to Israel, for business and private customers; and the 1809 service for dialing from Israel to other countries. Bezeq International also provides domestic telephony services by means of Voice over Broadband, or VOB, access.

Internet services

In the Internet services sector, Bezeq International provides Internet access services for private and business customers, including terminal equipment and support, with an emphasis on broadband Internet based on ADSL or cable infrastructures; hosting services – site storage and server services in a designated installation for business and private customers, including value-added services (such as monitoring and control); information security services, services securing customers' Internet and LAN connections using the required terminal equipment or software, including monitoring; data services with international data communication IP solutions for business customers, including global deployment if necessary; and wireless WIFI access – fast wireless access solutions for private and business customers, including in various public locations (hotspots).

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International data service

Bezeq International supplies of international data communication solutions for business customers, including customized global deployment. The customer is able to choose from a range of the most advanced data communication methods through the optic cables deployed from Israel to Europe for which Bezeq International has long-term usage rights and business partnerships with leading global telecom providers such as BT, which make available to its customers their sophisticated global network services.

PBX services

Following the merger with BezeqCall, Bezeq International markets and maintains communication systems in the Israeli market, exchanges, telephony networks and IP communications. As part of the service contracts, Bezeq International supplies direct maintenance of a range of exchange manufacturers. The services are given to gateways, exchanges and network end points (NEP) designated for use with both internal and external lines.

Business customer services. As part of comprehensive business IT solutions, Bezeq International provides extensive communications services, including: data and overseas communication services, server and website hosting services, technical maintenance and support services, networking and system services, outsourcing and out-tasking services, security and risk management solutions and IP based services.

In January 2009, Bezeq International inaugurated a new data center in Israel. The new data center joins the existing data centers (IDC) and is expected to host thousands of servers. The establishment of the new data center is part of Bezeq International's strategy to become well established in the business sector, especially among small and mid-sized businesses which now prefer to use outsourcing for their IT requirements and prepare to be at the forefront of the cloud computing sector. The new data center is a "green" facility based on energy saving infrastructures. The data center utilizes Bezeq International's advantages as a leading Internet services provider in Israel by being directly connected to the backbone of the company. In this way, customers can benefit from maximum flexibility in managing their bandwidths and from a wide range of sophisticated services such as server hosting and management, virtual servers and a range of managed services including, backup, information security, hacking prevention, monitoring, provision of usage statistics data, domestic and overseas bandwidth load balance, burstable broadband service and FTP file transmission services.

ICT solutions for business customers

Bezeq also provides ICT solutions to business customers as part of an overall ICT solution for businesses. Bezeq International provides broad communications services, including international data and communication services, server and site hosting services, technical support and maintenance services, network and system services, outsourcing and out-tasking services, security and risk management solutions and managed IP services.

New Undersea Communication Cable between Israel and Italy

On November 1, 2010, pursuant to the approval of the boards of directors of Bezeq International and Bezeq, Bezeq International entered into a turnkey agreement with Alcatel-Lucent Submarine Networks for the laying of a submarine optic communication cable between Israel and Italy. At the same time Bezeq International purchased indefeasible rights of use in a continental infrastructure which links its point of presence in Italy to its sites in Western Europe.

Competition

In the first year of its operation, from June 1996 to July 1997, Bezeq International was the exclusive provider of international telephony services in Israel. By 2004, other international carriers had entered the market, some of which subsequently merged. At present five international carriers operate in the international telephony market. During the fourth quarter of 2008, Partner entered the market of Internet access and IP-based content and telephony operations and began marketing its products to the general public on January 1, 2009. This meant that Partner became a competitor in the markets in which Bezeq International operates.

In January 2010, HOT announced its intention to enter the ISP market. In March 2011, Partner completed its acquisition of 012 Smile. At present, licenses for providing Internet services have been granted to approximately 70 companies, including the five previously mentioned international operator licensees. In December 2010, Hot-Net obtained a special license to provide ISP services.

In the international call market, the use of VoIP technology enables transfer of international calls over the Internet as well as for TDM network users, through the use of software products and services of communication providers abroad. The attractive cost of using these services has led to a steady growth in the number of users and as a result, a decline in the international telephony revenues of Bezeq International.

The main characteristic of market competition in 2010 was the merger of communication groups and their offer of comprehensive services and products. The effect of competition has been exacerbated by the trend of tariff erosion.

International telephony services

The international long distance market in Israel is highly competitive. At the end of 2010, there were five competitors in the market: 014 Bezeq International, 013 NetVision, 012 Smile, 018 Xfone and Telzar International Communication Services Ltd. In March 2011, Partner announced that it had completed the purchase 012 Smile, our legacy communications business that had been sold to Ampal. Bezeq International estimates that its market share in outgoing international calls from customers is approximately 30.8% compared with a market share of approximately 31% at the end of 2009. The international call market in Israel has in recent years been characterized by a decline in call volume and the service has become a commodity based on price and access. In 2010, the volume of call minutes (incoming and outgoing) declined by an average of 5%, while in 2009 the volume declined by approximately 3.1%. The fierce competition and penetration of VoIP technology (such as Skype) has increased the competition for customers.

Internet access services

There are a number of competitors in this market, including Bezeq International, 013 NetVision, 012 Smile (Partner, which announced that it wishes to merge its operation in this sector with 012 Smile) and two minor niche players whose share is not material. In December 2010, an ISP license was granted to HOT-Net. Approximately 73% of all households in Israel are connected to the Internet, which is a high penetration rate in comparison with the rest of the world. Bezeq International believes that there are currently two principal infrastructure alternatives for customers in the market, Bezeq's xDSL and the HOT cable infrastructure. HOT frequently cooperates with Bezeq International's direct ISP competitors and intends to provide ISP services through its subsidiary, HOT-Net.

The increase in demand for higher surfing speeds has required operators like Bezeq International to increase their network capacity. In 2009, Bezeq launched its NGN and HOT launched its UFI network. These networks enable surfing at considerably higher speeds than were available until then.

While there has been growth in the Internet access segment in recent years in terms of the number of customers, the rate of growth is slowing over time as a result of the high Internet penetration rate in Israel. Bezeq International believes that its market share in the Internet services sector was approximately 37% in both 2009 and 2010.

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In August 2010, Bezeq began selling joint service packages that include Bezeq International's Internet access services.

Communication solutions for the business sector

With the aim of increasing revenues from business customers, Bezeq International continues to supply ICT (Information Communication Technology) services to businesses, providing comprehensive solutions in such areas as systems, networking, IT, hosting, telephony, data transmission, Internet access and wireless networks.

Bezeq International is facing new competitors in this sector from companies such as Binat, Taldor, and IBM. In 2010 Bezeq International established its position in the ICT market and gained recognition and accreditation from leading providers in the market.

NEP Services

The traditional field of telephone exchanges is characterized by a large number of competitors and by fierce competition which has given rise to an erosion of service prices. Bezeq International's most prominent competitors are Tadiran, Eurocom, GlobeCall and Tel-Yad. Data communications and IP telephony (adapting switchboards and terminal equipment to IP technology) is characterized by the entry of new players from the IT world. These companies include Binat, Teldor, Malam Tim and IBM. These companies are substantially different from traditional NEP companies and are on a higher technological level. New operators are entering the market with the intention of providing customers with total communications solutions such as telephony, transmission, data communications, Internet, and information security.

Marketing

The marketing department coordinates all the operations for a number of permanent suppliers, among them advertising companies representing Bezeq International, which are used by Bezeq International to remain in contact with the advertising media (television, Internet, radio and the daily national press), production and post-production companies (this changes depending on the requirements of each campaign), design and printing companies, and sales promotion and PR companies.

Seasonality

Bezeq International's revenues and profitability are affected to a limited effect by seasonality and holidays. There are seasonal fluctuations in the following services:

- Voice services for the business sector – decrease in August and during the Passover / Tabernacle holidays.
- Voice services for the private sector – increase in the summer months and towards the end of the calendar year.
- Internet services and NEP equipment – increased sales usually achieved in the fourth quarter.
- Internet services for the business sector – a decrease in the summer months owing to the closure of educational institutions (customers in this sector are not billed for the Internet services to which they subscribe during the summer vacation).

Governmental Regulation

Bezeq International operates under a general license for providing voice, data and Internet services, which is valid until 2022. The provisions of the license regulate the method for determining tariffs charged by Bezeq International for its services, their updating and collecting the payments for these services.

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Under the Communications Law, implementation of telecommunications operations and provision of telecommunications services, including international telecommunications services and Internet access services, require a license from the Minister of Communications. The Minister is authorized to amend the terms of the license, add to them or detract from them, while taking into consideration the government's telecommunications policy, interests of the public, compatibility of the licensee with the provision of services, contribution of the license to competition in the telecommunications industry, and the level of service. The law authorizes the Director General of the Ministry of Communications to impose financial sanctions for violations of the provisions of the law and of orders and directives issued by virtue thereof, and for violation of the license terms. A recently adopted amendment to the provisions of the Communications Law permits the Minister of Communications to prescribe telecommunications services that do not require a license.

Licenses

International carrier license. In providing voice (international telephony) and data services, Bezeq International is operating in accordance with its international carrier license which is valid until 2022. The provisions of the license, among other things, prescribes the manner of setting its tariffs for its services, updates and payment collection.

Special general domestic carrier license. On February 8, 2009, the Minister of Communication granted an exclusive general license for the provisions of domestic telecommunications services to B I P Telecom Solutions (LP), a subscriber of Bezeq International, which allows it to provide domestic telephony services via broadband Internet access, or VoB. On August 2, 2009, Bezeq International started providing these services to private customers and on December 30, 2009 this license was amended to permit Bezeq International to provide this service to business customers.

Special license for the provision of Internet access services. On August 10, 2009, Bezeq International received a special license to provide Internet access services (ISP). The receipt of this license puts Bezeq International on an equal footing level with that of all the other ISPs who operate under a similar license. The license is valid until August 29, 2014.

NEP license. On December 31, 2006 the Ministry of Communications confirmed the transfer of the NEP license from BezeqCall, a subsidiary which had engaged in the provision of NEP services, to Bezeq International, following their merger. Since the merger, Bezeq International has provided NEP services under this license. On April 30, 2010, its NEP license was extended until April 30, 2015.

Pursuant to its licenses and the royalty regulations, Bezeq International pays royalties to the State of Israel based on most of its revenues from the provision of international call and point-to-point line services and domestic telephony services, net of permitted expenses and excluding revenues from certain customers excluded by these regulations. Bezeq International paid royalties totaling NIS 3.3 million in 2009 and NIS 2.3 million in 2010 as the royalty percentage declined from 1.55 to 1%.

Call completion tariffs for a VoB operator are the same as those for calls completed via Bezeq's fixed-line telecommunications network or another domestic landline operator.

Regulatory changes in Bezeq International's markets

On January 31, 2010, the Ministry of Communications decided to adopt the Gronau Commission's decision and impose on international calls made from Israel on a cellular network the arrangement applicable to overseas calls made from a fixed line, whereby a consumer dialing abroad from a cellular network is billed only by the international operator which pays the cellular operator for transferring the call, in accordance with the tariff set in the interconnect

regulations. The decision further stipulated that the international operator may not increase the price of making an international call to a subscriber dialing from a cellular network over and above the price of a call to the same destination from a fixed-line network, plus the difference between the interconnect charge to a cellular network and the interconnect charge to a fixed-line network. The amendment took effect on August 1, 2010. Bezeq International believes that the decision is likely to have an adverse effect on the volume of international dialing services it provides to cellular customers. On January 1, 2011, the interconnect charges for the cellular operators decreased.

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In March 2010, the Ministry of Communications published a hearing in connection with the provision of broadband telephone service to subscribers outside the borders of Israel (in a manner permitting such subscribers to call Israel from a local telephone for the cost of a local call). A decision by the Ministry of Communications that would allow Bezeq International and other companies to provide such broadband telephone services could have a positive effect on Bezeq International's business.

In January 2011, the Ministry of Communications initiated a hearing in connection with completion tariffs on calls to overseas destinations. In the document the Ministry of Finance proposed alternatives to the regulation of these tariffs.

On February 28, 2011, an amendment to the international carrier regulations was published, canceling the limitation concerning "considerable influence" in an international carrier by a cellular operator. Instead of that limitation, the regulations now state that by the earlier of the date on which a virtual cellular operator (MVNO) starts operation or by the end of 2012, the holding of considerable influence by a cellular operator in an international carrier will be subject to structural separation limitations, including separation of the management and assets of the companies, limitations on hiring shared employees, transfer of commercial information between the companies, and a ban on discrimination in favor of the cellular operator affiliated with the international operator over other license-holders. The adopted recommendations included the recommendation that the tariff for international calls from a cellular handset should be set by the international call company which pays interconnect fees to the cellular operator in accordance with the Interconnect Regulations. This change will enable entities connected to the cellular operators to enter the international call market. Bezeq International believes that the entry of the cellular operators into the international call market, particularly if they are permitted to exploit their power as cellular operators in order to strengthen their standing in the international call market, is likely to have a materially adverse effect on its market share.

Equipment and Suppliers

Equipment

In 2004, Bezeq International signed an agreement with Veraz, to purchase SoftSwitch switches, which, during the course of 2005, replaced the Alcatel S-12 voice switches (at this stage, these switches are still being used as a non-substantial component in Bezeq International's voice service systems). These switches are used to route Bezeq International's voice traffic. The value-added services, including dialing cards, are based on an intelligent network, which was also replaced in 2005 as part of the upgrade of its voice setup.

Bezeq International's technological infrastructures, which support voice, data and Internet setups, are deployed in four sites to provide services with high survivability. In 2005, Bezeq International set up another site in London, England to supply advanced services to its customers.

Suppliers

Bezeq International has cooperation agreements with approximately 180 foreign operators for 240 destinations worldwide.

Bezeq International is dependent upon the services of Bezeq which supplies it with domestic capacity and upon the international communications infrastructure provider Mediterranean Nautilus Limited, or Med Nautilus, which supplies it with most of the international communications infrastructure that it requires through a seabed cable running from Israel to Europe. From there onwards, Bezeq International uses other infrastructure for connecting to the rest of the world.

Under its agreement with Med Nautilus, Bezeq International purchased indefeasible rights of use to an unparticular non-specific part of the communication capacity of the undersea cable system operated by Med Nautilus between Israel and Europe for a period of up to 15 years from the date on which it started using this capacity (with an option to extend the period of use). The periods of use are at least until 2017 – 2027, depending on the date of the start of use of the capacity. Bezeq International paid for these rights of use a non-recurring payment around the date on which it started using the capacity and it makes regular payments for operation and maintenance of the service. Bezeq International is not restricted in the use it makes of the capacity and it may sell its rights, in whole or in part, to third parties. Bezeq International has the option of ceasing its use of the capacity, in whole or in part, at any time, and it will then be exempt from continuing to pay for service operation and maintenance. Bezeq International is dependent upon Bezeq and Med Nautilus as infrastructure suppliers.

On January 18, 2010, Bezeq International signed an exclusive partnership agreement with British Telecom for the provision of global communications services to Israeli and multi-national companies operating in Israel. As part of the strategic agreement, Bezeq International will operate as the exclusive partner of the BT Alliance in Israel and will market IT services and products from British Telecom's global range of services.

Property

Bezeq International has a long-term lease for the two main facilities from which it operates, with an average lease term of six years at an annual cost of NIS 8.5 million (\$2.4 million).

Employees

Bezeq International has a number of employee groups whose wage structure includes a component of performance-linked commissions and incentives. These groups include sales employees, telephone sales representatives, and telephone service and support representatives.

Employees are eligible to use a leasing arrangement under which that are able to lease vehicles at a fixed cost in accordance with the terms of an agreement between Bezeq International and a leasing company. Employees also have an arrangement for pension and health insurance that is fully subsidized by Bezeq.

The following table shows the number of persons employed by Bezeq International, including outsourced employees, in 2009 and 2010:

	Number of employees	
	Dec. 31, 2009	Dec. 31, 2010
Head office employees	995	968
Sales and service representatives	1,450	1,144
Total	2,445	2,112

Other Investments

B-Zone Partnership

On October 23, 2006, Bezeq International entered into an agreement with 2Plus Wireless Solutions Ltd. for the establishment of a general partnership called B-Zone to set up, support and manage wireless networks in public areas, enabling connection to the Internet and collecting payment from the end-user

Bezecom

On December 21, 2006, Bezeq International signed an agreement with DSNR Communications Ltd. for the establishment of a joint company, under which Bezecom Ltd. was established in January 2007. The purpose of Bezecom is to provide communication services to end-users worldwide through a communications solution to provide telephony services.

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DBS

DBS, known also by its trade name YES, provides multi-channel satellite broadcast services to subscribers. DBS was founded on December 2, 1998, and has been providing this service since July 2000. This service enables the provision of multi-channel encrypted digital television broadcasts and value-added services to subscribers who receive the broadcast at home via a small antenna dish from which broadcasts are transmitted to a domestic decoder in the subscriber's home and connected to the television set. Most of DBS's income derives from subscription fees and additional payments made by viewers. DBS is the only company in Israel currently operating in the satellite multi-channel television broadcasting sector, even though neither the law nor the license awarded to it grant it exclusivity.

The field of television broadcasting in Israel is highly regulated. Broadcasting is carried out pursuant to various broadcast licenses and is subject to the ongoing supervision of the Ministry of Communications and the Council for Cable TV and Satellite Broadcasting. Multi-channel television broadcasts have been provided in Israel since the early 1990s. Since December 2006, the cable companies operating in Israel merged into a single merged cable company, HOT, which supplies cable television services to all of the subscribers of the merged cable companies pursuant to a long-term broadcast license. HOT holds all of the rights in a limited partnership which owns the cable network infrastructure, including the terminal equipment, end user equipment and broadcasting centers.

Control of DBS

On August 20, 2009, the Supreme Court handed down a verdict in the appeals filed by the Antitrust Authority and Eurocom D.B.S. Ltd., or Eurocom DBS, a principal shareholder in DBS which is controlled by our parent company, the Eurocom Group, against the verdict of the Antitrust Tribunal dated February 3, 2009, approving the merger of Bezeq with DBS Satellite Services (1998) Ltd, or DBS, subject to certain conditions. The Supreme Court accepted the Antitrust Commissioner's objection to the merger and decided not to approve the merger. In view of the Supreme Court's ruling, Bezeq believes that it will not be able to control DBS and accordingly, as of August 21, 2009, it ceased to consolidate DBS's financial statements into its consolidated financial statements, and the investment in DBS's shares is presented as of that date according to the equity method.

In April 2010, in the context of the Ministry of Communications' approval of our acquisition of control in Bezeq, the Ministry approved DBS's request, as required by its license, for the transfer of Eurocom DBS's holdings in DBS to a trustee, subject to the following conditions:

- No change, direct or indirect, in the trustee's holdings of the means of control in DBS may be made without the prior written approval of the Minister of Communications, after he has consulted with the Council.
- The trustee will not act in accordance with guidance received from any party which has a direct or indirect interest in an area of regulation by the Ministry of Communications, unless it has received the approval from the Ministry of Communications.
- Any transaction between DBS and the Eurocom Group concerning satellite terminal equipment will be considered an extraordinary transaction as defined in the Israeli Companies Law and therefore, such transactions will be subject to the approval proceedings applicable to DBS and Bezeq pursuant the Israeli Companies Law.
- All discussions by the board of directors of DBS concerning transactions as described in the above paragraph, must be documented in detail, and comprehensive minutes signed by the chairman of the meeting must be submitted to the Director General of the Ministry of Communications for his review.

The approval of the Antitrust Commissioner for our acquisition of control in Bezeq was made contingent, among other things, on the sale of Eurocom DBS's holdings in DBS within a defined period of time.

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On June 23, 2010, Eurocom D.B.S. Ltd., or Eurocom DBS, notified DBS that it had entered into agreements to purchase all the holdings and rights of the other shareholders in DBS, and that in accordance with the Articles of Association of DBS and the DBS shareholders agreement, it asked that Bezeq exercise its right of first refusal. Subsequently, Bezeq gave notice that it had decided not to exercise the right of first refusal. After obtaining all of the necessary approvals, on November 28, 2010, Eurocom DBS purchased all of the DBS shares and rights to purchase DBS shares held by four minority shareholders, resulting in Eurocom DBS and Bezeq remaining as the two owners of DBS. According to Eurocom DBS, the purchased shares, which constitute approximately 17.62% of outstanding share capital of DBS, will be held in trust pursuant to regulatory requirements, as well the other DBS shares (32.6% of the outstanding shares of DBS) owned by Eurocom DBS. With the addition of the newly purchased shares, the trustee holds 50.22% of the outstanding share capital of DBS that is owned by Eurocom DBS.

Products and Services

DBS's broadcasts approximately 150 different video channels, of which 20 are pay-per-view (PPV) channels and 10 are high definition, or HD, channels, 20 radio channels, 30 music channels and interactive services. The broadcasts include a basic package which each subscriber is required to purchase as well as additional channels chosen by the subscriber, whether as a package or as single and PPV channels. The main channel packages marketed by DBS in addition to the basic package are the movie, entertainment, children's, music, sports, science and nature packages. DBS also has a content website which is operated together with Walla! which allows viewing of various forms of content, some of them at a fee.

DBS markets personal video recorder, or PVR, decoders which interface with DBS's electronic broadcast schedule and enable receipt of special services, including ordering recordings in advance, recording series and pausing live broadcasts. The PVR decoders also enable viewing of the content which is transferred from time to time to the decoder's memory stored in the decoder's memory which is updated from time to time by DBS (push video).

DBS also provides its subscribers with HD broadcasts which can be received through special decoders. These broadcasts which at present are provided for a limited number of channels, allow superior quality viewing. DBS also markets HDPVR decoders.

In 2010, DBS achieved a significant increase in the number of its subscribers using PVR decoders with 47% of its total subscribers using PVR decoders, compared with 37% of subscribers at the end of 2009. DBS believes that an increase in the number of subscribers using PVR decoders contributes to an increase in its revenues from these subscribers and to their retention as subscribers, but it will require a material financial investment.

The following table contains a breakdown of DBS's revenue for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2010 (in NIS millions):

	2009	2010
Revenues from broadcasts and multi-channel television services to subscribers	1,530	1,583
Percentage out of revenue	Approx. 98%	Approx. 98%

On March 10, 2010, DBS launched VOD services over the Internet on a commercial basis. This method has limitations with regard to the types of decoders enabling service reception (in the preliminary stage this service will be offered only to subscribers using HDPVR Decoders and only at a later stage will it be offered to subscribers using other decoders) and to the availability of services due to restrictions of the Internet infrastructure and bandwidth available in customer homes. DBS believes that VOD services are not subject to the regulation currently applicable to

multi-channel television broadcasts and to the best of its knowledge, this is the position of the Ministry of Communications. Nevertheless, a professional team working jointly with the Ministry of Communications and the Council is currently examining the issue of regulation of broadcasts on new platforms and using new technologies, the scope of the regulation and the affect such regulation will have on the current regulation. The conclusions of this team which have not yet been published, could have implications for the regulation of the VOD services provided by DBS.

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In January 2011, DBS and Bezeq signed agreements pursuant to which DBS will market Bezeq's telephony and Internet infrastructure services, including as part of a joint service package, and Bezeq will market DBS's television services, including as part of joint service packages. The parties have not begun to operate pursuant to these agreements. The increase in the bandwidths of communication infrastructures in Israel, alongside technological improvements has led to the development of transmission of video content on communication infrastructures which in turn has led to an increase in the number and range of video content accessible to the public (whether with or without authorization from the holders of title to the content) through the various communication infrastructures, where viewing the content is by means of various items of terminal equipment, including PCs and television. The development of this trend enables the supply of various forms of video content without the need to set up a designated infrastructure system, and it could have a materially adverse effect on the broadcasting sector, which is currently based on designated infrastructures. This effect could be aggravated if the supply of content continues to be unregulated.

DBS regards the following factors as critical to the success of its operations:

- Quality, differentiation, innovation and originality in the content, variety, branding and packaging of its broadcasts;
- Provision of television services while using advanced technologies such as personal television services, and in particular, VOD services and PVR and HDPVR devices;
- Offers of service packages of communications services including television services and other services such as telephony services and Internet services;
- High level of customer service; and
- Brand strength and identification of DBS with quality, innovation and industry-leading content and services.

DBS has significant expenses involved in the use of space segments which are necessary to provide DBS's broadcasts. There is also a restriction on its ability to expand supply of its broadcasts which depends on availability of additional space segments or an improvement in compression capability which entails a financial investment.

Broadcasting rights

DBS holds the broadcasting rights for television content purchased from the owners of intellectual property rights in such content. Sometimes, DBS purchases the right to sell these content broadcasting rights to third parties together with the rights themselves, for the purpose of broadcasting the content again. At the date of this annual report, revenues from these sales do not amount to a significant percentage of DBS's revenues.

The broadcasting of content with respect to which DBS owns broadcasting rights involves the payment of royalties to the owners of copyrights of musical works, voice records, scripts and content direction, including under the Copyright Law, 2007 and the Performers and Broadcasters Rights Law, 1984. The payment of royalties is made to a number of organizations that operate in Israel which collect the royalties for the owners of the intellectual property rights and in return provide the broadcasting entities with blanket licenses. Payments by DBS under these licenses are, at times, based on a fixed payment and at other times on various pricing methods, including those that depend on a change in the number of subscribers, as aforementioned. DBS and one of these organizations, the Association of Composers, Authors and Publishers of Music in Israel, or ACUM, have agreements, according to which the royalties paid to ACUM as of 2003 are advances on account of the royalties, at a rate derived from what HOT pays ACUM and that these amounts will be paid until a different agreement is reached with ACUM.

Pursuant to an immediate report published by HOT in July 2010, a judgment was entered in arbitration between HOT and ACUM regarding the mechanism defined for calculation of the annual royalties in respect of use of works, the rights of which are protected by ACUM. According to this report, the arbitration judgment accepted in principle the outline of the royalty calculation model as presented by ACUM in that proceeding, with the exception of certain changes, and determined that this model would also apply to the difference in royalties from 2003 forward, according to a calculation to be performed by the parties in a mutually agreeable manner. In November 2010, HOT announced that it disputed the arbitration judgment and filed an appeal of the judgment. Since DBS does not have the arbitrator's judgment, arbitration documents and appeal documents, DBS does not know which model was adopted by the arbitrator and the reasoning behind the judgment.

According to ACUM, and this is disputed by DBS, the differences in the royalties to be charged to DBS in respect of 2003 forward, will also be determined in accordance with the decision of the arbitrator. Consequently, DBS's management believes that after the arbitration judgment, if not overturned, ACUM will require DBS to pay differences in material amounts, retroactively, and even to pay royalty payments in the future that are significantly higher than what has been paid to date. In light of the above, DBS revised its estimate of the amount of royalties that may be payable for the period since 2003. The revision of the royalties estimate was performed according to the outline of the royalty calculation model received from ACUM shortly after the arbitration judgment was entered, while performing the adjustments in accordance with the estimates of DBS management. This then served as the bases for the material provisions DBS set aside in its financial statements

DBS participates, fully or partially, in investment in original productions it broadcasts. In consideration for its investment, DBS is usually entitled, in addition to the right to broadcast the content as part of its transmissions, to rights in such content, in the percentages set out in agreements with the producers. Sometimes, DBS is also entitled to grant authorizations to use rights and to participate in revenues attributable to additional uses of content beyond their broadcast by DBS. Additionally, DBS enters into agreements to receive licenses to broadcast local and foreign channels, in consideration of a fixed annual payment or payment dependent on the number of subscribers to the relevant channel.

Given the many content providers from which DBS purchases broadcasting rights, DBS is not materially dependent on any single content provider. However, with respect to broadcasts of Israeli sports, at the date of this annual report there is dependence on the purchase of the broadcasting rights of local sports channels from two content providers.

Customers

The majority of DBS's subscribers are private customers. DBS's subscriber agreements regulate the rights and obligations of subscribers in their relations with DBS, including the types of services offered and the payments which DBS may collect, and the various provisions relating to terminal equipment and its maintenance. Pursuant to the provisions of its broadcasting license, the text of the subscriber agreement requires approval from the Council and from the Standard Contracts Tribunal. The subscriber agreement has been approved by the Council and also by the Standard Contracts Tribunal. At present, the validity of the approval granted by the Standard Contracts Tribunal has expired. The Council has approved a number of amendments to the subscriber agreement and DBS is working to obtain its approval of the other amendments, after which the amended subscriber agreement will be resubmitted for approval to the Standard Contracts Tribunal.

DBS's supply of broadcasts and services and their prices appear in its price list. Most subscribers sign up for offers where DBS's services, including various components of the content bundles, accompanying services and terminal equipment and their installation, are provided at prices lower than the prices published in the price list. Most of DBS's offers require subscribers to commit to a stated subscription period.

Marketing and Distribution

Marketing of DBS services is by way of publication in the various media. DBS's sales operations are carried out via three main distribution channels:

- Sales persons employed by DBS who recruit subscribers;

- Call centers operated by DBS employees, that receive telephone enquiries from customers wishing to obtain DBS services, as well as telemarketing campaigns to potential subscribers; and

·External resellers. DBS utilized external resellers who recruit approximately fifty percent of the subscribers recruited by all external resellers and a significant proportion of their work focuses on the recruitment of a particular target population.

Competition

Approximately 70% of all homes in Israel subscribe for multi-channel television services. DBS's principal direct competitor is HOT. DBS also regards the DTT setup as competition for its services.

2008		2009		2010	
Subscribers	Market share	Subscribers	Market share	Subscribers ¹	Market share
559,6130	38%	570,000	38%	577,700	39%

(1) A subscriber is either one household or one small business customer. For business customers with many reception points or a large number of decoders (such as a hotel, kibbutz or gym), the number of subscribers is calculated by dividing the total payment received from the business customer by the average revenue from a small business customer.

DBS believes that its chances of penetrating an additional material segment of the market are not high because most of the households that do not currently subscribe for multi-channel services are not potential customers for DBS and HOT. To the best of DBS's knowledge, in recent years there has been a decrease in the total number of subscribers of DBS and HOT, with a moderate increase in DBS's share of this market. The strengthening of alternative products may result in a decline in the above-mentioned penetration rate. Consequently, an increase in the number of subscribers may be accomplished mainly by recruiting subscribers from the competition and recruiting new subscribers following the natural growth in the number of households. This means that the broadcasting sector is characterized by fierce competition between HOT and DBS, which requires an investment of substantial resources to retain existing subscribers and recruit new ones. HOT has a much greater degree of accessibility to customers of its analog system who wish to receive digital television services. The analog broadcast method allows subscribers to receive broadcasts at a relatively lower cost.

DBS transmits its broadcasts using a digital broadcasting method only, whereas HOT broadcasts to most of its subscribers using a digital broadcasting method, while for the remainder it uses an analog broadcasting method which allows for lower-quality viewing, does not enable display of an electronic program guide and requires the purchase of a uniform channel package without the option of choosing broadcasting segments. To the best of DBS's knowledge, HOT is working to reduce the number of its subscribers connected to the analog system.

Competition in the broadcasting arena focuses on content, packages and channels, on service and on offering additional services such as VOD services, PVR decoders, HDPVR decoders and HD broadcasts. In recent years there has been a discernible trend toward demand and supply of personal television services which allow the customer to choose which content to view and when to view it (in contrast to viewing linear channels where the content broadcasting sequence is determined by the broadcasting entity). This trend is supported by the expansion of PVR services, VOD services and other services. Competition is also characterized by the additional communication services offered by HOT as part of its "service bundle." The license to supply Internet access services, which to the best of DBS's knowledge was granted to HOT-Net of the HOT group, will allow HOT to include this service in its service bundle.

Pursuant to the amendment to the broadcasting license of June 2010, DBS is authorized to offer a service package including Bezeq's service with DBS's service, subject to receipt of approval from the Ministry of Communications (which in the absence of opposition within the period stipulated in the license will be considered to have been granted)

and also subject to conditions, the principal ones being the unbundling obligation and the existence of a parallel bundle marketed by a licensee which is not linked to DBS. A service bundle containing only Bezeq's Internet infrastructure service does not require approval from the Ministry of Communications and is not subject to the unbundling obligation. DBS believes that marketing a service bundle with the restrictions stipulated in the amendment to the above license will constitute a partially competitive response to the service bundle offered by HOT.

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Digital Terrestrial Television

Since August 2009, the Second Television and Radio Authority, or the Second Authority, has been operating a digital terrestrial television, or DTT, broadcasting system which freely broadcasts the television channels of the broadcasting authority (Channel 1 and Channel 33), commercial television channels (Channel 2 and Channel 10) and the Knesset Channel (Channel 99) to the nation. This setup constitutes a partial alternative product to the broadcasts of DBS and DBS believes that any material increase in the number of users of this alternative system may have an adverse effect on its revenues.

In March 2011, the Ministry of Communications published the Broadcasting via Digital Broadcasting Stations Bill, 2011. The bill is designed to expand the DTT setup within 24 months of the publication date of the law, so that the Knesset channel, Educational TV channel and other designated channels will be added to it. Any of the above channels may be added upon request upon payment of a distribution fee. It is also proposed that the Minister of Communications may, in consultation with the Minister of Finance, the Council and the Second Authority, add additional channels to the DTT setup at their request upon payment of a distribution fee. The bill provides that beginning January 1, 2014, the DTT setup and its operations will be transferred from the Second Authority to a public body, statutory corporation or government company that are not broadcasters nor supervise TV or radio broadcasts. Such transfer will be determined by the Minister of Communications and Minister of Finance and approved by the government.

In February 2011, an amendment was enacted to the Second Authority Law, most of which deals with a change in the method of regulating commercial broadcasts, while transferring from the system of granting franchises to a system of granting licenses for commercial television broadcasts to anyone complying with the threshold terms without a tender proceeding, or a Commercial Licensee, and includes, among others, the following arrangements: the date of transfer between the systems is scheduled to be January 1, 2013; each Commercial Licensee may be included in the DTT broadcasting setup; the Minister of Communications, after consultation with the Council and the Second Authority, may choose five sequential channels designated for the transfer of broadcasts of a Commercial Licensee by DBS and HOT; a mechanism whereby the moneys received from the Commercial Licensees for the use of the five sequential channels will be used to produce original productions which will be broadcast by DBS and HOT and in the broadcasts of franchisees and/or Commercial Licensees, in accordance with a distribution to be determined. After holding a consultation proceeding, the Minister of Communications announced on February 28, 2011 that the channels designated for the broadcasts of Commercial Licensees by DBS and HOT will be Channels 12 to 16. DBS believes that an increase or variation in the number of channels to be distributed through this setup will likely increase the capability of the setup to compete with DBS's services and this may adversely affect its revenues.

Governmental Regulation

The field of television broadcasting in Israel is highly regulated. Broadcasting is carried out pursuant to various broadcast licenses and is subject to the ongoing supervision of the Ministry of Communications and the Council for Cable TV and Satellite Broadcasting. The Minister and the Council have parallel authority to amend DBS's broadcast license. The Minister is authorized to cancel or postpone the broadcast license for causes set out in the Communications Law and the broadcast license. The Communications Law and broadcast license stipulate restrictions on the transfer, attachment and encumbrance of the broadcast license and any of the assets of the broadcast license. The broadcast license requires receipt of the approval of the Minister for specific changes in the holding of the means of control in DBS and imposes a reporting requirement regarding the holders of the means of control; hurting competition in terms of provision of broadcasts and services is prohibited, including terminal equipment and other telecommunications services unless approved in advance and in writing by the Council; the obligation to file reports to the Ministry of Communications was defined as well as conditions regarding the regulation of the activity of the licenses; an obligation was agreed upon to provide bank guarantees of NIS 30 million (\$8.5 million) to the Ministry

of Communications to guarantee DBS's undertakings under the license.

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Statutory restrictions and special constraints

The Communications Law requires that a broadcast license be obtained in order to transmit satellite television broadcasts to the public. In January 1999, DBS received a broadcast license which is valid until January 2017 and is renewable for additional six years periods, subject to the conditions of the license.

In addition to the licensing required for broadcast operations, operations in this area and in other areas of communication are subject to licensing, supervision and the policy decisions of the Ministry of Communications with regard to aspects defined in the law and the communications licenses (which relate mainly to matters regarding competition, consumers, and technical and engineering aspects). As a result of the convergence and overlap between broadcasting and other areas of communications, and the operations of HOT and related telephony and Internet entities, broadcasting is materially influenced by the policy and supervision of the Ministry of Communications in various additional areas. DBS's operations are regulated by and subject to an extensive range of laws (from primary legislation to administrative directives and Council decisions). Such legislation, secondary legislation, resolutions of the Council and administrative directives have a material impact on DBS and its operations. Additionally, legislation and secondary legislation in the fields of communications and consumer protection have a material impact on DBS.

The broadcast operations of DBS and HOT are under the ongoing supervision of the Council. The Council sets policies, adopts rules and has supervisory authority regarding the content of broadcasts, the duty regarding original Israeli productions, broadcasting ethics, consumer protection and other matters in the area of broadcast policy. The Council is also authorized to amend the broadcast licenses of DBS and HOT. Pursuant to the Communications Rules (Broadcasting Licensee) 1987, or the Communications Rules, various obligations and restrictions apply to DBS, including those relating to broadcast content and the amount and manner of investment in local productions. DBS may own up to 30% of the local channels broadcast by it. The broadcast license sets out a number of provisions that relate to the content of DBS's broadcasts, including the Council's approval of the channels broadcasted by DBS and approval of the electronic program guide, which is part of DBS's digital service to its subscribers. Under the Communications Law, DBS may not broadcast news programming.

In accordance with the requirements of the broadcast license and the decisions of the Council, DBS is required to invest no less than 8% of its subscription revenues in local productions. Despite the fact that DBS's total investment in local productions in 2008 exceeded 8% of its revenues, the Council informed DBS in October 2009, that DBS had not complied with its obligation to invest in local production of the channels owned by external producers in 2008 and that it had not made up the shortfall in this category in 2007. The Council further stated that DBS failed to comply with its obligation to invest in television movies, cinema, complex drama and mini dramas in 2008 and did not make up the shortfall from the past in this category. The Council gave notice that DBS must satisfy these shortfalls from 2008 as well as the shortfalls from previous years in 2010 and 2011. DBS disputes some of the determinations of the Council and is attempting to change its decision.

The regulations relating to satellite broadcast licenses place various restrictions on a licensee, including eligibility requirements that relate to the holdings of the owner of the broadcast license and the interested parties, directly and indirectly, in the licensees under the Law of the Second Authority and owners of daily newspapers. In 2008, the Ministry of Communications informed DBS of what it claimed to be a violation of this eligibility restriction in view of the holdings of Bank Leumi Ltd. in both DBS (under a charge in its favor on shares of its issued capital) and Keshet Broadcasting Ltd. In April 2010, a subsidiary of Bank Leumi informed DBS that it had completed the sale of all its holdings in Keshet Broadcasting Ltd. and, thus, to the best of DBS's knowledge, the issue has been resolved.

Despite the fact that DBS's total investment in local productions exceeded 8% of its revenues in 2009, in February 2011 the Council informed DBS, among other things, that it had not complied with its obligation to invest in local production on the channels owned by external producers in 2009 or with its obligation to invest in local productions

for infants, children and youth in 2009. The Council notified DBS that it had to compensate for the shortfalls of 2009 in 2011-2012 and in certain categories also in 2013. DBS disputes some of the determinations of the Council and has contacted the Council in an attempt to change its decision.

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Under the Royalties Regulations (Satellite Broadcasts), DBS must pay royalties on its revenues from the provision of broadcast services. For 2009, DBS paid approximately NIS 13.5 million in royalties (the percentage of royalties was 1.5% of the relevant revenues). For 2010, DBS paid a total of NIS 9.6 million (\$ million) in royalties (the rate of the royalties was 1% of the relevant revenues).

In March 2011, the Ministry of National Infrastructures published draft Energy Resource Regulations (Maximum Electrical Output in an Active Standby Situation of a Digital Set-Top Box for the Receipt of Television Broadcasts), 5771-2011, designed to regulate the maximum output of digital set-top boxes in an active standby situation. To the best of DBS's knowledge, this draft has not yet been discussed by the Knesset Economics Committee. Preliminary tests conducted by DBS indicate that the draft regulations, if implemented in the form proposed, would have an effect on DBS's ability to continue using some of the decoders which are currently being used by subscribers.

Transmission fees

In accordance with the requirements under the law and license, DBS is required to allow the producers of channels identified in the law to use its infrastructures to transmit broadcasts to its subscribers in exchange for payment, or a transmission fee, to be determined in their agreement with DBS, and in the absence of an agreement, in exchange for a payment to be determined by the Minister of Communications, after consulting with the Council.

In March 2009, the Ministry of Communications announced a hearing on the amount of the transmission fee, noting that the results would serve as the foundation for the decision on the dispute between DBS and the dedicated channels (who have not entered into a transmission agreement) and the amount of the payment to be determined in the hearing will apply from 2007 through the end of 2013. The parties will be able to use the calculation method to calculate the amount of the payment through 2006. The Ministry of Communications noted that its economic opinion, which it attached to the hearing, could serve as the basis for settlement of other disputes that may arise between DBS and other independent channel producers. In November 2010, as part of the hearing, DBS received the economic opinion of the Economic Department at the Ministry of Communications. According to the opinion, the annual usage fees would amount to NIS 2 million for an independent channel producer that is not financed by subscription fees. The decision of the Minister in this regard has not yet been received. In accordance with an amendment to the Communications Law in July 2010, the dedicated channels are exempt from payment of transmission fees to HOT and DBS. In September 2010, DBS filed a claim with the High Court of Justice against the validity and applicability of this amendment.

Wiring in subscribers' homes

The Ministry of Communications has issued administrative directives which regulate situations where a subscriber switches from HOT to DBS and vice versa. The directives determine the obligation to pay a monthly usage fee in respect of the infrastructure (wiring) that is owned by the other multi-channel television provider. In some subscriber homes, DBS is dependent on the use of the internal wiring that belongs to HOT and the use of which is done under the administrative directive. In the past, disputes arose between DBS and HOT regarding implementation of the administrative directives. In July 2010, an agreement was signed between DBS and HOT, under which DBS paid HOT an agreed amount to clear its demands with respect to the use of infrastructure in subscriber homes through the end of 2010, and it was determined that as of 2011, there would no longer be a requirement of either of the parties to pay the other party in respect of the use of the wiring in accordance with that set out in the agreement. In September 2010, DBS and HOT contacted the Ministry of Communications with a request to amend the administrative directives, to cancel the obligation to provide prior notice of the connection to the other licensee prior to performance of the actual connection in the event a subscriber switches between licensees, such that the licensee to which the subscriber connects will submit the notice of disconnection from the subscriber to the licensee from it was disconnected only after performance of the connection to the other licensee. The Ministry of Communications has not yet issued a

decision on this matter.

Consumer Protection Laws

Under the Consumer Protection Law, there is an obligation to provide notice of the end of a term of a transaction and to receive the approval of the customer to extend the engagement beyond the specified term of the transaction. As of December 2010, subscribers can no longer be signed up for special offers that include a term of commitment by the subscriber to use the services for more than 18 months (this restriction does not apply to subscribers that signed up for special offers up to December 2010). DBS may not offer subscribers various terms of commitment for different service components. In accordance with the decision of the Council, as of January 2011, DBS is entitled to collect the cost of the benefit from subscribers who signed up for a special offer that includes a term of commitment and ask to be disconnected from its broadcasts prior to the end of the term of commitment. This is equal to the lower of the: (i) return of the cost of the benefit stipulated in the special offer; or (ii) balance of the payments the subscriber would have had to pay had the subscriber remained connected to DBS's services through the end of the term of commitment.

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On February 13, 2011, the Ministry of Communications distributed a Law Memorandum – Communications (Amendment No. 47) (Limitation on payment and loss of benefit due to cancellation of an agreement) Bill, 2011, in which it is proposed to limit the exit commission that a license-holder can collect from a subscriber who cancels a subscription agreement to 8% of the average monthly bill of the subscriber up to the date of cancellation, multiplied by the number of months remaining to the end of the term of the commitment. License-holders are prohibited from demanding immediate payment of the balance of the subscriber's payments for terminal equipment in the event of cancellation of the agreement. According to the Memorandum, this prohibition will also apply to existing subscribers who request cancellation of their agreements with license-holders after the amendment comes into force.

Suppliers

DBS incurs significant expenses to lease satellite space segments in order to provide its programming to the reception dishes installed in subscriber homes. The space segments under long-term agreements. DBS is dependent on the continuing regular availability of the space segments.

DBS purchases digital decoders for the purpose of receiving and decoding its encrypted broadcasts in customer homes. The key agreement by means of which DBS purchases digital decoders is with Advanced Digital Broadcast S.A., or ADB, and Eurocom Digital Communications Ltd., which is indirectly controlled by Mr. Shaul Elovitch, the holder of indirect control in DBS, or the ADB Agreement. Under the ADB Agreement, DBS purchases decoders from ADB from time to time in accordance with purchase orders which DBS sends to Eurocom. DBS was also awarded a warranty period for the set-top boxes and support services e from Eurocom. In 2009 and 2010, DBS purchased HDPVR decoders from Eurocom for NIS 54 million and NIS 104 million (\$ 29.3 million), respectively.

DBS is dependent on ADB through Eurocom for the purchase and maintenance of the decoders, including the PVR and HDPVR decoders. While replacing the supplier of the decoders with another supplier will not in itself involve additional material cost, management of DBS believes a replacement would entail a significant preparation period in order to adapt the decoders of the replacement supplier to DBS's broadcasting and encryption system and this would lead to a loss of revenues for DBS. Maintenance of decoders by a different supplier which did not supply the decoders may involve additional costs and difficulties.

DBS purchases services for the operating systems of its broadcast and encryption setup from NDS Ltd., or NDS, as well as hardware for these services. DBS is dependent on the regular supply of these services and products, including integration in connection with the various types of decoders it uses for the operating systems for which NDS provides services.

Under the terms of the agreement with NDS, NDS supplies development, licensing, supply, training, assimilation and maintenance services for encryption, broadcasting and ancillary software and equipment required for the broadcast system. NDS has undertaken to adapt the equipment and services it supplies to the various decoders and systems purchased by DBS and to supply a warranty for its products and also support services. DBS has also entered into agreements with NDS for the purchase of services enabling the provision of PVR, HD and VOD services. DBS makes one-off payments and periodic payments for the services and products of NDS. These payments are based primarily on the number of decoders it uses and the number of its active subscribers. The agreement with NDS expires at the end of December 2013.

Property

DBS' central broadcasting center is located in Kfar Saba, Israel and a secondary broadcasting center is located close to Re'em Junction, Israel from where it transmits its broadcasts. Its broadcasting centers contain reception and transmission equipment and DBS's property, plant and equipment which also include computer and communication systems. The secondary broadcasting center is operated by a third party which makes available to DBS its services for operating and maintaining the secondary broadcasting center in accordance with an agreement which is valid until the end of 2013 (with an extension option available to DBS).

DBS leases a number of real estate assets which serve as its offices, broadcast centers, logistics center and employee recruitment centers. Its principal offices and its principal central broadcast center are located on leased land in Kfar Saba. The lease periods for these sites expire in 2019, while the balance of the lease periods for the remaining properties leased by DBS vary from a few months to approximately nine (9) years (these periods are based on the assumption that DBS will exercise its extension options for these leases).

Employees

The table below provides data with respect to the number of DBS employees at December 31, 2009 and 2010:

Department	Number of Employees at December 31,	
	2009	2010
Marketing Department	31	35
Customer Service ¹	1,705	1,752
Content Department	72	78
Engineering Department	92	97
Finance and Operations Department	117	115
Human Resources Department	43	48
Regulation and Legal Management Department	3	3
Information Systems Department	88	94
Management and Spokesperson	7	7
Total	2,158	2,229

(1) At the beginning of 2011, Sales was spun off from Customer Service into an independent department.

DBS employees are employed under personal employment agreements, on the basis of a monthly salary or an hourly wage, with some of the employees also entitled to performance-based compensation. The employment agreements are generally for an undefined period, and each party may terminate the agreement by prior notice in accordance with the agreement or the law.

In January 2010, the New General Federation of Laborers, or Histadrut, began preliminary organization of DBS employees. The Histadrut has set up two action committees, and has claimed that it represents over one-third of the technicians who are DBS employees, and that it is entitled to conduct collective negotiations with DBS on their behalf. DBS rejected this claim. Since April 2010, DBS has not been contacted by the Histadrut.

DBS has a permit to employ individuals at its telephone service call center, in engineering and information systems on the weekly day of rest and on days of rest prescribed by the State of Israel.

012 Smile - Our Legacy Communications Business

Prior to our sale of 012 Smile, we were a leading communication services provider in Israel offering a range of services, including broadband and traditional voice services. Our broadband services included broadband Internet access with a suite of value-added services, specialized data services, local telephony via VoB, primary rate interface services, IP Centrex, server hosting and a WiFi network of hotspots across Israel. Our traditional voice services included outgoing and incoming international telephony, hubbing services for international carriers and roaming and signaling services for cellular operators. 012 Smile offered broadband and traditional voice services to a wide audience, which included residential and business customers, including small office-home office, or SoHo, customers, small-medium size enterprise, or SME, customers, and large corporate customers, as well as international carriers and cellular operators. 012 Smile provided these services through its integrated multipurpose network that was deployed through points of presence throughout Israel and in England, Germany and the United States.

As of December 31, 2009, 012 Smile had over one million customers registered in our database, including 500,000 active residential, business and carrier customers for our broadband services, including many of the largest companies in Israel. We estimate that 012 Smile's market share of the broadband Internet access market as of December 31, 2009 was approximately 32%- 33% based on its broadband market analysis. Prior to the sale of our legacy communications business, we were one of the three largest international telephony services providers in Israel, providing global international telephony services through direct connections with approximately 90 carriers. As of December 31, 2009, we estimate 012 Smile's market share of the international telephony market was 34% based on the number of incoming and outgoing minutes in Israel.

Marketing and Sales

012 Smile focused on presenting a "one-stop shop" solution to our residential and business customers by offering a diverse basket of solutions. 012 Smile sought to strengthen its brand awareness and to create a unified branding approach among its voice and data customers for its various service offerings. 012 Smile engaged in a variety of marketing and promotional activities to stimulate awareness of its broadband access services, traditional voice services and VoB telephony services. 012 Smile also actively promoted and cross-sold its services to existing customers with special bundled offerings aimed at servicing their communications needs and enhancing customer loyalty. This marketing and communications strategy was executed through all levels of 012 Smile's business.

Prior to the sale of 012 Smile, it continuously worked on developing and enhancing its technology platform and infrastructure. 012 Smile invested heavily in its multipurpose network infrastructure, which had been specifically designed to transmit data using IP. 012 Smile's multi-purpose network supported broadband and traditional voice services across Israel, as well as dial-up, ADSL, ISDN and cable broadband services. Its network configuration supported the convergence of voice and data services, such as broadband Internet access, VoB and traditional voice services, as well as advanced technologies. In addition, 012 Smile used its network to provide specialized data services to bandwidth-intensive organizations and international carriers using a variety of technological solutions to satisfy the demands and changing needs of its business customers.

GoldMind

In connection with our decision to withdraw from the Internet media business, in April 2011, we agreed to sell our Internet portal, zahav.ru, our children's portal, Tipa, and the Vgames game website to Teletel Communication Channels Ltd., a wholly owned subsidiary of Walla! Communications Ltd., an Israeli company controlled by Bezeq, whose shares are listed on the TASE and which provides Internet and portal services. Under the agreement with Teletel Communication Channels Ltd. we received consideration of NIS 2.8 million (plus VAT) plus NIS 700,000 of advertising space on Walla's portal. In 2010 Goldmind had total revenues of NIS 75 million (\$ 21 million) and

EBITDA of NIS 3.5 million (\$1 million).

In addition, in December 2010, we sold our Internet eCommerce operations activity to "Best-Buy." Under the agreement we received consideration of NIS 8.35 million (plus VAT) plus NIS 150,000 of advertising space. In addition, in January 2011, we sold our "Start" Internet operation. Under the agreement we received consideration of NIS 2.25 million (plus VAT). In January 2011, we also sold our holdings in "Seret," a movie and entertainment information website in Israel. Under the agreement we received consideration of NIS 100,000 in addition to a return of a shareholders loan.

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As of June 30, 2011, GoldMind owned one Internet content website, Nirshamim.co.il compared to 10 properties as of December 31, 2009. GoldMind changed its name from Smile.Media Ltd. to GoldMind Ltd. on March 22, 2010 in connection with the sale of our legacy communications business to Ampal and the assignment of the "Smile" trademark to Ampal.

C. Organizational Structure

Eurocom Communications, our controlling shareholder, is the beneficial owner of 77.76% of our ordinary shares (14,932,518 ordinary shares) as of June 6, 2011. Mr. Shaul Elovitch, our chairman and the chairman of the board of directors of Eurocom Holdings (1979) Ltd., or Eurocom Holdings, holds 80% of Eurocom Holdings' shares and 75% of Eurocom Holdings' management shares, and Mr. Yossef Elovitch, his brother and our director, holds 20% of Eurocom Holdings' shares and 25% of Eurocom Holdings' management shares. Eurocom Communications is 50.33% owned by Eurocom Holdings and 49.0% of its shares are held by four holding companies, which are 80% owned by Mr. Shaul Elovitch and 20% owned by Mr. Yossef Elovitch. The remaining 0.67% interest in Eurocom Communications is directly owned by Mr. Shaul Elovitch. Accordingly, Mr. Shaul Elovitch may be deemed to have the sole voting and dispositive power over our ordinary shares held by Eurocom Communications. Mr. Shaul Elovitch may also be deemed to be the beneficial owner of 26,893 of our ordinary shares held of record by his wife, Mrs. Iris Elovitch.

Eurocom Communications' other principal controlled holdings are: Eurocom Cellular Communications Ltd., the representative of Nokia mobile phones in Israel; Eurocom Industries (1986) Ltd., a holding company that owns Eurocom Digital Communications Ltd. (formerly: Eurocom Marketing (1986) Ltd.), or Eurocom Digital, which markets electronic office equipment and consumer electronic products; Trans-Global Industries PTE Ltd. (formerly: Eurocom Digital Systems Ltd.), a provider of customized networking solutions to businesses based on telephone network equipment and home digital telephones; Satcom Systems Ltd., a global provider of satellite broadband communications services and Gilat Satcom Ltd., a fully owned subsidiary of Satcom Systems Ltd., which specializes in providing fixed and mobile communication services via satellite; Space-Communication Ltd, the owner and operator communication satellites.

We operate through one principal subsidiary, B Communications, which is the controlling shareholder of Bezeq, Israel's largest telecommunications provider. B Communications interest in Bezeq is directly held by SP2, which is a wholly-owned subsidiary directly held by another wholly-owned subsidiary of B Communications, or SP1. As of June 30, 2011, we have a 31.23% ownership interest in Bezeq through our ownership interest in B Communications.

D. Property, Plants and Equipment

Effective as of June 1, our corporate headquarters are located in a 30 square meter facility in Ramat Gan, Israel, which we lease from Eurocom Communications at a token rent,. The lease is for a three-year period, which may be extended each year for an additional one year period on the mutual consent of the parties. Goldmind also leases a small space in Rehovot, Israel, which is used by Nirshamim, for an annual rent of NIS 83,500 (\$23,500). The annual rental at our former facility in Petah Tikvah was NIS 385,000 (\$108,000).

ITEM 4A. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

Not applicable.

ITEM 5. OPERATING AND FINANCIAL REVIEW AND PROSPECTS

A. Operating Results

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

Adoption of IFRS

Effective as of January 1, 2009, we adopted IFRS as issued by the IASB, replacing the previous reporting standard which was U.S. GAAP. Accordingly, beginning January 1, 2009, we prepare our consolidated financial statements according to IFRS as issued by the IASB. Our transition date to IFRS under First Time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards is January 1, 2008. Comparative data of our financial statements has been restated to retrospectively reflect the adoption of IFRS.

Overview

We are a leading communications and interactive media group and operate through our B Communications and GoldMind subsidiaries. We began providing Internet access services in 1996 and began offering broadband services in 2001 and traditional voice services in 2004. As part of our internal restructuring in 2006, we transferred our broadband and traditional voice services businesses, which we refer to in this annual report as the legacy communications business, to B Communications and our media operations to GoldMind.

Revenues

Communications Services Revenues

Prior to the sale of our legacy 012 Smile communications business to Ampal, 012 Smile earned revenues primarily from the sale of broadband and traditional voice services, as well as from ancillary sales of broadband equipment and products, such as routers. 012 Smile's customers used its services on "as needed" basis or entered into monthly or longer term arrangements. 012 Smile billed its residential customers for its services on a monthly basis and was typically paid by credit card or bank debit order. Business customers were also billed on a monthly basis, and 012 Smile generally received payment in full within ten to 70 days of invoice. 012 Smile billed its cellular and carrier customers based on the number of minutes terminated or transferred by it, and the number of signaling messages sent and received. 012 Smile's revenues were directly affected by the total number of its residential and business customers, the volume of traffic from its cellular and carrier customers and the rates charged for its services.

Broadband services revenues primarily consisted of monthly subscriptions for broadband access to the Internet. 012 Smile also earned revenues from offering a diverse suite of value-added services that were incremental to its core broadband Internet access services, such as e-mail, global remote access, wireless and wired home networking, various security services and virtual private network, or VPN, services. 012 Smile earned revenues for these services based either on fixed prices for the service or a negotiated fee. It also provided specialized data services to bandwidth-intensive organizations and international carriers, allowing them to transmit electronic data from point to point or from point to multi-points. 012 Smile's fee structure for these services depended on three main factors: capacity, distance and the type of technology used. Most specialized data services are provided under one to two year contracts.

Revenues from traditional voice services were generated from payments based on the number of minutes the service was used by subscribers and the destination of the calls. We also offered our traditional voice services in monthly packages. As of December 31, 2009, 012 Smile had approximately one million customers registered in its database, of which approximately 358,000 customers used its voice services and were billed by 012 Smile in 2009. In addition, 012 Smile billed Israeli carriers for their customers' use of its services, which in the year ended December 31, 2009, were generated from over 617,000 lines. 012 Smile provided termination services to approximately 90 international carriers for their calls originating outside of Israel. 012 Smile also provided hubbing-traffic routing to its international carrier customers and roaming and signaling services for cellular operators. Most of 012 Smile's revenues from its legacy communications business were denominated in NIS, and the remainder was principally denominated in U.S. dollars.

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012 Smile sold its legacy business communications products to a large number of residential, business and carrier customers. In the year ended December 31, 2009, no customer accounted for more than 10.0% of 012 Smile's revenues.

Media Revenues

We generated most of our media revenues from online sales of products and services, referred to as eCommerce. We also generated media revenues from the sale of advertising on content websites, referred to as online advertising.

Year Ended December 31, 2010

During the year ended December 31, 2010, practically all of our revenues were attributable to our consolidation of the results of Bezeq. Bezeq's financial statements principally include the consolidated results of its domestic fixed-line communications business, the operations of Pelephone Communications Ltd. Bezeq International Ltd. The operations of D.B.S. Satellite Services (1998) Ltd. are included in Bezeq's financial statements under the equity method. The major activities of these businesses are:

- Bezeq domestic fixed-line communications - Primarily includes Bezeq's operation as a domestic operator, including telephony services, Internet services, transmission services and data communications.
- Pelephone Communications Ltd. - Provides cellular services (cellular communications), marketing of end-user equipment, installation, operation and maintenance of cellular communications equipment and systems.
- Bezeq International Ltd. - Provides international communications services, Internet access (ISP) services, and NEP services.
- D.B.S. Satellite Services (1998) Ltd. - Provides multi-channel broadcast and value added services via satellite.

Significant Costs and Expenses

Depreciation and Amortization. Prior to the sale of our legacy communications business, our depreciation and amortization expenses primarily related to our legacy communications business network equipment and capacity.

Depreciation is recognized in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of each part of a property and equipment item. Leased assets are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives. We depreciate such assets based on the following annual percentages:

Network equipment and computers	15%-33%
Furniture and office equipment	6%-15%
Motor vehicles	15%
Leasehold improvements	shorter of the lease term or the useful life of the asset (generally 10 years)

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each reporting date. Amortization of other intangible assets is recognized in profit or loss on a straight-line basis, (except customer relationship), over the estimated useful lives of the intangible assets from the date they are available for use. Customer relationships are amortized according to the economic benefit expected from those customers each period, which results in accelerated amortization during the early years of relationship. Goodwill and brand name assets having an indefinite useful life are not systematically amortized but are tested for impairment. The estimated useful lives for the current and comparative periods are as follows:

Licenses	20 years
Cost to acquire new subscribers	1-3 years
Customers relationship	8-10 years
Capitalized software costs	5 years

The estimates regarding the amortization method and useful life are reassessed at each reporting date. We examine the useful life of an intangible asset that is not periodically amortized in order to determine whether events and circumstances continue to support the decision that the intangible asset has an indefinite useful life.

Subsequent to B Communication's acquisition of the controlling interest in Bezeq, we adopted Bezeq's policies regarding the depreciation and amortization expenses related to its communications business network equipment and capacity.

Depreciation is recognized in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of each part of an item of property and equipment. Leased assets are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives. We depreciate such assets based on the following annual percentages:

NGN equipment	12%
Digital switching equipment	25%
Transmission and power equipment	20%
Network equipment	4%
Terminal equipment (cellular)	33%
Subscriber equipment	20
Motor vehicles	15%
Internet equipment	20%
Furniture and other equipment	10%
Electronic equipment, computers and internal communication system	33%
Cellular infrastructure equipment	10%
Buildings	4%

Depreciation methods, useful life and residual values are reviewed at each reporting date.

Amortization of other intangible assets was recognized in profit or loss on a straight-line basis (except customer relationships), over the estimated useful lives of the intangible assets from the date they are available for use. Customer relationships are amortized according to the economic benefit expected from those customers each period, which results in accelerated amortization during the early years of relationship. Goodwill and brand name assets having an indefinite useful life are not systematically amortized but are tested for impairment.

The estimated useful lives for the current and comparative periods are as follows:

Capitalized development expenses	4-7 years
Other rights	3-10 years, depending on the useful life
Subscribers acquisition costs	Depending on the contractual commitment with the subscriber
Frequency usage rights	Over the term of the license for 13.6 years, starting from the use of the frequencies
Computer programs and software licenses	Over the term of the license, or the estimated period of use of the program
Customer relationships	10 years

The estimates regarding the amortization method and useful life are reassessed at each reporting date and adjusted if appropriate. We examine the useful life of an intangible asset that is not periodically amortized in order to determine whether events and circumstances continue to support the decision that the intangible asset has an indefinite useful life.

Salaries. Salaries include salary costs, social, statutory and employment benefits, and commissions for our employees, compensation and commissions paid to service providers and sales representatives, and share-based payments. Salaries do not include costs associated with certain technical staff, which costs are capitalized and included intangible assets.

General and Operating Expenses. General and operating expenses relating to our legacy communications business consisted primarily of costs of network services, facilities costs, costs of connecting local telephone lines into points of presence, international termination costs, the use of third party networks and leased lines and other regional network operations centers, telecommunication services expenses related to traditional voice services, agreements with several international carriers, building maintenance, services and maintenance by sub-contractors, vehicle maintenance expenses, royalties to the State of Israel and collection fees.

Finance Expense. Finance expense includes exchange rate differences arising from changes in the value of monetary assets and monetary liabilities stated in currencies other than the NIS, as well as interest charged on loans from banks. We also incurred interest expense attributable to our three debenture offerings that took place in April 2005, September 2007 and September 2010, and the two debenture offerings of our B Communications subsidiary that took place during the period of March to May 2007 and September 2010. We also incurred interest expense attributable to our bank loans to facilitate the funding of the acquisition of the controlling interest in Bezeq. In accordance with International Accounting Standard, or IAS, No. 32, the conversion feature of a convertible debenture linked to the consumer price index is classified as a derivative liability. After the initial recognition, the conversion feature (derivative liability) is measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognized immediately in profit or loss as financial income or expense. The debentures are measured after the initial recognition at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method.

Finance Income. Finance income includes exchange rate differences arising from changes in the value of monetary assets and monetary liabilities stated in currencies other than the NIS, as well as interest income on our cash and marketable securities.

Income Tax. Income tax expense is comprised of current and deferred tax. We recognize current and deferred tax expense in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in equity or in other comprehensive income. Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years. Our assessment considers that deferred tax is recognized using the statements of financial position method, providing for temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Under our assessment deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and assets, and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity, or on different tax entities, but they intend to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or their tax assets and liabilities will be realized simultaneously. A deferred tax asset is recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary difference can be utilized. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized.

As of December 31, 2010, we had NIS 340 million (\$96 million) of tax loss carryforwards, compared to NIS 157 million of tax loss carryforwards as of December 31, 2009. Deferred taxes in respect of losses carried forward and not yet utilized, were not recognized in cases where future taxable income against which they can be utilized is not foreseen. Under existing tax laws, there is no time limit on utilizing tax losses or on utilizing deductible temporary differences. Deferred tax assets were not recognized in respect of these items since it is not anticipated that there will be taxable income in the future against which the tax benefits can be utilized. As a result, as at December 31, 2010, deferred taxes were not created on our carryforward losses and those of our subsidiaries in the aggregate amount of NIS 173 million (\$49 million) and NIS 159 million, respectively.

Critical Accounting Policies

The preparation of our consolidated financial statements is in accordance with IFRS. We have identified the policies below as critical to the understanding of our financial statements. Our policies are also consistent with the policies of Bezeq. The application of these policies requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the valuation of assets and expenses during the reporting period. There can be no assurance that actual results will not differ from these estimates.

Revenues. In 2010, our revenues mainly consist of revenues from fixed-line communication services, cellular services, international communication services, customer center services, communication services for other operators, sales and installation of communication equipment and Internet services. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or about to be received, less returns, trade discounts and volume rebates.

Revenue from sales of terminal equipment is recognized in profit or loss when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods transfers to the buyer, receipt of the consideration is probable, the possibility that the goods will be returned and the costs generated in respect of the transaction can be reliably estimated and when the Company has no ongoing involvement with the goods. Revenue from the sale of terminal equipment to subscribers in long-term credit arrangements is recognized upon delivery to the customer at the present value of the future cash flow expected from them, at the market interest rate for transactions of this kind. Finance income in respect of these transactions is recognized in profit or loss over the period of the installments by the effective interest method.

Revenue from services is recognized in profit or loss proportionately over the term of the agreement or upon providing the service if the flow of the economic benefits associated with providing the service is certain. Revenue from calls, including revenue from prepaid call cards, is recognized when the call is made by the customer.

We recognize revenue in accordance with IAS 18. For multi-component transactions in which terminal equipment is sold together with the customer's undertaking to receive services, the Group applies the relative fair value method. Allocation of the revenue to a supplied component is limited to the amount of the consideration that is not contingent upon the supply of additional components.

Where we act as an agent or intermediary without bearing the risks and rewards deriving from the transaction, its revenue is recognized on a net basis. However, where the Group acts as a main supplier and bears the risks and rewards deriving from the transaction, its revenue is recognized on a gross basis.

Revenue from our legacy broadband and data services was earned on a fixed monthly fee basis for the provision of services. Our legacy broadband and data services included monthly fees collected for the provision of dedicated and dial-up access at various speeds and bandwidths, and also web and server hosting. These fees were recognized as services were provided. We recorded payments received in advance for services and services to be provided under contractual agreements, such as Internet broadband, as deferred income until such related services are provided. Our legacy communications business also offered value-added services including web faxing services, anti-spam and anti-virus protection. Generally, these enhanced features and data applications generated additional service revenues through monthly subscription fees or increased usage through utilization of the features and applications. Revenues from enhanced features and optional services were recognized when earned.

Our legacy communications business revenues from sales of equipment such as routers that were not contingent upon the delivery of additional products or services were recognized when products were delivered to and accepted by customers and all other revenue recognition criteria were met. In revenue arrangements including more than one deliverable, the arrangement consideration was allocated to each deliverable based on the fair value of the individual element. We determined the fair value of the individual elements based on prices at which the deliverable was

regularly sold on a stand alone basis.

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Property and equipment. Property and equipment items are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. The cost of self-constructed assets includes the cost of direct labor, any other costs directly attributable to bringing the assets to a working condition for their intended use, and the costs of dismantling and removing the items and restoring the site on which they are located.

Depreciation. Depreciation is recognized in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of each part of an item of property and equipment. Leased assets are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives.

Available-for-sale financial assets. Available-for-sale financial assets are non-derivative financial assets that are designated as available-for-sale and that are not classified in any of the previous categories. Our investments in equity securities and certain debt securities are classified as available-for-sale financial assets. Subsequent to initial recognition, they are measured at fair value and changes to such assets, other than impairment losses, are recognized in other comprehensive income and presented within equity in the fair value reserve. When an investment is derecognized, the cumulative gain or loss in other comprehensive income is transferred to profit or loss.

Business combinations. We opted for early application of IFRS 3 – Business Combinations (revised) and IAS 27 – Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements (2008) as from January 1, 2008. Business combinations are accounted for by applying the acquisition method. According to this method, the identifiable assets and liabilities of the acquired business are recognized and recorded at fair value on the acquisition date. The acquisition date is the date on which the acquirer obtains control over the acquiree. Control exists when the Company is able to govern the financial and operating policies of the entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities. In assessing control, potential voting rights were taken into account if they confer effective control.

The cost of the acquisition is the aggregate fair value of the assets transferred, liabilities incurred and equity interests issued by the acquirer on the date of acquisition. In addition, the consideration transferred includes the fair value of any contingent consideration. After the acquisition date, we recognize changes in fair value of the contingent consideration in the statement of income. Contingent consideration is stated as a financial liability in the statement of financial position. On the acquisition date the acquirer recognizes a liability assumed in a business combination if there is a present obligation resulting from past events and its fair value can be reliably measured.

In a step acquisition, the difference between the fair value at the acquisition date of our pre-existing equity rights in the acquiree and the carrying amount at that date is recognized in the statement of income under other operating income.

Costs associated with the acquisition that were incurred by the acquirer in the business combination such as finder's fees, advisory, legal, valuation and other professional or consulting fees, other than those associated with an issue of debt or equity instruments connected to the business combination, are recognized as expenses in the period the services are received.

Goodwill and brand name assets. We acquired goodwill and brand name assets upon the acquisition of 012 Golden Lines on December 31, 2006. For acquisitions prior to January 1, 2008 (the date of our transition to IFRS), goodwill and brand name assets represent their deemed costs, which represent the amounts recorded under previous U.S. GAAP. Goodwill and brand name assets are measured at cost, less accumulated impairment losses. Other intangible assets that are acquired by us and have infinite useful lives are measured at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. Subsequent expenditure is capitalized only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates. All other expenditure, including expenditure on internally generated goodwill and brands, is recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

For acquisitions made after January 1, 2008 (the date of our transition to IFRS), we recognize goodwill at acquisition according to the fair value of the consideration transferred, including any amounts recognized in respect of rights that do not confer control in the acquire as well as the fair value at the acquisition date of any pre-existing equity right of the acquirer in the acquire, less the net amount of the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed. After initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses and is not systematically amortized.

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Amortization. Amortization is recognized in profit or loss on a straight-line basis (except customer relationships) over the estimated useful lives of the intangible assets other than goodwill and brand name assets from the date they are available for use. Customer relationships are amortized according to the economic benefit expected from those customers each period, which results in accelerated amortization during the early years of relationship. We examine the useful life of an intangible asset that is not periodically amortized in order to determine whether events and circumstances continue to support the decision that the intangible asset has an indefinite useful life.

Provisions. A provision is recognized if, as a result of a past event, we have a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. When the value of time is material, the provision is measured at its present value.

Income tax. Income tax expense is comprised of current and deferred tax. Current and deferred tax expense is recognized in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in equity or in other comprehensive income.

Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred taxes are recognized using the balance sheet method, providing for temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and assets, and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity, or on different tax entities, but they intend to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or their tax assets and liabilities will be realized simultaneously. A deferred tax asset is recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary difference can be utilized. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized.

Share-based compensation. Options granted to employees are measured using the Black-Sholes model. The expected life used by the model has been adjusted, based on management's best estimate, for the effects of non-transferability, exercise restrictions and behavioral considerations. The amount recognized as an expense is adjusted to reflect the actual number of share options that vest.

Results of Operations

The following table sets forth our results of operations in NIS in millions and as a percentage of revenues for the three years ended December 31, 2010 (IFRS):

	Year ended December 31,								
	2008		2009			2010			
	NIS	%	NIS	%	%	NIS	%	%	%
Revenues:	1,167	100	1,243	100	%	8,732	100	%	%
Cost and expenses:									
Depreciation and amortization	118	10.1	99	7.9	%	2,295	26.3	%	%
Salaries	184	15.8	171	13.8	%	1,500	17.2	%	%
General and operating expenses	741	6.3	811	65.2	%	3,711	42.5	%	%

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Other operating expenses (income), net	(6)	(0.5)%	2	0.2 %	(3)	.03 %
Total cost and expenses	1,037	88.9 %	1,083	87.1 %	7,503	85.9 %
Operating income	130	11.1 %	160	12.9 %	1,229	14.1 %
Finance expense	139	11.9 %	134	10.8 %	716	8.2 %
Finance income	(27)	(2.3)%	(132)	(10.6)%	(327)	(3.7)%
Finance expense, net	112	9.6 %	2	0.2 %	389	4.5 %
Income after financing expenses	18	1.5 %	158	12.7 %	840	9.6 %
Share of losses in equity-accounted investees	-	0 %	-	0 %	235	2.7 %
Income before income tax	18	1.5 %	158	12.7 %	605	6.9 %
Income tax	22	1.9 %	58	4.7 %	385	4.4 %
Net income (loss) for the year	(4)	(0.3)%	100	8 %	220	2.5 %
Income (loss) attributable to owners of the Company	(18)	(1.5)%	62	5 %	(209)	(2.4)%
Income attributable to non-controlling interest	14	1.2 %	38	3 %	429	4.9 %
Income (loss) for the year	(4)	(0.3)%	100	8 %	220	2.5 %

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Year Ended December 31, 2010 Compared to Year Ended December 31, 2009

Revenues. Revenues increased by 602% from NIS 1.2 billion for the year ended December 31, 2009 to NIS 8.7 billion (\$2.5 billion) for the year ended December 31, 2010. The increase was primarily due to the consolidation of Bezeq's operations into our financial statements as of April 14, 2010. We expect that our revenues will increase in 2011 as the operations of Bezeq will be consolidated into our financial statements for a full year.

During 2010, Bezeq recorded revenues of approximately NIS 12 billion (approximately \$3.38 billion). Revenues from each of Bezeq's four business segments were as follows:

- Bezeq domestic fixed-line communications - approximately NIS 5 billion (approximately \$1.4 billion);
- Pelephone Communications Ltd. - approximately NIS 5.5 billion (approximately \$1.5 billion);
- Bezeq International Ltd. - approximately NIS 1.3 billion (approximately \$366 million);
- D.B.S. Satellite Services (1998) Ltd. - approximately NIS 187 million (approximately \$53 million).

Beginning in August 2009, Bezeq ceased to consolidate the operations of DBS into its consolidated financial statements, but reports its operations as a segment in its consolidated financial statements. As August 21, 2009, Bezeq estimated its investment in DBS shares and options and the loans that it extended to DBS according to fair value. The value of Bezeq's investment in DBS was estimated to be approximately NIS 1.145 to 1.234 billion and Bezeq estimated its investment at NIS 1.175 billion and recognized a profit of approximately NIS 1.538 billion in its financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2009.

Bezeq also includes a category of "Other" in its consolidated financial statements, which mainly includes customer call center services through its Bezeq Online Ltd. subsidiary, investments in a venture capital fund, an investment in Walla! Communications Ltd., or Walla!, a popular Israeli provider of Internet and portal services, whose shares are listed on the TASE, and other investments. We recorded NIS 188 million (approximately \$53 million) from "Other" revenues in 2010.

For additional information relating to Bezeq's operations please see the discussion of Bezeq's operating results following this discussion and analysis.

Depreciation and Amortization. We recorded depreciation and amortization expenses of NIS 99 million for the year ended December 31, 2009 compared to NIS 2,295 million (approximately \$647 million) for the year ended December 31, 2010, an increase of approximately 2,218%. The increase was primarily due to our consolidation of Bezeq's results of operations as of April 14, 2010 and the determination of our legacy Communication Business as "held for sale" in connection with the sale of such business as of January 1, 2010 which caused us to cease depreciating and amortizing such assets from October 25, 2009. We expect that our depreciation and amortization expenses will increase in 2011 as the operations of Bezeq will be consolidated as into our financial statements for a full year.

Salaries. Salaries increased from NIS 171 million for the year ended December 31, 2009 compared to NIS 1,500 million (approximately \$423 million) for the year ended December 31, 2010 due to our consolidation of Bezeq's results of operations as of April 14, 2010. We expect that salaries will increase in 2011 as the operations of Bezeq will be consolidated as into our financial statements for a full year.

General and operating expenses. Our general and operating expenses increased from NIS 811 million for the year ended December 31, 2009 to NIS 3,711 million (approximately \$ 1,045 million) for the year ended December 31, 2010 due to our consolidation of Bezeq's results of operations as of April 14, 2010. We expect that our general and operating expenses will increase in 2011 as the operations of Bezeq will be consolidated into our financial statements for a full year.

Finance Expense. Finance expense increased by 434% from NIS 134 million for the year ended December 31, 2009 to NIS 716 million (\$202 million) for the year ended December 31, 2010. The increase is primarily attributable to due to our consolidation of Bezeq's results of operations as of April 14, 2010 and the incurrence of NIS 5.1 billion (\$1.4 billion) of bank loans by B Communications in connection with its purchase of the Bezeq controlling interest. In addition, we incurred additional finance expenses associated with our issuance of NIS 170 million (\$48 million) of Series C debentures and the issuance of NIS 400 million (\$112.7 million) of Series B debentures by B Communications.

Finance Income. Finance income increased by 147% from NIS 132 million for the year ended December 31, 2009 to NIS 327 million (\$92 million) for the year ended December 31, 2010. The increase was primarily due to our consolidation of Bezeq's results of operations as of April 14, 2010.

Income Tax. Income tax expenses increased from NIS 58 million for the year ended December 31, 2009 to NIS 385 million (\$108 million) for the year ended December 31, 2010. The increase was primarily due to our consolidation of Bezeq's results of operations as of April 14, 2010. We expect that our income tax expenses will increase significantly in 2011 as the operations of Bezeq will be consolidated into our financial statements for a full year.

Net Income (Loss). We reported net income of NIS 100 million (\$28.2 million) in the year ended December 31, 2009 compared to net income of NIS 220 million (\$63 million) for the year ended December 31, 2010. The increase was primarily due to our consolidation of Bezeq's results of ooperations a of April 14, 2010. We expect that our net income will increase significantly in 2011 as the operations of Bezeq will be consolidated into our financial statements for a full year.

Income (Loss) Attributable to the Owners of our Company. Income attributable to the owners of our company was NIS 63 million for the year ended December 31, 2009 compared to a loss of NIS 209 million (\$59 million) for the year ended December 31, 2010. The loss is primarily attributable to the purchase price allocation amortization and increase in our finance expenses due to the debt incurred to finance the acquisition of the controlling interest in Bezeq.

Income Attributable to our Non-Controlling Interests. Income attributable to our non-controlling interests was NIS 38 million for the year ended December 31, 2009, compared to NIS 429 million (\$121 million) for the year ended December 31, 2010 as a result of our consolidation of Bezeq's results of operations from April 14, 2010. We expect that our income attributable to our non-controlling interests will increase significantly in 2011 as the operations of Bezeq will be consolidated into our financial statements for the full year.

Year Ended December 31, 2009 Compared to Year Ended December 31, 2008

Revenues. Revenues increased by 6.5% from NIS 1,167 million for the year ended December 31, 2008 to NIS 1,243 million for the year ended December 31, 2009. The increase was primarily due to the growth in the broadband segment of our legacy communications business, including our local telephony services.

Communications Revenues. Revenues from our legacy broadband services, including Internet access services and related value-added services, provided to residential and business customers, which represented 49.0% of our total revenues for the year ended December 31, 2009, increased by 11.2% from NIS 547.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2008 to NIS 608.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2009. The increase was primarily due to an increase in our local telephony services and the continued growth of our broadband customer base.

Traditional voice services revenues, which represented 45.3% of our total revenues for the year ended December 31, 2009 was NIS 563.8 million similar to NIS 557.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2008.

Media Revenues. Media revenues, which represented 5.7% of our total revenues for the year ended December 31, 2009, increased by 12.2% from NIS 63.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2008 to NIS 70.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2009. The increase in media revenues in 2009 was due to the increase in our eCommerce revenues.

Depreciation and Amortization. We recorded depreciation and amortization expenses of NIS 98.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2009 compared to NIS 117.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2008, a decrease of approximately 16.1%. The decrease was primarily due to the determination of our legacy Communication Business as "held-for-sale" in connection with the pending sale of such business, which was completed January 31, 2010, effective as of January 1, 2010, and we ceased to incur depreciation and amortization expenses with respect to our legacy communications business as of October 25, 2009.

Salaries. Salaries decreased by 7.0% from NIS 183.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2008 to NIS 171.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2009. The decrease was primarily due to a reduction in our staff following the sale of our interest in MSN Israel Ltd. to Microsoft in 2008.

General and Operating Expenses. Our general and operating expenses increased by 9.4% from NIS 741.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2008 to NIS 811.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2009. The increase was primarily due to the growth in revenues from the broadband segment of our legacy communications business, including our local telephony services.

Finance Expense. Finance expense decreased by 3.6% from NIS 138.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2008 to NIS 133.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2009. The decrease is primarily attributable to the increase in the market value of our marketable securities in 2009, for which we incurred losses in the 2008 period, and also to the profit from the sale of marketable securities in 2009 as compared to the losses from marketable securities that we incurred in the 2008 period. The decrease in our finance expense attributable to our marketable securities was offset in part by an increase in our finance expense in such period attributable to the change in the fair value of the conversion feature of our convertible debentures.

Finance Income. Finance income increased by 385% from NIS 27.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2008 to NIS 131.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2009. The increase was primarily attributable to the increase in the market value of our marketable securities and also to the profit from the sale of marketable securities.

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Income Tax. Income tax expenses increased from NIS 22.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2008 to NIS 57.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2009. The increase was primarily attributable to the increase in income from operations and also to the increase in financial income attributable to our marketable securities.

Net Income (Loss). We reported net income of NIS 100.0 million as compared to a net loss of NIS 3.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2008. Our income in 2009 is primarily attributable to the decrease in our finance expense, net from NIS 111.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2008 to NIS 2.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2009. Our loss in 2008 is primarily attributable to the high finance expense we recorded in the period.

Income Attributable to Non-Controlling Interest. Income attributable to non-controlling interest increased from NIS 14.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2008 to NIS 37.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2009. The increase was attributable to the increase in B Communications' net income.

Seasonality

Bezeq does not experience significant seasonality. In general, Bezeq's revenues from its cellular mobile phone services are slightly higher in the second and third quarters of the fiscal year than the first and fourth quarters due to different usage patterns prevailing in the summer months compared to the winter months and the holiday season in Israel. In general, Bezeq's revenues from international communications, Internet and NEP services are affected in a minor way by the seasons and holidays. For example, voice services for the business sector decrease in August and during the Passover holiday; voice services for the private sector increase in the summer months and towards the end of the calendar year; sales of Internet services and NEP equipment usually increase in the fourth quarter; and Internet services for the business sector decrease in the summer months due to the closure of educational institutions.

Impact of Currency Fluctuations and Inflation

We reported our financial results in NIS with regard to payments received in NIS for most of our legacy operations sales, while a significant amount of our expenses were paid in U.S. dollars. Therefore, we are subject to risks caused by fluctuations in the exchange rate between the NIS and the U.S. dollar.

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

Year ended December 31,	Israeli inflation rate %	NIS depreciation (appreciation) rate %	Israeli inflation adjusted for depreciation (appreciation) %
2006	(0.1)	(8.2)	8.1
2007	3.4	(9.0)	12.4
2008	3.8	(1.1)	4.9
2009	3.9	(11.2)	15.1
2010	2.7	(6.0)	8.7

The depreciation of the NIS in relation to the U.S. dollar has the effect of reducing the U.S. dollar value of any of our expenses or liabilities which are payable in NIS, unless those expenses or payables are linked to the dollar. This depreciation also has the effect of decreasing the U.S. dollar value of any asset which consists of NIS or receivables payable in NIS, unless the receivables are linked to the dollar. Conversely, the appreciation of the NIS in relation to the U.S. dollar has the effect of increasing the dollar value of any unlinked NIS assets and the dollar value of any

unlinked NIS liabilities and expenses.

During the years 2008,2009 and 2010, the NIS appreciated against the U.S. dollar, which resulted in a decrease in the NIS value of our U.S. dollar revenues and expenses.

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From time to time we use derivative financial instruments, such as forward currency contracts to hedge certain of our risks associated with foreign currency fluctuations. These derivative financial instruments are carried at fair value.

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

For a discussion regarding Bezeq's exposure to currency fluctuations and inflation, see Item 11. "Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risks."

Effective Corporate Tax Rate

Israeli companies are generally subject to income tax on their taxable income. The applicable rate for 2009 was 26% and it was reduced to 25% in 2010. In July 2009, the Israeli Parliament passed the Law for Economic Efficiency (Amended Legislation for Implementing the Economic Plan for 2009 and 2010), 2009, which prescribes, among other things, an additional gradual reduction in the rates of the Israeli corporate tax and real capital gains tax starting in 2011 to the following tax rates: 2011 - 24%, 2012 - 23%, 2013 - 22%, 2014 - 21%, 2015 - 20%, 2016 and thereafter - 18%. See Item 10E. "Additional Information - Taxation - Israel Tax Considerations."

As of December 31, 2010, we had tax loss carryforwards in the amount of NIS 173 million (\$48.7 million) compared to NIS 89 million as of December 31, 2009. Under current Israeli tax laws, tax loss carryforwards do not expire and may be offset against future taxable income.

Conditions in Israel

We are incorporated, based in and currently derive substantially all of our revenues from markets within the State of Israel. See Item 3.D. "Key Information – Risk Factors – Risks Relating to Our Operations in Israel" for a description of governmental, economic, fiscal, monetary or political policies or factors that have materially affected or could materially affect our operations.

Trade Relations

Israel is a member of the United Nations, the International Monetary Fund, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Finance Corporation. Israel is a member of the World Trade Organization and is a signatory to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, 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 Union Community concluded a Free Trade Agreement in July 1975, which confers certain advantages with respect to Israeli exports to most European countries and obligates Israel to lower its tariffs with respect to imports from these countries over a number of years. In 1985, Israel and the United States entered into an agreement to establish a Free Trade Area. The Free Trade Area has eliminated all tariff and specified non-tariff barriers on most trade between the two countries. On January 1, 1993, an agreement between Israel and the European Free Trade Association, known as EFTA, established a free-trade zone between Israel and the EFTA nations. In November 1995, Israel entered into a new agreement with the European Union, which included a redefinition of rules of origin and other improvements, including providing for Israel to become a member of the research and

technology programs of the European Union. In recent years, Israel has established commercial and trade relations with a number of other nations, including China, India, Russia, Turkey and other nations in Eastern Europe and Asia.

On May 10, 2010, the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, or OECD, invited Israel to become a member of the organization, whose mission is to promote co-operation between its members while keeping high international economic standards. The invitation resulted from the OECD Council's positive assessment of Israel's position with respect to OECD instruments, standards and benchmarks. On June 29, 2010 an accession agreement was signed in Paris, France. This agreement defined the obligations of OECD membership and included Israel specific remarks on acceptance of OECD legal instruments. On September 7, 2010, on signing the OECD Convention, Israel pledged its full dedication to achieving the Organization's fundamental aims. Israel is the 32nd country to join the organization, along with Estonia and Slovenia.

Recently Issued Accounting Standards

In May 2010 the IASB published and approved amendments to IFRS and to one interpretation on a wide range of accounting issues. Most of the amendments apply to periods beginning on or after January 1, 2011 and permit early adoption, subject to the specific conditions of each amendment. We believe that the following amendments may be relevant to our company and are expected to have an effect on our financial statements.

IFRS 10 introduces a model that requires applying judgment and analyzing all the relevant facts and circumstances for determining who has control and is required to consolidate the investee. This is reflected in, among other things, the need to understand the design and purpose of an investee and the need to take into account evidence of power. Furthermore, the model explicitly requires identifying the investee's activities as part of the control assessment. IFRS 10 introduces a single control model that is to be applied to all investees, both those presently in the scope of IAS 27 and those presently in the scope of SIC-12. De facto power should be considered when assessing control. This means that the existence of de facto control could require consolidation. When assessing control, all "substantive" potential voting rights will be taken into account. The structure, reasons for existence and conditions of potential voting rights should be considered.

IFRS 10 provides guidance on the determination of whether a decision maker is acting as an agent or as a principal when assessing whether an investor controls an investee. IFRS 10 provides guidance on when an investor would assess power over portion of the investee (silos), that is over specified assets of the investee. IFRS 10 also provides a definition of protective rights.

The exposure to risk and rewards of an investee does not, on its own determine that the investor has control over an investee, rather it is one of the factor of control analysis. IFRS 10 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013. Early adoption is permitted provided that the entire consolidation suite is adopted at the same time.

IFRS 11 Joint Arrangements, or IFRS 11, replaces the requirements of IAS 31 Interests in Joint Ventures, or IAS 31, and amends part of the requirements in IAS 28 Investments in Associates. IFRS 11 defines a joint arrangement as an arrangement over which two or more parties have joint control. Joint arrangements are divided into two types: a joint operation and a joint venture. The key changes from current guidance are as follows:

- Joint control is the contractually agreed sharing of control of an arrangement, which exists only when decisions about the relevant activities require the unanimous consent of the parties sharing control.
- The parties with joint control have rights to the assets and obligations for the liabilities, relating to the arrangement. The accounting treatment of joint operations is similar to the accounting treatment in IAS 31 for jointly controlled assets and operations. This means that assets, liabilities and transactions are recognized and accounted for according to the relevant standards.
- Joint operations include joint arrangements that are not structured in a separate vehicle (like jointly controlled assets and jointly controlled operations per their definition in IAS 31), and joint arrangements in which there is a separate vehicle but the legal form, contractual arrangement or other signs indicate that the parties with joint control have rights to the assets and obligations for the liabilities, relating to the arrangement.
 - Joint ventures – The parties with joint control have rights to the net assets of the arrangement.

· Joint ventures shall only be accounted for using the equity method, meaning that the option to apply the proportionate consolidation method is removed. Joint ventures are joint arrangements structured in a separate vehicle that the legal form, contractual arrangement or other signs indicate that the parties with joint control do not have rights to the assets and obligations for the liabilities, relating to the arrangement. Accounting treatment of loss of joint control when significant influence is retained – IAS 28 eliminates the existing requirement to remeasure to fair value the retained interest in the associate on the date of losing joint control.

IFRS 11 is applicable retrospectively for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013, but there are specific requirements for retrospective implementation in certain cases. Early adoption is permitted providing that disclosure is provided and that the entire consolidation suite is adopted at the same time.

IFRS 12 Disclosure of Involvement with Other Entities, or IFRS 12, contains disclosure requirements for entities that have interests in subsidiaries, joint arrangements (i.e. joint operations or joint ventures), associates and/or unconsolidated structured entities.

Structured entities are entities that are designed so that voting or similar rights are not the dominant factor in deciding who controls the entity (Special Purpose Entities under current guidance are likely to meet the definition of structured entities). The definition of rights in IFRS 12 is broad and includes contractual and/or non-contractual involvement that exposes an entity to variability of returns from the performance of the other entity. The purpose of the new disclosure requirements is to enable the users of the financial statements to understand the nature and the risks associated with its interests in other entities, and to understand the effect of such interests on the entity's financial position, results of operations and cash flows. This is reflected in broad and extensive disclosure requirements, including among other: significant judgments and assumptions made in determining the nature of interests in entities and arrangements, interests in subsidiaries, interests in joint arrangements and in associates and interests in structured entities. IFRS 12 is applicable retrospectively for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013. Early adoption is permitted providing that the entire consolidation suite is adopted at the same time. Nevertheless, it is permitted to voluntarily provide the additional disclosures required by IFRS 12 prior to its adoption without early adopting the other standards.

We have not yet started assessing the effects of adopting IFRS 10, 11 and 12 and related amended standards in our financial statements.

IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement, or IFRS 13, replaces the fair value measurement guidance contained in individual IFRSs with a single source of fair value measurement guidance. It defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value and sets out disclosure requirements for fair value measurements. IFRS 13 does not introduce new requirements to measure assets or liabilities at fair value, nor does it eliminate the practicability exception to fair value measurement that currently exist in certain standards. IFRS 13 applies to assets, liabilities and an entity's own equity instruments that, under other IFRSs, are required or permitted to be measured at fair value or when disclosure of fair value is provided. Nevertheless, IFRS 13 does not apply to share-based payment transactions within the scope of IFRS 2 and leasing transactions within the scope of IAS 17. IFRS 13 does not apply to measurements that are similar to but not fair value (such as net realizable value and value in use). IFRS 13 is applicable prospectively for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013. Earlier application is permitted with disclosure of that fact. The disclosure requirements of IFRS 13 need not be applied in comparative information for periods before initial application. We have not yet started assessing the effects of adopting IFRS 13 in our financial statements.

B. Liquidity and Capital Resources

Our Company

Historically we funded our operations principally from cash flows from operations, short-term bank credit, revolving short-term bank loans and the proceeds of the initial public offering of our ordinary shares in August 1999.

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In April 2005, we completed an offering of NIS 220 million of convertible debentures and warrants, in Israel, exclusively to Israeli residents. The debentures are to be repaid during the period April 2008 through April 2015, and are traded on the TASE. The interest rate of these debentures is 4%. The debentures are convertible into ordinary shares at a conversion price of NIS 50. Due to the significant increase in our share price in 2010, NIS 75.9 million (\$21.4 million) of such convertible debentures were converted into 1,518,008 of our ordinary shares during 2010. On January 28, 2008, our Board of Directors authorized the repurchase of up to NIS 112 million of the convertible debentures. As of December 31, 2010, we had repurchased approximately NIS 11 million of our convertible debentures under the program at a total purchase price of approximately NIS 11.6 million, or an average price of NIS 1.05 per bond. As of December 31, 2010, NIS 180 million (\$51 million) of the debentures had been converted into 4,114,407 ordinary shares and NIS 1.9 million (approximately \$ 535,000) of such convertible debentures were outstanding. The warrants to purchase up to 2.5 million of our ordinary shares were exercised in full prior to October 15, 2007, their expiration date. Our proceeds from the exercise of such warrants totaled NIS 104 million. The proceeds were used for general corporate purposes including working capital.

In September 2007, we completed an offering of Series B debentures that was made exclusively to Israeli residents. We raised a total of NIS 423 million. The interest rate for the debentures, which are traded on the TASE, is 5%. In November 2008, our Board of Directors authorized the repurchase of up to NIS 100 million of our Series B debentures. The purchases were made from time to time by us or one of our wholly-owned subsidiaries in the open market on the TASE. We repurchased NIS 5,714,370 of the Series B Debentures under the program at a total purchase price of approximately NIS 4.4 million, or an average price of NIS 0.763 per bond.

On December 9, 2009, we completed a private placement of NIS 300 million of Series B debentures that was made exclusively to institutional investors in Israel. On December 24, 2009, we completed an additional private placement of NIS 100 million of Series B debentures that was made exclusively to institutional investors in Israel. Both of the December 2009 private placements were carried out as an increase to the Series B debentures that we issued in September 2007 and the terms of the additional Series B debentures issued in December 2009 are identical to those of the Series B debentures issued in September 2007. In June 2010, Midroog Ltd., an Israeli financial rating company which is affiliated with Moody's, issued the A3 rating to our Series B debentures.

On November 29, 2007 and July 7, 2008, our Board of Directors authorized the repurchase of up to an aggregate of NIS 140 million of our ordinary shares under two repurchase programs. As of December 31, 2009, we had repurchased 5,481,859 ordinary shares under the two programs at a total purchase price of NIS 140 million, or an average price of NIS 25.3 per share, and the two programs were completed. In March 2010, our Board of Directors authorized a third repurchase program, for the repurchase of up to an additional NIS 30 million (approximately \$8.5 million) of our ordinary shares in the open market from time to time at prevailing market prices. On June 22, 2010, our Board of Directors authorized an increase in the third repurchase program to up to NIS 44 million (approximately \$12.4 million). As of December 31, 2010, we had repurchased 330,756 ordinary shares under the third program at a total purchase price of approximately NIS 30 million (\$8.5 million), or an average price of NIS 90.7 (\$25.60) per share.

On September 28, 2010, we completed, pursuant to a shelf prospectus filed with the Israeli securities Authority on September 1, 2010, the public offering in Israel of NIS 170 million (approximately \$48 million) of our Series C Debentures. The Series C Debentures are payable in four equal annual installments on March 10 of each of the years 2016 through 2019 and pay interest at a fixed annual rate of 4.45%, as determined by the public tender, which is payable semi-annually on March 10 and September 10 of each of the years 2011 through 2019 (the first interest payment was made on March 10, 2011 and the last interest payment is payable on March 10, 2019). The Series C Debentures are NIS denominated and are not linked to the Israeli consumer price index. The Series C Debentures contain standard terms and conditions and are unsecured, non-convertible and do not restrict our ability to issue any new series of debt instruments or distribute dividends in the future. The Series C Debentures are listed for trading on

the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange. The net proceeds from the public offering, after deduction of arranger's fees, early commitment fees and other expenses and commissions, were approximately NIS 169 million (\$47 million). On September 21, 2010, Midroog Ltd. announced that it assigned its "A3" rating (local scale) to unsecured debentures to be issued by our company, which include the Series C Debentures.

On December 16, 2010 we completed a private placement of NIS 148 million (\$41.7 million) principal amount of Series C Debentures to certain institutional investors in Israel in exchange for approximately NIS 125 million (\$35.2 million) principal amount of our outstanding Series B Debentures (or approximately 19% of the outstanding Series B Debentures), reflecting an exchange ratio of 1:1.188 (NIS 1.188 principal amount of Series C Debentures for NIS 1 principal amount of Series B Debentures). The private placement was structured as an increase to the outstanding Series C Debentures. Upon completion of the exchange offer, approximately NIS 529 million (\$149 million) in aggregate principal amount of the Series B Debentures remained outstanding. The remaining outstanding Series B Debentures continue to trade on the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange.

Midroog Ltd. awarded the newly issued Series C Debentures an A3 stable rating, the same rating that was awarded to the Series C Debentures when initially issued in September 2010. In awarding the new debentures an A3 stable rating; Midroog cited the following factors, among others: (i) B Communications' holding of the controlling interest in Bezeq, the leading player in the Israeli communications market, which has an Aa1 stable rating; and (ii) the financing structure for the acquisition of the Bezeq interest.

At December 31, 2010, we had borrowings of NIS 6.5 billion (\$1.8 billion) under our lines of credit with five banking institutions in Israel. The lines of credit provide for interest at annual rates ranging from prime +0.3 % to 6.81 %. In connection with such credit lines, we agreed not to pledge any of our assets to any person. In addition, pursuant to the terms of these credit lines, we are required to maintain our ownership position in our subsidiary B Communications above 51%. These credit lines do not have a specified maturity date and they may be called by each bank at any time.

As of December 31, 2009 and 2010, we had cash and cash equivalents as well as marketable securities of NIS 1.5 billion and NIS 1.4 billion (\$403 million), respectively, and we had working capital of NIS 1.83 billion at December 31, 2009 and NIS 20.6 billion (\$ 5,818 million) at December 31, 2010.

On February 28, 2011 we completed a private placement of NIS 130 million (\$36.6 million) of our Series C Debentures to a number of Israeli institutional investors. The private placement was carried out as an increase to our outstanding Series C Debentures. The offering price in the private placement was NIS 1.0275 per debenture, which represents a yield of 4.2% (on the aggregate NIS 130,000,000 principal amount of the issued debentures). The aggregate proceeds were approximately NIS 133.6 million (\$37.6 million). The terms of the newly issued Series C Debentures were identical to the terms of Series C Debentures issued in September 2010. The newly issued Series C Debentures are listed on the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange. Midroog Ltd, announced that it assigned its "A3" rating (local scale) for the new Series C Debentures which were issued in the transaction.

The Israeli Tax Authority approved the formula for calculating the adjusted discount rate for all Series C Debentures, for taxation purposes. According to the principles set out in the approval the adjusted discount rate for all the Series C Debentures will be 0%. The adjusted discount rate is calculated solely for the purpose of withholding tax in connection with the discount amount upon repayment of Series C Debentures, and it does not reflect the final tax liabilities of Series C bondholders.

The following table summarizes our bank debt (not including the debt of B Communications or Bezeq) as of December 31, 2010 and 2009:

		At December 31,		
	2008	2009	2010	
Short-term:				
Credit	35	2	1	
Short-term bank loans	8	462	-	
Current maturities of long-term loans	8	-	-	
Total short-term debt	51	463	1	
Long-term:				
Long-term loans maturities	1	-	-	
Total long-term debt	1	-	-	
Total bank debt	52	463	1	

We made capital expenditures for property equipment, intangible assets and deferred expenses of NIS 998 million (\$281 million) in the year ended December 31, 2010 and NIS 158.6 million in the year ended December 31, 2009.

B Communications

During the period from March 2007 to May 2007, B Communications issued a total of NIS 425 million of Series A Debentures. The Series A Debentures were issued to repay the indebtedness it incurred in connection with the acquisition of 012 Golden Lines. The Series A Debentures, together with the accrued interest, are payable in eight equal payments on March 15 of each year starting from March 15, 2009 and are linked to the Israeli consumer price index. The Series A Debentures bear annual interest at the rate of 5.85%, which was decreased to an annual interest rate of 4.75% when they were listed for trading on the TASE following our dual listing on the TASE after our initial public offering. The Series A Debentures allow B Communications to issue additional Series A Debentures on the same terms, providing that such actions do not cause the credit rating of the Series A Debentures to fall below the rating existing prior to the issuance of the additional series. We are prohibited from creating any liens on its assets without the prior approval of a majority of the holders of the Series A Debentures. B Communications is entitled to make an early redemption of the Series A Debentures, in whole or in part, in the last two weeks of each quarter upon payment of the higher of the principal, accrued interest and linkage differences as of that date, or the present value of future cash flows as of that date based on a yield of Israeli Government Bonds + 0.3%. The Series A Debenture holders are entitled to demand the immediate repayment of the Series A Debentures or are obligated to do so if a resolution is passed in a general meeting of the Series A Debenture holders by a majority vote in the event of a winding-up, dissolution or liquidation of our company, non-payment of any amounts due and payable, foreclosure of our principal assets, or a breach of a material provisions of the Series A Debenture agreement. As of the date of this annual report B Communications is in compliance with all of the above covenants. In June 2010, Midroog Ltd., an Israeli financial rating company which is affiliated with Moody's, issued the A2 rating to the Series A Debentures.

On March 31, 2007, we provided B Communications with a long-term loan of NIS 100.6 million, bearing the prime interest rate published from time to time by the Bank of Israel.

In November 2008, B Communications' Board of Directors authorized the repurchase of up to NIS 100 million of its Series A Debentures. The purchases may be made from time to time in the open market on the TASE. The timing and amount of any purchases are determined by B Communications' management based on its evaluation of market conditions and other factors. As of December 31, 2010, B Communications had repurchased NIS 16,150,943 Series A Debentures under the program at a total purchase price of approximately NIS 15.9 million, or an average price of NIS 98.5 per bond. As of December 31, 2010, NIS 306,636,643 of its Series A Debentures were outstanding.

On October 25, 2009, B Communications entered into a share purchase agreement to acquire the controlling interest in Bezeq, Israel's largest telecommunications provider, from Ap.Sb.Ar. Holdings Ltd. (a consortium of Apex Partners, Saban Capital Group and Arkin Communications). On April 14, 2010, B Communications completed the acquisition of 30.44% of Bezeq's outstanding shares from Ap.Sb.Ar. Holdings Ltd. for an aggregate cash purchase price of approximately NIS 6.5 billion (approximately \$1.83 billion) and became the controlling shareholder of Bezeq.

As part of the acquisition of the controlling interest in Bezeq, on November 16, 2009, B Communications entered into an agreement to sell its legacy communications business (excluding certain retained indebtedness and liabilities) to a wholly-owned subsidiary of Ampal, for NIS 1.2 billion (approximately \$338 million). The sale was completed on January 31, 2010, effective as of January 1, 2010.

In November 2009, we provided B Communications with a NIS 217.5 million loan, bearing interest equal to the yield on Israel Government bonds with an average maturity that is closest to the maturity date of the loan, as such yield is reflected in the average closing price of Israel Government bonds for the seven trading days preceding the

grant of the loan.

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On March 24, 2010, B Communications completed a private placement of 3,478,000 of its ordinary shares to Israeli institutional investors and us. The offering price of NIS 116 (approximately \$32.70) per ordinary share was determined by means of a tender by third party, institutional investors. Based on our irrevocable undertaking to subscribe for approximately 75% of the offering on the same terms and conditions negotiated with the third-party institutional investors, we purchased 2,599,310 ordinary shares, which represent approximately 75% of the shares sold in the private placement. The private placement proceeds from our purchase were paid to B Communications by means of a partial repayment of the loan which was provided to B Communications in March 2007 and the full repayment of the loan that we made to B Communications in November 2009. As at May 12, 2010, the remaining outstanding balance of the March 2007 loan was fully repaid.

On September 21, 2010 following the filing of a Supplemental Shelf Offering Report dated September 21, 2010 with the Israeli Securities Authority, and pursuant to a Prospectus dated September 1, 2010, B Communications issued, at par value, NIS 400 million (approximately \$112.7 million) Series B Debentures to the public in Israel. On September 1, 2010, Midroog Ltd. announced that it assigned its "A2" rating (local scale) to the unsecured debentures to be issued by B Communications, which include the Series B Debentures. The Series B Debentures were listed for trade on the TASE.

The Series B Debentures are payable in four equal annual installments on March 31 of each of the years 2016 through 2019, pay interest at a fixed annual rate of 6.5% as was set in the public tender, payable in semi-annual installments on March 31 and on September 30 of each of the years 2011 through 2019 (the first interest payment was made on March 31, 2011, and the last interest payment is payable on March 31, 2019). The Series B Debentures are NIS denominated and are not linked to the Israeli Consumer Price Index. The interest rate for the first interest period beginning on September 26, 2010 and ending on March 30, 2011 for the Series B Debentures, is 3.31233%. The Series B Debentures contain standard terms and conditions and are unsecured, non convertible and do not restrict our ability to issue any new series of debt instruments or distribute dividends in the future. The net proceeds, after deduction of the arrangers fees, early commitment fees and other expenses and commissions of the offering, were approximately NIS 395.8 million (\$111.5 million).

As of December 31, 2009 and 2010, B Communications had cash and cash equivalents and marketable securities of NIS 1.04 billion and NIS 1.17 billion (\$330 million), respectively. The increase from the 2009 to 2010 period was due to B Communications' need to increase its cash and cash equivalents position in order to be in compliance with the financial covenants under the agreement it entered into in connection with its acquisition of the controlling interest in Bezeq. These covenants provide in part that it maintain NIS 1 billion of cash and cash equivalents.

B Communications' lines of credit bear interest at annual average rate of 2.05%. In connection with its credit lines, B Communications agreed not to pledge any of its assets to any person. In addition, pursuant to the terms of the credit lines, we are required to maintain our ownership position in B Communications above 51%. These credit lines do not have a specified maturity date, but they may be called by each bank at any time.

Bezeq Transaction

On October 25, 2009, B Communications entered into a share purchase agreement to acquire the controlling interest in Bezeq, Israel's largest telecommunications provider, from Ap.Sb.Ar. Holdings Ltd. (a consortium of Apax Partners, Saban Capital Group and Arkin Communications).

As part of its acquisition of the controlling interest in Bezeq, on November 16, 2009, B Communications entered into an agreement to sell its legacy communications business (excluding certain retained indebtedness and liabilities) to a wholly-owned subsidiary of Ampal (NASDAQ: AMPL) for NIS 1.2 billion (approximately \$338 million). The sale of B Communications' legacy communications business to Ampal was completed on January 31, 2010, effective as of

January 1, 2010.

On April 14, 2010, B Communications completed the acquisition of 30.44% of Bezeq's outstanding shares from Ap.Sb.Ar. Holdings Ltd. for an aggregate cash purchase price of approximately NIS 6.5 billion (approximately \$1.83 billion) and became the controlling shareholder of Bezeq. The acquisition was funded with loans (described below) and the proceeds that B Communications received from the sale of its legacy communications business.

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Financing for the Acquisition of the Bezeq Shares

B Communications obtained the following loans to facilitate the funding of its acquisition of the controlling interest in Bezeq:

- On the closing date of the acquisition by B Communications of the Bezeq interest, B Communications' indirect fully owned-subsiary SP2, which holds the Bezeq interest, received a bank loan from certain banking and financial institutions led by Bank Hapoalim Ltd., or Bank Hapoalim, in a total principal amount of NIS 4.6 billion (approximately \$1.24 billion). The loan is divided into four tranches, as follows:
 - Credit A - a "bullet" floating rate loan, in the amount of NIS 700 million (approximately \$197.2 million); with principal and interest that was payable on November 30, 2010. Credit A is indexed to Bank Hapoalim's prime interest rate, plus a margin of 2%. Bank Hapoalim Prime on the date of the closing was equal to 1.62%. B Communications repaid this loan in full following its receipt of the dividend from Bezeq on May 3, 2010.
 - Credit B - This tranche is divided into two parts. The first part, in the amount of NIS 1.1 billion (approximately \$0.3 billion), is a floating loan indexed to the Bank Hapoalim prime interest rate; and the second part, in the amount of NIS 900 million (approximately \$253.46 million), is a fixed rate loan, linked to the Israeli consumer price index. Both parts of Credit B are payable in 13 equal semi-annual installments of both principal and interest, with the first payments due on November 30, 2010. The interest rate on the first part of Credit B is 4.58% and the interest rate on the second part of Credit B is 4.35%.
 - Credit C - a "bullet" loan, in the principal amount of NIS 700 million (approximately \$197.2 million), is a floating rate loan, indexed to the Bank Hapoalim prime interest rate, at an interest rate of 4.73%. The principal of Credit C will be paid in one payment on November 30, 2016; and the interest will be paid in 13 semi-annual installments, the first of which is due on November 30, 2010.
 - Credit D - two "bullet" loans, the principal of which will be paid in one payment on May 30, 2017 and the interest will be paid in 13 semi-annual installments, the first of which is due on November 30, 2010. The first loan of Credit D is in the principal amount of NIS 800 million (approximately \$225 million) and is a floating rate loan, indexed to the Bank Hapoalim prime interest rate, at a rate of 4.75%. The second loan is in the principal amount of NIS 400 million (approximately \$112.7 million) and is a fixed rate loan, linked to the Israeli consumer price index, at a rate of 5.4%.

SP2 also created the following liens for the lenders as security for its obligations under the loan agreement:

- A floating charge on all the SP2 assets, property (current and fixed) and its present and future rights (with the exception of additional shares of Bezeq which may be purchased) and a first-ranking fixed charge on the share capital of SP2, which has not yet been realized and/or which has been exercised and not yet realized, on SP2's goodwill and its rights to a tax exemption and/or tax relief and/or tax dispensation.
- A fixed lien, assignment by way of lien and a floating charge on the rights and assets of SP2, as set forth below:
 - (a) All of SP2's rights in the SP2 account, and all the monies and/or assets deposited and/or located and/or to be deposited and/or located in SP2 account and/or credited and/or to be credited thereto, including securities and income and proceeds which SP2 has and is to have with respect to and in connection with SP2 account, the aforementioned monies, securities and/or assets, and the profits, all with the exception of additional shares of Bezeq which may be purchased; and

(b) SP2's rights under the Bezeq's shares purchase agreement.

In addition, SP2 will pay the lenders certain fees, expenses and cost increases. SP2 also issued phantom stock options to the banks, under which they received option units, which reflect, in the aggregate, 2% of Bezeq's share equity (subject to adjustments in certain cases). The "base price" of each unit is NIS 8.62. However, the total amount that SP2 will pay the banks in the aggregate is limited to NIS 125 million (NIS 2.3367 per option unit). The option units are exercisable by the lenders until May 30, 2017, but are due for payment in certain installments. The payments under the option agreements will be made from dividends that SP2 will receive from Bezeq, which in accordance with the loan agreement SP2 may not withdraw such amounts from its account. If no amounts are available for this purpose, the payments will be delayed until equivalent sums are available, but not later than May 30, 2017.

SP2's undertakings and limitations under the loan agreement include, among other things: (a) the obligation to provide the lenders with certain financial information; (b) limitations as to the use of amounts which will be received from Bezeq and the ability to withdraw and distribute them to SP2's shareholders; and (c) an undertaking to object to certain changes in Bezeq's incorporation documents if the lenders find such changes would prejudice their rights. In certain situations, payments from Bezeq must be used for early repayment of the loan or may not be withdrawn by SP2 to its parent company.

Instead of holding the deposit in cash, B Communications may purchase a securities portfolio, consisting of the following instruments: (a) short-term loans and bonds of the State of Israel; (b) no more than NIS 75 million of securities rated at least AA- (double-A-minus) (or an equivalent rating of another rating company), or which were issued by a corporation so rated, provided that not more than NIS 10 million is invested in a single security and no investments may be made in: (i) debentures of communication companies; (ii) debentures of companies controlled by Mr. Shaul Elovitch; or (iii) debentures with a duration exceeding 5 years. Subject to its satisfaction of the above conditions, B Communications may manage the aforementioned securities portfolio, buy and sell securities from time to time (including by means of an automated trading system, provided that the proceeds from such transactions are deposited directly in B Communications account), without requiring the bank's specific approval for the transactions.

Upon the occurrence of certain events of default, but subject to certain conditions, the lenders are entitled to call the loans for immediate repayment, subject to certain procedures and remedy periods set forth in agreement, including upon the following events:

- The failure of: (i) Bezeq to maintain minimum shareholders equity and minimum ratio of shareholder equity; (ii) Bezeq to exceed certain thresholds relating to the ratio of financial debt to EBITDA; and (iii) B Communications' wholly-owned subsidiary that directly holds the Bezeq interest to maintain a minimum ratio of debt to EBITDA and a debt service coverage ratio.
- Material breach of an undertaking or representation; certain restructuring, insolvency or debt restructuring events of SP2 or Bezeq; any material change in the nature of Bezeq's activities; certain changes in control of SP2 or dilution of SP2's holdings in Bezeq or if SP2 ceases to control Bezeq; if Bezeq's general license is adversely modified; if any of the permits or approvals issued in connection with B Communications' acquisition of controlling interest in Bezeq ceases to be in force or was amended; and if Bezeq or certain subsidiaries of Bezeq fail to make certain payments when due.

The Bezeq shares that were purchased by SP2 on the closing date, and all of SP2's other rights and assets (except additional shares of Bezeq that it may acquire in the future) have been pledged to the lenders as security of SP2's obligations under the loan agreement. In addition, B Communications' wholly-owned subsidiary SP1, the direct parent company of SP2, has pledged to the lenders the entire equity it holds in SP2 and the debt owed to it by SP2 (other than the amounts that SP2 will pay SP1 according to the terms and the conditions of the loan agreement).

On February 19, 2010, B Communications' wholly-owned subsidiary SP1 entered into a loan agreement with certain entities from the Migdal Insurance and Financial Holdings Ltd. or Migdal, group. According to the Migdal loan agreement, on the closing date of B Communications' acquisition of our Bezeq interest, SP1 was provided a loan of NIS 500 million. The loan will bear annual interest at a rate of 6.81%, linked to the Israeli consumer price index. In addition, a special interest payment is payable on the date of the final repayment of the loan in order to ensure a certain internal rate of return, or IRR, of the loan principal (without linkage to the Israeli consumer price index), which will be calculated according to a formula that takes into account amounts that SP1 may pay due to early repayment at Migdal's demand and amounts with respect to which Migdal may waive its right to demand early repayment. However, in any event the abovementioned IRR will not exceed the IRR which derives from a fixed interest of 6.95%.

The interest is payable semi-annually, and the principal is payable in one payment, on the earlier of: (i) March 31, 2017; (ii) 60 days prior to the agreed repayment date of the entire amount of Credit D under the SP2 loan described above.

The Migdal loan is secured by a first ranking pledge on SP1's rights in the bank account into which all payments from SP2 are made, except for certain defined expenses, referred to as the Pledged Bank Account. SP1 undertook to maintain in the Pledged Bank Account minimum funds of NIS 22.5 million (linked to the Israeli consumer price index). The Migdal facility agreement includes limitations on distributions and payments from the Pledged Bank Account (including conditions as to total debt to EBITDA ratios that relate to SP1).

The Migdal loan agreement contains certain undertakings and covenants, including, among others, (i) certain undertakings for SP1 and its direct and indirect controlling shareholders to maintain (indirect) control in Bezeq, (ii) limitations on amendments to the SP2 loan described above; and (iii) an undertaking to comply with the terms of the regulatory approvals granted with respect to purchase of control in Bezeq.

Bezeq's Dividend Policy

On August 4, 2009, Bezeq's board of directors adopted a dividend distribution policy according to which Bezeq will distribute to its shareholders, semiannually, a dividend at a rate of 100% of its semiannual net income after minority share in accordance with Bezeq's consolidated financial statements. The implementation of the dividend policy is subject to the provisions of applicable law, including the dividend distribution tests set forth in the Israeli Companies Law, as well as the estimate of Bezeq's board of directors regarding Bezeq's ability to meet its existing and anticipated liabilities from time to time, while taking into consideration Bezeq's anticipated cash flow, operations and liabilities, cash reserves, its plans and its condition from time to time. Each dividend distribution is subject to the approval of Bezeq's shareholders, pursuant to Bezeq's articles of association.

On April 8, 2010, Bezeq's shareholders approved the distribution of a dividend of NIS 0.9170679 (approximately \$0.26) per share (a total of approximately NIS 2.45 billion or \$691 million) to Bezeq shareholders of record on April 15, 2010, which was paid on May 3, 2010. We received NIS 750 million (approximately \$211 million) in connection with such dividend distribution.

On September 12, 2010, Bezeq's shareholders approved the distribution of a dividend of NIS 0.4780459 (approximately US \$0.13) per share (a total of approximately NIS 1.28 billion or US \$360.6 million) to Bezeq shareholders of record on September 20, 2010 which was paid on October 7, 2010. We received NIS 390 million (approximately US \$110 million) in connection with such dividend distribution. Over the next 12 months, we expect that the dividends that we will receive from our controlling interest in Bezeq, along with our existing cash and cash equivalents and marketable securities, will be sufficient to fund our operations. We believe that Bezeq and its subsidiaries will be able to fund their operations in the next 12 months with their cash flows from operating activities.

On March 31, 2011, Bezeq received an approval from the Tel Aviv District Court for a NIS 3 billion distribution which will be distributed to Bezeq's shareholders in six equal, semi-annual payments during the period 2011-2013. The approval was obtained following shareholder approval at the Bezeq General Meeting of Shareholders. Court approval was required as the amount of the distribution exceeds Bezeq's accounting profits according to its financial statements.

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The first distribution of NIS 0.5 billion, was announced on March 31, 2011 and was made on May 19, 2011. B Communications received approximately NIS 157 million (approximately \$44 million) with respect to such distribution.

On April 13, 2011, the general meeting of the shareholders of Bezeq approved the distribution of a cash dividend to its shareholders of NIS 1,163 million, which on the record date for the distribution (May 4, 2011) represented NIS 0.4305716 per share. The dividend was paid on May 19, 2011 (together with the special dividend, as described above). Accordingly, we received approximately NIS 364 million (approximately \$102.5 million) as a dividend on the payment date.

The distribution payment schedule (without any interest or CPI-linkage payments) with respect to the five remaining payments under the NIS 3 billion distribution is as follows:

- The second distribution of NIS 0.5 billion will be made by the end of November 2011, and to the extent possible together with the regular dividend distribution (if such dividend will be approved) relating to Bezeq's financial statements as of June 30, 2011;
- The third distribution of NIS 0.5 billion will be made by the end of May 2012, and to the extent possible together with the regular dividend distribution (if such dividend will be approved) relating to Bezeq's financial statements as of December 31, 2011;
- The fourth distribution of NIS 0.5 billion will be made by the end of November 2012, and to the extent possible together with the regular dividend distribution (if such dividend will be approved) relating to Bezeq's financial statements as of June 30, 2012;
- The fifth distribution of NIS 0.5 billion will be made by the end of May 2013, and to the extent possible together with the regular dividend distribution (if such dividend will be approved) relating to Bezeq's financial statements as of December 31, 2012; and
- The sixth distribution of NIS 0.5 billion will be made by the end of November 2013, and to the extent possible together with the regular dividend distribution (if such dividend will be approved) relating to Bezeq's financial statements as of June 30, 2013.

Cash Flows

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

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2008	2009	2010
Net income	(4)	100	220
Other adjustments for non-cash items	254	151	3,376
Net changes in assets and liabilities	(42)	(15)	(1,005)
Net cash provided by operating activities	208	236	2,591
Net cash (used in) provided by investing activities	(482)	408	(6,292)
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities	(222)	614	2,755
	(20)	6	-

Effect of exchange rate
changes

Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(516)	1,264	(946)
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Net cash provided by operating activities was NIS 236 million and NIS 2.6 billion (\$729 million) for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2010, respectively. The increase in net cash provided by operating activities in 2010 compared to 2009 was primarily due to the consolidation of Bezeq's results as of April 14, 2010 by B Communications.

Net cash used in investing activities was NIS 6.3 billion (\$1.8 billion) for the year ended December 31, 2010 compared to net cash provided by investing activities of NIS 408 million for the year ended December 31, 2009. The increase in net cash used in investing activities in 2010 was mostly due to the acquisition of the Bezeq interest for NIS 6.5 billion (\$1.8 billion).

Net cash provided by financing activities was NIS 614 million for the year ended December 31, 2009 compared to net cash provided by financing activities of NIS 2.8 billion (\$790 million) for the year ended December 31, 2010. Cash provided by financing activities in 2009 was from a private placement of NIS 399 million of our Series B debentures in December 2009, which was offset in part by our payment of principal and interest on our debentures in the aggregate amount of NIS 142 million and NIS 33 million used in our share buy back activities. Net cash provided by financing activities for the year ended December 31, 2010 was attributable to the consolidation of Bezeq's results as of April 14, 2010, NIS 5.1 billion (\$1.43 billion) of bank loans which B Communications incurred in connection with its acquisition of the controlling interest in Bezeq. The the issuance by B Communications of NIS 400 million (\$113 million) of Series B debentures, proceeds of NIS 99 million (\$28 million) from a private placement of 3,478,000 of ordinary shares to Israeli institutional investors by B Communications and our issuance of NIS 170 million (\$48 million) of Series C debentures.

C. Research and Development, Patents and Licenses

We have not sponsored any material research and development during the last three fiscal years.

D. Trend Information

Bezeq experienced growth in its revenues in the last three fiscal years. Bezeq's revenues increased from approximately NIS 11.0 billion for the year ended December 31, 2008 to approximately NIS 11.5 billion for the year ended December 31, 2009 to approximately NIS 12 billion (\$3.2 billion) for the year ended December 31, 2010, primarily due to an increase in revenues from its cellular segment.

E. Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

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

F. Tabular Disclosure of Contractual Obligations

The following table summarizes our (including Bezeq's) minimum contractual obligations and commercial commitments as of December 31, 2010 and the effect we expect them to have on our liquidity and cash flow in future periods:

Contractual Obligations	Total	Payments due by period (\$ in thousands)			
		less than 1 year	1-3 years	3-5 years	more than 5 years
Short-term bank credit (1)	3,565	3,565	-	-	-
Long-term debt obligations (1)	3,326,073	612,409	1,196,051	1,155,311	349,267
Operating lease	1,316	731	357	148	81
Other contractual obligations	-	-	-	-	-
	897	891	6	-	-

Purchase obligations					
Other short-term liabilities reflected on the company's balance sheet (2)	-	-	-	-	-
Other long-term liabilities reflected on the company's balance sheet	-	-	-	-	-
Estimate of interest payments on long-term debt obligations (3)	-	-	-	-	-
Total	3,328,286	615,739	1,198,513	1,159,845	354,188

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G. Bezeq The Israel Telecommunication Corp. Limited

Selected Consolidated Financial Data

You should read the following selected historical consolidated financial data below in conjunction with “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations of Bezeq” and the consolidated financial statements, related notes and other financial information relating to Bezeq included in this annual report. Bezeq’s consolidated financial statements and the notes thereto included elsewhere in this annual report. Bezeq’s financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS, as issued by the IASB, which differ in certain respects from U.S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles, or U.S. GAAP.

The consolidated statements of operations data for the years ended December 31, 2008, 2009 and 2010 and the consolidated balance sheet data as of December 31, 2009 and 2010 are derived from Bezeq’s audited consolidated financial statements included in this annual report. Bezeq’s historical results are not necessarily indicative of the results to be expected in the future.

	2010	Year Ended December 31,			2006
		2009	2008	2007	
		(NIS in millions)			
Consolidated Statements of Income Data:					
Continuing operations					
Revenue	11,987	11,519	11,015	11,136	12,232
Costs and expenses	8,243	8,547	8,375	8,815	10,648
Operating profit	3,744	2,972	2,640	2,321	1,584
Financing expenses	391	398	494	616	713
Financing income	(282)	(429)	(354)	(434)	(356)
Financing expenses (income), net	109	(31)	140	182	357
Profit after financing expenses (income), net	3,635	3,003	2,500	2,139	1,227
Share of profits (losses) of equity accounted investees	(261)	(34)	5	6	11
Profit before income tax	3,374	2,969	2,505	2,145	1,238
Income tax	932	807	719	666	488
Profit for the year from continuing operations	2,442	2,162	1,786	1,479	750
Discontinued operations					
Profit (loss) for the year from discontinued operations	-	1,379	(265)	(118)	--
Profit for the year	2,442	3,541	1,521	1,361	750
Attributable to:					
Owners of the Company					
Profit for the year from continuing operations	2,443	2,157	1,781	1,398	-
Profit (loss) for the year from discontinued operations	-	1,446	(154)	(68)	-

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Shareholders of the Company	-	-	-	-	809
Non-controlling interests	-	-	-	-	(59)
	2,443	3,603	1,627	1,330	750
Non-controlling interests					
Profit (loss) from continuing operations	(1)	5	5	81	-
Loss from discontinued operations	-	(67)	(111)	(50)	-
	(1)	(62)	(106)	31	-
Profit for the year	2,442	3,541	1,521	1,361	-
Earnings per share					
Basic earnings per share					
Earnings from continuing operations	0.91	0.82	0.68	0.54	0.31
Earnings (loss) from discontinued operations	-	0.55	(0.06)	(0.03)	-
	0.91	1.37	0.62	0.51	0.31
Diluted earnings per share					
Profit from continuing operations	0.90	0.80	0.68	0.53	0.31
Profit (loss) from discontinued operations	-	0.54	(0.07)	(0.03)	-
	0.90	1.34	0.61	0.50	0.31

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	As of December 31,				
	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006
Consolidated Balance Sheet Data:					
Cash and cash equivalents	365	580	786	1,203	2,612
Property and equipment, net	5,610	5,428	** 6,208	** 6,604	6,492
Total assets	10,731	10,242	10,719	10,686	11,251

* Includes the operations of DBS on a consolidated basis

**Restated

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MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

You should read the following discussion of Bezeq's financial condition and results of operations in conjunction with Bezeq's consolidated financial statements and the notes thereto included elsewhere in this annual report. Bezeq's financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS as issued by the IASB, which differ in certain respects from U.S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles, or U.S. GAAP. Bezeq adopted IFRS as issued by the IASB, with effect from January 1, 2008, based upon the guidance in IFRS 1, "First-time adoption of IFRS."

The following discussion contains forward-looking statements that reflect Bezeq's plans, estimates and beliefs. Bezeq's actual results could differ materially from those discussed in the forward-looking statements. Factors that could cause or contribute to these differences include those discussed below and elsewhere in this annual report, particularly in "Risk Factors."

Overview

Bezeq is the leading provider of communications services in Israel, providing a broad range of telecommunications operations and services, including domestic fixed-line, cellular and international communication services, multi-channel television, satellite broadcasts, Internet services, customer call centers, maintenance and development of communications infrastructures, provision of communications services to other communications providers, television and radio broadcasts, and supply and maintenance of equipment on customer premises, which is referred to as network end point, or NEP services

General

Bezeq's management evaluates the company's performance through focusing on key performance indicators, which include among others: number of subscribers, churn rate, average minutes of usage per subscriber, or MOU, average revenue per subscriber, or ARPU, operating income and net income. These key performance indicators are primarily affected by the competitive and regulatory landscape in which Bezeq operates and its ability to adapt to the challenges it faces.

How Bezeq Generates Revenue

Bezeq has four principal operating segments: (i) fixed-line domestic communications; (ii) cellular; (iii) international communications, Internet and NEP services; and (iv) multi-channel television (DBS). Effective August 21, 2009, Bezeq no longer consolidates the results of DBS in its financial statements and its investment in DBS is accounted for under the equity method. In addition to the four principal segments, Bezeq has other areas of operation that are not material to its consolidated operations and they are aggregated in the financial statements as "Other." These operations include a portal and content sites and an online commercial site (through Walla!), customer service centers and an investment in a venture capital fund.

Cost of Revenue and Expenses

The Bezeq Group's cost of revenue primarily consists of depreciation and amortization, salaries, operating and general expenses and other operating expenses.

Depreciation and amortization. Depreciation and amortization expenses primarily consist of depreciation on computer equipment, software, leasehold improvements, capitalized software development costs and amortization of purchased intangibles. We expect that depreciation and amortization expenses will increase on an absolute basis as we continue

to expand our technology infrastructure but decline as a percentage of revenue over time.

Salaries. The Bezeq Group's salary expenses primarily consist of operating and general and administrative salaries, benefits, stock-based compensation and incentive compensation.

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Operating and General. The Bezeq Group's operating and general expenses primarily consist of cellular telephone expenses, general expenses including outside consulting, legal and accounting services, materials and spare parts, building maintenance, services and maintenance by sub-contractors, international communication expenses, vehicle maintenance expenses, royalties paid to the State of Israel and collection fees.

Other operating expenses. Other operating expenses primarily include provision for severance pay on early retirement, capital gains from the sale of property, plant and equipment, provisions for contingent liabilities and loss from copper forward contracts.

Financing expenses. Financing expenses primarily consist of interest expenses for Bezeq's financial liabilities, linkage and exchange rate differences, changes in fair value of financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss, financing expenses for employee benefits and other financing expenses. her income (expense), net consists primarily of the interest income earned on our cash and cash equivalents, foreign exchange gains and losses, and changes in the fair value of a warrant.

Provision for Income Taxes. Provision for income taxes consists of income taxes in Israel and to a lesser degree income taxes in certain foreign jurisdictions.

Summary of Operating Results of the Bezeq Group

The following three tables provide summary financial information regarding the operating results of the individual operating segments of the Bezeq Group and on a consolidated basis during the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008:

2010:

	Domestic fixed line communications NIS millions	Mobile radio telephone NIS millions	International communications, Internet services and NEP NIS millions	Multi-channel television NIS millions	Others NIS millions	Adjustments to consolidated** NIS millions	Consolidated NIS millions
Total revenues:							
From externals	4,990	5,474	1,333	1,578	178	(1,578)	11,975
From other segments of operation in the corporation	273	258	47	5	32	(603)	12
Total income	5,263	5,732	1,380	1,583	210	(2,181)	11,987
Total costs attributable to:							
Variable costs attributable to segment of operation*	1,414	2,311	668	553	97		
Fixed costs attributable to segment of operation*	1,806	2,038	392	852	99		
Total costs	3,220	4,349	1,060	1,405	196	(1,987)	8,243
Costs that do not constitute revenue in another segment of operation	2,957	4,145	926	1,393	194	(1,377)	8,238
Costs that constitute revenue of another segment of operation	263	204	134	12	2	(610)	5
Total costs	3,220	4,349	1,060	1,405	196	(1,987)	8,243
Profit from ordinary operations a ttributable to owners of the Company	2,043	1,383	320	88	11	(104)	3,741
Profit from ordinary operations attributable to rights that do not grant control	-	-	-	90	3	(90)	3
Total assets attributable to operations at December 31, 2010	6,352	4,892	1,038	1,243	375	338	14,238

Total liabilities attributable to segment of operation at December 31, 2010	7,964	1,930	304	4,665	241	(6,236)	8,868
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*The Bezeq Group companies that are companies providing services (as opposed to manufacturing companies), do not manage a dedicated price system, which differentiates between fixed and variable costs. The above distinction was made for purposes of this report only. Variable costs are costs for which the companies have flexible management and control in the short-term and which directly affect output, compared with fixed expenses, which are not flexible in the short term and do not directly affect output.

** Details of adjustments to consolidated – Transactions between segments of operation and transactions in multi-channel television.

2009:

	Domestic fixed line communications NIS millions	Mobile radio telephone NIS millions	International communications, Internet services and NEP NIS millions	Multi-channel television NIS millions	Others NIS millions	Adjustments to consolidated** NIS millions	Consolidated NIS millions
Total revenues:							
From externals	5,039	5,130	1,273	1,529	54	(1,529)	11,496
From other segments of operation in the corporation	264	246	45	1	20	(553)	23
Total income	5,303	5,376	1,318	1,530	74	(2,082)	11,519
Total costs attributable to:							
Variable costs attributable to segment of operation*	1,774	2,153	635	498	47		
Fixed costs attributable to segment of operation*	2,006	2,033	422	784	23		
Total costs	3,780	4,186	1,057	1,282	70	(1,828)	8,547
Costs that do not constitute revenues in another segment of operation	3,543	4,003	934	1,259	66	(1,259)	8,546
Costs that constitute revenues in other segments of operation	237	183	123	23	4	(569)	1
Total costs	3,780	4,186	1,057	1,282	70	(1,828)	8,547
Profit from ordinary operations attributable to owners of the Company	1,523	1,190	261	123	5	(130)	2,972
Profit from ordinary operations attributable to rights that do not grant control	-	-	-	125	(1)	(125)	(1)
Total assets attributable to	6,368	4,990	1,106	1,206	85	186	13,941

operations at
December 31, 2010

Total liabilities attributable to segment of operation at December 31, 2010	6,390	2,440	404	4,314	22	(6,167)	7,403
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*The Bezeq Group companies that are companies providing services (as opposed to manufacturing companies), do not manage a dedicated price system, which differentiates between fixed and variable costs. The above distinction was made for purposes of this report only. Variable costs are costs for which the companies have flexible management and control in the short-term and which directly affect output, compared with fixed expenses, which are not flexible in the short term and do not directly affect output.

** Details of adjustments to consolidated – Transactions between segments of operation and transactions in multi-channel television.

2008:

	Domestic fixed line communications NIS millions	Mobile radio telephone NIS millions	International communications, Internet services and NEP NIS millions	Multi-channel television NIS millions	Others NIS millions	Adjustments to consolidated** NIS millions	Consolidated NIS millions
Total revenues:							
From externals	5,179	4,448	1,243	1,506	31	(1,506)	10,901
From other segments of operation in the corporation	319	265	63	7	44	(584)	114
Total income	5,498	4,713	1,306	1,513	75	(2,090)	11,015
Total costs attributable to:							
Variable costs attributable to segment of operation*	1,785	1,849	622	555	53		
Fixed costs attributable to segment of operation*	2,238	1,931	442	781	22		
Total costs	4,023	3,780	1,064	1,336	75	(1,903)	8,375
Costs that do not constitute revenue in another segment of operation	3,743	3,614	928	1,222	73	(1,212)	8,368
Costs that constitute revenue in other segments of operation	280	166	136	114	2	(691)	7
Total costs	4,023	3,780	1,064	1,336	75	(1,903)	8,375
Profit from ordinary operations attributable to owners of the Company	1,475	933	242	88	(1)	(97)	2,640
Profit from ordinary operations attributable to rights that do not grant control	-	-	-	89	1	(89)	1
Total assets attributable to	6,281	4,644	994	1,132	100	1,163	14,314

operations at
December 31, 2010

Total liabilities attributable to segment of operations at December 31, 2010	6,037	2,552	284	4,024	29	(2,856)	10,070
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*The Bezeq Group companies that are companies providing services (as opposed to manufacturing companies), do not manage a dedicated price system, which differentiates between fixed and variable costs. The above distinction was made for purposes of this report only. Variable costs are costs for which the companies have flexible management and control in the short-term and which directly affect output, compared with fixed expenses, which are not flexible in the short term and do not directly affect output.

** Details of adjustments to consolidated – Transactions between segments of operation and transactions in multi-channel television.

Domestic fixed – line communications

The following table provides summary condensed information concerning Bezeq's fixed - line communications segment for the three years ended December 31, 2010.

	2008	2009	2010
Revenues (NIS millions)	5,498	5,303	5,263
Operating profit (NIS millions)	1,475	1,523	2,043
Net profit (NIS millions)	950	1,107	1,426
Number of active subscriber lines at the end of the period* (in thousands)	2,603	2,476	2,352
Average monthly income per line (NIS) (ARPL)**	83	82	82
Number of outgoing minutes (in millions)	13,260	12,017	10,699
Number of incoming minutes (in millions)	6,691	6,718	6,547
Number of Internet subscribers at the end of the period* (in thousands)	1,005	1,035	1,066
Rate of subscribers using NGN services out of total Internet subscribers (%)	N/A	12 %	34 %
Average monthly revenue per Internet subscriber *** (NIS)	67	69	75
Average bandwidth per Internet subscriber (Mbps)	2.2	2.7	4.3
Churn rate****	12.5 %	12.1 %	12.6 %

*Inactive subscribers are subscribers whose Bezeq lines have been physically disconnected (except for a subscriber during (roughly) the first three months of the collection process)

** Excluding revenues from transmission and data communication, Internet services, services to communications operators and contract and other works: calculated according to average lines for the period

*** Total revenues from Internet services after eliminating revenues from a business directory, divided by the average Internet subscribers. Until September 30, 2010, average revenue was calculated without eliminating revenue from the business directory. In light of the change in the definition of Internet services for purposes of calculating the ARPU as aforesaid, the data for the period to September 30, 2010 (inclusive) were recalculated and are shown in the above table in accordance with the updated definition.

**** The number of telephony subscribers who left Bezeq Fixed-line during the period, divided by the average number of registered subscribers in the period.

Revenues

Revenue from Bezeq's fixed-line domestic communications segment is derived primarily from fees received for (i) its telephony services, including mainly the basic telephony service on the domestic telephone line, plus associated services such as voice mail, caller ID, call waiting, call forwarding, speed dial, conference calls, public telephones and a unified telephone directory; (ii) inter Internet access infrastructure services in xDSL technology; (iii) data communication services, including network services for transferring data from point to point, transferring data between computers and between various communications networks, services connecting communications networks to the Internet and remote access services; and (iv) other services including, services to communications operators, broadcasting services, contract work, IP Centrex services, data center services, a search engine for finding phone numbers (including a classified search) and new services.

The following table provides a breakdown of Bezeq's fixed line communications revenues by principal product and service for the three years ended December 31, 2010 in NIS millions:

	2008	2009	2010
Revenues from fixed - line telephony	3,572	3,333	3,160
Percentage out of total revenue	64.97 %	62.85 %	60.04 %
Revenues from Internet infrastructure services	790	863	977
Percentage out of total revenue	14.36 %	16.27 %	18.56 %
Revenues from transmission and communication services	811	851	882
Percentage out of total revenue	14.75 %	16.04 %	16.76 %
Revenues from other services	325	256	244
Percentage out of total revenue	5.92 %	4.84 %	4.64 %
Total income from domestic fixed-line communications services segment	5,498	5,303	5,263

2010 compared to 2009

Revenue in 2010 amounted to NIS 5,263 million compared with NIS 5,303 million in 2009, a decrease of 0.8%. The decrease in the segment's revenue is primarily attributable to a decrease in revenue from interconnect fees to the cellular networks compared with the prior year and also due to a decline in the number of lines and in call traffic. The decrease in revenue was offset by an increase in revenue from Internet and data transmission services.

2009 compared to 2008

Revenue in 2009 amounted to NIS 5.303 billion compared with NIS 5.498 billion in 2008, a decrease of 3.5%. The decrease in the segment's revenue is primarily attributable to a decrease in the number of lines and in call traffic, and from a decrease in interconnect fees to the cellular networks. Revenue from other services in the segment also decreased, including a decrease in revenue from satellite services due to the sale of the segment's satellite communications operation in November 2008. The decrease was offset in part by an increase in revenue from high-speed Internet, data communication and transmission services.

Depreciation and amortization

2010 compared to 2009

Depreciation and amortization expenses in 2010 amounted to NIS 690 million compared with NIS 794 million in 2009, a decrease of 13.1%. The decrease is primarily attributable to the end of the depreciation of certain property, plant and equipment and a change in the scrap value of property, plant and equipment, which resulted in a gain. The decrease in depreciation was partly offset by an increase in depreciation arising from investments in the NGN project.

2009 compared to 2008

Depreciation and amortization expenses in 2009 amounted to NIS 794 million compared with NIS 852 million in 2008, a decrease of 6.8%. The decrease is primarily attributable to the end of the depreciation of certain property, plant and equipment.

Salary expenses

2010 compared to 2009

Salary expenses in 2010 amounted to NIS 1,079 million compared with NIS 1,094 million in 2009, a decrease of 1.4%. The decrease in salary expenses is primarily attributable to an increase in capitalized salary expenses, a decrease in actuarial costs and a decrease in the number of employees. This decrease was offset almost completely by an ongoing increase in salary and a special bonus granted in accordance with a collective bargaining agreement.

2009 compared to 2008

Salary expenses in 2009 amounted to NIS 1,094 million compared with NIS 1,202 million in 2008, a decrease of 9%. The decrease in salary expenses is primarily attributable to an increase in the attribution of salary to property, plant and equipment due to the allocation of personnel to work on the deployment of the NGN.

Operating and general expenses

2010 compared to 2009

Operating and general expenses in 2010 amounted to NIS 1,609 million compared with NIS 1,690 million in 2009, a decrease of 4.8%. The decrease is primarily attributable to the impact of certain efficiency measures, a decrease in expenses such as municipal taxes and electricity and a decrease in interconnect fees to the cellular networks. Royalties increased in 2010 due to a retroactive adjustment recorded in 2009.

2009 compared to 2008

Operating and general expenses in 2009 amounted to NIS 1,690 million compared with NIS 1,873 million in 2008, a decrease of 9.8%. The decrease is primarily attributable to a decrease in interconnect expenses to the cellular networks together with a decrease in revenues from interconnect fees, from an increase in expenses capitalized for investment, and from the impact of certain efficiency measures which led to a decrease in operating expenses. Royalty expense also decreased, mainly due to an amendment of the Communications (Telecommunications and broadcasts) (Royalties) Regulations, 5761-2001, which exempts revenue from high-speed data communication services from the payment of royalties. As a result, royalty expense decreased in the fourth quarter of 2009 by NIS 32 million.

Other operating expense, net

2010 compared to 2009

Other operating income, net in 2010 amounted to NIS 158 million compared with expenses of NIS 202 million, net of other expense in 2009. The decrease in expenses is primarily attributable to an increase in capital gains from the sale of copper assets, a decrease in retirement expenses for early retirement severance pay and a decrease in provisions for legal claims.

2009 compared to 2008

Other operating expenses, net, in 2009 amounted to NIS 202 million compared with NIS 96 million in 2008, an increase of 104.2%. The increase in expenses is primarily attributable to an increase in retirement expenses for early retirement severance pay from NIS 165 million in 2008 to NIS 267 million in 2009.

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Pelephone – cellular services

The following table provides summary condensed financial information concerning Bezeq's Pelephone cellular segment for the three years ended December 31, 2010:

	2008	2009	2010
Revenue from services (NIS millions)	4,020	4,256	4,550
Revenues from sale of terminal equipment (NIS millions)	693	1,120	1,182
Total revenue (NIS millions)	4,713	5,376	5,732
Operating profit (NIS millions)	933	1,190	1,383
Net profit (NIS millions)	682	875	1,033
Number of subscribers at the end of the period (thousands)*	2,649	2,766	2,857
Average number of minutes per subscriber per month (MOU)**	352	333	349
Average monthly revenue per subscriber (NIS) (ARPU)***	126	132	135
Number of HSPA subscribers at the end of the period (thousands)	N/A	676	1,325
% revenues from value added services and content out of revenue from cellular services	16.3 %	19.6 %	23.8 %
Subscriber churn rate****	N/A	13.8 %	15.3 %

* Subscriber data does not include subscribers connected to Pelephone services for six months or more but who are inactive. An inactive subscriber is one who in the past six months has not received or made at least one call or who has no paid for Pelephone services.

** Average monthly use per subscriber (in minutes) is calculated by the average monthly total outgoing minutes and incoming minutes in the period, divided by the average number of subscribers in the same period.

*** Average monthly revenue per subscriber is calculated by dividing total revenues from cellular services (airtime, usage fees, call completion fees, roaming fees, value added services, and other), repair and other services in the period, by the average number of active subscribers in the same period.

**** The churn rate is calculated at the ratio of subscribers who disconnected from the company's services and subscribers who became inactive during the period, to the average number of active subscribers during the period.

Revenue. Revenue from the Pelephone cellular segment is derived primarily from fees received from its service offerings, including, voice transmission, transmission of text messages, roaming, data communications and advanced multimedia services. Pelephone also sells cellular phones and devices, modems and laptop computers and offers repair services.

The following table provides a breakdown of Pelephone's revenues by product and service for the three years ended December 31, 2010 in NIS millions:

Products and services	2008	2009	2010
Revenue from services	4,020	4,256	4,550
Percentage of total revenue	85.3 %	79.2 %	79.4 %
Revenue from content and data	397	541	725
Revenue from texts (SMS)	208	241	289
Total revenue from value added services	605	782	1,014
Revenue from terminal equipment	693	1,120	1,182
Percentage of total revenue	15 %	21 %	21 %
Revenues from private customers	2,437	2,751	2,899
Revenues from private customers	2,276	2,625	2,833
Total revenue	4,713	5,376	5,732

2010 compared to 2009

Revenue in 2010 amounted to NIS 5,732 million compared with NIS 5,376 million in 2009, an increase of 6.6%. Revenue from services amounted to NIS 4,550 million in 2010 compared with NIS 4,256 million in 2009, an increase of 6.9%. The increase in revenue from services is attributable to an increase in the number of subscribers and an increase in per user revenue, most of which relate to an increase in revenue from content and roaming services and call completion fees.

Revenue from the sale of terminal equipment in 2010 amounted to NIS 1,182 million, compared with NIS 1,120 million in 2009, an increase of 5.5%. The increase is primarily attributable to an increase in terminal equipment prices.

2009 compared to 2008

Depreciation and amortization

2010 compared to 2009

Depreciation and amortization expenses in 2010 amounted to NIS 601 million similar to the depreciation and amortization expense of NIS 603 million in 2009, an increase of 0.3%.

2009 compared to 2008

Depreciation and amortization expenses in 2009 amounted to NIS 603 million compared with NIS 523 million in 2008, an increase of 15.3%. The increase is primarily attributable to the operation of the new network using HSPA/UMTS technology alongside the existing network. Amortization expenses for subscriber acquisition also increased.

Salary expenses

2010 compared to 2009

Salary expenses in 2010 amounted to NIS 590 million compared with NIS 601 million in 2009, a decrease of 1.8%. The decrease in salary expenses is primarily attributable to an increase in capitalized salary expenses and a decrease in

the expenses for the share-based payment plan for managers.

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2009 compared to 2008

Salary expenses in 2009 amounted to NIS 601 million compared with NIS 638 million in 2008, an increase of 5.8%. The decrease in the salary expense is primarily attributable to a decrease in the costs associated with the share-based payment plan for managers, as well as from a decrease in the average number of positions.

Operating and general expenses

2010 compared to 2009

Operating and general expenses in 2010 amounted to NIS 3,158 million compared with NIS 2,982 million in 2009, an increase of 5.9%. The increase is primarily attributable to an increase in service costs together with an increase in revenues from services (mainly the costs of call completion and roaming fees), an increase in transmission, site rental and maintenance expenses, and an increase in doubtful debt expenses which were partly offset by a decrease in advertising expenses.

2009 compared to 2008

Operating and general expenses in 2009 amounted to NIS 2,982 billion compared with NIS 2,619 billion in 2008, an increase of 13.9%. The increase is primarily attributable to an increase in the prices of terminal equipment purchased, and from an increase in the number of active cellular sites.

Bezeq International

The following table provides summary condensed financial information concerning the Bezeq International segment for the three years ended December 31, 2010:

	2008	2009	2010
Revenue (NIS millions)	1,306	1,318	1,380
Operating profit (NIS millions)	242	261	320
Depreciation and amortization (NIS)	80	84	94
Net profit (NIS millions)	178	200	253
Cash flow from operating activities (NIS millions)	163	320	292
Payments for investments in property, plant and equipment and intangible assets (NIS millions)*	119	120	180
Free cash flow (in NIS millions)**	45	200	112
Churn rate***	N/A	14.8 %	12.7 %

* The item also includes long-term investments in long-term assets.

**Cash from operating activities less purchase of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets, net.

***The number of Internet subscribers who left Bezeq International during the period, divided by the average number of registered Internet subscribers in the period.

Revenues

Bezeq International's revenues are primarily derived from Internet access services for private and business customers, including terminal equipment and support, voice services including, international direct dialing (IDD) services to

business and private customers and international call routing and termination services, hosting services, supply of international data communication solutions for business customers. Information and communication technology (ICT) solutions for business customers and PBX services.

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The following table provides a breakdown of Bezeq International's revenues by product and service for the three years ended December 31, 2010 in NIS millions:

	2008		2009		2010	
Revenues from international carrier services	502		502		501	
% of total Bezeq International revenues	38.4	%	38.1	%	36.3	%
Revenues from Internet and communication services for businesses (ISP, ICT, data)	804		816		879	
% of total Bezeq International revenues	61.6	%	61.9	%	63.7	%
Revenues from private customers	513		520		523	
Revenues from business customers	793		798		857	
Total revenue	1,306		1,318		1,380	

2010 compared to 2009

In 2010 revenue amounted to NIS 1,380 million compared with NIS 1,318 million in 2009, an increase of 4.7%. The increase in revenue is primarily attributable to an increase in Internet services revenue arising from an increase in the number of customers, an increase in operations in the integration sector (IT solutions and communications for businesses) and from call transfer operations among communications operators worldwide. Offsetting such increases was a decrease in revenues from outgoing traffic minutes which is due to a decrease in the volume of traffic and a decrease in revenues from incoming traffic minutes.

2009 compared to 2008

Revenue in 2009 amounted to NIS 1,318 billion compared with NIS 1,306 billion in 2008, an increase of 1%. The increase in revenue is primarily attributable to an increase in Internet services, and relates to an increase in the number of broadband customers, an increase in call transfer activity among communications operators worldwide, an increase in integration operations, and an increase in data operations. Offsetting such increases was a decline in revenue from outgoing traffic minutes, primarily as a result of a decrease in traffic volume. Revenue from sales of private exchanges (PBX) also decreased.

Depreciation and amortization

2010 compared to 2009

Depreciation and amortization expenses in 2010 amounted to NIS 94 million compared with NIS 84 million in 2009, an increase of 12%. The increase is primarily attributable to an increase in amortization of capacity usage rights, development costs and subscriber acquisition costs.

2009 compared to 2008

Depreciation and amortization expenses in 2009 amounted to NIS 84 million compared with NIS 80 million in 2008, an increase of 5%. The increase is primarily attributable to the acquisition of additional usage rights and the amortization of subscriber acquisition expenses.

Salary expenses

2010 compared to 2009

Salary expenses in 2010 amounted to NIS 248 million compared with NIS 242 million in 2009, an increase of 2.5%.

2009 compared to 2008

Salary expenses in 2009 amounted to NIS 242 million compared with NIS 260 million in 2008, a decrease of 7%. The decrease in salary expenses is primarily attributable to a reduced headcount, a decrease in the share-based payment plan for managers, and from capitalization of sales staff commissions for subscriber acquisition.

Operating and general expenses

2010 compared to 2009

Operating and general expenses in 2010 amounted to NIS 781 million compared with NIS 731 million in 2009, an increase of 6.8%. The increase in expenses is attributable to the increase in revenues in the segment.

2009 compared to 2008

Operating and general expenses in 2009 amounted to NIS 731 million compared with NIS 724 million in 2008, an increase of 1%, consistent with the increase in revenues for the segment.

DBS - Multi-channel television (accounted for by the equity method)

The following table provides summary condensed financial information concerning DBS's multi-channel broadcast services for the three years ended December 31, 2010:

	2008	2009	2010
Revenue (NIS millions)	1,513	1,530	1,583
Operating profit (NIS millions)	177	248	178
Net profit (loss) (NIS millions)	(265)	(222)	(314)
Number of subscribers* (at the end of the period, in thousands)	560	571	578
Average monthly revenues per subscriber (ARPU)*** (NIS)	228	226	230
Churn rate****	N/A	13.3 %	13.0 %

*Subscriber – one household or small business customer. Where a business customer has many reception points or many decoders (such as a hotel, kibbutz or gym), the number of subscribers is calculated by dividing the total payment received from the business customer by the average revenue per small business customer.

**

Monthly ARPU is calculated by dividing total DBS revenues (from content and equipment, premium channels, technical service, advanced products, one-time sale of content, revenues from channels, Internet and other) by average number of customers.

***Number of DBS subscribers who left DBS during the period, divided by the average number of DBS registered subscribers in the period.

Revenues

DBS's revenues are primarily derived from the sale of subscriptions for its multi-channel satellite broadcast services. DBS's offers approximately 150 different video channels (of which 20 are pay per view (PPV) channels and 10 are HD (High Definition) channels) and 20 radio channels, 30 music channels and interactive services. Revenue from subscriptions is recognized ratably over the contract period, which is generally one to 12 months.

2010 compared to 2009

Revenue in 2010 amounted to NIS 1,583 million compared with NIS 1,530 million in 2009, an increase of 3.5%. The increase in revenue is primarily attributable to an increase in revenue from premium channels, an increase in the consumption of advanced products and an increase in the number of subscribers.

2009 compared to 2008

Revenue in 2009 amounted to NIS 1,530 billion compared with NIS 1,513 billion in 2008, an increase of 1.1%. The increase in revenue is primarily attributable to an increase in revenue from advanced services and premium channels, and from an increase in the number of subscribers. Offsetting these increases, revenue from Internet services decreased by NIS 45 million in 2009 due to a revision of the internet agreement with Bezeq. DBS previously recorded Internet revenues and then transferred those revenues to the fixed-line segment. Under the new agreement, Internet revenues are recorded directly by the fixed-line segment.

Operating costs

2010 compared to 2009

The cost of sales in 2010 amounted to NIS 1,129 million compared with NIS 1,042 million in 2009, an increase of 8.3%. The increase in the cost of sales is primarily due to increased copyright fees paid to Acum, an increase in the costs of premium channels and amortization expenses. Sale, marketing and administrative and general expenses amounted to NIS 276 million, compared with NIS 240 million in 2009, an increase of 15%. The increase in expenses is primarily attributable to an increase in amortization and salary expenses.

2009 compared to 2008

Depreciation and amortization expenses in 2009 amounted to NIS 234 million compared with NIS 250 million in 2008, a decrease of 6.4%. The decrease resulted from the extension of customer commitment periods as a result of marketing campaigns, which affected the depreciation rate for installations.

Salary expenses in 2009 amounted to NIS 206 million compared with NIS 195 million in 2008, an increase of 5.6%. The increase is attributable to an increase in the number of telephone service center attendants and from expansion of the technical service array while reducing outsourcing services.

Operating and general expenses in 2009 amounted to NIS 842 million compared with NIS 890 in 2008, a decrease of 5.4%. The decrease in these expenses is attributable to a reduction in internet operations following the revised agreement with Bezeq, offset by a rise in content costs.

Financing Expenses

2010 compared to 2009

Financing expenses, net, in 2010 amounted to NIS 109 million, compared with financing income, net of NIS 31 million in 2009. The increase in financing expenses, is primarily attributable to a decrease in financing income from NIS 429 million in 2009 to NIS 282 million in 2010, while financing expenses stayed relatively the same, NIS 391 million in 2010 and NIS 398 million in 2009. The increase in financing expenses in 2010 was primarily due to Bezeq Fixed-Line's decrease in income from hedging transactions and a decrease in financing income from shareholder loans made by it to DBS.

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2009 compared to 2008

Financing income, net, in 2009 amounted to NIS 31 million, compared with financing expenses, net of NIS 140 million in 2008. The decrease in financing expenses, net in 2009 is primarily attributable to a decrease in financing expenses from NIS 494 million in 2008 to NIS 398 million in 2009, while financing income increased from NIS 354 million in 2008 to NIS 429 million in 2009. The reasons for the material decrease in 's financing expenses are the following: In 2009, income from hedging transactions increased. Bezeq's debt to financial institutions and debenture holders is mainly linked to the CPI, and finance expenses are affected by changes in that index. In 2009, the rate of the rise in the CPI decreased compared with the prior year, so that revaluation of the liabilities led to a decrease in finance expenses compared with the prior year. In addition, there was a decrease in financial debt. Bezeq also recorded, income from the realization of its investment of a venture capital fund (Stage One) in 2009.

Share of profits (losses) of equity accounted investees

2010 compared to 2009

Bezeq's share in the losses of associates accounted for by the equity method amounted to NIS 261 million in 2010 compared with NIS 34 million in 2009. As a result of the termination of the consolidation of DBS's statements into the financial statements of Bezeq in 2009, Bezeq's share in DBS's losses amounted to NIS 92 million, which are classified as discontinued operations. The balance of the increase was caused by an increase in Bezeq's share of the losses arising from the increase in DBS's losses in 2010.

2009 compared to 2008

Bezeq's share in the losses of associates accounted for by the equity method amounted to NIS 34 million in 2009 compared with a profit of NIS 5 million in 2008, mainly due to the termination of the consolidation of DBS's statements into the financial statements of Bezeq. Equity losses were recorded in "losses from discontinued operations."

Income Taxes

2010 compared to 2009

Bezeq's income tax expenses in 2010 amounted to NIS 932 million, representing 27.6% of its pre-tax profit, compared with NIS 807 million in 2009, representing 27.2% of its pre-tax profit. The effective tax rate in 2009 was higher in 2010 as a result of Bezeq's share in the losses of associates which are not recognized for tax purposes. The increase in the effective tax rate was partly offset by the reduction in the corporation tax rate compared with the prior year.

2009 compared to 2008

Bezeq's income tax expenses in 2009 amounted to NIS 807 million, representing 27.2% of pre-tax profit, compared with NIS 719 million in 2008, representing 28.7% of its pre-tax profit. Most of the decrease in the tax rate for pre-tax profit is due to the reduction in the tax rate in 2009 compared to 2008. The decrease was offset by the decrease in deferred tax assets, net, as a result of the lower tax rate.

Discontinued Operations

Profit from the discontinued operations of DBS in 2009 amounted to NIS 1,379 billion compared with a loss of NIS 265 million in 2008 from the operations of DBS. At August 21, 2009, the deconsolidation date of the operations of DBS, Bezeq presented its investment in DBS according to the equity method based on a valuation of an independent assessor. According to the opinion, the value of the investment was determined to be between NIS 1,145 billion and NIS 1,234 billion. Bezeq stated the investment at NIS 1,175 billion and recognized a profit of NIS 1,538 billion.

There was no profit or loss from discontinued operations in 2010.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

As of December 31, 2010 and 2009, Bezeq had cash and cash equivalents of NIS 365 million (\$103 million) and NIS 580 (\$163 million), respectively.

In 2010, the Bezeq Group repaid NIS 697 million of debentures and NIS 448 million of bank debt and incurred NIS 237 million of interest expense. This compares with NIS 1,145 million of debt repayment and interest payments. In contrast, the Bezeq Group incurred NIS 2.67 billion of debt in 2010 compared to NIS 400 million of debt and NIS 48 million of short-term credits in 2009. Bezeq's debt to financial institutions and debenture holders at December 31, 2010 amounted to NIS 5.7 billion, compared with NIS 4.14 billion on December 31, 2009. The increase is primarily attributable to increased borrowings by the domestic fixed-line communications segment to finance its build out of its NGN. The increase was offset in part by the repayment of debentures in the domestic fixed-line communications segment and the repayment of debentures and loans in the cellular segment.

The monthly average amount of long-term liabilities due to financial institutions and debenture holders in 2010 amounted to NIS 5.08 billion, while the average amount of credit due suppliers in 2010 was NIS 1.01 billion and the average short-term receivables from customer was NIS 2,672 million and the average of long-term customer receivables was NIS 925 million.

The Bezeq Group's consolidated working capital deficit at December 31, 2010 was NIS 93 million, compared with a working capital surplus of NIS 10 million on December 31, 2009. Bezeq had a working capital deficit at December 31, 2010 of NIS 1.21 billion, compared with a working capital deficit of NIS 769 million in 2009. The increase in Bezeq's working capital deficit is primarily attributable to the increase in its short-term financial and other liabilities and a decrease in current assets. On a consolidated basis, the increase in its working capital deficit was moderated by an improvement in the working capital of the cellular segment.

Outstanding Debentures

Series 4 Debentures

In May 2004, the Bezeq Group issued 1.2 billion of Series 4 debentures of NIS 1 par value each, repayable in four equal annual installments on June 1 of each of the years 2008 to 2011, which bear 4.8% annual interest, linked (principal and interest) to the CPI in April 2004. Of these debentures, 800 million were issued to the public on May 24, 2004, and 400 million were purchased immediately prior to public offering by Bezeq Zahav Holdings, a wholly owned and controlled subsidiary of Bezeq. As of December 31, 2010, NIS 351 million of Series 4 debentures remained outstanding.

Series 5 Debentures

In May 2004, the Bezeq Group issued 600 million of Series 5 debentures of NIS 1 par value each, repayable in six equal annual installments on June 1 of each of the years 2011 to 2016, which bear 5.3% annual interest, linked (principal and interest) to the CPI in April 2004. The debentures were sold to institutional investors and to Bezeq Zahav Holdings. An additional NIS 1.5 billion of Series 5 debentures were sold to Bezeq Zahav Holdings in 2004. On March 30, 2005, an additional NIS 287 million of Series 5 debentures were issued. As of December 31, 2010, NIS 2.79 billion (of which NIS 1.03 billion par value is held by Bezeq Zahav Holdings) of Series 5 debentures remained outstanding.

Loans in the amount of NIS 1.3 billion are at fixed interest and the balance of NIS 1.3 billion are at variable interest, which are payable as follows:

- Loans in the amount of NIS 1.1 billion, which are unlinked and bear variable interest of prime minus 0.21%, are repayable in four equal annual payments of the principal between 2013 and 2016. The interest on the loans is payable twice a year.
- A loan in the amount of NIS 200 million, which is unlinked and bears variable interest of prime minus 0.33%, is repayable in six equal annual payments of the principal between 2012 and 2017.
- Loans in the amount of NIS 800 million, which are unlinked and bear average fixed interest of 5.56%, are repayable in four equal annual payments of the principal between 2013 and 2016. The interest on the loans is payable twice a year.
- Loans in the amount of NIS 500 million, which are unlinked and bear average fixed interest of 5%, are repayable in four equal annual payments of the principal between 2012 and 2017.

During the years 2004 and 2005, Pelephone issued three series of debentures in a private placement to institutional investors. The debentures, which were issued at par value, are linked to the CPI, bear annual interest of 4.4% - 5.2%, and are repayable in equal semi-annual payments up to 2015. The interest is paid on the unpaid balance of the principal. The balance of the debentures at December 31, 2010, is NIS 597 million.

The debentures of Bezeq that are not publicly traded, whose carrying amount at December 31, 2010 is NIS 102 million, are secured by a token charge. In addition, Bezeq created a negative pledge in favor of the debenture holders and in favor of a bank, which includes exceptions, inter alia, for the matter of a lien on assets that are purchased or expanded by Bezeq, if the undertakings for which the charge serves as security is created for the purchase or expansion of those assets and for the matter of a token charge. The lenders have a right to call the debentures for immediate payment in the event that Bezeq does not repay the debentures or if there is a breach of their terms, if a significant attachment is imposed on its assets, if a receiver is appointed for Bezeq's assets or a liquidation order is given against Bezeq, if Bezeq ceases to run its business, or if the holder of another charge realizes the charge it has on the assets of Bezeq. In addition, some of the lenders, with a debenture balance of NIS 77 million as at December 31, 2010, may call for immediate payment of the debentures if the State's holdings in Bezeq's equity fall below 26% (a condition which has existed since October 11, 2005). For this reason, the balance in the financial statements is stated under short-term liabilities.

In Bezeq's opinion, at the reporting date, it is in compliance with all of the aforementioned terms, except for the term of the decrease of the State's holdings in Bezeq.

At December 31, 2010, the bank loans and debentures of Pelephone amounted to NIS 775 million and are secured by an irrevocable undertaking by Pelephone to the credit providers not to encumber its assets without their consent (a negative pledge). The undertaking includes:

- A declaration that Pelephone will not encumber its assets (as may be from time to time), in whole or in part, in any manner including by means of a floating lien or a fixed lien of any type or rank, in favor of any third party, without the prior written consent of the credit providers.

Compliance with the following financial covenants:

o

An undertaking that Pelephone's debt will not exceed three times its equity and an undertaking that as long as that ratio exceeds 2.5, dividends will not be distributed and management fees will not be paid to the shareholders.

oPelephone undertook that the amount of its debts will not exceed NIS 3.8 billion (linked to the CPI known in January 2002).

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o An undertaking towards a certain bank that its total debt to it will not exceed 40% of its total debts to all the financial entities.

Israeli shelf prospectus

On June 16, 2011, Bezeq filed a shelf prospectus with the Israel Securities Authority and the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange in Israel. The shelf prospectus is valid for a period of two years and may be used by Bezeq to raise capital or debt in the future through the issuance of ordinary shares, debt securities, debt securities convertible into ordinary shares, warrants to purchase ordinary shares, warrants to purchase debt securities, and commercial paper at the discretion of Bezeq, subject to filing a supplemental shelf offering report in which Bezeq would describe the terms of the securities offered and the specific details of the offering. Bezeq has not yet made any decision as to the offering of any securities, nor as to its scope, terms or timing, nor is there any certainty that such an offering will be made.

On June 16 and June 28, 2011, Bezeq's board of directors determined to raise approximately NIS 3.0 billion of additional debt, through the sale of up to three series of new non-convertible debentures pursuant to the shelf prospectus dated June 1, 2011. On June 28, 2011, Bezeq issued a tender for institutional investors. On June 30, 2011, Bezeq completed the public tender and according to its results, Bezeq will issue non-convertible debentures in the aggregate principal amount of NIS 2.7 billion. The results of the public tender have not been published.

Dividend Policy

On August 4, 2009, Bezeq's board of directors adopted a dividend distribution policy according to which Bezeq will distribute to its shareholders, semiannually, a dividend at a rate of 100% of its semiannual net income after minority interests in accordance with Bezeq's consolidated financial statements. The implementation of the dividend policy is subject to the provisions of applicable law, including the dividend distribution tests set forth in the Israeli Companies Law, as well as the estimate of Bezeq's board of directors regarding Bezeq's ability to meet its existing and anticipated liabilities from time to time, while taking into consideration Bezeq's anticipated cash flow, operations and liabilities, cash reserves, its plans and its condition from time to time. Each dividend distribution is subject to the approval of Bezeq's shareholders, pursuant to Bezeq's articles of association. In 2010, Bezeq paid a cash dividend of NIS 3.73 billion, compared with NIS 1.94 billion in 2009.

On April 8, 2010, Bezeq's shareholders approved the distribution of a dividend of NIS 0.9170679 (approximately \$0.26) per share (a total of approximately NIS 2.45 billion or \$691 million) to Bezeq shareholders of record on April 15, 2010, which was paid on May 3, 2010.

On September 12, 2010, Bezeq's shareholders approved the distribution of a dividend of NIS 0.4780459 (approximately US \$0.13) per share (a total of approximately NIS 1.28 billion or US \$360.6 million) to Bezeq shareholders of record on September 20, 2010 which was paid on October 7, 2010.

On January 24, 2011, Bezeq's shareholders approved a distribution to shareholders of the Company of NIS 3 billion (approximately \$845 million), which amount exceeds the retained earnings of Bezeq. Under the Israeli Companies Law, such distribution was subject to court approval, which was obtained in March 2011. The distribution will be made to Bezeq's shareholders in six equal, semi-annual payments during 2011-2013 (without any interest or CPI-linkage payments).

On April 13, 2011, the general meeting of the shareholders of Bezeq approved the distribution of a cash dividend to its shareholders of NIS 1,163 million, which on the record date for the distribution (May 4, 2011) represented NIS 0.4305716 per share. The dividend was paid on May 19, 2011 (together with the special dividend, as described above).

The following table summarizes the Bezeq Group's consolidated cash flows for the periods presented:

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	Year ended December 31,		
	2008	2009	2010
	(NIS in thousands)		
Net cash provided by operating activities	3,405	3,916	3,405
Net cash (used in) provided by investing activities	(1,213)	(1,632)	(1,484)
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities	(2,609)	(2,490)	(2,427)
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	(417)	(206)	(215)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	1,203	786	580
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period (*)	786	580	365

(*) As at December 31, 2009, NIS 934,000 is presented under assets classified as held for sale.

Operating Activities

Consolidated cash flows provided by operating activities in 2010 was NIS 3.7 billion, compared with NIS 3.9 billion in 2009, a decrease of NIS 220 million. Most of the decrease is attributable to termination of the consolidation of the operations of DBS into the consolidated financial statements. In 2009 the cash flow from operations of DBS was NIS 260 million. There was also a rise in the cash flow from ongoing operations in the cellular segment which was offset by a decline in the cash flow from ongoing operations in the domestic fixed-line communications segment and in the international communications, Internet and NEP segment. The decline in the cash flow from ongoing operations was primarily caused by payments for early retirement, payment to suppliers and tax payments. The decline was offset in great measure by an increase in earnings from ongoing operations and an increase in trade receivables. Consolidated cash flows generated by operating activities in 2008 was NIS 3.41 billion. Most of the increase in cash flows from operation in 2009 compared to 2008 is attributable to the domestic fixed-line communications segment. There was also an increase in cash flows from the operations of the international communications, Internet and NEP segment, which was offset by a decrease in the cellular segment. The source of the increase in cash flows from operating activities in 2009 is mainly an increase in operating profit, a change in the balances of trade payables and other payables, and a decrease in payments in respect of early retirement. The increase was partially offset by an increase in the balances of trade receivables and inventory in the cellular segment.

Investing Activities

Net cash used in investing activities was NIS 1.48 billion in 2010, compared to NIS 1.63 billion in 2009. Cash flow generated by ongoing operations is one of the sources of financing of the Group's investments, which during 2010 included NIS 1.28 billion invested in the development of communications infrastructures and NIS 343 million in intangible assets and deferred expenses, compared with investments amounting to NIS 1.36 billion and NIS 349 million, respectively, in 2009. In 2010, NIS 115 million was used by Walla to acquire the shares of Korel Tal Ltd. (which operates the Yad2 website) and NIS 30 million was used to acquire Walla shares. Partially offsetting these investments, were the proceeds from the sale of financial assets held for trading of NIS 138 million as compared to proceeds of NIS 134 million from the sale of financial investments held for sale in 2009. During 2010, Bezeq Group's liabilities linked to the CPI exceeded its assets linked to the CPI. In applying a policy of minimizing the exposure to this linkage, the Bezeq Group entered into forward transactions against the CPI. The duration of the forward transactions is the same as or shorter than the duration of the hedged exposures. A considerable part of these cash balances is invested in deposits which are exposed to changes in their real value as a result of a change in the rate of the CPI.

Cash flows used in investing activities was NIS 1.21 billion in 2008. In 2008, NIS 1.3 billion was invested in development of communications infrastructures and NIS 469 million was invested in intangible assets and deferred expenses. In addition, NIS 321 million was invested in current investments in 2008.

Financing Activities

In 2010, 2009 and 2008, the net cash used in financing activities by the Bezeq Group was NIS 2.42 billion, NIS 2.49 billion and NIS 2.61 billion, respectively. In 2010, the Bezeq Group received NIS 2.67 billion of loans from banks in Israel and received NIS 28 million in proceeds from the exercise of employee stock options. This was offset by NIS 697 million used to repay outstanding debentures, NIS 448 million used to repay outstanding loans, NIS 237 million of interest payments and NIS 3.73 billion in dividend payments. In 2009, the Bezeq Group received NIS 400 million in bank loans and received NIS 129 million from the exercise of employee stock options. This was offset by NIS 682 million used to repay outstanding debentures, NIS 109 million used to repay bank loans, NIS 354 million in interest payment and NIS 1.94 billion in dividend payments. In 2008 the Bezeq Group did not incur any new debt, while using NIS 714 million for the repayment of debentures, NIS 148 million for the repayment of bank loans, NIS 50 million for short terms loans, NIS 243 million in interest payments and NIS 1.51 billion in dividend payments.

Critical Accounting Policies

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the valuation of assets and expenses during the reporting period. There can be no assurance that actual results will not differ from these estimates.

Business combinations. Bezeq Group opted for early application of IFRS 3 – Business Combinations (revised) and IAS 27 – Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements (2008) as from January 1, 2008. Business combinations are accounted for by applying the acquisition method. According to this method, the identifiable assets and liabilities of the acquired business are recognized and recorded at fair value on the acquisition date. The acquisition date is the date on which the acquirer obtains control over the acquiree. Control exists when the Company is able to govern the financial and operating policies of the entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities. In assessing control, potential voting rights were taken into account if they confer effective control.

The cost of the acquisition is the aggregate fair value of the assets transferred, liabilities incurred and equity interests issued by the acquirer on the date of acquisition. In addition, the consideration transferred includes the fair value of any contingent consideration. After the acquisition date, Bezeq Group recognizes changes in fair value of the contingent consideration in the statement of income. Contingent consideration is stated as a financial liability in the statement of financial position. On the acquisition date the acquirer recognizes a liability assumed in a business combination if there is a present obligation resulting from past events and its fair value can be reliably measured.

In a step acquisition, the difference between the fair value at the acquisition date of Bezeq Group's pre-existing equity rights in the acquiree and the carrying amount at that date is recognized in the statement of income under other operating revenue.

Bezeq Group recognizes goodwill at acquisition according to the fair value of the consideration transferred, including any amounts recognized in respect of rights that do not confer control in the acquiree as well as the fair value at the acquisition date of any pre-existing equity right of the acquirer in the acquiree, less the net amount of the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed. After initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses and is not systematically amortized. For assessment of impairment of goodwill, see section I below.

Costs associated with the acquisition that were incurred by the acquirer in the business combination such as finder's fees, advisory, legal, valuation and other professional or consulting fees, other than those associated with an issue of debt or equity instruments connected to the business combination, are recognized as expenses in the period the services are received.

Basis of consolidation. The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the jointly-controlled company where the shareholders have a contractual arrangement that establishes common control and whose financial statements are consolidated with those of the Bezeq Group using the proportionate consolidation method. The Bezeq Group combines in its consolidated financial statements its share of the assets, liabilities, income and expenses of the jointly-controlled company with similar items in its financial statements. Significant intragroup balances and transactions and profits or losses resulting from transactions between the Bezeq Group and the jointly-controlled company are eliminated to the extent of the interest in the jointly-controlled company.

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Non-controlling interests comprise the equity of a subsidiary that cannot be attributed, directly or indirectly, to the parent company and they include additional components such as share-based payments that will be settled with equity instruments of subsidiaries and share options of subsidiaries. Non-controlling interests that are instruments that give rise to a present ownership interest and entitle the holder to a share of net assets in the event of liquidation (for example, ordinary shares), are measured at the date of the business combination at fair value or at their proportionate interest in the identifiable assets and liabilities of the acquiree, on a transaction-by-transaction basis.

Profit or loss and any part of other comprehensive income are allocated to the owners of the Bezeq Group and the non-controlling interests, even when the result is a negative balance of the non-controlling interests.

Transactions with non-controlling interests, while retaining control, are accounted for as equity transactions. Any difference between the consideration paid or received for change in non-controlling interests is recognized in capital reserve for transactions with non-controlling interests.

The Bezeq Group granted non-controlling shareholders a put option to sell part or all of their interests in several subsidiaries during a certain period. On the date of grant, the options that were granted to the non-controlling interests were classified as a financial liability. The Bezeq Group recognizes, at each reporting date, financial liabilities measured by the estimated present value of the consideration when exercising the put option. If the option is exercised in subsequent periods, the consideration from the exercise is accounted for as sale of a liability. If the option expires, the expiry is accounted for as sale of the investment in subsidiary.

Upon the loss of control, the Bezeq Group derecognizes the assets and liabilities of the subsidiary, any non-controlling interests and the other components of equity related to the subsidiary. If the Bezeq Group retains any interest, including any loans in the previous subsidiary, then such interest, including the loans, is measured at fair value at the date that control is lost. Subsequently, the retained interest is accounted for on an equity basis, depending on the level of influence retained by the Bezeq Group in the former subsidiary. Loss of control of a subsidiary is accounted for as a discontinued operation, regardless of whether the Company retains a non-controlling interest in its former subsidiary (for example, when the investee becomes, after loss of control, an equity-accounted associate). The difference between the consideration and the fair value of the retained interest and the derecognized amounts are recognized in the statement of income under discontinued operations.

Special purpose entities (SPEs) are consolidated if, based on an evaluation of the substance of their relationship with the Bezeq Group and the SPE's risks and rewards, the Bezeq Group concludes that it controls the SPE.

Associates are those entities in which the Bezeq Group has significant influence, but not control, over financial and operating policy. Associates are accounted for using the equity method and are recognized initially at cost or at their fair value at the date control is lost. The investment includes goodwill calculated at the acquisition date and is presented net of accumulated impairment losses. The consolidated financial statements include the Bezeq Group's share in the income and expenses of equity-accounted investees, adjustments to align the accounting policy with that of Bezeq Group, from the date that significant influence commences until the date that significant influence no longer exists. When the Bezeq Group's share of losses exceeds its interest in an associate, the carrying amount of that interest is reduced to zero and the recognition of further losses is discontinued except to the extent that the Bezeq Group has an obligation or has made payments on behalf of the associate.

When the Bezeq Group holds additional long-term interests in the associate, which are a part of Bezeq Group's net investment in the associate, and when Bezeq Group's proportionate share in the additional interests is different than Bezeq Group's share in the equity of the associate, the Bezeq Group recognizes its share in the additional losses of the associate at its proportionate share in the additional interests according to the percentage of its participation in all the levels of the additional interests and according to the order of priority of the additional levels of interests. If,

subsequently, the Bezeq Group recognizes its share in the profits of the associate, it recognizes its share in the profits up to the amount of the cumulative profits previously recognized.

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In respect of equity-accounted investments, goodwill is included in the carrying amount of the investment. Impairment loss for these investments is attributable to the entire investment and not to assets comprising the investment, such as goodwill. Therefore, the Bezeq Group recognizes the reversal of losses recognized for equity-accounted investments when their recoverable amount increases.

Intra-group balances and any unrealized income and expenses arising from intra-group transactions, are eliminated in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements. Unrealized gains arising from transactions with associates are eliminated against the investment to the extent of the Bezeq Group's interest in these investments. Unrealized losses are eliminated in the same way as unrealized gains, but only to the extent that there is no evidence of impairment.

Transactions in foreign currency are translated into the functional currency of the Bezeq Group at the exchange rate on the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies on the reporting date are retranslated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at that date.

Financial instruments. Non-derivative financial instruments comprise investments in shares and debentures, trade and other receivables, cash and cash equivalents, loans and borrowings, and trade and other payables, and debentures issued and loans taken by the Bezeq Group. The Bezeq Group initially recognizes financial assets at the date it becomes a party to contractual provisions of the instrument, meaning the date that it fulfills its obligations under the contract. Financial assets are derecognized when the contractual rights of the Bezeq Group to the cash flows from the asset expire, or the Bezeq Group transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows on the financial asset in a transaction in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred. Financial liabilities are derecognized when the obligation of the Bezeq Group, as specified in the agreement, expires or when it is discharged or cancelled.

An exchange of debt instruments having substantially different terms, between an existing borrower and lender are accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability at fair value. Furthermore, a substantial modification of the terms of the existing financial liability or part of it is accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability. The terms are substantially different if the discounted present value of the cash flows according to the new terms, including any commissions paid, less any commissions received and discounted using the original effective interest rate, is different by at least ten percent from the discounted present value of the remaining cash flows of the original financial liability. In addition to such quantitative criterion, the Bezeq Group examines whether there have also been changes in various economic parameters inherent in the exchanged debt instruments, therefore exchanges of CPI-linked debt instruments with unlinked instruments are considered exchanges with substantially different terms even if they do not meet the aforementioned quantitative criterion.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when, and only when, Bezeq Group currently has a legal right to offset the amounts and intends either to settle on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Derivative financial instruments. The Bezeq Group holds derivative financial instruments to hedge its exposure to foreign currency, the CPI and copper prices. Hedge accounting is not applied to derivative instruments that economically hedge financial assets and liabilities. Derivative instruments are recognized initially at fair value; attributable transaction costs are recognized in the statement of income as incurred. Subsequent to initial recognition, derivative financial instruments are measured at fair value and the changes in fair value are recognized in the statement of income as incurred. Embedded derivatives are separated from the host contract and accounted for separately if: (a) the economic characteristics and risks of the host contract and the embedded derivative are not closely related; (b) a separate instrument with the same terms as the embedded derivative would meet the definition of the derivative; (c) the combined instrument is not measured at fair value through profit or loss. Changes in the fair

value of separable embedded derivatives are recognized in the statement of income as financing income or expense as incurred.

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Property, plant and equipment. Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Certain items of property, plant and equipment that were revalued to fair value on the date of transition to IFRS, were measured on the basis of their deemed cost, which is the fair value of those items at the transition date to IFRS (January 1, 2005), in accordance with the Bezeq Group's assessments based on an external appraisal. Cost includes expenditures that are directly attributable to acquisition of the asset. The cost of self-constructed assets includes the cost of materials, direct labor and financing costs as well as any other cost directly attributable to bringing the asset to the condition for its use intended by the management, and the costs of dismantling and removing the items and restoring the site on which they are located in cases where Bezeq Group has an obligation to vacate and restore the site. The cost of purchased software that is integral to the functionality of the related equipment is recognized as part of the cost of the equipment. When major parts of the property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of the property, plant and equipment. Changes in the obligation to dismantle the items and restore the site on which they are located, other than changes deriving from the passing of time, are added to or deducted from the cost of the asset in the period in which they occur. The amount deducted from the cost of the asset should not exceed its carrying amount, and any balance is recognized immediately in the statement of income.

Gains or losses on disposal of property, plant and equipment are determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount of the asset, and are recognized net under "other income" in the statement of income. The cost of replacing part of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognized in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that future economic benefit embodied in the replaced item will flow to the Group and its cost can be measured reliably. The costs of day-to-day servicing are recognized in the statement of income as incurred.

Specific and non-specific borrowing costs are capitalized as qualifying assets throughout the period required for completion and construction until they are ready for their intended use. Non-specific borrowing costs are capitalized using a rate which is the weighted-average cost of the credit sources which were not specifically capitalized. Other borrowing costs are recognized in the statement of income as incurred.

Depreciation. Depreciation is recognized in the statement of income on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of each part of an item of property, plant and equipment, since this most closely reflects the expected pattern of consumption of the future economic benefits embodied in the asset. Leased assets under finance lease agreements are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives. Depreciation of an asset starts when it is ready for use, meaning when it reaches the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Leasehold improvements are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term, including the extension option held by Bezeq Group and intended to be exercised) and the expected life of the improvement. Assets are depreciated based on the following annual percentages:

NGN equipment	12%
Digital switching equipment	25%
Transmission and power equipment	20%
Network equipment	4%
Terminal equipment (cellular)	33%
Subscriber equipment	20%
	15%

Motor vehicles	
Internet equipment	20%
Furniture and other equipment	10%
Electronic equipment, computers and internal communication system	33%
Cellular infrastructure equipment	10%
Buildings	4%

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at least at each reporting year and adjusted as required. Non-current assets which are expected to be realized by way of sale rather than ongoing use are classified as assets held for sale. These assets are presented at the lower of the carrying amount and fair value, less selling costs. Impairment losses at the time of initial classification of an asset held for sale, and subsequent gains or losses resulting from remeasurement, are recognized in the statement of income. Gains are recognized up to the cumulative amount of impairment loss recorded in the past.

Intangible assets. Goodwill that arises upon the acquisition of subsidiaries is included in intangible assets. Software development costs are recognized as an intangible asset only if the development costs can be measured reliably; the software is technically and commercially applicable; and Bezeq Group has sufficient resources to complete the development and intends to use the software. The costs recognized as an intangible asset include the cost of the materials, direct labor and overhead expenses directly attributable to preparation of the asset for its intended use. Other development costs are recognized in the statement of income as incurred. Capitalized development costs are measured at cost less amortization and accumulated impairment losses.

Direct sale commissions paid to dealers and salespersons in respect of sales and upgrades to subscribers who have signed long-term commitments are recognized as an intangible asset. Amortization expenses are recognized in the statement of income over the period of the subscribers' commitments (between 12 and 36 months), on a straight line basis. When the subscriber terminates the agreement period, the balance of the asset is amortized immediately.

Bezeq Group's assets include computer systems consisting of hardware and software. Software that is an integral part of the hardware, which cannot function without the programs installed on it, is classified as property, plant and equipment. However, licenses for stand-alone software, which adds functionality to the hardware, is classified (mainly) as intangible assets. Software depreciation is recognized in the statement of income using the straight-line method over the estimated useful life of the asset.

Rights to frequencies refer to Pelephone's rights to cellular communication frequencies according to a Ministry of Communications tender. Depreciation of the asset is recognized in the statement of income on the straight line method over the license term, which is 13 years and 7 months starting from the date of use of the frequencies.

Other intangible assets acquired by the Bezeq Group, which have a definite useful life, are measured at cost less amortization and accumulated impairment losses.

Amortization. Amortization is the systematic allocation of the amortizable amount of an intangible asset over its useful life. The amortizable amount is the cost of an asset, or another amount substituted for the cost, less its residual value. Amortization, except for goodwill, is recognized in the statement of income on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the intangible assets, from the date on which the assets are available for use. Goodwill is not systematically amortized but is tested for impairment.

Estimated useful lives for the current and comparative periods are as follows:

Capitalized development costs	4-7 years
Other rights	3 - 10 years, depending on the useful life
Subscriber acquisition costs	Depending on the contractual commitment with the subscriber
Frequency usage right	Over the term of the license for 13.6 years starting from the date of use of the frequencies
Computer programs and software licenses	Over the term of the license or the estimated time of use of the program

Amortization methods and useful lives are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted if appropriate.

Leased assets. Leases where the Bezeq Group assumes substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as finance leases. Upon initial recognition, the leased asset is measured at an amount equal to the lower of

its fair value and the present value of the minimum lease payments. Subsequent to initial recognition, the asset is accounted for in accordance with the accounting policy applicable to the asset. At inception or upon reassessment of an arrangement, Bezeq Group determines whether such an arrangement is or contains a lease. A specific asset is the subject of a lease if fulfillment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of that specified asset or assets. An arrangement conveys the right to use the asset if the arrangement conveys to Bezeq Group the right to control the use of the asset. At inception or upon reassessment of the arrangement, Bezeq Group separates payments and other consideration required by such an arrangement into those for the lease and those for other elements on the basis of their relative fair values.

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Transactions for acquiring an indefeasible right of use (IRU) of seabed cable capacities are accounted for as service transactions. The prepaid expense is amortized on a straight-line basis as stated in the agreement and no more than the expected estimated useful life of those capacities.

Inventory. Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realizable value. The cost of inventories is based on the moving average principle. Slow-moving inventory of terminal equipment, accessories and spare parts are stated net of the provision for impairment. The inventories of a subsidiary include terminal equipment and accessories intended for sale and service, as well as spare parts used for repairs in the repair service it provides to its customers.

Impairment. The Bezeq Group tests a financial asset for impairment when objective evidence indicates that one or more loss events have had a negative effect on the estimated future cash flows of that asset. When testing available-for-sale financial assets that are equity instruments for impairment, Bezeq Group also examines the difference between the fair value of the asset and its original cost, the length of time the fair value of the asset is lower than its original cost and changes in the technological, economic or legal environment or in the market environment in which the issuer of the instrument operates. In addition a significant or prolonged decline in its fair value below its cost is objective evidence of impairment. An impairment loss in respect of a financial asset measured at amortized cost is calculated as the difference between its carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows, discounted at the original effective interest rate. An impairment loss in respect of an available-for-sale financial asset is calculated by reference to its fair value. Significant financial assets are tested for impairment on an individual basis. The remaining financial assets are assessed for impairment collectively, in groups that share similar credit risk characteristics. The financial statements include specific provisions and Group provisions for doubtful debts, which properly reflect, in the estimation of the management, the loss inherent in debts for which collection is in doubt.

All impairment losses are recognized in the statement of income. Any cumulative loss in respect of an available-for-sale financial asset recognized previously in equity is transferred to the statement of income. An impairment loss is reversed if the reversal can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognized. For financial assets measured at amortized cost and available-for-sale financial assets that are debt securities, the reversal is recognized in the statement of income. For available-for-sale financial assets that are equity securities, the reversal is recognized directly in other comprehensive income.

The carrying amounts of the Bezeq Group's non-financial assets, other than inventories and deferred tax assets, are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated. On January 1, 2005, the date of transition to IFRS, the Bezeq Group reviewed goodwill for impairment. In subsequent periods, the Bezeq Group assesses the recoverable amount of goodwill and of assets which are unavailable for use once a year, or more frequently if there are indications of impairment. The recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit is the greater of its value in use and its net selling price (fair value less costs to sell). In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. For the purpose of impairment testing, the assets are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash from continuing that are largely independent of other assets or groups of assets ("cash-generating unit"). For purposes of goodwill impairment testing, cash-generating units to which goodwill has been allocated are aggregated so that the level at which impairment testing is performed reflects the lowest level at which goodwill is monitored for internal reporting purposes, but in any event is not larger than an operating segment. Goodwill acquired in a business combination or the purpose of impairment testing is allocated to cash-generating units that are expected to generate benefits from the synergies of the combination.

Impairment losses are recognized if the carrying amount of an asset or its cash-generating unit exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognized in the statement of income. Impairment losses recognized in respect of cash-generating units are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the units

and then to reduce the carrying amounts of the other assets in the cash-generating unit on a pro rata basis. An impairment loss in respect of goodwill is not reversed. In respect of other assets, impairment losses recognized in prior periods are assessed at each reporting date for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortization, if no impairment loss had been recognized. Goodwill that forms part of the carrying amount of an investment in an associate is not recognized separately, and therefore is not tested for impairment separately. If objective evidence indicates that the value of the investment may have been impaired, the investment is tested for impairment.

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Employee benefits. The Bezeq Group has a number of post-employment benefit plans. The plans are usually financed by deposits with insurance companies and they are classified as defined contribution plans and defined benefit plans. The Bezeq Group's obligations for contributions to defined contribution pension plans are recognized as an employee benefit expense in the statement of income in the periods during which services are rendered by employees. The Bezeq Group's net obligation in respect of defined benefit pension plans is calculated separately for each plan by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in return for their service in the current and prior periods. That benefit is stated at present value and the fair value of any plan assets and the cost of past service not yet recognized are deducted. The discount rate is the yield at the reporting date on government bonds denominated in the same currency that have maturity dates approximating the terms of Bezeq Group's obligation. The calculation is performed by a qualified actuary. When the calculation results in a net asset for Bezeq Group, an asset is recognized up to the net present value of economic benefits received in the form of a refund from the plan or a reduction in future contributions to the plan. Gains or losses resulting from curtailments or settlements of a defined benefit plan are recognized in the statement of income. Such gains or losses include any resulting change in the present value of the obligation.

The Bezeq Group has executive insurance policies that were issued before 2004 according to which the profit in real terms accumulated on the severance pay component will be paid to the employees upon their retirement. In respect of such policies, plan assets include both the balance of the severance pay component and the balance of the profit in real terms (if any) on the severance pay deposits that accumulated until the reporting date, and are presented at fair value. These plan assets are for a defined benefit plan that includes two liability components: The defined benefit plan for compensation, which is calculated actuarially as aforesaid, and liability for payment of any retained earnings accumulated at the date of severance. This component is measured at the balance of the actual profit in real terms that accumulated at the reporting date. The Bezeq Group recognizes immediately, directly in retained earnings through other comprehensive income, all actuarial gains and losses arising from defined benefit plans.

The Bezeq Group's net obligation in respect of long-term employee benefits other than pension plans is the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in return for their service in the current and prior periods. The amount of these benefits is stated at its present value. The discount rate is the yield at the reporting date on government bonds denominated in the same currency, that have maturity dates approximating the terms of Bezeq Group's obligations. The calculation is performed using the projected unit credit method. Any actuarial gains or losses are recognized in the statement of income in the period in which they arise.

Employment termination benefits are recognized as an expense when the Bezeq Group is committed demonstrably, without realistic possibility of withdrawal, to a formal detailed plan to terminate employment before the normal retirement date. Termination benefits for voluntary redundancies are recognized as an expense if Bezeq Group has made an offer of voluntary redundancy, it is probable that the offer will be accepted, and the number of acceptances can be estimated reliably.

A liability is recognized for the amount expected to be paid under short-term cash bonus or profit-sharing plans if Bezeq Group has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably. In the statement of financial position the employee benefits are classified as current benefits or as non-current benefits according to the time the liability is due to be settled.

The fair value on the grant date of options for Company shares granted to employees is recognized as a salary expense with a corresponding increase in equity over the period during which the employee becomes entitled to the options. The amount recognized as an expense is adjusted to reflect the actual number of share options that are expected to vest. For share-based payment awards with non-vesting conditions, the fair value of the share-based payment awards is measured to reflect such conditions, and therefore Bezeq Group recognized an expense in respect of the awards whether or not the conditions have been met. The fair value of the amount payable to employees in respect of

share-based payments, which are settled in cash, is recognized as an expense with a corresponding increase in liabilities, over the period that the employees become entitled to payment. The liability is remeasured at each reporting date until the settlement date. Any changes in the fair value of the liability are recognized as an expense or income in the statement of income.

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Provisions. A provision is recognized if, as a result of a past event, the Bezeq Group has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows. The carrying amount of the provision is adjusted each period to reflect the time that has passed and is recognized as a financing expense.

Legal claims

Contingent liabilities are accounted for according to IAS 37 and its related provisions. Accordingly, the claims are classified by likelihood of realization of the exposure to risk, as follows:

- A. More likely than not – more than 50% probability
- B. Possible – probability higher than unlikely and less than 50%
- C. Unlikely – probability of 10% or less

For claims which the Bezeq Group has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, which are more likely than not to be realized, the financial statements include provisions which, in the opinion of Bezeq Group, based, inter alia, on the opinions of its legal advisers retained in respect of those claims, are appropriate to the circumstances of each case, despite the claims being denied by the Bezeq Group companies. There are also a few legal proceedings, received recently, for which the risks cannot be assessed at this stage, therefore no provisions have been made.

Onerous contracts

A provision for onerous contracts is recognized when the benefits expected to be derived by Bezeq Group from the contracts are lower than the unavoidable cost of meeting its obligations according to the contracts. The provision is measured at the present value of the lower of the expected cost of terminating the contract and the expected net cost of continuing with the contract.

Site dismantling and clearing costs

A provision in respect of an obligation to dismantle and clear sites is made in accordance with IAS 37. The provision is made for those rental agreements in which the Bezeq Group has undertaken to restore the rental property to its original state at the end of the rental period, after dismantling and transferring the site, and restoring it as necessary.

Warranty

A subsidiary recognized a provision for warranty in respect of first-year insurances for cellular handsets. The warranty is limited to technical malfunctions defined by the subsidiary, and does not include warranty as a result of customer damages. However, an asset exists in respect of the manufacturer's warranty for those handsets, which is limited to technical malfunctions defined by the manufacturer.

ITEM 6.DIRECTORS, SENIOR MANAGEMENT AND EMPLOYEES

A. Directors and Senior Management

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

NAME	AGE	POSITION
Shaul Elovitch (1)	63	Chairman of the Board of Directors
Eli Holtzman	63	Director, Chief Executive Officer and Chief Executive Officer of B Communications
Doron Turgeman(3)	43	Deputy Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer, Chief Financial Officer of B Communications
Felix Cohen	57	Director
Yossek Elovitch	60	Director
Ronit Gottlieb (2)(3)	57	Outside Director
Orly Guy (2)(3)	51	Outside Director
Amikam Shorer	44	Director
Anat Winner (1)(2)(3)	52	Director

(1) Director of B Communications

(2) Member of our Audit Committee

(3) Member of our Investment Committee

Mr. Shaul Elovitch, Mr. Felix Cohen and Mr. Amikam Shorer will serve as Class A directors until our 2012 annual general meeting of shareholders. Messrs. Eli Holtzman and Yossek Elovitch will serve as Class B directors until our 2013 annual general meeting of shareholders. Ms. Anat Winner will serve as a Class C director until our 2011 annual general meeting of shareholders. Ms. Orly Guy and Ms. Ronit Gottlieb will each serve as an outside director pursuant to the provisions of the Israeli Companies Law for a second three-year term until August 2011 (see Item 6C. “Directors, Senior Management and Employees - Board Practices - Outside and Independent Directors - Outside Directors”).

Mr. Shaul Elovitch and Mr. Yossek Elovitch are brothers. There are no other family relationships among our directors or executive officers.

Following the sale by B Communications of its legacy communications business, Mr. Eli Holtzman (our Chief Executive Officer) was appointed as B Communications’ Chief Executive Officer and Mr. Doron Turgeman (our Deputy Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer) was appointed as B Communications’ Chief Financial Officer. At such time, Stella Handler, B Communications’ former Chief Executive Officer, and Doron Ilan, B Communications’ former Chief Financial Officer, resigned from such positions and were hired by Ampal as part of its acquisition of our legacy communications business.

Shaul Elovitch has served as the chairman of our board of directors since our inception in 1992. Mr. Elovitch is the controlling shareholder of Eurocom Communications and its affiliated companies, one of Israel's largest private communications groups. Mr. Elovitch has served as the chairman of the board of directors and chief executive officer of Eurocom Holdings and Eurocom Communications, our parent company, since 1985. Mr. Elovitch serves as the chairman of the board of directors of Bezeq and as a director and chairman of various companies of the Bezeq Group. Mr. Elovitch also serves as a member of the board of directors of Space Communications Ltd., Satcom Systems Ltd. and E.G.R.E. Ltd and other various companies within the Eurocom Group. Mr. Elovitch has served as chairman of the board of directors of B Communications since 2000. Mr. Elovitch is the brother of Mr. Yossef Elovitch.

Eli Holtzman co-founded our company and has been our chief executive officer since 1992 and a director since July 1999. Mr. Holtzman has served as the chief executive officer of B Communications since February 2010, and previously served as the vice chairman of its board of directors from April 2000 until February 2010 and as its chief executive officer from March 2000 until January 2007. Mr. Holtzman has served as a director and the chief executive officer of GoldMind since its inception in March 2000. Mr. Holtzman also serves as a director for various other companies of the Internet Gold group, and serves as a director of Bezeq and various other companies within the Bezeq Group. Mr. Holtzman holds a B.Sc. degree in Chemistry and Pharmaceuticals from Illinois University.

Doron Turgeman has served as our deputy chief executive officer since October 2004 and as our chief financial officer since May 2001. Mr. Turgeman has served as the chief financial officer of B Communications since February 2010 and has served as deputy chief executive officer and chief financial officer of GoldMind since October 2004. Mr. Turgeman also provides financial services to Eurocom Digital. Previously, Mr. Turgeman served as B Communications' chief financial officer and vice president of finance from May 2001 until January 2007 and served as a member of its board of directors from January 2008 to February 2010. Mr. Turgeman holds a B.A. degree in Economics and Accounting from the Hebrew University of Jerusalem and is a certified public accountant (Israel).

Felix Cohen was elected to serve as a director by our Board of Directors in February 2010. Mr. Cohen has served as the Chief Financial Officer of the Eurocom Group since 1988, and also serves as a director and/or officer of various other companies within the Eurocom Group, including, E.G.R.E Ltd., Enlight Renewable Energy Ltd. (previously known as Sahar Investments Ltd), Space-Communications Ltd. and D.M Engineering (3000) Ltd. Mr. Cohen also serves as a director of Bezeq and various companies within the Bezeq group

Yossef Elovitch has served as a director since 1993. Mr. Elovitch has served as director of Eurocom Communications since 1985. Mr. Elovitch serves as a director of various other companies in the Eurocom group. Mr. Elovitch is the brother of Mr. Shaul Elovitch.

Ronit Gottlieb has served as an outside director since July 2005 and is a member of our audit committee. Ms. Gottlieb serves as a managing partner of R. Gottlieb and Co., a Tel Aviv law firm specializing in commercial law, corporate law and real estate law. From 1984 to 1999, Ms. Gottlieb was employed as an attorney at B.A. Gottlieb - Law Offices. Since 2008, Ms. Gottlieb has served as an outside director of Ralko Agencies LTD. Ms. Gottlieb holds an LL.B. degree from Tel Aviv University and is a member of the Israel Bar Association.

Orly Guy has served as an outside director since July 2005 and is a member of our audit committee. Ms. Guy has served as a managing partner of Guy Bachar and Co, a Tel Aviv law firm specializing in civil-commercial law including litigation, capital market law and real estate law, since 1994. Since 2000, Ms. Guy has served as a director of a pharmaceuticals company, Intec Pharma Ltd. Ms. Guy also served as an outside director in the following companies: Complex H. Alony Ltd, Mutual Insurance Fund of State Employees and in the Study Fund for Workers on Standard Scale. Ms. Guy holds an LL.B. degree from Tel Aviv University and is a member of the Israel Bar Association.

Amikam Shorer was elected to serve as a director by our Board of Directors in February 2010. Mr. Shorer has served as an Executive Vice President of the Eurocom Group since 2005 and also serves as a director and/or officer of various other companies within the Eurocom Group, including Satcom Systems Ltd (as chairman of the board of directors), Gaya Com Ltd, Gilat Satcom Ltd., Space Communication Ltd., Satcom Systems Ltd., IP Planet Network Ltd., Eurocom Capital Underwriting Ltd. and E.G.R.E Ltd. (as chairman of the board of directors). Mr. Shorer also serves as a director of Bezeq and various other companies within the Bezeq group, including DBS. Mr. Shorer has served as the chief executive officer of Sahar Investments Ltd., also a member of the Eurocom Group, since 2008. Mr. Shorer holds an LLB degree from Bar-Ilan University.

Anat Winner has served as a director since August 2001 and is a member of our audit committee. Ms. Winner has served as a director of B Communications October 2007 and is a member of its audit committee. Ms. Winner has been self employed as a business advisor since July 2003 and served as a director of Magal Security Systems Ltd., publicly traded on the NASDAQ Global Market and TASE from 2003 to 2010. From October 2001 to July 2003, Ms. Winner served as chief executive officer and chief financial officer of Israel News Ltd. From 1999 to October 2001, Ms. Winner served as chief financial officer of DBS, an Israeli company that is engaged in setting up and operating direct broadcasting satellite television systems. Ms. Winner holds a B.A. degree in Accounting and Economics from Haifa University and has been a certified public accountant (Israel) since 1986.

Set forth below are the name, age, principal position and a biographical description of each of the principal executives of Bezeq, B Communications' principal subsidiary:

Name	Age	Position
Shaul Elovitch	63	Chairman of the Board of Directors of Bezeq
Abraham Gabbay	44	Chief Executive Officer of Bezeq

Shaul Elovitch. Please see Mr. Elovitch's biographical description above.

Abraham Gabbay has served as the chief executive officer of Bezeq since November 2007 and serves as a director in various companies of the Bezeq group. Between the years 2003 and 2007, Mr. Gabby served as the chief executive officer of Bezeq International. Mr. Gabbay holds a B.A. degree in economics and an M.B.A. degree, both from the Hebrew University of Jerusalem.

B. Compensation

The aggregate amount of compensation paid during 2010 to all of our directors and executive officers as a group (9 persons) for services in all capacities was approximately NIS 1,806,000 (approximately \$509,000). This amount includes expenses incurred for cars made available to officers and expenses related to salaries, but does not include expenses such as business travel, professional and business association dues and expenses reimbursed to officers and other fringe benefits commonly reimbursed or paid by companies in Israel. As of December 31, 2010, no amount was set aside or accrued for pension, retirement, recreation payments and vacation or similar benefits for any of our directors and executive officers (7 persons).

During the year ended December 31, 2010, we paid to each of our outside directors, as well as to Ms. Winner, an independent director, an annual fee of NIS 49,325 (\$13,898) and a per meeting attendance fee of NIS 1,743 (\$491). Those fees are paid based on the fees detailed in regulations promulgated under the Israeli Companies Law. Our other non-employee directors do not receive compensation for their services on our board of directors or any committee of our board of directors. All of our non-employee directors are reimbursed for their expenses for each meeting of the board of directors and audit committee attended.

We are exempt from the requirements of the NASDAQ Listing Rules with regard to the process for compensation of officers, since we are a controlled company, within the meaning of NASDAQ Listing Rule 5615(c)(1). See below in this Item 16G. "Corporate Governance."

C. Board Practices

Introduction

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

Election of Directors

Our articles of association provide for a board of directors consisting of no less than six and no more than nine members or such other number as may be determined from time to time at a general meeting of shareholders. Our board of directors is currently composed of eight directors.

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

The board of directors of an Israeli public company is required to determine that at least one or more directors will have “accounting and financial expertise,” as defined by regulations promulgated under the Israeli Companies Law. Our board of directors determined, accordingly, that at least two directors must have “accounting and financial expertise.” Our Board of Directors has further determined that Mr. Shaul Elovitch, Ms. Orly Guy and Ms. Anat Winner have the requisite “accounting and financial expertise.”

As a controlled company within the meaning of the NASDAQ Listing Rules, we are exempt from the NASDAQ requirement regarding the nomination process of directors, and instead, follow Israeli law and practice, in accordance with which directors may be recommended by our board of directors for election by our shareholders. See Item 16G. “Corporate Governance - NASDAQ Exemptions for a Controlled Company.”

Potential Conflicts of Interest

Some of our directors also serve in various capacities for entities affiliated with Eurocom Communications and its affiliates. These relationships may give rise to conflicts of interest from time to time relating to (i) contracts, (ii) corporate opportunities, and (iii) use of directors’ time and expertise. We have not adopted any formal plan or procedures to address such conflicts of interest and intend to review all related party transactions on a case-by-case basis. Under Israeli law, certain approvals are required for related party transactions (see below in this Item 6C. “Directors, Senior Management and Employees - Board Practices - Fiduciary Duties; Approval of Related Party Transactions under Israeli Law”).

Outside and Independent Directors

Outside Directors

Under the Israeli Companies Law, companies incorporated under the laws of the State of Israel whose shares have been offered to the public are required to appoint at least two outside directors. The outside directors must meet certain statutory requirements of independence.

At least one of the outside directors must have “accounting and financial expertise” and any other outside director must have “accounting and financial expertise” or “professional qualification,” as such terms are defined by regulations promulgated under the Israeli Companies Law.

The outside directors are elected for their first term of office by shareholders at a general meeting, provided that either:

- The majority of shares voting on the matter (not including abstentions), including at least a majority of the shares of the non-controlling shareholders (and of shareholders who do not have a personal interest in the election of the outside director as a result of their relationship with the controlling shareholder) voting on the matter, vote in favor

of the outside director; or

- The majority of shares voting on the matter (not including abstentions) vote in favor of the outside director and the total number of ordinary shares held by non-controlling shareholders (and of shareholders who do not have a personal interest in the election of the outside director as a result of their relationship with the controlling shareholder) that voted against the election of the outside director does not exceed 2% of all of the voting rights in the company.

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In general, outside directors serve for a three-year term and may be reelected to two additional three-year terms if one of the following conditions are met:

- One or more shareholders holding at least 1% of the voting rights in the company nominated the outside director for an additional term of office and the appointment was approved by a majority of the shares voting on the matter, not including votes of controlling shareholders or shareholders who have a personal interest in the election of the outside director as a result of their relationship with the controlling shareholder; and provided that the total number of shares held by non-controlling persons and by persons who have no personal interest in the appointment of the outside director as a result of their relationship with the controlling shareholder, who voted in favor of the election of the nominee, exceeds 2% of the voting rights in the company; or
- The board of directors proposed the nominee for an additional term of office, and the election was approved by the general meeting of shareholders by the majority required for the election of an outside director for a first term of office, as described above.

Outside directors can be removed from office only by the same special percentage of shareholders as can elect them, or by a court, and then only if the outside directors cease to meet the statutory qualifications with respect to their appointment or if they violate their duty of loyalty to the company. If an outside directorship becomes vacant, the board of directors is required under the Israeli Companies Law to convene a shareholders meeting immediately to appoint a new outside director.

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

Ms. Orly Guy and Ms. Ronit Gottlieb each serve as an outside director pursuant to the provisions of the Israeli Companies Law for a second three-year term until August 2011. Ms. Guy has “accounting and financial expertise,” and Ms. Gottlieb has “professional qualification,” as such terms are defined under the Israeli Companies Law.

Independent Directors

In general, NASDAQ Listing Rules require that a NASDAQ-listed company have a majority of independent directors on its board of directors and its audit committee must consist solely of independent directors, as defined under NASDAQ Listing Rules. Because Internet Gold owns more than 50% of our ordinary shares, we are considered a “controlled company” within the meaning of NASDAQ Listing Rules. Accordingly, we are exempt from certain requirements under NASDAQ Listing Rules, such as the requirement to have a majority of independent directors on our board of directors. If the “controlled company” exemption would cease to be available to us under the NASDAQ Listing Rules, we may instead elect to follow Israeli law and would not be required to elect any additional independent directors.

Our board of directors has determined that each of Ms. Guy and Ms. Gottlieb (both outside directors under Israeli law) and Ms. Anat Winner qualifies as an independent director under the requirements of the Securities and Exchange Commission and NASDAQ Listing Rules.

Audit Committee

Under the Israeli Companies Law, the board of directors of a public company must establish an audit committee. The audit committee must consist of at least three directors and must include all of the outside directors. The majority of

directors in the audit committee must be independent directors. The term "independent directors" includes outside directors and directors who meet the qualification requirements of outside directors, as confirmed by the audit committee, who have served as a director of the company for a period not exceeding nine years. The audit committee may not include the chairman of the board of directors, any director employed by the company or by the controlling shareholder of the company or by a company controlled by a controlling shareholder, or any director that provides services on a regular basis to the company or the controlling shareholder or a company controlled by the controlling shareholder, or a director that is financially dependent on the controlling shareholder, or a controlling shareholder or any of the controlling shareholder's relatives.

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Our audit committee also serves, in compliance with the Israeli Companies Regulations (Provisions and Conditions regarding the Financial Statements' Authorization Process), 2010 as the committee of our board of directors that is required to examine our financial statements.

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

Our audit committee assists our Board of Directors in overseeing the accounting and financial reporting processes of our company and audits of our financial statements, including the integrity of our financial statements, compliance with legal and regulatory requirements, our independent registered public accountants' qualifications and independence, the performance of our internal audit function and independent registered public accountants, finding any defects in the business management of our company and proposing to our Board of Directors ways to correct such defects, approving related-party transactions as required by Israeli law, and such other duties as may be directed by our Board of Directors. According to a recent amendment to the Companies Law, the role of our audit committee also includes the determination of whether certain related party transactions are regarded as material or extraordinary, the review of the internal audit program and the operation of the internal auditor, as well as setting procedures for whistleblower protection.

Our audit committee consists of three members of our Board of Directors who satisfy the respective "independence" requirements of the Securities and Exchange Commission, NASDAQ and Israeli law for audit committee members. Our audit committee is currently composed of Ms. Guy, Ms. Gottlieb and Ms. Winner, who serves as the chairperson of the audit committee. Our Board of Directors has determined that Ms. Winner qualifies as an audit committee financial expert. The audit committee meets at least once each quarter. Our audit committee charter is available on our website at www.igld.com.

Investment Committee

Our board of directors has established an Investment Committee, which is responsible for the execution of our company's investment policy, as determined by our board of directors from time to time. Our Investment Committee currently consists of the three members of our Audit Committee and Mr. Doron Turgeman, our Deputy Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer.

Internal Auditor

Under the Israeli Companies Law, the board of directors of a public company must appoint an internal auditor nominated by the audit committee. The role of the internal auditor is, among other things, to examine whether a company's actions comply with applicable law and orderly business procedure. The internal auditor must meet certain statutory requirements of independence. In determining the ownership or voting interest of a person, Israeli law is expansive and aggregates that person's direct and indirect holdings, including the holdings of certain affiliates, relatives and associates. Mr. Ilan Chaikin currently serves as our internal auditor.

Directors' Service Contracts

We have entered into an agreement with a company wholly-owned by Mr. Holtzman, a director, under which Mr. Holtzman serves as our chief executive officer. In the event we terminate the agreement for any reason, Mr. Holtzman's company will be entitled to an amount equal to four monthly payments under the agreement. See Item 7C. "Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions - Related Party Transactions."

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

Fiduciary Duties; Approval of Related Party Transactions under Israeli Law

Fiduciary Duties of Office Holders

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

Disclosure of Personal Interests of an Office Holder

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

Approval of Transactions with Office Holders

Under the Israeli Companies Law, all arrangements as to compensation of office holders who are not directors, exculpation, insurance and indemnification of, or an undertaking to, indemnify an office holder who is not a director requires both board of directors and audit committee approval. However, changes to the existing terms of compensation, exculpation, insurance and indemnification of an office holder who is not a director require only the approval of the audit committee (and not the board), provided that the audit committee has approved that the changes

are not material compares to the existing terms. The compensation of office holders who are directors must be approved by our audit committee, board of directors and shareholders and in specific circumstances only by our audit committee and our board of directors.

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

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

The disclosure requirements which apply to an office holder also apply to such transaction with respect to his or her personal interest in the transaction. The Israeli Companies Law provides that an extraordinary transaction with a controlling shareholder or an extraordinary transaction with another person in whom the controlling shareholder has a personal interest or a transaction with a controlling shareholder or his relative, directly or indirectly (including through a company in his or her control) regarding rendering of services to the company, and, if such person is also an office holder in the company, a transaction regarding terms of service and employment, must be approved by the audit committee, the board of directors and shareholders. The shareholder approval for such a transaction must include at least a majority of the shareholders who have no personal interest in the transaction who voted on the matter (not including abstentions). The transaction can be approved by shareholders without this special majority if the total shareholdings of those shareholders who have no personal interest and voted against the transaction do not represent more than two percent of the voting rights in the company. All such transactions with controlling shareholders or their relatives for a period exceeding three years must be re-approved once every three years, except for an extraordinary transaction which does not involve rendering of services to the company or compensation of an office holder, provided that the audit committee has determined that an engagement for a period of over three years is reasonable considering the circumstances.

Under the Companies Regulations (Relief from Related Party Transactions), 5760-2000, promulgated under the Israeli Companies Law, as amended, certain extraordinary transactions between a public company and its controlling shareholder(s) do not require shareholder approval. Such extraordinary transactions must be approved by both the Board and the audit committee and (i) must involve the extension of an existing transaction that was duly approved and does not involve any significant change in the terms of the existing transaction or the change is solely for the benefit of the company; (ii) is solely for the benefit of the company; (iii) is with the controlling shareholder or another person in which the controlling shareholder has an interest and the transaction is in accordance with the terms of a master agreement that was duly approved; (iv) is with the controlling shareholder or another person in which the controlling shareholder has an interest, the purpose of which is a transaction of theirs with a third party or a joint proposal to enter into a transaction with a third party, and the terms of the transaction that apply to the controlling shareholder are not significantly different from the terms that apply to the controlling shareholder or an entity controlled by him (while taking into account the extent of their respective involvement in the transaction); or (v) is among companies controlled by the controlling shareholder, or between the public company and the controlling shareholder or another person in which the controlling shareholder has a personal interest, and the transaction is on market terms, within the ordinary course of business and does not harm the company. In addition, under such regulations, directors' compensation and employment arrangements in a public company do not require the approval of the shareholders if both the audit committee and the board of directors agree that such arrangements are solely for the

benefit of the company. Also, employment and compensation arrangements for an office holder that is a controlling shareholder of a public company do not require shareholder approval if certain criteria are met. The foregoing exemptions from shareholder approval will not apply if one or more shareholders holding at least 1% of the issued and outstanding share capital of the company or of the company's voting rights, objects to the use of these exemptions provided that such objection is submitted to the company in writing not later than fourteen days from the date of the filing of a report regarding the adoption of such resolution by the company pursuant to the requirements of the Israeli Securities Law. If such objection is duly and timely submitted, then the transaction or compensation arrangement of the directors will require shareholders' approval as detailed above.

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

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

If, as a result of an acquisition of shares, the acquirer will hold more than 90% of a public company's outstanding shares or voting rights or 90% of the company's outstanding class of shares or voting rights of such class, the acquisition must be made by means of a tender offer for all of the outstanding shares or a class of shares. If (i) less than 5% of the outstanding shares are not tendered in the tender offer and the majority of the offerees who have no personal interest in the acceptance of the tender offer have accepted the offer; or (ii) less than 2% of the outstanding shares are not tendered in the tender offer, all the shares that the acquirer offered to purchase will be transferred to the acquirer. The Israeli Companies Law provides for appraisal rights if any shareholder files a request in court within six months following the consummation of a full tender offer. The Israeli Companies Law allows an acquirer to determine in the terms of the offer that offerees who accepted the offer will not be entitled to appraisal rights, provided that the acquirer has complied with all disclosure requirements relating to tender offer under applicable law. If the terms described above for the completion of the tender offer are not met, then the acquirer may not acquire shares in the tender offer that will cause his shareholding to exceed 90% of the outstanding shares.

Exculpation, Indemnification and Insurance of Directors and Officers

Exculpation of Office Holders

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

Insurance for Office Holders

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

- a breach of the office holders duty of care to the company or another person;

- a breach of the office holders duty of loyalty to the company, provided that the office holder acted in good faith and had reasonable cause to assume that the act would not prejudice the company's interests; and
- a financial liability imposed upon the office holder in favor of another person.

Indemnification of Office Holders

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

- a financial liability imposed on the office holder in favor of another person by any judgment, including a settlement or an arbitration award approved by a court;
- reasonable litigation expenses, including attorney's fees, actually incurred by the office holder as a result of an investigation or proceeding instituted against him or her by a competent authority, provided that such investigation or proceeding concluded without the filing of an indictment against the office holder or the imposition of any financial liability in lieu of criminal proceedings, or concluded without the filing of an indictment against the office holder and a financial liability was imposed on the officer holder in lieu of criminal proceedings with respect to a criminal offense that does not require proof of criminal intent; and
- reasonable litigation expenses, including attorneys' fees, incurred by such office holder or which were imposed on him or her by a court, in proceedings the company instituted against the office holder or that were instituted on the company's behalf or by another person, or in a criminal charge from which the office holder was acquitted, or in a criminal proceeding in which the office holder was convicted of a criminal offense that does not require proof of criminal intent.

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

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

Limitations on Exculpation, Insurance and Indemnification

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

- a breach by the office holder of his duty of loyalty, except with respect to insurance coverage or indemnification if the office holder acted in good faith and had reasonable grounds to assume that the act would not prejudice the company;

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

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- any act or omission committed with intent to derive an unlawful personal gain; and
- any fine, civil fine, administrative monetary sanction or forfeiture imposed on the office holder.

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

Our Articles of Association allow us to insure, indemnify and exempt our office holders to the fullest extent permitted by law, subject to the provisions of the Israeli Companies Law. We maintain a directors' and officers' liability insurance policy with liability coverage of up to \$10 million per claim and in the aggregate. In October 2003, we undertook to indemnify our directors and officers to the extent permitted by law, in an aggregate amount not to exceed \$5 million, to the extent that such persons liability is not covered under our directors' and officer' liability insurance coverage. Our indemnification undertaking will automatically expire in the event we increase coverage under the directors' and officers' liability insurance policy to \$10,000,000 or more. In the event that coverage under the policy is increased, the indemnification amount will decrease by the same amount, until expiration.

Recent Amendment to the Israeli Companies Law

In March 2011, the Israeli Parliament adopted Amendment No. 16 to the Israeli Companies Law, or Amendment No. 16, which implements a comprehensive reform in corporate governance in Israel. Most of the provisions of Amendment No. 16 became effective on May 15, 2011 and the remainder will become effective on September 15, 2011. A summary of the principal changes introduced by Amendment No. 16 is set forth below:

- A higher shareholder approval threshold must be attained to permit a chief executive officer to also serve as chairman of the board and vice versa. In addition, the chairman will not have the ability to serve a company in any capacity other than as the chief executive officer;
- The majority of the members of the audit committee must be "independent" (as such term is defined under the Israeli Companies Law) and the chairman of the audit committee must be an outside director. In addition, the following persons may not serve as members of the audit committee: the chairman, any director employed by the company or by its controlling shareholder or by an entity controlled by the controlling shareholder, a director who regularly provides services to the company or to its controlling shareholder or to an entity controlled by the controlling shareholder, and any director who derives most of his or her income from the controlling shareholder;
- The functions to be performed by the audit committee will be expanded to include, among other things: (i) determination whether certain related party actions and transactions are "material" or "extraordinary" for the purposes of the requisite approval procedures; (ii) assessment of the scope of work and compensation of the company's independent accountant; (iii) assessment of the company's internal audit system and the performance of its internal auditor; and (iv) establish whistle blower procedures (including protections afforded to whistle blowers);
- The threshold to elect outside directors will be increased, such that the election of outside directors will require a majority vote at a shareholders' meeting, provided that either: (i) at least a majority (previously, one-third) of the shares of non-controlling shareholders voted at the meeting on the matter vote in favor of the election of the outsider director, or (ii) the total number of shares of non-controlling shareholders voted against the election of the outside

director does not exceed 2% (previously, 1%) of the voting rights in the company;

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- The independence requirements of outside directors will be enhanced such that an individual may not be appointed as an outside director: (i) in a company that does not have a 25% shareholder, if he has an affiliation (as such term is defined in the Israeli Companies Law) with any person, at the time of his appointment, who is the chairman, the chief executive officer, a 5% shareholder or the chief financial officer, or (ii) if he or his relative, partner, employer, supervisor or an entity he controls has other than negligible business or professional relations with any of the persons with whom he may not be affiliated;
- Outside directors will be able to be re-elected for up to two (previously, one) additional three-year terms. Re-election of an external director will be effected through one of the following mechanisms: (i) the board of directors proposed the nominee and his appointment was approved by the shareholders in the manner required to appoint outside directors for their initial term (which was the only available way to re-elect external directors prior to the adoption of Amendment No. 16), or (ii) a shareholder holding 1% or more of the voting rights proposed the reelection of the nominee, and the nominee is approved by a majority of the votes cast by the shareholders of the company on the matter who are not the controlling shareholders and those who have a personal interest in the matter as a result of their relationship with any controlling shareholder, provided that the aggregate votes cast by such non-excluded shareholders in favor of the reelection constitute more than 2% of the voting rights in the company;
- The terms of employment of an officer will now require the approval of the audit committee as well as the board of directors; and
- The threshold to approve extraordinary transactions with a controlling shareholder or in which a controlling shareholder has a personal interest will be increased, such that: (i) at least a majority (previously one-third) of the votes cast by shareholders who have no personal interest in the transaction are voted in favor of the transaction, or (ii) the votes cast by shareholders who have no personal interest in the transaction against the transaction do not represent more than 2% (previously 1%) of the voting rights in the company. In addition, any such extraordinary transaction whose term is more than three years will require approval every three years, unless (with respect to transactions not involving management fees or employment terms) the audit committee approves that a longer term is reasonable under the circumstances; and With respect to full tender offers (tender offers for the acquisition of all outstanding shares in a company), the time-frame for a shareholder to a request appraisal rights with respect to the tender offer will be extended from three to six months following the consummation of a tender, but the acquirer will be permitted to stipulate that tendering shareholders forfeit their appraisal rights.

D. Employees

At December 31, 2010, we and our wholly-owned subsidiaries, other than B Communications, employed 63 full-time employees, all of which were based in Israel. Of such employees, 5 employees were employed in marketing and sales, 15 employees were employed in finance, operations, human resources and administration, and 43 employees were employed in customer service.

At December 31, 2009, we and our wholly-owned subsidiaries, other than B Communications, employed 70 full-time employees and 12 part time employees, all of which were based in Israel. Of such 82 employees, 38 employees were employed in marketing and sales, 20 employees were employed in finance, operations, human resources and administration, 12 employees were employed in technical and portal maintenance, and 12 employees were employed in customer service.

In addition, at December 31, 2009, prior to the sale of our legacy communications business, our majority-owned subsidiary, B Communications, employed 500 full-time employees and 1,334 part-time employees, all of whom were based in Israel. Of such 1,834 employees, 222 employees were employed in marketing and sales, 125 employees were employed in finance, operations, human resources and administration, 606 employees were employed in

technical support and training, 765 employees were employed in customer service and 116 employees were employed in technical administration.

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In connection with the sale of our legacy communications business, which was completed January 31, 2010, effective as of January 1, 2010, substantially all of B Communications' executive officers and employees employed by it in upon the effective date of the sale were hired by Ampal. Effective as of the closing of the sale, Mr. Eli Holtzman (our Chief Executive Officer) was appointed as B Communications' new Chief Executive Officer and Mr. Doron Turgeman (our Deputy Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer) was appointed as B Communications' Chief Financial Officer. As of December 31, 2010, B Communications had a total of four employees, including its executive officers, all of whom are engaged in management, financial and administrative activities.

As of December 31, 2010, Bezeq employed a total of 15,690 persons, of which 7,364 persons were employed in domestic fixed-line communications, 3,985 persons were employed in cellular radio telephone services, 2,112 persons were employed in international communications, internet and NEP services and 2,229 persons were employed in multi-channel digital television broadcasts.

As of December 31, 2009, Bezeq employed a total of 16,159 persons, of which 7,364 persons were employed in domestic fixed-line communications, 4,192 persons were employed in cellular radio telephone services, 2,445 persons were employed in international communications, internet and NEP services and 2,158 persons were employed in multi-channel digital television broadcasts.

Israeli labor laws and regulations are applicable to all of our employees. Israeli labor laws govern the length of the workday, minimum wages for employees, procedures for hiring and dismissing employees, determination of severance pay, annual leave, sick days and other conditions of employment. Israeli law generally requires severance pay upon the retirement or death of an employee or termination of employment by our company. For those of our employees who are entitled to a pension arrangement, we fund future severance pay obligations by contributing to managers' insurance or other pension arrangements. A provision in our financial statements covers severance pay to those employees who are not entitled to managers' insurance or other pension arrangements. Furthermore, we and our employees are required to make payments to the National Insurance Institute, which is similar to the U.S. Social Security Administration. Such amounts also include payments by the employee for health insurance.

We enter into personal employment agreements with our employees on either a monthly (in most cases, for full-time positions) or hourly basis. Employment agreements with most of our employees are at will. Substantially all of our employees have signed non-disclosure and non-competition agreements, although the enforceability of non-competition agreements is limited under Israeli law. Our employees, other than the employees of Bezeq, are not represented by any labor union. Since our inception, we have not experienced any labor-related work stoppages and believe that our relations with our employees are good.

Labor relations with Bezeq's employees involved in fixed-line communications are regulated by the collective agreements among Bezeq, the workers representatives and the Israeli labor union that represents Bezeq's employees (the Histadrut), as well as by personal contracts. Additionally, expansion orders to certain general collective agreements apply Bezeq's employees, such as cost-of-living increment agreements.

E. Share Ownership

Beneficial Ownership of Executive Officers and Directors

The following table sets forth certain information as of June 30, 2011 regarding the beneficial ownership by each of our directors and executive officers:

Name	Number of Ordinary Shares Beneficially Owned ¹	Percentage of Ownership ²
Shaul Elovitch ³	14,974,006	77.97 %
Eli Holtzman	117,068	*
Doron Turgeman	--	--
Felix Cohen	--	--
Yossef Elovitch ³	--	--
Ronit Gottlieb	--	--
Orly Guy	--	--
Amikam Shorer	--	--
Anat Winner	--	--
All directors and executive officers as a group (9 persons)	15,091,074	78.55 %

*

Less than 1%

- (1) Beneficial ownership is determined in accordance with the rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission and generally includes voting or investment power with respect to securities. Ordinary shares relating to options and warrants currently exercisable or exercisable within 60 days of the date of this table are deemed outstanding for computing the percentage of the person holding such securities but are not deemed outstanding for computing the percentage of any other person. Except as indicated by footnote, and subject to community property laws where applicable, the persons named in the table above have sole voting and investment power with respect to all shares shown as beneficially owned by them.
- (2) The percentages shown are based on 19,202,757 ordinary shares issued and outstanding (which exclude 5,862,615 ordinary shares held as treasury shares) as of June 30, 2011.
- (3) Eurocom Communications, our controlling shareholder, holds of record 14,938,813, or approximately 77.80%, of our ordinary shares as of June 30, 2011. Mr. Shaul Elovitch, our chairman and the chairman of the board of directors of Eurocom Holdings, holds 80% of Eurocom Holdings' shares and 75% of Eurocom Holdings' management shares, and Mr. Yossef Elovitch, his brother and our director, holds 20% of Eurocom Holdings' shares and 25% of Eurocom Holdings' management shares. Eurocom Communications is 50.33% owned by Eurocom Holdings and 49.0% of its shares are held by four holding companies, which are 80% owned by Mr. Shaul Elovitch and 20% owned by Mr. Yossef Elovitch, respectively. The remaining 0.67% interest in Eurocom Communications is directly owned by Mr. Shaul Elovitch. Accordingly, Mr. Shaul Elovitch may be deemed to have the sole voting and dispositive power over our ordinary shares held of record by Eurocom Communications. In addition, Mr. Shaul Elovitch may be deemed to be the beneficial holder of 26,893 ordinary shares held of record by Mrs. Shaul Elovitch. In addition, 8,300 ordinary shares are held by other family members of Mr. Elovitch.

2005 Stock Option Plan

In 2005, we established the 2005 Israeli Share Option Plan, or the 2005 Plan, which complies with the amended Section 102 of the Israeli Income Tax Ordinance, and authorizes the grant of options to purchase up to 540,000 of our ordinary shares with an exercise price of \$4.50 per share. Employees, officers, directors and consultants of our company and its subsidiaries are eligible to participate in the 2005 Plan. The 2005 Plan has a term of seven years and will terminate in July 2012. The execution of the 2005 Plan is subject to final approval by our board of directors. Our

board of directors has not approved the final terms of the 2005 Plan and no grants have been made under the 2005 Plan.

ITEM 7.MAJOR SHAREHOLDERS AND RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

A. Major Shareholders

The following table sets forth certain information as of June 30, 2011, regarding the beneficial ownership by all shareholders known to us to own beneficially 5% or more of our ordinary shares:

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Name	Number of Ordinary Shares Beneficially Owned ¹	Percentage of Ownership ²	%
Shaul Elovitch ³	14,974,006	77.97	%

- (1) Beneficial ownership is determined in accordance with the rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission and generally includes voting or investment power with respect to securities. Ordinary shares relating to options currently exercisable or exercisable within 60 days of the date of this table, are deemed outstanding for computing the percentage of the person holding such securities but are not deemed outstanding for computing the percentage of any other person. Except as indicated by footnote, and subject to community property laws where applicable, the persons named in the table above have sole voting and investment power with respect to all shares shown as beneficially owned by them.
- (2) The percentages shown are based on 19,202,757 ordinary shares issued and outstanding (which exclude 5,862,615 ordinary shares held as treasury shares) as of June 30, 2011.
- (3) Eurocom Communications, our controlling shareholder, holds 14,938,813, or approximately 77.80%, of our ordinary shares as of June 20, 2010. Mr. Shaul Elovitch, our chairman and the chairman of the board of directors of Eurocom Holdings, holds 80% of Eurocom Holdings' shares and 75% of Eurocom Holdings' management shares, and Mr. Yossef Elovitch, his brother and our director, holds 20% of Eurocom Holdings' shares and 25% of Eurocom Holdings' management shares. Eurocom Communications is 50.33% owned by Eurocom Holdings and 49.0% of its shares are held by four holding companies, which are 80% owned by Mr. Shaul Elovitch and 20% owned by Mr. Yossef Elovitch, respectively. The remaining 0.67% interest in Eurocom Communications is directly owned by Mr. Shaul Elovitch. Accordingly, Mr. Shaul Elovitch may be deemed to have the sole voting and dispositive power over our ordinary shares held of record by Eurocom Communications. In addition, Mr. Shaul Elovitch may be deemed to be the beneficial holder of 26,893 ordinary shares held of record by Mrs. Elovitch. In addition, 8,300 ordinary shares are held by other family members of Mr. Elovitch.

Significant Changes in the Ownership of Major Shareholders

As a result of our repurchase of 5,862,615 of our ordinary shares in the open market during the period from December 13, 2007 to December 31, 2010 (see Item 16E. "Purchase of Equity Securities by the Issuer and Affiliated Purchasers") and the acquisition of our shares by Eurocom Communications from third parties in private transactions the percentage of our ordinary shares beneficially held by Mr. Shaul Elovitch increased from 58.01% as of December 31, 2007 to 77.97% as of December 31, 2010. As of December 31, 2010, Mr. Elovitch's beneficially owned 14,159,328 of our ordinary shares. Between January 1, 2011 and June 6, 2011, Eurocom Communications purchased an additional 773,000 of our ordinary shares in open market transactions, increasing Mr. Elovitch's ownership interest to 14,938,813 ordinary shares, or 77.80% of the shares outstanding.

On February 28, 2008, Clal Insurance Enterprises Holdings Ltd., or Clal, Clal Finance Ltd., or Clal Finance, and the other Reporting Persons (as defined in the Schedule 13G) filed a Schedule 13G with the Securities and Exchange Commission reflecting beneficial ownership of 1,464,830 or 6.54% of our ordinary shares. On February 13, 2009, Clal, Clal Finance and the other Reporting Persons filed Amendment No. 1 to Schedule 13G reflecting beneficial ownership of 1,474,659.4 or 7.25% of our ordinary shares. On February 16, 2010, Clal, Clal Finance and the other Reporting Persons filed Amendment No. 2 to Schedule 13G reflecting beneficial ownership of 1,204,113.5 or 6.5% of our ordinary shares. The Schedule 13G/A provides that the Statement shall not be construed as an admission by

Clal that it is the beneficial owner of the ordinary shares covered by the Schedule 13G/A. In addition, the Schedule 13G/A states that Clal Finance and other Reporting Persons disclaim beneficial ownership of the ordinary shares covered by the Statement. On February 14, 2011, Clal, Clal Finance and the other Reporting Persons filed Amendment No. 3 to Schedule 13G reflecting beneficial ownership of less than 5% of our ordinary shares.

Major Shareholders Voting Rights

Our major shareholders do not have different voting rights.

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Record Holders

Based on a review of the information provided to us by our transfer agent, as of June 28, 2011, there were 27 holders of record of our ordinary shares, of which 23 record holders holding approximately 33% of our ordinary shares had registered addresses in the United States. These numbers are not representative of the number of beneficial holders of our shares nor are they representative of where such beneficial holders reside since many of these ordinary shares were held of record by brokers or other nominees (including one U.S. nominee company, CEDE & Co., which held approximately 33.4% of our outstanding ordinary shares as of such date).

B. Related Party Transactions

Relationship with Eurocom Communications and its affiliates

Messrs. Shaul Elovitch, chairman of our board of directors, and his brother Yossef Elovitch, a director of our company, also serve as directors of Eurocom Communications and various of its affiliates, together indirectly hold a majority of the outstanding shares of Eurocom Communications. During the past three years, we have entered into transactions with Eurocom Communications and several of their affiliates, referred to as the Eurocom group. We believe that the transactions with Eurocom Communications and its affiliates described below could have been entered into on comparable terms with unrelated parties and on an arm's length basis. Set forth below are summary descriptions of certain agreements, relationships and transactions between us and members of the Eurocom group.

Certain Related Party Transactions

As part of our legacy communications business, B Communications provided broadband and traditional voice services to related parties at market terms and prices. During the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2009, our consolidated revenues from the Eurocom group were NIS 5.4 million and NIS 11.9 million, respectively.

In addition, we receive and render various services and products to and from related parties at market rates and in the ordinary course of business. None of these transactions are material to us or to our related parties. If a related party wishes to supply products or services to us, we generally obtain a bid from a third party to enable us to determine whether the related party's bid is on arm's-length terms. In addition, generally we will not purchase a particular type of product or service solely from related parties, but will also have non-related vendors. Prices offered by non-related vendors are compared to those offered by related parties to ensure that the related parties are offering arm's length terms.

Registration Rights Agreement with Eurocom Communications

In July 1999, we entered into a registration rights agreement with Euronet Communications (which was subsequently assigned to Eurocom Communications) and our other than existing shareholders granting them the right to register their ordinary shares under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended. The registration rights include unlimited rights to request that their shares be included in any underwritten public offering of our ordinary shares (excluding any registration of employees' shares on Form S-8 or a similar form). Additionally, as of February 4, 2000, the holders of a majority of such shares are entitled to demand, up to three times in aggregate, that we register their shares. As of August 4, 2000, the holders of a majority of these shares are also entitled to request that we effect a registration of their shares on a shelf registration statement once in any 12-month period, up to three times in aggregate. All expenses incurred in connection with such registrations, other than underwriters' and brokers' discounts and commissions, will be payable by us.

Execution Services Agreement with Eurocom Capital Finance Ltd.

In November 2007, we entered into an execution services agreement with Eurocom Capital Finance Ltd., or Eurocom Capital, which is controlled by Mr. Shaul Elovitch, our controlling shareholder and the chairman of our Board of Directors, under which Eurocom Capital provides us with various financial services. Under the agreement, Eurocom Capital handles the execution of investments in our capital, pursuant to direct instructions from our chief executive officer. In consideration for these services, we agreed to pay Eurocom Capital fees which are customary for such agreements and on market terms. Eurocom Capital has agreed to act to preserve our financial resources according to a policy that will be set by our management and approved by the board of directors. We paid Eurocom Capital NIS 711,000 and NIS 452,000 (\$127,350) for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2010, respectively.

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Agreement with Eurocom Capital Underwriting Ltd.

At our 2007 annual general meeting of shareholders, our shareholders approved a framework agreement with Eurocom Capital Underwriting Ltd., or Eurocom Underwriting, according to which our management is authorized, without the need to obtain further shareholder approval, to enter into, from time to time, underwriting and/or management and/or marketing and/or distribution agreements with Eurocom Underwriting or any group of underwriters which includes Eurocom Underwriting, for the purpose of private and/or public issuances of our securities. Eurocom Underwriting is controlled by Mr. Shaul Elovitch, our controlling shareholder and chairman of our Board of Directors.

No amounts were paid under the agreement in the three years ended December 31, 2010.

Financial Services Arrangement with Eurocom Digital and B Communications

We have entered into an arrangement with Eurocom Digital, which is indirectly controlled by Eurocom Communications, and B Communications according to which Mr. Doron Turgeman, our chief financial officer and the chief financial officer of B Communications, will provide financial services to Eurocom Digital and B Communications. In consideration for such services, Eurocom Digital will bear 50% of our employment costs for Mr. Turgeman and B Communications will bear 25% of such employment costs.

Agreements with B Communications

Intercompany Loans

We historically financed the principal acquisitions and investments of B Communications through interest bearing intercompany loans.

On March 31, 2007, we provided B Communications with a long-term loan of NIS 100.6 million, bearing the prime interest rate published from time to time by the Bank of Israel. As of December 31, 2009, B Communications had an outstanding balance payable to us of NIS 326 million. On March 24, 2010, NIS 302 million (\$85 million) of the loan was repaid as part of the proceeds from our participation in B Communications' March 2010 private placement, discussed below. On May 12, 2010, B Communications repaid the remaining outstanding balance of NIS 31.5 million (\$8.8 million).

In November 2009, we provided B Communications a NIS 217.5 million loan, which bears interest equal to the yield on Israel Government bonds with an average maturity that is closest to the maturity date of the loan, as such yield is reflected in the average closing price of Israel Government bonds for the seven trade days preceding the grant of the loan. On March 24, 2010, the loan was fully repaid as part of the proceeds from our participation in B Communications' March 2010 private placement, discussed below.

Private Placement

On March 24, 2010, B Communications completed a private placement of 3,478,000 of its ordinary shares to Israeli institutional investors and us. The offering price of NIS 116 (approximately \$3.27) per ordinary share was determined by means of a tender by third party, institutional investors. Based on our irrevocable undertaking to subscribe for approximately 75% of the offering on the same terms and conditions negotiated with the third-party institutional investors, we purchased 2,599,310 ordinary shares of B Communications, which represent approximately 75% of the shares sold in the private placement. The private placement proceeds from us were paid by way of B Communications' partial repayment of the loan we provided to it in March 2007 and its full repayment of the loan we

provided to it in November 2009, as described above.

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Intercompany Agreement

In February 2008, B Communications entered into an execution services agreement with Eurocom Capital, which is controlled by Mr. Shaul Elovitch, our controlling shareholder and the chairman of our Board of Directors, under which Eurocom Capital provides B Communications with various financial services. Under the agreement, Eurocom Capital handles the execution of the financial investments of B Communications pursuant to direct instructions from our chief financial officer, which is based on a policy that was established by its management and approved by the Board of Directors of B Communications. In consideration for these services, B Communications agreed to pay Eurocom Capital fees which are customary for such agreements and on market terms. B Communications paid Eurocom Capital an aggregate amount of NIS 283,000 and NIS 470,000 (\$132,432) in fees for its services in 2009 and 2010, respectively.

Registration Rights Agreement with B Communications

We and B Communications have entered into a registration rights agreement under which B Communications has granted us the right to register the ordinary shares of B Communications that we hold under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended. Under the registration rights agreement, we have “demand” registration rights that allow us, at any time after one year following the initial public offering in the United States of B Communications, to request to register under the Securities Act of 1933, some or all of the ordinary shares of B Communications that we own. We are entitled to an aggregate of five demand registrations. B Communications is not required to effect any demand registration unless such demand registration is for a number of ordinary shares with a market value that is equal to at least \$7.5 million. B Communications is also not required to effect more than one demand registration during the first 12 months following its initial public offering in the United States or more than one demand registration during any 12-month period thereafter. B Communications is not obligated to grant a request for a demand registration within 90 days of any other demand registration. We also have “piggyback” registration rights that allow us to include the ordinary shares of B Communications that we own in any public offering of equity securities initiated by B Communications (other than public offerings pursuant to registration statements on Forms F-4, S-8 or any other successor forms). The “piggyback” registration rights are subject to proportional cutbacks based on the manner of the offering and the identity of the party initiating such offering. B Communications has also granted us the right to request a shelf registration on Form F-3, provided that it shall be eligible to utilize a registration statement on such form, providing for an offering to be made on a continuous basis, but for no longer than one year without the consent of the audit committee of B Communications.

Under the registration rights agreement, B Communications has agreed to indemnify us against any losses or damages resulting from any untrue statement or omission of material fact in any registration statement or prospectus pursuant to which we sell ordinary shares, unless such liability arose in reliance upon and in strict conformity with information that we furnished in writing. B Communications will pay all expenses incident to any demand registration, and we will pay our respective portions of all underwriting discounts, commissions and fees attributable to the sale of our ordinary shares it owns under the registration rights agreement.

For as long as we are required to consolidate B Communications’ results of operations and financial position or account for our investment in B Communications pursuant to the equity method of accounting, B Communications has agreed to maintain the same fiscal year end and accounting periods as us, and to the extent possible conform its financial presentation with ours. B Communications has agreed to use its best efforts to enable its independent auditors to complete their audit of its financial statements in a timely manner so to permit timely filing of our financial statements. It has also agreed to provide to us and our independent auditors all information required for us to meet our schedule for the filing and distribution of our financial statements and to make available to us and our independent auditors all documents necessary for the annual audit of B Communications as well as access to its responsible company personnel so that we and our independent auditors may conduct our audits relating to our financial

statements. B Communications has also agreed to adhere to certain specified accounting policies of ours and to notify and consult with us regarding any changes to its accounting principles and estimates used in the preparation of its financial statements, and any deficiencies in, or violations of law in connection with, its internal control over financial reporting.

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Chief Executive Officer Employment Agreement

On June 15, 2000, we entered into an employment agreement with Mr. Eli Holtzman, our chief executive officer and a member of our board of directors, which was terminated in July 2002 and replaced by an agreement with a company wholly-owned by Mr. Holtzman. Pursuant to the agreement, such company will provide us with the services of Mr. Holtzman as our chief executive officer. The agreement contains certain non-competition and confidentiality provisions. In the event we terminate the agreement for any reason, Mr. Holtzman's company will be entitled to an amount equal to four monthly payments under the agreement. The term of the agreement will continue until such time it is terminated by us, subject to us providing 90-days prior notice and immediately in the event of termination for cause. Mr. Holtzman's company may terminate the agreement on 90-days notice.

We have entered into an arrangement with B Communications according to which due to the fact that Mr. Holtzman also serves also as the chief executive officer of B Communications, B Communications will bear 50% of our costs under the agreement we entered into with a company wholly-owned by Mr. Holtzman.

Agreements between the Eurocom Group and Bezeq Group

Following B Communications' acquisition of the controlling interest in Bezeq on April 14, 2010, Bezeq's Audit Committee and Board of Directors approved contractual arrangements between companies within the Bezeq group and Eurocom group, including any companies within the Eurocom Group that it may be engaged with in the future. The aggregate scope of such transactions is estimated, as of the date of this annual report, at approximately NIS 111 million (\$31 million), of which approximately NIS 108 million (\$ 31 million) are transactions with the Eurocom group as suppliers to Bezeq and approximately NIS 3 million (\$1.0 million) are transactions with the Eurocom group as customers.

General Communication Services

Bezeq provides companies within the Eurocom Group with telephone lines, transmission services and primary rate interface, or PRI, services. There is no limitation on the annual scope of engagement, provided that the terms offered to members of the Eurocom Group will be the same as those offered to similar business customers. The approval is valid for three years ending April 13, 2013 and any purchase order received during such period will be valid until the end of the period stipulated in the purchase order.

Management and Consultation Services

On June 10, 2010, the general meeting of Bezeq's shareholders (following approval by the audit committee and the board of directors) approved an agreement between Bezeq and Eurocom Communications, under which Eurocom Communications will provide Bezeq with ongoing management and consultation services for an annual fee of \$1.2 million over three years, commencing from June 1, 2010 through to May 31, 2013, unless one of the parties announces its intention to terminate the agreement upon three-months prior notice. The main services provided by Eurocom Communications are consultation services for Bezeq's operations, including strategy, business development, regulation, marketing and any other consultation that Bezeq requires as a communications company and as a group of companies, and ongoing management service. The services will be supplied from June 1, 2010 and for the term of the agreement by managers and/or employees and/or consultants of Eurocom Communications and/or its shareholders and anyone that Eurocom Communications deems suitable to supply the services. Eurocom Communications will provide professional and skilled human resources and other resources that are required to supply the services, including managers and consultants with a background in communications and with international experience, in order to provide the Bezeq Group professional and high-quality service. In addition, according to the consultation agreement, until otherwise decided, Bezeq's directors, except for outside directors, independent directors and the chairman of the Board

of Directors, will not receive directors compensation from Bezeq or its subsidiaries.

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Agreement for Acquisition and Supply of Nokia Products

On June 10, 2010, the general meeting of the shareholders of Bezeq (following approval by the audit committee and board of directors of Bezeq) approved an agreement between Pelephone and Eurocom Cellular Communications Ltd. for the supply of Nokia products to Pelephone (terminal equipment, spare parts and accessories) and maintenance services for these products. The contract period is from April 14, 2010 through December 31, 2012. The scope of the annual purchases under the agreement will not deviate from a cumulative amount of NIS 450 million per year (the calculation for 2010 was made from the beginning of the year). Any purchases exceeding this amount will be subject to prior approval according to applicable law. The annual amount may increase by up to NIS 45 million (excluding VAT) subject to the approval of the audit committee and Board of Directors of Bezeq, as well as the approval of the certified organs of Pelephone and Eurocom Cellular Communications Ltd.

Agreements to Purchase Satellite Terminal Equipment

On July 29, 2010, the general meeting of the shareholders of Bezeq (following approval by the audit committee and the board of directors of Bezeq) approved Bezeq's vote at the general meeting of DBS in favor of the agreements between DBS and Advanced Digital Broadcast S.A., or ADB, and Eurocom Digital Communications Ltd. for the purchase of 47,500 yesMaxHD converters at a cost of \$ 9,796,400 and for obtaining US dollar supplier's credit for a further period of 60 days from Eurocom Digital

On March 7, 2010, Bezeq's Board of Directors approved an agreement with DBS (after approval of its audit committee) as follows: (i) for an additional order of yesMaxHD decoders from Eurocom Digital Communications and from ADB, in accordance with the existing framework agreement and to upgrade (partial or fully optional, at the discretion of DBS) the hard drive of the converters at an overall cost of \$10.3 million (for sea shipment) (should DBS require earlier delivery that requires air shipment, DBS will pay Eurocom the extra cost for the air shipment); (ii) subject to the approval of shareholders at a general meeting of shareholders of Bezeq, receipt of USD supplier's credit from Eurocom Digital Communications for another 60 days ("the additional credit period") for the purchase of the converters (the payment terms set out in the framework agreement is EOM + 35 and for the additional credit period, DBS will pay interest at a rate of 1% (6% in nominal annual terms - the scope of the credit is estimated at an average of NIS 11 million and payment of the annual interest is estimated as NIS 578,000); and (iii) the purchase of \$130,000 of power supplies for yesMaxHD converters from Eurocom Digital Communications and from ADB, until May 31, 2012.

Use of space segments by DBS from Space Communications Ltd. (Spacecom)

DBS has entered into a series of agreements with Spacecom, a company controlled by Eurocom Holdings and Eurocom Communications, for the use of space segments of the Amos 2 and Amos 3 satellites owned by Spacecom. DBS paid Spacecom NIS 87 million (\$24.5 million) in lease fees in 2010.

Other

In the ordinary course of business, from time to time, related parties of our company are engaged with other companies within the Bezeq group and the Eurocom Group to purchase, lease, sell and cooperate in the sale of goods and services, including in the field of communications services, satellite services, digital and electronic products, etc. In addition, companies within the Bezeq group engage in transactions with entities that are members of the Eurocom group and entities affiliated with Eurocom's principal shareholders. We believe that all such transactions are on commercial terms comparable to those that we could obtain from unaffiliated parties.

C. Interests of Experts and Counsel

Not applicable.

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ITEM 8.FINANCIAL INFORMATION

A. Consolidated Statements and Other Financial Information

See the consolidated financial statements, including the notes thereto, beginning of page F-1 and the exhibits listed in Item 19 hereof and incorporated herein by this reference.

Legal Proceedings

We and Bezeq are involved in certain legal and regulatory actions, all of which have arisen in the ordinary course of business, except for the matters described in the following paragraphs. Management believes that the ultimate resolution of such matters is unlikely to have a material adverse effect on our consolidated results of operations and/or financial condition, except as described below.

Our reporting policy is based on Bezeq's reporting policy, which is based on considerations of quality and of amount. In October 2010, Bezeq determined to increase its materiality test for its reporting, commencing October 1, 2010, so that the threshold would be events affecting net profit by 5% or more of the Bezeq Group's ongoing operations according to its latest annual consolidated financial statements. Accordingly, this section describes legal proceedings involving NIS 130 million or more, which account for approximately 5% of net profit according to Bezeq's 2010 financial statements, and legal proceedings in which the amount claimed is not stated in the statement of claim, except in the event of a claim which on its face does not reach the above threshold amount (unless Bezeq believes the claim has other aspects and/or implications beyond its monetary amount).

Our Company

We are involved in legal proceedings and other claims from time to time, including disputes with customers, commercial disputes with third parties with whom we do business and disputes with government entities. The disputes with customers include purported class actions regarding claims. The following is a summary of our and our subsidiaries material litigation.

From time to time, claims arising in the ordinary course of our business are brought against us. In the opinion of our management, no currently existing claims which are not reserved in our financial statements will have a material adverse effect on our financial position, liquidity or results of operations.

Bezeq

A number of labor claims are pending against Bezeq, as described below:

- In September 2000, a lawsuit was filed in the Jerusalem Regional Labor Court against Bezeq by 2,423 retired employees of Bezeq. The plaintiffs were seeking declaratory relief to determine that grossed up compensation for tax purposes, clothing allowance and incentive payments are considered part of the regular salary and therefore should be considered as part of determining wages for the purpose of calculating their pension and payments made to them upon retirement. The plaintiffs were also seeking declaratory relief to determine that their last determining salary for pension should be calculated according to the last salary actually paid and not according to the average staff grade held by them. The claim was subsequently amended so that the request for declaratory relief relating to the plaintiff's pension rights was deleted and the plaintiffs also narrowed their claim to the incentive pay component and withdrew their claim with respect to grossing up compensation and clothing allowance. In January 2007, an additional claim was filed by 85 retired employees of Bezeq who were seeking declaratory relief to determine that grossed up compensation for tax purposes, clothing allowance and incentive pay should be included in the

determining salary for their rights pursuant to the Hours of Work and Rest Law and the Annual Vacation Law. This claim was consolidated with the above claim. On December 16, 2008, the Court denied the claim. The plaintiffs filed an appeal against the Courts decision on March 3, 2009 and the appeal proceedings are continuing.

· In February 2002, a notice of a party to a collective agreement, or Party Notice, was filed in the Jerusalem Regional Labor Court by the labor union that represents Bezeq's employees in the name of all of Bezeq employees. The applicant alleges that grossed up consideration for tax purposes, the salary component for on-call duty and clothing allowances which were paid to Bezeq's employees constitute regular pay which forms part of the determining salary of each employee, including for the calculation of payments upon retirement. The Israeli Attorney General joined the claim. In April 2006, the Court issued its decision, denying all parts of the Party Notice. An appeal was filed against the decision, in which it was alleged that the decision is procedurally void, and the hearing was returned, with the consent of the parties and the Attorney General, to the Regional Labor Court. On February 10, 2010, a new party notice was filed, referring only to the on-call duty component and requesting that the Court determine that such component be included in the hourly rate for the purpose of calculating the remuneration for overtime hours and the redemption of annual leave. A preliminary hearing has been scheduled for July 2010.

· In January 2004, a claim was filed in the Tel Aviv District Labor Court against the Company and against the Makefet Fund, by 320 employees who retired under a retirement agreement signed in November 1997. The plaintiffs allege that they chose the Pension Track B after having been promised an increment pursuant to the "Yellow Note" agreement, and that this promise was not kept. On December 11, 2008, the Court denied the claim. An appeal filed by the plaintiffs was denied on January 1, 2010. Following denial of the claim and the appeal, on June 6, 2010 a petition filed by the plaintiffs in the High Court of Justice to set aside the decision of the National Labor Court was denied.

In March 2008 a similar claim was filed in the Tel Aviv District Labor Court by 17 other Bezeq retirees.

A number of additional individual claims, filed by employees and former employees, are pending against Bezeq concerning recognition of various wage components, their recognition as pension components, and recognition of various components in determining salary for severance pay and for overtime.

Bezeq is party to the material legal proceedings related to its business discussed below.

· In 2003, Bezeq filed a lawsuit in the Tel Aviv Regional Labor Court against the Makefet Fund (a pension fund) for compensation for the alleged breach of agreements between Bezeq and the Makefet Fund relating to the calculation of the cost of early retirement of retired employees of Bezeq. Bezeq is seeking compensation in the amount of approximately NIS 280 million (\$78.9 million). The trial is currently ongoing.

· Four claims filed in 2003 and 2005 by various plaintiffs are pending against Bezeq, Israel Broadcasting Corporation and the State of Israel, for compensation in respect of bodily injury and property damage caused, according to the plaintiffs, by prohibited radiation from the Hillel broadcasting station. Three of the claims are for bodily injury and are being heard in the Central District Court (the amount of the first claim is "more than NIS 15 million", the second does not provide an amount, and the third claim is for NIS 46 million (\$13 million)). The plaintiffs in these three claims filed a motion to consolidate the hearings. The Court instructed that the proceedings be halted, and reopened if necessary only after the plaintiffs comply with the Court's decision in the matter of filing documents and affidavits. The fourth claim is being heard in the Tel Aviv District Court and plaintiffs are alleging property and money damages. The amount of the original claim was approximately NIS 141 million, but due to non-payment of the court fee by some of the plaintiffs and denial of their motion for exemption from the fee, some of the plaintiffs were struck from the claim so that its current amount is approximately NIS 23 million (\$6.5 million).

· On December 31, 2003, the Company ceased all broadcasts from the Hillel station, as demanded by the State and the Broadcasting Authority and since that date the site has not been used as a broadcasting station.

· In November 2006, a claim was filed in the Tel Aviv District Court against Bezeq, seeking certification as a class action, in the amount of approximately NIS 189 million (\$ 53.25 million), alleging unlawful collection of money in cases of disconnection of service due to non-payment. Following Bezeq's opposition to the plaintiff's effort to broaden the claim, the plaintiff filed an additional claim in the Central District Court in February 2011, with an application for its certification as a class action, for approximately NIS 44 million (\$12 million), in the matter of rebate of payment for "associated services" in respect of the period in which the line was disconnected.

· In November 2006, a claim and motion for certification as a class action were filed in the Tel Aviv District Court against Bezeq, Pelephone, HOT, Cellcom and Partner, in the amount of NIS 158 million (\$45 million). The plaintiffs allege that when completing a call made from a cellular line to a fixed line, if the call is disconnected by the fixed line call recipient (and not by the cellular line call initiator), Bezeq and HOT delay sending the disconnection signal for approximately 60 seconds, and as a result, they incur a charge which is reflected in airtime costs and interconnect fees. In a procedural arrangement reached between the parties, it was decided that the claim would be heard against

Bezeq and HOT, while the claim against Pelephone, Partner and Cellcom would be heard as part of a similar claim filed against them in August 2006 for NIS 100 million. On October 28, 2010 the Court denied the application and on December 16, 2010 the plaintiffs filed an appeal against the decision in the Supreme Court.

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- In October 2008, one of the shareholders of DBS initiated arbitration proceedings against Bezeq and another DBS shareholder, alleging that she incurred losses as a result of the management of DBS and the use of DBS for promoting purposes not provided for in the shareholders agreement to which she is a party. The plaintiff is seeking cancellation of the agreement, restitution and compensation in the amount of NIS 160 million (\$45.1 million). On June 30, 2010, following the parties' application for a stay of the arbitration proceedings in light of the plaintiff's execution of an agreement for the sale of its shares in DBS, the arbitrator decided to stay the arbitration proceedings until receipt of other notification from the parties. According to the plaintiff's notice, upon fulfillment of the preconditions in the agreement and it taking force, it will discontinue the proceeding.
- On July 12, 2010, a lawsuit and motion for certification as a class action were filed against Bezeq in the Central District Court, alleging that Bezeq offers its customers calling plans for a fixed monthly payment which results in loss of money for the customers for whom the calling plans are not worthwhile, and misleads them. The plaintiff is claiming restitution of the difference between the amount paid by the customers under the monthly calling plan and the amount that they would have paid for a standard calling plan, a sum it estimates at "tens of millions of shekels," as well as compensation of NIS 1,500 (\$423) per customer for alleged intrusion of privacy.
- In September 2010, a lawsuit was filed against Bezeq in the Jerusalem District Court by the Ministry of Communications, the Commander of IDF Forces in Judea and Samaria, and the Civil Administration in Judea and Samaria, in the matter of payment of fees for setting up and operating microwave arteries in Judea and Samaria, in the amount of NIS 74 million (\$20.9 million).
- In October 2010, a lawsuit and motion for certification as a class action were filed against Bezeq in the Tel Aviv District Court in which it is alleged that Bezeq is operating in violation of the Consumer Protection Law in that it fails to provide its customers with a written document stating the details required under that law at the time it effects a change or addition to an ongoing transaction. The plaintiff is petitioning for an order and declaratory relief instructing Bezeq to comply with the aforementioned provisions of the law as well as monetary relief (financial and non-financial) commencing October 10, 2008 through the date of filing the lawsuit, in the amount of NIS 98 million (\$27.6 million). In October 2010, similar claims were filed by plaintiffs represented by the same lawyer against Pelephone, Bezeq International and DBS.
- In January 2011, the following four claims together with applications for their certification as class actions were filed against Bezeq arising from a malfunction in its network on January 25, 2011: (i) a claim estimated at NIS 104 million (\$29 million) in the Nazareth District Court; (ii) a claim estimated at NIS 135 million (\$ 38.03. million) in the Central District Court; (iii) a claim estimated at NIS 84 million (\$24 million) in the Haifa District Court, and (iv) a claim estimated at NIS 217 million (\$61 million) in the Tel Aviv District Court.

According to the plaintiffs, Bezeq's customers were disconnected from its services and were unable to make proper use of their telephone lines, as a result of which they allegedly suffered various losses.

Pelephone

- In December 2000, the State of Israel filed a lawsuit in the Tel Aviv District Court, which was subsequently transferred to the Central Region District Court, against Pelephone relating to royalties payable by Pelephone to the State of Israel on Pelephone's revenues allegedly owed by it to the State of Israel for the period from January 1994 until February 1996. The State is seeking payment in the amount of NIS 260 million (\$73.3 million), including principal, linkage differences and interest. An examination conducted as part of a mediation procedure found that the maximum amount of royalties with respect to Pelephone's revenues from January 1, 1994 to February 7, 1996 was NIS 118 million (\$33.3 million) before interest, linkage differences and the sum actually paid. Bezeq undertook to reimburse Pelephone any amount that Pelephone is ordered to pay the State in a final decision for royalties with respect to Pelephone's revenues for the period from January 1, 1994 to October 10, 1994. Bezeq's position is that it already paid such royalties to the State of Israel under a settlement agreement between Bezeq and the State of Israel from November 29, 1995 relating to various matters, including royalty payments. In September 2010, a decision was rendered against Pelephone, in which some of the State's allegations were allowed. The sum that Pelephone was required to pay was NIS 150 million (\$42.3 million), including principal, linkage and interest, and was paid in October 2010. Pelephone filed an appeal against the ruling in the Supreme Court in October 2010.
- In September 2001, a lawsuit was filed in the Ramallah District Court by the General Public Palestinian Communications Company Ltd. against Pelephone and another company. The plaintiff alleges that Pelephone and the other defendant have unlawfully been operating landline and cellular communication services in the Palestinian Authority, while allegedly the exclusive right to provide such services has been granted to the plaintiff. The plaintiff is seeking a permanent injunction preventing the defendants from providing such communications services in the areas of the Palestinian Authority, as well as compensation in the amount of NIS 676 million (\$190.5 million) solely from Pelephone. Pelephone was informed that the Ramallah Court may have issued a decision in the lawsuit. Enforcement of decisions rendered by a court of the Palestinian Authority may only be executed if approved by the Israeli Ministry of Justice. Pelephone is of the opinion that if such a decision was rendered, it was rendered without jurisdiction. If an attempt is made to serve the decision for the approval of the Israeli Ministry of Justice or to enforce it in any way whatsoever, Pelephone will act to prevent such approval and/or enforcement.
- In August 2006, a lawsuit and motion for certification as a class action were filed in the Tel Aviv District Court against Pelephone, Cellcom and Partner. The plaintiffs allege that when Bezeq or HOT customers initiate the termination of a call made to the customer from a cellular network there is an excess charge until the call is actually disconnected. The total amount sought in the lawsuit, if certified as a class action, is approximately NIS 100 million (\$28.2 million). In a procedural arrangement reached between the parties, it was determined that this lawsuit would be combined with a similar lawsuit filed against the defendants in November 2006, as described above. The hearing on the motion to certify the lawsuit as a class action is underway.
- In December 2007, a lawsuit and motion for certification as a class action were filed in the Tel Aviv District Court against Pelephone, Cellcom and Partner. The plaintiffs claim that the defendants have exposed them to radiation from cellular antennae that were allegedly unlawfully established and as a result, have caused damage to their health. The total amount sought in the lawsuit, if certified as a class action, is approximately NIS 1 billion (\$282 million). The hearing on the motion to certify the lawsuit as a class action is underway.

- In July 2008, a lawsuit and motion for certification as a class action were filed in the Tel Aviv District Court. The plaintiffs are seeking the refund of amounts that they allege was unlawfully collected from Pelephone's subscribers in connection with "dial-on" calls from Bezeq's information service, late payments and for services provided at Pelephone's service centers, in violation of Pelephone's license. The total amount sought in the lawsuit, if certified as a class action, is approximately NIS 240 million (\$67.6 million). A decision on the motion is pending.
- In August 2009, a lawsuit and motion for certification as a class action were filed in the Central Region District Court. The plaintiffs are seeking declaratory relief that Pelephone unlawfully saves text messages sent via its network, an order that Pelephone delete the information, an injunction to prevent Pelephone from saving text messages in the future and monetary relief in an amount to be determined by the Court. The parties are waiting for the Attorney General to provide his position with respect to a settlement reached by the parties. The hearing the motion to certify the lawsuit as a class action is underway.
- In August 2009, a lawsuit and motion for certification as a class action were filed in the Tel Aviv District Court against Pelephone, Shamir Systems Ltd., or Shamir, and Unicell Advanced Cellular Solutions Ltd., or Unicell. The plaintiffs are seeking the refund of amounts allegedly unlawfully collected by the respondents (which are charged through the cellular bill issued by Pelephone) for data services provided by Shamir and Unicell. The total amount sought in the lawsuit, if certified as a class action, is approximately NIS 200 million (\$56.4 million). The plaintiffs are also seeking an order instructing the respondents to discontinue the collection of such amount. The hearing on the motion to certify the lawsuit as a class action is underway.
- In October 2009, a lawsuit and motion for certification as a class action were filed in the Tel Aviv District Court against Pelephone, alleging that Pelephone is in violation of its license in connection with benefits offered to customers and customer commitment periods. The plaintiff is seeking compensation in a total amount, if the lawsuit if certified as a class action, of approximately NIS 331 million (\$93.3 million). The hearing on the motion to certify the lawsuit as a class action is underway.
 - In March 2010, a lawsuit and motion for certification as a class action were filed in the Tel Aviv District Court against Pelephone and Cellcom. The plaintiffs have asserted an unjust enrichment claim against Pelephone on the basis that in alleged violation of its license, Pelephone has allegedly failed to procure insurance covering liability for bodily harm caused by exposure to cellular radiation. The total amount sought in the lawsuit, if certified as a class action, is approximately NIS 4.2 billion (\$1.18 billion), of which NIS 2.1 billion (\$509 million) is sought from Pelephone. The plaintiffs are also seeking an order instructing Pelephone to obtain such insurance. The hearing on the motion to certify the lawsuit as a class action is underway and the next court date is scheduled for October 2011.
- In May 2010, a lawsuit and motion for certification as a class action were filed in the Central District Court against Pelephone and three other cellular operators. The plaintiffs claim that the defendants violated their duty to establish cellular antenna sites in the required amount and spread, that they violated their duty to test, repair and provide notice regarding levels of non-ionizing radiation emitted from cellular phones after they have been repaired, and also violated their duty to provide a warning with respect to the hazard involved in the holding of cellular phones. The plaintiffs are seeking aggregate compensation from Pelephone of approximately NIS 3.68 billion (\$1.04 billion) and aggregate compensation from all of the defendants of approximately NIS 12 billion (\$3.38 billion). The next hearing on the motion to certify the lawsuit as a class action has not been scheduled.

- In June 2010, a lawsuit and motion for certification as a class action were filed in the Central District Court against Pelephone, alleging that Pelephone unlawfully charges its customers for several services that were not requested by the customers and transferred customers' details to third party suppliers without their consent. The plaintiff is seeking compensation for personal damages in the amount of NIS 958 (approximately \$270). The total amount of the lawsuit if certified as a class action was not indicated in the lawsuit, but the lawsuit estimates it would be hundreds of millions of NIS. The hearing on the motion to certify the lawsuit as a class action is underway and the next court date is scheduled for October 2011.
- In August 2010, a lawsuit and motion for certification as a class action were filed in the Central District Court against Pelephone. The amount of the claim is not stated, but the application is estimated in the tens of millions of NIS. According to the plaintiff, Pelephone should refrain from collecting Value Added Tax from customers who use its services when they are outside Israel. The plaintiff is also seeking an order instructing Pelephone to cease charging its customers VAT on the services they use outside Israel, and an order instructing that the VAT collected to date on those services be reimbursed.
- In October 2010, a lawsuit and motion to certify it as a class action were filed in the Tel Aviv District Court against Pelephone. The plaintiff alleged that Pelephone is operating in contravention of the Consumer Protection Law, by failing to provide its customers with a written document containing the details required under the Consumer Protection Law, when entering into an agreement for changing or adding to a continuing transaction. The plaintiff is applying for a writ of mandamus and declaratory relief which will direct Pelephone to comply with the provisions of such law and for monetary damages of NIS 98 million (\$27.6 million) for the period from October 2008 until the date the claim was filed.
- In January 2011, a lawsuit and motion for certification as a class action were filed in the Jerusalem District Court against Pelephone. The plaintiff alleged that he purchased two Samsung handsets but was unable to use them for surfing the Internet even though he purchased surfing services. The plaintiff is seeking damages in the amount of NIS 150 million (\$42.3 million).
- On June 6, 2011, a lawsuit and motion to certify it as a class action were filed in the Tel Aviv District Court against Pelephone and three other cellular phone companies. The plaintiff alleged that the defendants sold and continue to sell accessories designed to allow mobile devices to be worn on one's body in a manner that is contrary to the instructions of the mobile device manufacturers and the Ministry of Health's recommendations on radiation. According to the plaintiff, he suffered personal damage of NIS 1,000 and is also entitled to reimbursement for the cost of the accessories. In the plaintiff's estimation, the total amount sought from Pelephone is approximately NIS 503 million (\$42 million).

Bezeq International

- The following four lawsuits and motions for certification as a class action were filed against Bezeq International by plaintiffs who claim that Bezeq International's international calling cards to certain foreign destinations provide less than the amount of time indicated on the cards. The plaintiffs in each of the lawsuits also allege that Bezeq International unlawfully deducted the time spent when unsuccessfully attempting to call someone from the card and formed a cartel with other international communication companies that raised the prices of calling cards. The plaintiffs in each of the lawsuits also petitioned the Court to order Bezeq International to cease the foregoing acts. The hearing on the motion to certify the lawsuits as a class action is underway. The lawsuits are being heard together in the Tel Aviv District Court, although their proceedings have not formally been consolidated.

- In April 2008, a lawsuit and motion for certification as a class action were filed in the Tel Aviv District Court against Bezeq International, with respect to international calling cards to Nepal. The plaintiffs' are seeking compensation in the aggregate amount of NIS 115 million (\$32.4 million), if the lawsuit is certified as a class action.
- In April 2008, a lawsuit and motion for certification as a class action were filed in the Tel Aviv District Court against Bezeq International with respect to international calling cards to the Philippines. The plaintiffs' are seeking compensation in the aggregate amount of NIS 566 million (\$159.5 million), if the lawsuit is certified as a class action.
- In April 2008, a lawsuit and motion for certification as a class action was filed in the Central Region District Court against Bezeq International with respect to international calling cards to Thailand. The lawsuit was subsequently transferred to the Tel Aviv District Court. The plaintiffs are seeking compensation in the aggregate amount of NIS 478 million (\$134.7 million), if the lawsuit is certified as a class action.
- In June 2008, a lawsuit and motion for certification as a class action was filed in the Tel Aviv District Court against Bezeq International with respect to international calling cards to Thailand. The plaintiffs are seeking compensation in the aggregate amount of NIS 478 million (\$134.7 million), if the lawsuit is certified as a class action.
- On May 4, 2009, a lawsuit and motion for certification as a class action were filed in the Tel Aviv District Court against Bezeq International. The plaintiff is seeking reimbursement of excess amounts allegedly unlawfully collected by Bezeq International for services that the plaintiff claims he did not order and for the increase of the rate for Internet access after the first year. The plaintiff is seeking personal compensation in the amount of NIS 2.8 billion (\$789 million) and if certified as a class action, in the amount of NIS 216 million (\$60.9 million) for the entire class. On June 12, 2011, the court approved the withdrawal of the plaintiff from the lawsuit.
- On January 24, 2010, a lawsuit and motion for certification as a class action were filed in the Central Region District Court against Bezeq International and four other communication licensees. The plaintiffs are seeking reimbursement of the amounts allegedly unlawfully collected for calls made to the technical support call centers. The total amount of the claim against Bezeq International, if certified as a class action, is NIS 105 million (\$29.6 million). The hearing on the motion to certify the lawsuit as a class action is underway.
- In October 2010, a lawsuit and motion for certification as a class action were filed against Bezeq International in the Tel Aviv District Court, seeking damages in the amount of NIS 39 million (\$11 million). The claim alleges that Bezeq International does not provide its customers with a written document as required under the Consumer Protection Law, when entering into an agreement for changing or adding to a continuing transaction. Similar claims by other plaintiffs (represented by the same lawyer) were also filed against the Bezeq International, Pelephone and DBS.

Bezeq makes provisions in its financial statements for certain of the legal proceedings to which it is a party. These provisions are aggregated into groups based on the type of activity and claim. As of March 31, 2010, Bezeq has made an aggregate provision of NIS 358 million (\$100.1 million) for its pending litigation. Bezeq believes that as of March 31, 2010, its aggregate additional exposure due to claims filed against companies within the Bezeq Group that are unlikely to be realized, amounts to NIS 12.3 billion (\$3.47 billion). In addition, Bezeq has not yet assessed additional outstanding claims in the aggregate amount of NIS 233 million (\$65.6 million) as of such date. The foregoing amounts do not include additional potential exposure that Bezeq may have attributable to pending motions to certify lawsuits as class actions that do not state the amount claimed if the motion is approved.

DBS

- On October 3, 2007, a lawsuit and motion for certification as a class action were filed in the Tel Aviv District Court against DBS. The plaintiff claims that due to reception disturbances in DBS's broadcasts in September 2007, daily malfunctions and long interruptions in television broadcasts were caused to DBS's subscribers and that DBS's service center was not operational during such time. The plaintiffs are seeking aggregate compensation of approximately NIS 121 million (\$34.1 million), if the lawsuit is certified as a class action. The hearing on the motion to certify the lawsuit as a class action is underway.
- On October 7, 2010, a lawsuit was filed in the Tel Aviv District Court against DBS seeking damages of NIS 98 million (\$27.6 million). According to the plaintiff, DBS did not live up to its obligation to provide the plaintiff and its other customers with a document that outlines their right to cancellation should they make a change and/or addition to the service provided to them under the "ongoing transactions" with it, and according to the plaintiff the result was that he incurred financial damages of NIS 124 (\$35 million), which is the difference between the payment made in respect of the new converter and the amount paid for the converter prior to the change over a period of three months, and non-financial damage of NIS 50 million (\$14 million) in respect of harm to personal autonomy. The plaintiff estimated that the total number of members of the relevant group is approximately one million subscribers. The motion is pending. Similar claims (by plaintiffs represented by the same attorney) were also filed against Bezeq, Pelephone and Bezeq International.
- On November 1, 2010, a motion for certification of a class action was filed against DBS in the Tel Aviv District Court seeking damages of NIS 258 million (\$72.7 million). According to the plaintiff, DBS materially violated the provisions of the Consumer Protection Law regarding a transaction for a defined period of time, due to the failure to send a notice to its customers of the end of their term of commitment and its collection of improper payments at the end of the term of commitment. The plaintiff alleged that DBS conditioned the return of the payments unlawfully collected from the customers in the engagement on another long-term commitment. The plaintiff argues that as a result she incurred financial damages of NIS 568 (\$160 million), which is the full amount she paid as subscriber fee after the end of the term of commitment. In addition, the plaintiff is suing for NIS 5,000 million (\$1,409 million) as exemplary damages and/or damages in respect of non-financial damage incurred in respect of the alleged breaches of the provisions of the Consumer Protection Law. The plaintiff estimates that the relevant group for the application for certification is 570,000 customers. On March 31, 2011, DBS filed its response to the motion for certification by refuting the plaintiff's arguments, indicating: that it had adopted detailed procedures to comply with the provisions of the Consumer Protection Law; that it is in compliance with the obligation imposed on it to notify its customers when an offer ends; and that an error had occurred with respect to the plaintiff which led to her not being identified by DBS's system as a customer approaching the end of her term of commitment. On April 14, 2011, the court approved a motion filed by the parties to withdraw and dismiss the claim.
- On December 13, 2010, a motion for certification of a class action was filed against DBS in the Tel Aviv District Court seeking NIS 600 million (\$169 million) in damages. The plaintiff alleged that DBS violated its obligation to its customers by omitting broadcasts it was committed to air in its "Basic Package," removed channels without approval, did not comply with the obligation to invest in quality programming and violated its obligations regarding the broadcast of commercials, promos and marketing and commercial content. The plaintiff alleged that as a result, he incurred damages estimated at NIS 2,180 (\$614). This amount consists of NIS 1,680 (\$473) (10% of the total subscription fee the applicant paid in the seven years he was a subscriber of DBS as damages in respect of the damage he incurred due to non-broadcast of the programming DBS was obligated to air) and non-financial damages of NIS 500 (\$141) in respect of harm to personal autonomy. The plaintiff defined the group as all of the DBS's subscribers during the seven years prior to the filing of the action. He estimates that the group numbers 800,000 subscribers. The hearing on the motion to certify the lawsuit as a class action is underway.

· On December 16, 2010, a motion for certification of a class action was filed against DBS in the Tel Aviv District Court seeking NIS 50 million in damages. The plaintiff alleged that DBS violated its obligation to its hearing impaired subscribers in that it did not comply with its obligations under the Equal Rights for Persons with Disabilities Law (1998) and under the Television Broadcasting (Subtitles and Sign Language) Law (2005) and violated the directives of the Council in this regard. In accordance with that allegation, the amount of damages claimed per customer is NIS 10,000. According to the estimate of the plaintiff at least 25,000 of the persons suffering from hearing impairment (of the 50,000 he claims are defined as hearing impaired) are DBS customers. DBS has not yet filed its response to the motion for certification.

Pursuant to an immediate report published by HOT in July 2010 a judgment was entered in an arbitration proceeding between HOT and the Union of composers, Songwriters and publishers of Israeli Music Ltd., or ACUM, regarding the mechanism for calculating the annual royalties in respect of use of works, the rights of which are protected by ACUM. According to the report, the arbitration judgment accepted, in principle, the outline of the royalty calculation model as presented by ACUM, with the exception of certain changes, and determined that this model would also apply to the disputed royalties from 2003 forward, according to a calculation to be performed by the parties to arbitration in a mutually agreeable manner. In November 2010, HOT announced that it disputed the arbitration judgment and filed an appeal of the judgment. Since DBS does not have access to the arbitrator's judgment, arbitration documents, or the appeal documents, DBS does not know which model was adopted by the arbitrator and the reasoning behind the judgment.

According to ACUM, and this is disputed by DBS, the differences in the royalties to be charged to DBS in respect of 2003 forward, will also be determined in accordance with the decision of the arbitrator. Consequently, DBS management believes that after the arbitration judgment, if not overturned, ACUM will require DBS to pay disputed royalties in material amounts, retroactively, and even to pay royalty payments in the future that are significantly higher than what has been paid to date. In light of the above, DBS revised its estimate of the amount of royalties since 2003. The revision of the royalties estimate was performed according to the outline of the royalty calculation model received from ACUM shortly after the arbitration judgment was entered, while performing the adjustments in accordance with the estimates of DBS management. This then served as the basis for the material provisions DBS established in its financial statements.

With respect to other copyright organizations, it was agreed with some that payment of royalties would be made for television broadcasts during the term of the engagement with them (expected to expire in 2011 and 2012). With respect to the other organizations, the undisputed amount of royalties is paid, and DBS may be required to pay additional amounts as royalties. DBS does not believe that the amounts it may be required to pay, whether in respect of television broadcasts (following resolution of such disputes) or the transfer of content over other media, will be material.

Dividend Distribution Policy

We have never paid cash dividends to our shareholders and do not currently have a dividend distribution policy in place. Our indirect wholly-owned subsidiary SP2, which directly holds Bezeq's shares and our principal source of revenues and income, is subject to limitations on the payment of dividends under the terms of the financing agreements entered into in connection with its acquisition of the controlling interest in Bezeq.

According to the Israeli Companies Law, a company may distribute dividends out of its profits (as such term is defined in the Israeli Companies Law), provided that there is no reasonable concern that payment of the dividend will prevent the company from satisfying all its current and foreseeable obligations, as they become due. Notwithstanding the foregoing, dividends may be paid with the approval of a court, at the company's request, provided that there is no reasonable concern that payment of the dividend will prevent the company from satisfying its current and foreseeable

obligations, as they become due. In the event cash dividends are declared, such dividends will be paid in NIS.

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B. Significant Changes

Except as otherwise disclosed in this annual report, no significant change has occurred since December 31, 2009.

ITEM 9.THE OFFER AND LISTING

A. Offer and Listing Details

Annual Stock Information

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

Year	NASDAQ		TASE	
	High	Low	High	Low
2006	\$ 12.93	\$ 4.20	NIS 51.80	NIS 18.45
2007	\$ 17.32	\$ 9.68	NIS 68.20	NIS 36.01
2008	\$ 12.20	\$ 2.20	NIS 46.28	NIS 8.67
2009	\$ 22.91	\$ 4.28	NIS 77.54	NIS 8.86
2010	\$ 34.19	\$ 17.81	NIS 125.90	NIS 67.01

Quarterly Stock Information

The following table sets forth, for each of the full financial quarters in the two most recent full financial years and any subsequent period, the high and low market prices of our ordinary shares on the NASDAQ Global Select Market (for periods subsequent to January 1, 2011), the NASDAQ Global Market (for periods prior to January 1, 2011) and the TASE:

	NASDAQ		TASE	
	High	Low	High	Low
2009				
First Quarter	\$ 5.33	\$ 2.70	NIS 21.89	NIS 8.86
Second Quarter	\$ 7.49	\$ 3.80	NIS 29.54	NIS 18.04
Third Quarter	\$ 9.92	\$ 6.23	NIS 38.99	NIS 24.23
Fourth Quarter	\$ 19.95	\$ 8.01	NIS 77.54	NIS 30.60
2010				
First Quarter	\$ 32.91	\$ 20.01	NIS 124.00	NIS 71.80
Second Quarter	\$ 34.19	\$ 21.84	NIS 125.90	

				NIS 84.35
Third Quarter	\$ 23.65	\$ 17.81	NIS 88.55	NIS 67.01
Fourth Quarter	\$ 33.82	\$ 22.55	NIS 121.30	NIS 83.26
2011				
First Quarter	\$ 35.25	\$ 26.50	NIS 121.30	NIS 94.00
Second Quarter (through June 29)	\$ 30.69	\$ 21.15	NIS 106.00	NIS 73.50

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Monthly Stock Information

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

	NASDAQ		TASE	
	High	Low	High	Low
January 2011	\$ 35.25	\$ 28.22	NIS 124.90	NIS 103.70
February 2011	\$ 30.18	\$ 26.99	NIS 110.40	NIS 103.00
March 2011	\$ 30.25	\$ 26.50	NIS 112.00	NIS 94.00
April 2011	\$ 30.69	\$ 27.02	NIS 106.00	NIS 94.52
May 2011	\$ 28.29	\$ 23.83	NIS 96.00	NIS 83.51
June 2011(through June 29)	\$ 26.90	\$ 21.15	NIS 93.13	NIS 73.50

B. Plan of Distribution

Not applicable.

C. Markets

Our ordinary shares were listed on the NASDAQ Global Market (symbol: IGLD) from our initial public offering in August, 1999 until July 21, 2001, at which date the listing of our ordinary shares was transferred to the NASDAQ Capital Market. From February 4, 2005 until December 31, 2010, our shares once again were listed on the NASDAQ Global Market and since January 1, 2011, our ordinary shares have been listed on the NASDAQ Global Select Market. Since March 1, 2005, our ordinary shares have also been traded on the TASE.

D. Selling Shareholders

Not applicable.

E. Dilution

Not applicable.

F. Expense of the Issue

Not applicable.

ITEM 10.ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

A. Share Capital

Not applicable.

B. Memorandum and Articles of Association

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

Purposes and Objects of the Company

We are a public company registered under the Israel Companies Law as Internet Gold – Golden Lines Ltd., registration number 52-004426-4. Pursuant to our memorandum of association, we were formed for the purpose of providing various services in the telecommunication industry and performing various corporate activities permissible under Israeli law.

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The Powers of the Directors

Under the provisions of the Israeli Companies Law and our articles of association, a director cannot participate in a meeting nor vote on a proposal, arrangement or contract in which he or she is personally interested, unless such proposal, arrangement or contract is in the ordinary course of business or the majority of directors are personally interested in such proposal, arrangement or contract. In the event the majority of the members of the board of directors have a personal interest in the proposed transaction, approval of our shareholders at a general meeting is required. In addition, our directors cannot vote compensation to themselves or any members of their body without the approval of our audit committee and our shareholders at a general meeting. See “Item 6.A. Directors, Senior Management and Employees – Board Practices – Fiduciary Duties; Approval of Related Party Transactions Under Israeli Law.”

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

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

Rights Attached to Shares

Our authorized share capital consists of 501,000,000 ordinary shares of a nominal value of NIS 0.01 each. All outstanding ordinary shares are validly issued, fully paid and non-assessable. The rights attached to the ordinary shares are as follows:

Dividend rights; Rights to share in the company’s profits. Holders of our ordinary shares are entitled to the full amount of any cash or share dividend subsequently declared. The board of directors may declare interim dividends and propose the final dividend with respect to any fiscal year only out of the retained earnings, in accordance with the provisions of the Israeli Companies Law. Our articles of association provide that the declaration of a dividend requires approval by an ordinary resolution of the shareholders, which may decrease but not increase the amount proposed by the board of directors or affect the amount already distributed as an interim dividend. See “Item 8.A. Financial Information – Consolidated and Other Financial Information – Dividend Distribution Policy.” The board of directors is entitled to invest or otherwise make use of all unclaimed dividends or other moneys payable in respect of a share, for our benefit until claimed. We are not obligated to pay interest or linkage differentials on an unclaimed dividend.

Our shareholders have the right to share in our profits distributed as a dividend and any other permitted distribution.

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

Liability to capital calls by the company. Under our memorandum of association, the liability of our shareholders to provide us funds is limited to the par value of the shares held by them.

Exceptional Holdings; Principal Shareholders. Under the Communications Order, no person may acquire, directly or indirectly, the ability to exercise “significant influence” over Bezeq or 5% or more of any particular class of means of control in Bezeq, nor may any person, together with any other person, appoint the general manager of Bezeq or cause the election or appointment of any director of Bezeq, without the prior written consent of the Prime Minister of Israel

and the Israeli Minister of Communications. Subject to certain exceptions, prior written approval of such Ministers is also required to increase the holdings or other rights in excess of those determined in the initial approval, including by means of an agreement (including a voting agreement). Furthermore, under the Communications Order, no person may transfer control, “significant influence” or means of control in Bezeq to another, if, as a result of the transfer, the holdings of the transferee would require approval pursuant to the Communications Law or Communications Order and the transferee is not in possession of the requisite approval. Any such unauthorized acquisition is referred to as “Exceptional Holdings.” For the foregoing purposes, “significant influence” means the ability to significantly influence the activity of a corporation, whether alone or together with or through others, directly or indirectly, as a result of holding means of control in that corporation or in another corporation, including ability derived from the corporation’s articles of association, a written, oral or other kind of agreement, or from any other source, excluding solely as a result of the performance of an office holder’s duties in the corporation. In this context, holding 25% of our means of control is presumed to confer significant influence. “Means of control” means the right to vote at a general meeting of the company, to appoint a director or general manager of the company, to participate in the profits of the company or a share of the remaining assets of the company after payment of its debts upon liquidation.

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In compliance with the Communications Law and Communications Order following our acquisition of the controlling interest in Bezeq, our Articles of Association provide that Exceptional Holdings will not entitle the holder to any rights in respect of such holdings, unless and to the extent permitted under the Communications Order. Accordingly, Exceptional Holdings will not have any voting rights at a general meeting of shareholders. Each shareholder participating in a general meeting of shareholders will be required to certify to us prior to the vote or, if the shareholder is voting by a proxy or any similar instrument, on such proxy card or similar instrument, as to whether or not his or her holdings in our company or his or her vote require the approval of the Prime Minister of Israel and the Israeli Minister of Communications, pursuant to the Communications Law and Communications Order. In addition, no director may be appointed, elected or removed from office by virtue of the vote of a holder of Exceptional Holdings. If a director is appointed, elected or removed from office by virtue of the vote of a holder of Exceptional Holdings, such appointment, election or removal from office will be void.

Under our Articles of Association, any person holding a number of our shares that requires approval under the Communications Order shall notify us, Bezeq, the Prime Minister of Israel and the Israeli Minister of Communications of such holdings in writing, no later than 48 hours from the date of acquiring such holdings.

Our Articles of Association include reporting requirements applicable to “Principal Shareholders,” meaning a holder, directly or indirectly, of 5% of our issued and outstanding share capital. Any person who, after acquiring, directly or indirectly, shares in our company becomes a “Principal Shareholder,” is required, no later than 48 hours after becoming a Principal Shareholder, to notify us in writing, specifying the number of our shares held by such shareholder and the date on which such shareholder became a Principal Shareholder. Any person who ceases to be a Principal Shareholder is required, no later than 48 hours thereafter, to notify us in writing of the date on which such person ceased to be a Principal Shareholder. In addition, a Principal Shareholder is required to notify us in writing of any aggregate change in its holdings of our shares in an aggregate amount equal to 1% or more of our outstanding share capital compared to the last notice of holdings submitted by such Principal Shareholder, no later than 48 hours after such change. In the event a Principal Shareholder fails to provide any required notice, as discussed above, then until such Principal Shareholder provides us with the requisite notice, the Principal Shareholder will not be entitled to any rights in respect of such shares and the provisions of the Communications Order with respect to the exercise of rights underlying Exceptional Holdings will apply, and the undisclosed holdings shall also be deemed “dormant shares,” as defined under the Israeli Companies Law.

Under our Articles of Associations, we are required to notify the Prime Minister of Israel and the Israeli Minister of Communications of any Exceptional Holdings immediately upon becoming aware of such event. We are also required to notify such Ministers in the event a shareholder becomes a Principal Shareholder and regarding any change in the holdings of a Principal Shareholder within 48 hours of becoming aware of such change.

Voting rights. Holders of ordinary shares have one vote for each ordinary share held on all matters submitted to a vote of shareholders, subject to the restrictions described above relating to Exceptional Holdings and Principal Shareholders. Such voting rights may be affected by the grant of any special voting rights to the holders of a class of shares with preferential rights that may be authorized in the future.

An ordinary resolution, such as a resolution for the declaration of dividends or amendment to our articles of association, requires approval by the holders of a majority of the voting rights represented at the meeting, in person, by proxy or by written ballot and voting thereon. Under our articles of association, a special resolution, such as amending our memorandum of association (when permitted), approving any change in capitalization, winding-up, authorization of a class of shares with special rights, or other changes as specified in our articles of association, requires approval of a special majority, representing the holders of no less than 75% of the voting rights represented at the meeting in person, by proxy or by written ballot, and voting thereon. Under the Israeli Companies Law, we may change our articles of association by the aforementioned majority, in order to cancel the special majority requirement

in most of the events.

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Changing Rights Attached to Shares

According to our articles of association, in order to change the rights attached to any class of shares, unless otherwise provided by the terms of the class, such change must be adopted by a general meeting of the shareholders and by a separate general meeting of the holders of the affected class with a majority of 75% of the voting power participating in such meeting.

Election of Directors

Pursuant to our articles of association, our board of directors is divided into three classes (other than outside directors). Generally, at each annual meeting of shareholders one of such classes of directors is elected for a term of three years by a vote of the holders of a majority of the voting power represented and voting at such meeting. For information regarding the election of our outside directors, see Item 6C. “Directors, Senior Management and Employees – Board Practices – Election of Directors.” Eurocom Holdings, which is our controlling shareholder, is able to elect all our directors, except our outside directors, whose election requires the affirmative vote of at least one third of the shareholders who are non-controlling shareholders, or no more than 1% of such shareholders opposing the election of the outside directors. For information regarding the election of our outside directors, see Item 6C. “Directors, Senior Management and Employees – Board Practices – Election of Directors.”

Annual and Extraordinary Meetings

The board of directors must convene an annual meeting of shareholders at least once every calendar year and within fifteen months of the last annual meeting. At our 2007 annual general meeting of shareholders, our shareholders approved the amendment of Article 25 of our articles of association, pursuant to which we are no longer required to deliver notice of our annual and special general meetings to our shareholders. Our board of directors may, in its discretion, convene additional meetings as “special general meetings.” In addition, the board must convene a special general meeting upon the demand of two of the directors, 25% of the nominated directors, one or more shareholders having at least 5% of the outstanding share capital and at least 1% of the voting power in the company, or one or more shareholders having at least 5% of the voting power in the company.

The quorum required for an ordinary meeting of shareholders consists of at least two shareholders present in person or represented by proxy who hold or represent, in the aggregate, more than one third of the voting rights of the issued share capital. A meeting adjourned for lack of a quorum generally is adjourned to the same day in the following week at the same time and place or any time and place as the chairman of the board of directors determines with the consent of the holders of a majority of the shares present in person or represented by proxy and voting on the matter of adjournment. At the reconvened meeting, the required quorum consists of any two members present in person or by proxy.

Limitations on the Rights to Own Securities in Our Company

None of our memorandum of association, our articles of association or the laws of the State of Israel restrict in any way the ownership or voting of ordinary shares by non-residents, except that shares held by citizens of countries which are in a state of war with Israel will not confer any rights to their holders unless the Ministry of Finance consents otherwise.

In addition, pursuant to the Communications Order, so long as we control Bezeq, any state, corporation controlled by a state or a governmental corporation or a corporation controlled by a governmental corporation cannot control our company. Ownership of our shares, directly or indirectly, by a governmental corporation requires the prior written approval of the Israeli Prime Minister. A “Hostile State,” as such term is defined in the Communications Order, a

citizen or resident of a Hostile State, a corporation incorporated in a Hostile State or controlled by a resident or citizen of a Hostile State is not allowed to hold, directly or indirectly, 5% or more or a “significant influence” (as described above) in Bezeq. Ownership, directly or indirectly, of 5% or more of Bezeq’s outstanding shares or a “significant influence” (as described above) in Bezeq requires the approval of the Prime Minister of Israel and the Israeli Minister of Communications as well as the consent of the Israeli Minister of Defense.

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Provisions Restricting Change in Control of Our Company

Full Tender Offer. A person wishing to acquire shares, or any class of shares, of a publicly traded Israeli company and who would as a result hold over 90% of the company's issued and outstanding share capital, or a class of shares, is required by the Israeli Companies Law to make a tender offer to all of the company's shareholders for the purchase of all of the remaining issued and outstanding shares of the company, or the class of shares, as the case may be. If (i) less than 5% of the outstanding shares are not tendered in the tender offer and the majority of the offerees who have no personal interest in the acceptance of the tender offer have accepted the offer; or (ii) less than 2% of the outstanding shares are not tendered in the tender offer, all of the shares that the acquirer offered to purchase will be transferred to the acquirer by operation of law. However, the shareholders may petition the court within six months after receipt of the offer to alter the consideration for the acquisition. The Israeli Companies Law allows an acquirer to determine in the terms of the offer that offerees who accepted the offer will not be entitled to appraisal rights. If the terms described above for the completion of a tender offer are not met, the acquirer may not acquire additional shares of the company from shareholders who accepted the tender offer if following such acquisition the acquirer would then own over 90% of the company's issued and outstanding share capital.

Special Tender Offer. The Israeli Companies Law provides that an acquisition of shares of a public company be made by means of a special tender offer if as a result of the acquisition the purchaser would become the holder of a "control block." Under the Israeli Companies Law shares conferring 25% or more of the voting rights in the company constitute a "control block." The requirement for a tender offer does not apply if there is already another holder of a control block. Similarly, the Israeli Companies Law provides that an acquisition of shares in a public company must be made by means of a tender offer if as a result of the acquisition the acquirer would hold more than 45% of the voting rights in the company, unless there is another person holding more than 45% of the voting rights in the company. These requirements do not apply if:

- the acquisition was made in a private placement the object of which was to confer to the acquiring party a "control block" where there is no holder of a "control block," or to confer to the acquiring party 45% of the voting rights in the company where there is no holder of 45% of the voting rights in the company, and the private placement received the general meeting's approval; or
- the acquisition was from the holder of a "control block" and resulted in a person becoming the holder of a "control block;" or
- the acquisition was from a shareholder holding more than 45% of the voting rights in the company and resulted in a person becoming a holder of more than 45% of the voting rights in the company.

Merger. The Israeli Companies Law permits merger transactions if approved by each party's board of directors and, except under certain circumstances specified below, by the majority of each party's shares voted on the proposed merger at a shareholders meeting convened upon prior notice of at least 35 days (which may be shortened to 14 days in certain circumstances). A merger is defined as the transfer of all assets and liabilities, including conditional, future, known and unknown debts of the target company to the surviving company, as a result of which the target company is liquidated, and stricken out of the Companies Register.

Under the Israeli Companies Law, if the approval of a general meeting of the shareholders is required, merger transactions may be approved by holders of a simple majority of the shares present and voting, in person or by proxy or by written ballot, at the general meeting convened to approve the transaction. If one of the merging companies, or a shareholder that holds 25% or more of the means of control of one of the merging companies, or a 25% shareholder, holds shares of the other merging company, then a dissenting vote of holders of the majority of the shares of the other merging company present and voting, excluding shares held by the merging company or a 25% shareholder thereof, or

by anyone acting on behalf of either of them, their relatives and corporations controlled thereby, is sufficient to reject the merger transaction. Means of control are defined as any of the following: (i) the right to vote at a general meeting of a company; and (ii) the right to appoint a director of a company. If the transaction would have been approved but for the exclusion of the votes as previously indicated, a court may still approve the merger upon the request of holders of at least 25% of the voting rights of the company. The court will not approve a merger unless it is convinced that the merger is fair and reasonable, taking into account the values of the merging companies and the consideration offered to the shareholders. Upon the request of a creditor of either party to the proposed merger, the court may delay or prevent the merger if it concludes that there exists a reasonable concern that, as a result of the merger, the surviving company will be unable to satisfy the obligations of the merged company. In addition, a merger may not be completed unless at least 50 days have passed from the date that a proposal for approval of the merger was filed with the Israeli Registrar of Companies and 30 days from the date that shareholder approval of both merging companies was obtained.

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Notwithstanding the foregoing, a merger is not subject to the approval of the shareholders of the target company if the target company is a wholly-owned subsidiary of the surviving company. A merger is not subject to the approval of the shareholders of the surviving company if:

- the merger does not require the alteration of the memorandum or articles of association of the surviving company;
 - the acquiring company would not issue more than 20% of the voting rights thereof to the shareholders of the target company in the course of the merger and no person will become, as a result of the merger, a controlling shareholder of the surviving company, on a fully diluted basis;
 - neither the target company, nor any shareholder that holds 25% of the means of control of the target company is a shareholder of the surviving company; and
- there is no person that holds 25% or more of the means of control in both companies.

Changes in Our Capital

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

C. Material Contracts

On October 25, 2009, B Communications entered into a share purchase agreement to acquire the controlling interest in Bezeq, Israel's largest telecommunications provider, from Ap.Sb.Ar. Holdings Ltd. (a consortium of Apax Partners, Saban Capital Group and Arkin Communications), for an aggregate cash purchase price of approximately NIS 6.5 billion (approximately \$1.83 billion). On April 14, 2010, B Communications completed the acquisition of 30.44% of Bezeq's outstanding shares and became the controlling shareholder of Bezeq. In accordance with the terms of the transaction, effective as of the closing of the acquisition, B Communications designated seven directors to replace the Apax-Saban-Arkin Group's representatives on Bezeq's Board of Directors, which numbers a total of 13 directors.

On November 16, 2009, as part of the acquisition of the controlling interest in Bezeq, B Communications entered into an agreement to sell our legacy communications business (excluding certain retained indebtedness and liabilities) to a wholly-owned subsidiary of Ampal for NIS 1.2 billion (approximately \$338 million). The transferred assets include, among other things, all of the assets, properties, subsidiaries, inventories, contracts, intellectual property rights, licenses and permits related to or that were used in connection with the legacy communications business, excluding certain retained cash and other customary excluded assets and certain indebtedness and other liabilities. In addition, substantially all of the executive officers and employees employed by B Communications in such business upon the effective date of the sale were hired by Ampal, and B Communications assigned and transferred to Ampal all education funds ("keren hishtalmut"), managers' insurance policies and/or pension funds, severance pay funds and any other funds that had been reserved or contributed to by B Communications for such transferred employees. Regulatory approvals for the sale of our legacy communications business were obtained from the Israeli Ministry of Communications, Antitrust Commission, Income Tax Authority and the Israeli Court. The sale of B Communications' legacy communications business to Ampal was completed on January 31, 2010, effective as of January 1, 2010.

D. Exchange Controls

Israeli laws and regulations do not impose any material foreign exchange restrictions on non-Israeli holders of our ordinary shares. In May 1998, a new "general permit" was issued under the Israeli Currency Control Law, 1978, which

removed most of the restrictions that previously existed under such law, and enabled Israeli citizens to freely invest outside of Israel and freely convert Israeli currency into non-Israeli currencies.

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

E. Taxation

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

Israeli Tax Considerations

The following summary describes the current tax structure applicable to companies in Israel, with special reference to its effect on us. The following discussion also summarizes the material Israeli income tax consequences applicable to the purchase, ownership and disposition of our ordinary shares. This discussion does not address all of the tax consequences that may be relevant to purchasers of our ordinary shares in light of their particular circumstances, or certain types of purchasers of our ordinary shares subject to special tax treatment. Examples of this kind of investor include residents of Israel and traders in securities who are subject to special tax regimes not covered in this discussion. Each individual/entity should consult its own tax or legal advisor as to the Israeli tax consequences of the purchase, ownership and disposition of our ordinary shares. To the extent that part of the discussion is based on new tax legislation, which has not been subject to judicial or administrative interpretation, we cannot assure that the tax authorities or the courts will accept the views expressed in this section.

General Corporate Tax Structure

Generally, Israeli companies were subject to corporate tax at the rate of 26% of their taxable income in 2009. The corporate tax rate was reduced to 25% in 2010. Corporate tax rates applicable for 2007 and 2008 were 29% and 27%, respectively.

In addition, Israeli companies are subject to capital gains tax at a rate of 25% on capital gains (other than gains derived from the sale of listed securities that are taxed at the prevailing corporate tax rates) derived after January 1, 2003.

In July 2009, the Israeli Parliament passed the Law for Economic Efficiency (Amended Legislation for Implementing the Economic Plan for 2009 and 2010), 2009, which prescribes, among other things, an additional gradual reduction in the rates of the Israeli corporate tax and real capital gains tax starting in 2011 to the following tax rates: 2011 - 24%, 2012 - 23%, 2013 - 22%, 2014 - 21%, 2015 - 20%, 2016 and thereafter - 18%.

On September 17, 2009, Income Tax Regulations (Determination of Interest Rate with respect to Section 3(j)) (Amendment) – 2010 were published following which there was an extensive change in Income Tax Regulations (Determination of Interest Rate with respect to Section 3(j)) – 1986. This amendment applies to loans granted as from October 1, 2009, and also includes transitional provisions regarding loans granted before the effective date of the Amendment. With respect to Section 3(j) of the Ordinance, the interest rate applicable to taxpayers granting a loan in NIS is 3.3% p.a. (this rate may change according to the overall average cost of unlinked credit granted to the public by the banks). Conversely, when the loan is in foreign currency (as defined in the regulations) the interest rate with

respect to Section 3(j) is according to the rate of change in the exchange rate of the relevant foreign currency plus 3%. In addition, a special provision was included with respect to determination of the interest rate on a loan in NIS or in foreign currency that was granted in the 14 days before or after a loan with the same terms was received from a non-related party.

On February 26, 2008 the Israeli Parliament enacted the Income Tax Law (Adjustments for Inflation) (Amendment No. 20) (Restriction of Effective Period), 2008, in accordance with which the effective period of the Adjustments Law ceased at the end of the 2007 tax year and as of the 2008 tax year the provisions of the law are no longer applied, other than the transitional provisions intended at preventing distortions in the tax calculations. In accordance with the amendment, from the 2008 tax year, income for tax purposes are no longer adjusted to a real (net of inflation) measurement basis. Furthermore, the depreciation of inflation immune assets and carried forward tax losses is no longer linked to the consumer price index, so that these amounts were adjusted until the end of the 2007 tax year after which they ceased to be linked to the consumer price index. The effect of the amendment is reflected in the calculation of current and deferred taxes from 2008.

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On February 4, 2010, the Israeli Tax Authorities issued a Temporary Order for amendment to the Israeli Income Tax Ordinance for the 2007, 2008 and 2009 tax years, prescribing that accounting under IFRS rules cannot determine taxable income even though the IFRS applies in the financial statements. The amendment has no effect on our financial statements.

Taxation of Non-Israeli Shareholders

Taxation of Non-Israeli Shareholders on Receipt of Dividends

Non-residents of Israel are generally subject to Israeli income tax on the receipt of dividends paid on our ordinary shares at the rate of 20%, which tax will be withheld at source, unless a different rate is provided in a treaty between Israel and the shareholder's country of residence.

However, the tax rate on dividends paid to a "substantial shareholder" (a shareholder who alone, or together with another person, holds, directly or indirectly, at least 10% in one or all of any of the means of control in the corporation) is 25%.

Under the U.S.-Israel Tax Treaty, the maximum rate of tax withheld in Israel on dividends paid to a holder of our ordinary shares who is a U.S. resident (within the meaning of the U.S.-Israel Tax Treaty) is 25%. Furthermore, the maximum rate of withholding tax on dividends that are paid to a U.S. corporation holding 10% or more of our outstanding voting capital during the part of the tax year that precedes the date of the payment of the dividend and during the whole of its prior tax year, is 12.5%. This reduced rate will not apply if more than 25% of the Israeli company's gross income consists of interest or dividends, other than dividends or interest received from a subsidiary corporation 50% or more of the outstanding shares of the voting shares of which are owned by the company. Investors should consult their own tax advisors to determine if they are eligible for benefits under the U.S. Israel Tax Treaty.

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

Capital Gains Taxes Applicable to Non-Israeli Shareholders

Israeli law imposes a capital gains tax on the sale of capital assets. The law distinguishes between real gain and inflationary surplus. The inflationary surplus is the portion of the total capital gain that is equivalent to the increase of the relevant asset's purchase price (net of depreciation) which is attributable to the increase in the Israeli consumer price index between the date of purchase and the date of sale. Foreign residents who purchased an asset in foreign currency may request that the inflationary surplus be computed on the basis of the depreciation of the NIS against such foreign currency. The real gain is the excess of the total capital gain over the inflationary surplus. The inflationary surplus accumulated from and after December 31, 1993, is exempt from any capital gains tax in Israel while the real gain is taxed at the applicable rate discussed above.

Dealers in securities in Israel are taxed at regular tax rates applicable to business income.

Under the convention between the United States and Israel concerning taxes on income, Israeli capital gains tax will not apply to the sale, exchange or disposition of ordinary shares by a person:

- who qualifies as a resident of the United States within the meaning of the U.S.-Israel tax treaty; and
- who is entitled to claim the benefits available to the person by the U.S.-Israel tax treaty.

However, this exemption does not apply, among other cases, if the gain is attributable to a permanent establishment of such person in Israel, or if the holder is a resident of the United States within the meaning of the U.S.-Israeli tax treaty who holds, directly or indirectly, shares representing 10% or more of our voting power during any part of the 12-month period preceding the sale, exchange or disposition, subject to specified conditions. Under these circumstances, the sale, exchange or disposition would be subject to Israeli tax, to the extent applicable. However, under the U.S.-Israel tax treaty, a U.S. resident generally would be permitted to claim a credit for the Israeli taxes paid against the U.S. federal income tax imposed on the sale, exchange or disposition, subject to the limitations under U.S. law applicable to foreign tax credits. The U.S.-Israel tax treaty does not relate to U.S. state or local taxes.

Under Israeli law, the capital gain from the sale of shares by non-Israeli residents is tax exempt in Israel as long as our shares are listed on the NASDAQ Global Market or any other stock exchange recognized by the Israeli Ministry of Finance, and provided certain other conditions are met, the most relevant of which are: (A) the capital gain is not attributed to the foreign resident's permanent establishment in Israel, (B) the shares were acquired by the foreign resident after the company's shares had been listed for trading on the foreign exchange, and (C) if the seller is a corporation, less than 25% of its means of control are held by Israeli residents.

United States Federal Income Tax Consequences

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

· broker-dealers,

· financial institutions,

· certain insurance companies,

· regulated investment companies,

· investors liable for alternative minimum tax,

· tax-exempt organizations,

· non-resident aliens of the U.S. or taxpayers whose functional currency is not the U.S. dollar,

· persons who hold the ordinary shares through partnerships or other pass-through entities,

· persons who acquired their ordinary shares through the exercise or cancellation of employee stock options or otherwise as compensation for services,

· certain expatriates or former long-term residents of the United States,

- investors that own or have owned, directly, indirectly or by attribution, 10 percent or more of our voting shares, and
- investors holding ordinary shares as part of a straddle or appreciated financial position or a hedging or conversion transaction.

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

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

You are urged to consult your tax advisors regarding the foreign and United States federal, state and local tax considerations of an investment in ordinary shares.

For purposes of this summary, a U.S. Holder is any beneficial owner of ordinary shares that is:

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

Taxation of Dividends

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

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

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

Subject to certain limitations, “qualified dividend income” received by a non-corporate U.S. Holder through 2013 will be subject to tax at a reduced maximum tax rate of 15 percent. The rate reduction does not apply to dividends received from passive foreign investment companies, see discussion below. Distributions taxable as dividends paid on the ordinary shares should qualify for the 15 percent rate provided that either: (i) we are entitled to benefits under the income tax treaty between the United States and Israel, or the Treaty, or (ii) the ordinary shares are readily tradable on an established securities market in the United States and certain other requirements are met. We believe that we are entitled to benefits under the Treaty and that the ordinary shares currently are readily tradable on an established securities market in the United States. However, no assurance can be given that the ordinary shares will remain readily tradable. The rate reduction does not apply unless certain holding period requirements are satisfied. With respect to the ordinary shares, the U.S. Holder must have held such shares for at least 61 days during the 121-day period beginning 60 days before the ex-dividend date. The rate reduction also does not apply in respect of certain hedged positions or in certain other situations. The legislation enacting the reduced tax rate contains special rules for computing the foreign tax credit limitation of a taxpayer who receives dividends subject to the reduced tax rate. U.S. Holders of ordinary shares should consult their own tax advisors regarding the effect of these rules in their particular circumstances.

Disposition of Ordinary Shares

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

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

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

Passive Foreign Investment Companies

There is a risk that we may become a passive foreign investment company, or PFIC, for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Our treatment as a PFIC could result in a reduction in the after-tax return to the U.S. Holders of our ordinary shares and may cause a reduction in the value of such shares.

For U.S. federal income tax purposes, we will be classified as a PFIC for any taxable year in which either (i) 75% or more of our gross income is passive income, or (ii) at least 50% of the average value of all of our assets for the taxable year produce or are held for the production of passive income. For this purpose, cash is considered to be an asset which produces passive income. Passive income generally includes dividends, interest, royalties, rents, annuities and the excess of gains over losses from the disposition of assets which produce passive income. As a result of our relatively substantial cash position at the time, we believe that we were a PFIC in certain periods in the past under a literal application of the asset test described above, which looks solely to the market value of our assets. We do not believe that we were a PFIC in 2010.

If we are a PFIC, dividends will not qualify for the reduced maximum tax rate, applicable to qualified dividend income, discussed above, you will be required to make an annual return on IRS Form 8621, and, unless you timely elect to “mark-to-market” your ordinary shares, as described below:

- you will be required to allocate income recognized upon receiving certain dividends or gain recognized upon the disposition of ordinary shares ratably over the holding period for such ordinary shares,
- the amount allocated to each year during which we are considered a PFIC other than the year of the dividend payment or disposition would be subject to tax at the highest individual or corporate tax rate, as the case may be, in effect for that year and an interest charge would be imposed with respect to the resulting tax liability allocated to each such year, and
- the amount allocated to the current taxable year and any taxable year before we became a PFIC would be taxable as ordinary income in the current year.

In addition, holders of stock in a PFIC may not receive a “step-up” in basis on shares acquired from a decedent.

The PFIC provisions discussed above apply to U.S. persons who directly or indirectly hold stock in a PFIC. Generally, a U.S. person is considered an indirect shareholder of a PFIC if it is:

- A direct or indirect owner of a pass-through entity, including a trust or estate, that is a direct or indirect shareholder of a PFIC,
- A shareholder of a PFIC that is a shareholder of another PFIC, or
- A 50%-or-more shareholder of a foreign corporation that is not a PFIC and that directly or indirectly owns stock of a PFIC.

An indirect shareholder may be taxed on a distribution paid to the direct owner of the PFIC and on a disposition of the stock indirectly owned. Indirect shareholders are strongly urged to consult their tax advisors regarding the application of these rules.

If we become a PFIC and cease to be a PFIC in a future year, a U.S. Holder may avoid the continued application of the tax treatment described above by electing to be treated as if it sold its ordinary shares on the last day of the last

taxable year in which we were a PFIC. Any gain would be recognized and subject to tax under the rules described above. Loss would not be recognized. A U.S. Holder's basis in its ordinary shares would be increased by the amount of gain, if any, recognized on the sale. A U.S. Holder would be required to treat its holding period for its ordinary shares as beginning on the day following the last day of the last taxable year in which we were a PFIC.

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If the ordinary shares are considered “marketable stock” and if you elect to “mark-to-market” your ordinary shares, you would not be subject to the rules described above. Instead, you will generally include in income any excess of the fair market value of the ordinary shares at the close of each tax year over your adjusted basis in the ordinary shares. If the fair market value of the ordinary shares had depreciated below your adjusted basis at the close of the tax year, you may generally deduct the excess of the adjusted basis of the ordinary shares over its fair market value at that time. However, such deductions generally would be limited to the net mark-to-market gains, if any, that you included in income with respect to such ordinary shares in prior years. Income recognized and deductions allowed under the mark-to-market provisions, as well as any gain or loss (to the extent of net mark-to-market gains) on the disposition of ordinary shares with respect to which the mark-to-market election is made, is treated as ordinary income or loss. Loss on a disposition, to the extent in excess of net mark-to-market gains, would be treated as capital loss. Gain or loss from the disposition of ordinary shares (as to which a “mark-to-market” election was made) in a year in which we are no longer a PFIC will be capital gain or loss. Loss on a disposition, to the extent in excess of net mark-to-market gains, would be treated as capital loss. Our ordinary shares should be considered “marketable stock” if they traded at least 15 days during each calendar quarter of the relevant calendar year in more than de minimis quantities.

A U.S. Holder of ordinary shares will not be able to avoid the tax consequences described above by electing to treat us as a qualified electing fund, or QEF, because we do not intend to prepare the information that U.S. Holders would need to make a QEF election.

Backup Withholding and Information Reporting

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

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

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

U.S. Gift and Estate Tax

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

F. Dividends and Paying Agents

Not applicable.

G. Statement by Experts

Not applicable.

H. Documents on Display

We are subject to certain of the reporting requirements of the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, or the Exchange Act, as applicable to “foreign private issuers” as defined in Rule 3b-4 under the Exchange Act. As a foreign private issuer, we are exempt from certain provisions of the Exchange Act. Accordingly, our proxy solicitations are not subject to the disclosure and procedural requirements of Regulation 14A under the Exchange Act, and transactions in our equity securities by our officers and directors are exempt from reporting and the “short-swing” profit recovery provisions contained in Section 16 of the Exchange Act. In addition, we are not required under the Exchange Act to file periodic reports and financial statements as frequently or as promptly as U.S. companies whose securities are registered under the Exchange Act. However, we file with the Securities and Exchange Commission an annual report on Form 20-F containing financial statements audited by an independent accounting firm. We also submit to the Securities and Exchange Commission reports on Form 6-K containing (among other things) press releases and unaudited financial information. We post our annual report on Form 20-F on our website (www.igld.com) promptly following the filing of our annual report with the Securities and Exchange Commission. The information on our website is not incorporated by reference into this annual report.

This annual report and the exhibits thereto and any other document we file pursuant to the Exchange Act may be inspected without charge and copied at prescribed rates at the Securities and Exchange Commission public reference room at 100 F Street, N.E., Room 1580, Washington, D.C. 20549. You may obtain information on the operation of the Securities and Exchange Commission's public reference room in Washington, D.C. by calling the Securities and Exchange Commission at 1-800-SEC-0330. The Exchange Act file number for our Securities and Exchange Commission filings is 000-30198.

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

The documents concerning our company referred to in this annual report may also be inspected at our offices located at 2 Dov Friedman Street, Ramat Gan 52503, Israel. We will provide a copy of this annual report containing our financial statements upon shareholders' request.

I. Subsidiary Information

Not applicable.

ITEM 11. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURE ABOUT MARKET RISKS

We are exposed to a variety of risks, including foreign currency fluctuations and changes in interest rates. We regularly assess currency and interest rate risks to minimize any adverse effects on our business as a result of those factors.

Foreign Currency Exchange Risk

Bezeq is exposed to foreign currency effects mainly due to dollar-linked and euro-linked payments for purchases of terminal equipment and property, plant and equipment. In addition, it provides services for customers and receives services from suppliers worldwide for which it is paid and it pays in foreign currency, mainly the U.S. dollar. The Bezeq Group has surplus liabilities over assets in foreign currency. To hedge its exposure, the Bezeq Group makes forward transactions and purchases options against the U.S. dollar. The duration of the hedging transactions is the same as or shorter than the duration of the hedged exposures.

Effects of Changes in Interest Rates and the Israeli Consumer Price Index

The Series B Debentures that we issued in September 2007 and December 2009 and the Series C Debentures that we issued in September and December 2010 are linked to the Israeli Consumer Price Index. We also have marketable securities which are linked to the Israeli consumer price index. A hypothetical 1% (based on December 31, 2010 statements of financial position) increase in the Israeli consumer price index would result in an increase in our expected financing expenses of approximately NIS 6.6 million (\$1.9 million) and a hypothetical 1% decrease in the Israeli consumer price index would result in financing income of approximately NIS 6.6 million (\$1.9 million).

The Series A debentures of B Communications that were issued during the period of March 2007 to May 2007 are linked (principal and interest) to the Israeli consumer price index. B Communications also has marketable securities which are linked to the Israeli consumer price index. A hypothetical 1% (based on December 31, 2010 statements of financial position) increase in the Israeli consumer price index would result in an increase in its expected financing expenses of approximately NIS 3.2 million (\$0.9 million) and a hypothetical 1% decrease in the Israeli consumer price index would result in financing income of approximately NIS 3.2 million (\$0.9 million).

We pay interest on our short-term loan facility and credit line based on the Israeli Prime rate. As a result, changes in the general level of interest rates directly affect the amount of interest payable by us under these facilities.

As a result of the NIS 4.4 billion (\$1.24 billion) debt we incurred in connection with our acquisition of the controlling interest in Bezeq, of which NIS 2.6 billion (\$733 million) is subject to variable interest rates, NIS 1.4 billion (\$394 million) is subject to changes in the Israeli consumer price, and the consolidation of Bezeq's financial statements beginning April 14, 2010, changes in interest rates and the Israeli consumer price index will have a material impact on our financial statements. As of December 31, 2010, Bezeq had debt of NIS 1.37 billion (\$386 million) that is subject to variable interest rates and NIS 3.13 billion (\$880 million) that is subject to changes in the Israeli consumer price index.

Cash Investments, Marketable Securities and Interest Rate Risk Management

Our cash investment policy seeks to preserve principal and maintain adequate liquidity while maximizing the income we receive from our investments without significantly increasing the risk of loss. To minimize investment risk, we maintain a diversified portfolio across various maturities, types of investments and issuers, which may include, from time to time, money market funds, U.S. government bonds, state debt, bank deposits and certificates of deposit, and investment grade corporate debt. Our cash management policy does not allow us to purchase or hold derivative or commodity instruments, structures or "sub-prime" related holdings (such as auction rate securities and collateralized debt obligation) or other financial instruments for trading purposes.

As of December 31, 2010, we had NIS 21 million (\$5.9 million) in cash and cash equivalents, and NIS 240 million (\$67.6 million) in marketable securities (not including the amounts of B Communications or Bezeq). As of such date, our marketable securities portfolio was composed of investment grade corporate bonds bearing average annual interest rates of approximately 5.3%, with average maturities of 41 months (maximum maturities of 11 years).

The performance of the capital markets affects the values of the funds we hold in marketable securities. These assets are subject to market fluctuations, such as the declines experienced in 2008 and the first six months of 2009. In such case, the fair value of our investments may decline. As of December 31, 2010, net unrealized gain/loss in our marketable securities portfolio totaled NIS 12.3 million (\$3.5 million). We periodically monitor our investments for adverse material holdings related to the underlying financial solvency of the issuers of the marketable securities in our portfolio.

Our exposure to market risk for changes in interest rates relates primarily to our investment in marketable securities. Investments in both fixed rate and floating rate interest bearing securities carry a degree of interest rate risk. The fair market value of fixed rate securities may be adversely impacted due to a rise in interest rates, while floating rate securities may produce less income than predicted if interest rates fall. Due in part to these factors, our future financial results may be negatively affected in the event that interest rates fluctuate.

Bezeq's Exposure to Market Risks

Bezeq is exposed to market risks, mainly as a result of changes in interest rates, exchange rates, inflation, the prices of raw materials and equipment, and the prices of securities. In 2010, Bezeq acted in accordance with a financial exposure management policy adopted by its Board of Directors. Pursuant to that policy, Bezeq takes partial hedging actions depending on the circumstances and its own judgment, primarily for reducing its exposure to changes in the Israeli consumer price index and foreign currency exchange rates. Bezeq monitors and reviews the Bezeq Group's exposure management every month, including, when necessary, making recommendations for change, if required, in the exposure management.

Bezeq has a significant surplus of liabilities for consumer price index linked assets, and the bulk of its financial exposure stems from the risk of a rise in inflation. The rate of inflation also affects Bezeq's operating income and operating expenses in the course of the year. In addition, Bezeq's tariff updating mechanism, which is subject to government regulation, is reviewed once a year and is influenced by the consumer price index. As a result, the annual rate of inflation and its distribution during the year can have a material influence on the erosion of Bezeq's tariffs and its revenues and expenses during the year.

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Bezeq's exposure to change in the interest rate largely depends on the character of its financial liabilities and assets as well as future financing needs. Most of Bezeq's debt bears fixed interest, and therefore a change in the interest rate will affect its fair value rather than its carrying value.

Bezeq has investments in negotiable bonds that are stated in its books at their market value. This market value is influenced by changes in the interest rates in the economy. In addition, a change in the NIS exchange rate constitutes economic exposure that can affect Bezeq's future profit and cash flows, mainly the repayment of currency-linked liabilities and payments for currency-linked purchases of equipment and raw materials.

The cash flow generated by Bezeq's operations is used partially for investment in equipment. The prices of the equipment are affected by the indices to which they are linked, including industry price indices, exchange rates and global prices. Bezeq does not hedge against this exposure. Bezeq is also exposed to changes in copper prices that result in a change in the residual value of its copper cable infrastructure. In deploying its new generation network, Bezeq removes copper cables previously used to provide its services and sells the copper from such cables, and the prices received are subject to the volatility of the copper market.

ITEM 12. DESCRIPTION OF SECURITIES OTHER THAN EQUITY SECURITIES

Not applicable.

PART II

ITEM 13. DEFAULTS, DIVIDEND ARREARAGES AND DELINQUENCIES

None.

ITEM 14. MATERIAL MODIFICATIONS TO THE RIGHTS OF SECURITY HOLDERS AND USE OF PROCEEDS

Material Modifications to the Rights of Security Holders

None.

Use of Proceeds

Not applicable.

ITEM 15. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Disclosure Controls and Procedures

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

Management's Annual Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Our management, including our chief executive officer and chief financial officer, is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting, as defined under Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f). Our internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States. Internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that: (i) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of our assets, (ii) 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 only in accordance with appropriate authorizations; and (iii) 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. Projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Our management assessed the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2010. In conducting its assessment of internal control over financial reporting, management based its evaluation on the framework in "Internal Control – Integrated Framework" issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations, or the COSO, of the Treadway Commission. Based on that assessment, our management has concluded that our internal control over financial reporting was effective as of December 31, 2010. Our management's assessment of, and conclusion on, the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting did not include the internal control over financial reporting of Bezeq, whose controlling interest was acquired during 2010, and its results are included in our consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2010. As reflected elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 20-F, Bezeq accounted for substantially all of our revenues in 2010.

Our independent auditors, Somekh Chaikin, a member firm of KPMG International, have issued an audit report on the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting. The report is included in page F-3 of this Annual Report on Form 20-F.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

On April 14, 2010, we completed the acquisition of 30.44% of Bezeq's outstanding shares. The acquisition represents a material change in internal control over financial reporting since management's last assessment of the effectiveness of our company's internal control over financial reporting. The Bezeq Group utilizes separate information and accounting systems and processes and it was not possible to complete an evaluation and review of the internal control over financial reporting since the acquisition was completed.

With the exception of the acquisition of the controlling interest in Bezeq as noted above, there were no changes in our internal control over financial reporting during the period covered by this Annual Report on Form 20-F that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

ITEM 16. [RESERVED]

ITEM 16A. AUDIT COMMITTEE FINANCIAL EXPERT

Our board of directors has determined that Ms. Anat Winner, an independent director, meets the definition of an audit committee financial expert, as defined by rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission. For a brief listing of Ms. Winner's relevant experience, see Item 6.A. "Directors, Senior Management and Employees - Directors and Senior Management."

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ITEM 16B. CODE OF ETHICS

We have adopted a code of ethics that applies to our chief executive officer and all senior financial officers of our company, including the chief financial officer, chief accounting officer or controller, or persons performing similar functions. Our code of ethics is available for viewing on our website at www.igld.co.il. Written copies are available upon request. If we make any substantive amendment to the code of ethics or grant any waivers, including any implicit waiver, from a provision of the codes of ethics, we will disclose the nature of such amendment or waiver on our website.

ITEM 16C. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTANT FEES AND SERVICES

Fees Billed by Independent Public Accountants

The following table sets forth, for each of the years indicated, the aggregate fees billed to us, Bezeq, B Communications, Pelephone and Bezeq International by the independent registered public accounting firm that prepares their financial statements. All of such fees were pre-approved by the relevant committee for the examination of the financial statements.

Services Rendered	Year Ended December 31,	
	2009	2010
	NIS	NIS
Audit (1)	800,000	4,448,000
	NIS	NIS
Audit-related(2)	1,172,000	332,000
	NIS	NIS
Tax (3)	80,000	282,000
	NIS	NIS
Total	2,052,000	5,062,000

(1) Audit fees are for audit services for each of the years shown in the table, including fees associated with the annual audit and audit services provided in connection with other statutory and regulatory filings.

(2) Audit related fees are the aggregate fees billed for assurance and related services that are not reported under audit fees. These fees include internal controls review serviced as well as agreed upon procedures for certain regulatory matters.

(3) Tax fees are the aggregate fees billed for professional services rendered for tax compliance and tax advice.

Pre-Approval Policies and Procedures

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

proposed services are compatible with the independence of the registered public accounting firm.

ITEM 16D. EXEMPTIONS FROM THE LISTING STANDARDS FOR AUDIT COMMITTEES

Not applicable.

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

Issuer Purchase of Equity Securities

In November 2007, our Board of Directors authorized the repurchase of up to NIS 70 million of our ordinary shares in the open market from time to time at prevailing market prices. We completed our purchases under this program in 2008 and as of December 31, 2008, we had repurchased 2,051,797 ordinary shares under the program at a total purchase price of approximately NIS 70 million (\$18.6 million), or an average price of NIS 35.3 (\$9.40) per share.

In July 2008, our Board of Directors authorized a second repurchase program, for the repurchase of up to an additional NIS 70 million of our ordinary shares in the open market from time to time at prevailing market prices. We completed our purchases under this program in 2009 and as of December 31, 2009, we had repurchased 3,480,062 ordinary shares under this program at a total purchase price of approximately NIS 70 million, or an average price of NIS 20.1 per share.

In March 2010, our Board of Directors authorized a third repurchase program, for the repurchase of up to an additional NIS 30 million (approximately \$8.5 million) of our ordinary shares in the open market from time to time at prevailing market prices. On June 22, 2010, our Board of Directors authorized an increase in the third repurchase program by an additional NIS 14 million of our ordinary shares, following which we may repurchase up to NIS 44 million (approximately \$12.4 million) of our ordinary shares under the third program. As of December 31, 2010, we had repurchased 330,000 ordinary shares under the third program at a total purchase price of approximately NIS 30 million (\$8.5 million), or an average price of NIS 91 (\$26) per share.

The following table sets forth, for each of the months indicated, the total number of shares purchased by us, the average price paid per share, the number of shares purchased as part of our publicly announced repurchase programs and the maximum number of shares that may yet be purchased under the programs.

Period in 2010	Total Number of Shares Purchased	Average Price Paid per Share NIS	Average Price Paid per Share \$ (\$1=NIS 3.549)	Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Programs	Approximate NIS Value of Shares that May Yet Be Purchased Under the Programs	Approximate Value (\$1=NIS 3.549) of Shares that May Yet Be Purchased Under the Programs
January	-	-	-	5,531,859	27,279	7,686
February	-	-	-	5,531,859	27,279	7,686
March	-	-	-	5,531,859	30,027,279	8,460,772
April	-	-	-	5,531,859	30,027,279	8,460,772
May	190,559	92.60	26.10	5,722,418	12,390,935	7,428,474
June	140,200	88.20	24.80	5,862,618	14,000,000	3,944,773
July	-	-	-	5,862,618	14,000,000	3,944,773
August	-	-	-	5,862,618	14,000,000	3,944,773
September	-	-	-	5,862,618	14,000,000	3,944,773
October	-	-	-	5,862,618	14,000,000	3,944,773
November	-	-	-	5,862,618	14,000,000	3,944,773

December	-	-	-	5,862,618	14,000,000	3,944,773
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ITEM 16F. CHANGES IN REGISTRANT'S CERTIFYING ACCOUNTANT

Not applicable.

ITEM 16G. CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

NASDAQ Exemptions for a Controlled Company

We are a controlled company within the meaning of NASDAQ Listing Rule 5615(c)(1), since Eurocom Communications holds more than 50% of our voting power. Under NASDAQ Listing Rule 5615(c)(2), a controlled company is exempt from the following requirements of NASDAQ Listing Rule 5605:

- The requirement that the majority of the company's board of directors qualify as independent directors, as defined under NASDAQ Listing Rules. Instead, we follow Israeli law and practice which requires that we appoint at least two outside directors, within the meaning of the Israeli Companies Law, to our board of directors. In addition, we have the mandated three independent directors, within the meaning of the rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission and NASDAQ, on our audit committee. See Item 6C. "Directors, Senior Management and Employees - Board Practices - Outside and Independent Directors."
- The requirement that the compensation of the chief executive officer and all other executive officers be determined, or recommended to the board of directors for determination, either by (i) a majority of the independent directors or (ii) a compensation committee comprised solely of independent directors. Under the Israeli Companies Law, arrangements as to compensation of office holders who are not directors require approval by the board of directors, provided that they are not deemed extraordinary transactions, unless otherwise provided in the articles of association. Our articles of association do not provide otherwise. Any compensation arrangement with an office holder who is not a director, the exemption of such office holder from liability, the insurance of such office holder and the indemnification of such office holder, or an undertaking to indemnify such office holder, require both audit committee and board of directors approval. The compensation, exemption, indemnification and insurance of office holders who are directors must be approved by our audit committee, board of directors and shareholders. If the office holder is a controlling shareholder or a relative of a controlling shareholder, any extraordinary transaction, compensation, exemption, indemnification and insurance of the office holder must be approved by our audit committee, board of directors and shareholders, supported by the vote of at least a majority of the shares of the shareholders that have no personal interest in the transaction voting on the matter, or provided that the total number of shares held by shareholders that have no personal interest in the transaction that voted against the proposal did not exceed 2% of all of the voting rights in the company.
- The requirement that director nominees either be selected or recommended for the board of directors' selection, either by (a) a majority of independent directors or (b) a nominations committee comprised solely of independent directors. Instead, we follow Israeli law and practice, in accordance with which directors may be recommended by our board of directors for election by our shareholders.

If the "controlled company" exemptions cease to be available to us under NASDAQ Listing Rules, we may instead elect to follow Israeli law instead of the foregoing NASDAQ requirements, as described below.

NASDAQ Listing Rules and Home Country Practice

Under NASDAQ Listing Rule 5615(a)(3), foreign private issuers, such as our company, are permitted to follow certain home country corporate governance practices instead of certain provisions of the NASDAQ Listing Rules. As a foreign private issuer listed on the NASDAQ Global Market, we may follow home country practice with regard to,

among other things, the composition of the board of directors, compensation of officers, director nomination process and quorum at shareholders' meetings. In addition, we may follow home country practice instead of the NASDAQ requirement to obtain shareholder approval for certain dilutive events (such as for the establishment or amendment of certain equity-based compensation plans, an issuance that will result in a change of control of the company, certain transactions other than a public offering involving issuances of a 20% or more interest in the company and certain acquisitions of the stock or assets of another company). A foreign private issuer that elects to follow a home country practice instead of NASDAQ requirements must submit to NASDAQ in advance a written statement from an independent counsel in such issuer's home country certifying that the issuer's practices are not prohibited by the home country's laws. In addition, a foreign private issuer must disclose in its annual reports filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission each such requirement that it does not follow and describe the home country practice followed by the issuer instead of any such requirement. Accordingly, our shareholders may not be afforded the same protection as provided under NASDAQ's corporate governance rules.

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PART III

ITEM 17. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

ITEM 18. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Consolidated Financial Statements of Internet Gold-Golden Lines Ltd.

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Consolidated Financial Statements of Bezeq The Israel Telecommunication Corp Limited.

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ITEM 19. EXHIBITS

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Exhibit	Description
1.1	Memorandum of Association of the Registrant*
1.2	Amended and Restated Articles of Association of the Registrant*****
2.1	Specimen of Share Certificate*
2.2	Terms of Convertible Debentures Traded on Tel Aviv Stock Exchange**
2.3	Form of B Communications Ltd. Series A Debenture Certificate for Notes issued in March 2007 and May 2007***
4.1	Registration Rights Agreement, dated July 30, 1999, among the Registrant, Euronet Communications Ltd., Shaul Elovitch and Eli Holtzman*
4.2	Share Purchase Agreement dated October 25, 2009, between B Communications Ltd. (formerly 012 Smile.Communications Ltd.) and Ap.Sb.Ar. Holdings Ltd.****
4.3	First Amendment to the Share Purchase Agreement dated as of March 28, 2010, between B Communications (SP2) Ltd. and Ap.Sb.Ar. Holdings Ltd. *****
4.4	Asset Purchase Agreement dated November 16, 2009, between Ampal Communication 2010 Ltd., B Communications Ltd. (formerly 012 Smile.Communications Ltd.) and Merhav Ampal Energy Ltd., as Guarantor****
4.5	English translation of Bezeq Control Permit issued by the Prime Minister of Israel and Israeli Minister of Communication to members of the Eurocom Group on April 13, 2010 *****
4.6	English translation of Credit Agreement dated February 11, 2010 between B Communications (SP2) Ltd. and Bank Hapoalim Ltd. (as Lender, Facility Agent and Security Trustee), Bank Leumi le-Israel BM, Amitim (Senior Pension Funds), Israel Discount Bank Ltd., Mizrahi Tefahot Bank Ltd., HSBC Bank PLC, First International Bank of Israel Ltd. and Union Bank of Israel (as Lenders) *****
4.7	English translation of Loan Agreement dated February 18, 2010, between B Communications (SP1) Ltd. and entities within the Migdal Insurance and Financial Holdings Ltd. group *****
4.8	English translation of Addendum and Amendment No. 1 the Credit Agreement dated February 11, 2010, dated April 14, 2010, between B Communications (SP2) Ltd. and Bank Hapoalim Ltd. (as Lender, Facility Agent and Security Trustee), Bank Leumi le-Israel BM, Israel Discount Bank Ltd., Mizrahi Tefahot Bank Ltd., HSBC Bank PLC, First International Bank of Israel Ltd., Union Bank of Israel, Central Benefits Fund of Histadrut Employees Ltd. (under special management), Makefet Fund Pension and Provident Center - AS Ltd. Pension Fund, Makefet Fund Pension and Provident Center - AS Ltd. (under special management) – Other-Purpose Funds, Mivtachim The Workers Social Insurance Fund Ltd. (under special management) - Pension Fund, Mivtachim The Workers Social Insurance Fund Ltd. (under special management) Illness and Accident Provident Fund, Hadassa Employees Pension Fund Ltd. (under special management), “Egged” Members Pension Fund Ltd. (under special management) – Pension Track and “Egged” Members Pension Fund Ltd. (under special management) – Full Pension Track (as Lenders)*****
4.9	English translation of Addendum and Amendment No. 2 the Credit Agreement dated February 11, 2010, dated June 26, 2011, between B Communications (SP2) Ltd. and Bank Hapoalim Ltd. (as Lender, Facility Agent and Security Trustee) and the other Lenders
4.10	English translation of Addendum and Amendment No. 1 the Loan Agreement dated February 18, 2010, dated April 14, 2010, between B Communications (SP1) Ltd. and entities within the Migdal Insurance and Financial Holdings Ltd. Group*****
4.11	English translation of Deed of Trust dated August 31, 2010 between the Registrant and Reznik, Paz, Nevo Trustees Ltd.

- 4.12 English translation of Addendum to the Deed of Trust of August 31, 2010 dated September 26, 2010 between the Registrant and Reznik, Paz, Nevo Trustees Ltd.

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8	List of Subsidiaries of the Registrant
12.1	Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act, as amended
12.2	Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act, as amended
13.1	Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
13.2	Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

*Previously filed as an exhibit to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form F-1 (Registration No. 333-10576), and incorporated herein by reference.

**Previously filed as an exhibit to the Registrant's Report on Form 6-K for the month of April 2005 submitted to Securities and Exchange Commission on April 11, 2005, and incorporated herein by reference.

***Previously filed as an exhibit to the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2006, and incorporated herein by reference.

****Previously filed as Exhibit 99.1 to the Registrant's Report on Form 6-K for the month of June 2010 submitted to Securities and Exchange Commission on June 23, 2010, and incorporated herein by reference.

*****Previously filed as an exhibit to the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2010, and incorporated herein by reference.

Internet Gold – Golden Lines Ltd.

Consolidated Financial Statements

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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To Board of Directors and Shareholders of
Internet Gold – Golden Lines Ltd.:

We have audited the accompanying consolidated statements of financial position of Internet Gold – Golden Lines Ltd. and its subsidiaries (hereinafter - “the Company”) as at December 31, 2009 and 2010 and the related consolidated statements of income, comprehensive income, changes in equity, and cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2010. We also have audited the Company’s internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2010, based on criteria established in Internal Control - Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (“COSO”). The Company’s management is responsible for these consolidated financial statements, for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting, and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in the accompanying management’s report under Item 15 - Control and Procedures. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements and an opinion on the Company’s internal control over financial reporting based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audits to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement and whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audits of the consolidated financial statements included examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, and evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. Our audit of internal control over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. Our audits also included performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinions.

A company’s internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company’s internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (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 receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company’s assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

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

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2009 and 2010, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2010 in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (“IASB”). Also in our opinion, the Company maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2010, based on criteria established in Internal Control - Integrated Framework issued by the COSO.

The accompanying consolidated financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2010 have been translated into United States dollars (“dollars”) solely for the convenience of the reader. We have audited the translation and, in our opinion, the consolidated financial statements expressed in New Israeli Shekels have been translated into dollars on the basis set forth in Note 2D to the consolidated financial statements.

The Company acquired “Bezeq” The Israel Telecommunication Corp Limited. (“Bezeq”) during 2010, and the Company’s management excluded from the scope of its assessment of internal control over financial reporting the operations and related assets of Bezeq. As reflected in the financial statements, Bezeq accounted for substantially all of the Company’s revenues in 2010. Our audit of internal control over financial reporting of the Company also excluded an evaluation of the internal control over financial reporting of Bezeq.

/s/ Somekh Chaikin
Somekh Chaikin

Certified Public Accountants (Isr.)
Member Firm of KPMG International

Tel Aviv, Israel

June 30, 2011

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Internet Gold - Golden Lines Ltd.

Consolidated Statements of Financial Position as at

(In millions)

		December 31		Convenience translation into U.S. dollars (Note 2D)
	Note	2009 NIS	2010 NIS	2010 US\$
Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	8	1,350	404	114
Investments including derivatives	9	99	1,029	290
Trade receivables	10	13	2,701	761
Other receivables	10	14	228	64
Inventory		-	177	49
Current tax assets		-	3	1
Assets classified as held-for-sale	7	1,360	219	62
Total current assets		2,836	4,761	1,341
Investments including derivatives	9	-	129	36
Long-term trade receivables	10	-	1,114	314
Property, plant and equipment	11	1	7,392	2,083
Intangible assets	12	8	9,163	2,582
Deferred and other expenses	13	-	423	119
Investments in equity-accounted investee (mainly loans)	14	-	1,084	305
Deferred tax assets	21	1	254	72
Total non-current assets		10	19,559	5,511
Total assets		2,846	24,320	6,852

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

Internet Gold - Golden Lines Ltd.

Consolidated Statements of Financial Position as at (cont'd)

(In millions)

		December 31		Convenience translation into U.S. dollars (Note 2D) 2010 US\$
	Note	2009 NIS	2010 NIS	
Liabilities				
Short-term bank credit, current maturities of long term liabilities and debentures				
	15	672	1,501	423
Trade payables	16	7	1,066	300
Other payables, including derivatives	16	34	817	230
Current tax liabilities		25	346	98
Deferred income		1	34	10
Provisions	17	-	251	71
Employee benefits	20	-	269	76
Liabilities classified as held-for-sale	7	270	21	6
Total current liabilities		1,009	4,305	1,214
Debentures	15	1,044	3,541	998
Convertible debentures	15	100	5	2
Bank loans	15	-	6,138	1,729
Loans from institutions and others	15	-	541	152
Employee benefits	20	*	305	86
Deferred income and other liabilities	15	-	150	42
Provisions	17	-	69	19
Deferred tax liabilities	21	-	1,555	438
Total non-current liabilities		1,144	12,304	3,466
Total liabilities		2,153	16,609	4,680
Equity				
Share capital	25	*	*	*
Share premium		490	657	185
Treasury shares		(139)	(169)	(48)
Other reserves		3	(92)	(26)
Retained earnings (deficit)		106	(101)	(28)
Total equity attributable to equity holders of the Company		460	295	83
Non-controlling interests		233	7,416	2,089
Total Equity		693	7,711	2,172
Total liabilities and equity		2,846	24,320	6,852

* Represent an amount less than NIS 1.

Date of approval of the financial statements: June 29, 2011

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

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Internet Gold - Golden Lines Ltd.

Consolidated Statements of Income for the Year Ended December 31

(In millions, except share data)

	Note	2008 NIS	2009 NIS	2010 NIS	Convenience translation into U.S. dollars (Note 2D) 2010 US\$
Revenues	26	1,167	1,243	8,732	2,461
Cost and expenses					
Depreciation and amortization		118	99	2,295	647
Salaries	27	184	171	1,500	423
General and operating expenses	28	741	811	3,711	1,045
Other operating expenses (income), net	29	(6)	2	(3)	(1)
		1,037	1,083	7,503	2,114
Operating income		130	160	1,229	347
Financing (income) expenses					
Finance expenses	30	139	134	716	202
Finance income		(27)	(132)	(327)	(92)
Finance expense, net		112	2	389	110
Income after financing expenses, net					
Share of losses in equity-accounted investees		18	158	840	237
Income before income tax		-	-	235	66
Income tax	21	18	158	605	171
Income tax	21	22	58	385	108
Net income (loss) for the year		(4)	100	220	63
Income (loss) attributable to:					
Owners of the Company		(18)	62	(209)	(59)
Non-controlling interests		14	38	429	122
Income (loss) for the year		(4)	100	220	63
Earnings per share					
Basic earnings (loss) per share	32	(0.85)	3.39	(11.11)	(3.13)

Diluted earnings (loss) per share (0.89) 3.39 (11.23) (3.16)

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

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Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income for the year ended December 31

(In millions)

	Note	2008 NIS	2009 NIS	2010 NIS	Convenience translation into U.S. dollars (Note 2D) 2010 US\$
Net income (loss) for the year		(4)	100	220	63
Net change in fair value of available-for-sale financial assets		(54)	85	-	-
Net change in fair value of available-for-sale financial assets transferred to profit or loss		3	(32)	(1)	*
Defined benefit plan actuarial gain (losses), net	20	(6)	(1)	15	4
Income tax on other comprehensive income	21	6	(5)	(2)	(1)
Other comprehensive income (loss) For the year, net of tax		(51)	47	12	3
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year		(55)	147	232	66
Total comprehensive income (loss) attributable to:					
Owners of the Company		(65)	105	(208)	(58)
Non-controlling interest		10	42	440	124
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year		(55)	147	232	66

* Represent an amount less than NIS 1.

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

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity

(in millions except share data)

Attributable to equity holders of the Company

	Share capital		Treasury shares	Other Reserves (2)	Retained earnings	Non-controlling interest	Total equity		
	Number of Shares(1) NIS 0.01 par value	Amount premium NIS						Share premium NIS	Total
Balance as at January 1, 2008	23,372,953	*	487	(6)	-	68	549	196	745
Changes during 2008:									
Share-based compensation in subsidiary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
Treasury shares at cost	(3,720,292)	-	-	(100)	-	-	(100)	-	(100)
Conversion of convertible debentures	1,264	-	*	-	-	-	*	-	*
Acquisition of non-controlling interest	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	(3)	(2)
Other comprehensive loss	-	-	-	-	(43)	(4)	(47)	(4)	(51)
Net loss for the year	-	-	-	-	-	(18)	(18)	14	(4)
Comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	-	-	(43)	(22)	(65)	10	(55)
Balance as at December 31, 2008	19,653,925	*	488	(106)	(43)	46	385	206	591

(*) Represent an amount less than NIS 1.

(1) Net of shares held by the Company.

(2) Including reserve from available-for-sale assets.

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

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Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity

(in millions except share data)

Attributable to equity holders of the Company

	Share capital		Share premium	Treasury shares	Other Reserves (2)	Retained earnings	Non-controlling interest		Total equity
	Number of Shares(1) NIS 0.01 par value	Amount NIS					Total	interest NIS	
Balance as at January 1, 2009	19,653,925	*	488	(106)	(43)	46	385	206	591
Changes during 2009:									
Treasury shares at cost	(1,667,375)	*	-	(33)	-	-	(33)	-	(33)
Conversion of convertible debentures	5,352	*	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
Contribution by parent company	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	*	1
Contribution to a subsidiary	-	-	-	-	-	(1)	(1)	1	-
Shares buyback in subsidiary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*	*
Acquisition of non-controlling interest	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	(21)	(19)
Share-based compensation in subsidiaries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	44	(1)	43	4	47
Net income for the year	-	-	-	-	-	62	62	38	100
Comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	44	61	105	42	147

Balance as at									
December 31, 2009	17,991,902	*	490	(139)	3	106	460	233	693

(*) Represent an amount less than NIS 1.

(1) Net of shares held by the Company.

(2) Including reserve from available-for-sale assets and reserve from transaction with non-controlling interest.

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

Internet Gold - Golden Lines Ltd.

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity

(in millions except share data)

	Attributable to equity holders of the Company								Convenience translation into U.S. dollars (Note 2D)	
	Share capital		Share Treasury shares	Other Reserves (2)	Retained earnings (deficit)	Non-controlling interest	Total equity	Total equity	dollars	US\$
	Number of Shares (1)	Amount premium								
	NIS 0.01 par value	NIS	NIS	NIS	NIS	NIS	NIS	US\$		
Balance as at January 1, 2010	17,991,902	*	490	(139)	3	106	460	233	693	195
Changes during 2010:										
Treasury shares at cost	(330,759)	*	-	(30)	-	-	(30)	-	(30)	(9)
Conversion of convertible debentures	1,518,008	*	167	-	-	-	167	-	167	47
Issuance of share in subsidiary	-	-	-	-	(1)	-	(1)	100	99	27
Exercise of options in subsidiary	-	-	-	-	(20)	-	(20)	70	50	14
Acquisition of non-controlling interest	-	-	-	-	(73)	-	(73)	(76)	(149)	(42)
Share-based compensation in subsidiaries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	63	63	18
Non-controlling interests with respect to the acquisition of Bezeq	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,118	9,118	2,569
Non-controlling interests with respect to other business combination	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	63	63	18

Transfer by non-controlling interests ,net	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	*
Dividends to non-controlling interests	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2,597)	(2,597)	(732)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	(1)	2	1	11	12	4
Net income (loss) for the year	-	-	-	-	-	(209)	(209)	429	220	63
Comprehensive income for the year					(1)	(207)	(208)	440	232	67
Balance as at December 31, 2010	19,179,151	*	657	(169)	(92)	(101)	295	7,416	7,711	2,172

(*) Represent an amount less than NIS 1.

(1) Net of shares held by the Company.

(2) Including reserve from available-for-sale assets and reserve from transaction with non-controlling interest.

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

Internet Gold - Golden Lines Ltd.

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the Year Ended December 31

(In millions)

	2008	2009	2010	Convenience translation into U.S. dollars (Note 2D) 2010 US\$
	NIS	NIS	NIS	
Cash flows from operating activities				
Net income (loss) for the year	(4)	100	220	62
Adjustments:				
Depreciation	44	33	1,065	300
Amortization of intangible assets	47	42	1,210	341
Amortization of deferred and other expenses	27	24	20	6
Share of losses of equity accounted investees	-	-	235	66
Finance expenses (income), net	132	(5)	415	117
Capital gain, net	(15)	-	(37)	(10)
Expenses for derivatives, net	-	-	10	3
Proceeds from derivatives, net	-	-	10	3
Share-based compensation in subsidiaries	3	5	63	18
Income tax expenses	22	58	385	108
Gain on redemption of Company's debentures	(5)	-	-	-
Change in inventory	-	-	5	1
Change in trade and other receivables	(3)	(5)	(124)	(35)
Change in trade and other payables	(10)	20	72	20
Changes in provisions	-	-	(207)	(58)
Changes in employee benefits	(4)	(5)	(193)	(54)
Net income tax paid, net	(26)	(31)	(558)	(157)
Net cash provided by operating activities	208	236	2,591	731
Cash flows from investing activities				
Bezeq acquisition net of cash acquired	-	-	(5,344)	(1,506)
Acquisition of other subsidiaries net of cash acquired	-	-	(144)	(41)
Investment in intangible assets and deferred expenses	(46)	(113)	(255)	(72)
Proceeds from the sale of property, plant and equipment and other assets	-	-	115	33
Change in investments, net	(428)	550	(910)	(257)
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(48)	(46)	(998)	(281)
Proceeds from disposal of investments and long-term loans	-	-	8	2
Proceeds from sale of a subsidiary legacy communication business	22	-	1,196	336
Proceeds from sale of a subsidiary business	-	-	9	3

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Acquisition of investments and long term loans	-	-	(3)	(1)
Interest received	18	17	34	10
Net cash (used in) provided by investing activities	(482)	408	(6,292)	(1,774)

(*) Represent an amount less than NIS 1.

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

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Internet Gold - Golden Lines Ltd.

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the Year Ended December 31 (cont'd)

(In millions)

	2008	2009	2010	Convenience translation into U.S. dollars (Note 2D) 2010 US\$
	NIS	NIS	NIS	US\$
Cash flows from financing activities				
Loans received	-	-	7,725	2,177
Proceeds from issuance of debentures, net	-	399	564	159
Repayment of debentures	(16)	(70)	(692)	(195)
Redemption of Company's debentures	(31)	-	-	-
Repayment of loans and long-term liabilities	(10)	(3)	(1,365)	(384)
Net short-term borrowing	(35)	412	(462)	(130)
Interest paid	(28)	(72)	(390)	(110)
Dividends paid by Bezeq to non-controlling interests	-	-	(2,597)	(732)
Transfers by non-controlling interests, net	-	-	2	1
Acquisition of non-controlling interest	(2)	(19)	(149)	(42)
Proceeds from exercise of options in subsidiaries	-	-	50	14
Proceeds from issuance of shares in Subsidiaries, net	-	-	99	27
Purchase of treasury shares	(100)	(33)	(30)	(8)
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities	(222)	614	2,755	777
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(496)	1,258	(946)	(266)