

INTERNET GOLD GOLDEN LINES LTD
Form 20-F
June 24, 2009

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington D.C. 20549

FORM 20-F

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

OR

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

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2008

OR

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

For the transition period from _____ to _____

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

Date of event requiring this shell company report

Commission file number: 0-30198

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)

1 Alexander Yanai Street, Petach Tikva 49277, Israel

(Address of principal executive offices)

Doron Turgeman, +972-72-200-3113 (phone), +972-3-939-9832 (fax)

1 Alexander Yanai Street, Petach Tikva 49277, 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:

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Title of each class
Ordinary Shares, NIS 0.01 Par Value

Name of each exchange on which registered
NASDAQ Global 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 share 19,653,925 (as of December 31, 2008)

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

Yes No

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

Yes No

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

Yes No

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

Large accelerated filer

Accelerated filer

Non-accelerated filer

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

U.S.GAAP

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

Other

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

Item 17 Item 18

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

Yes No

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INTRODUCTION

We are a leading communications and interactive media group in Israel with two principal operating activities. Our shares are listed on the NASDAQ Global Market and on the TASE. Our company's subsidiaries are 012 Smile.Communications Ltd. and Smile.Media Ltd. As used in this annual report, the terms we, us and our mean Internet Gold Golden Lines Ltd. and its subsidiaries, 012 Smile.Communications means 012 Smile.Communications Ltd. and Smile.Media means Smile.Media Ltd. unless otherwise indicated.

Our principal subsidiary, 012 Smile.Communications, is a growth-oriented communication services provider in Israel with a leading market position, offering a wide range of broadband and traditional voice services. 012 Smile.Communications offers its services to residential and business customers, as well as to Israeli cellular operators and international communication services providers, or carriers, through its integrated multipurpose network, which allows it to provide services to almost all of the homes and businesses in Israel.

As of December 31, 2008, 012 Smile.Communications provided services to approximately one million registered household customers and approximately 80,000 registered business customers. 012 Smile.Communications' enterprise customer base consists of many of Israel's leading companies, including 62 of the 100 largest companies in Israel (as determined by Dun & Bradstreet), which includes the two largest Israeli banks and the Government of Israel.

Since 012 Smile.Communications' initial public offering in October 2007, its ordinary shares have been listed on the NASDAQ Global Market (symbol:SMLC) and on the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange, or TASE. We currently own 74.79% of the ordinary shares of 012 Smile.Communications.

Smile.Media is an Internet media company in Israel. As of March 31, 2009, Smile.Media had 10 Internet properties in its network, consisting of three eCommerce websites and seven online content websites.

For periods prior to December 31, 2007, our consolidated financial statements were prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in Israel with a reconciliation to generally accepted accounting principles in the United States, or U.S. GAAP. Effective as of January 1, 2008, our consolidated financial statements appearing in this annual report are prepared in accordance with U.S. GAAP. The consolidated financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2007 and 2006 and as of December 31, 2007 have been restated and are presented in accordance with U.S. GAAP. The selected financial data for the years ended December 31, 2005 and 2004 and as of December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004 are presented in accordance with Israeli GAAP and also include certain items in accordance with U.S. GAAP. Israeli GAAP differs in certain significant respects from U.S. GAAP as described in Note 23 to our 2007 consolidated financial statements. Our consolidated financial statements appearing in this annual report are prepared in New Israeli Shekels, or NIS. The translation of NIS amounts into dollars has been made solely for the convenience of the reader at the representative rate of exchange at December 31, 2008 (NIS 3.802 = \$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.

(iii)

Smile, 012 and 012Mobile logos are registered trademarks in Israel. Smile.Media, Smile.Communications and GPG Network (an interactive advertising network owned by Smile.Media) activities are registered service marks in Israel. All other registered trademarks appearing in this annual report are owned by their holders. We and our subsidiaries currently hold 71 Internet domain names.

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.

(iv)

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

The following selected consolidated financial data for and as of the five years ended December 31, 2008 are derived from our audited consolidated financial statements. For periods prior to December 31, 2007, our consolidated financial statements were prepared accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in Israel with a reconciliation to generally accepted accounting principles in the United States, or U.S. GAAP. Effective as of January 1, 2008, our consolidated financial statements appearing in this annual report are prepared in accordance with U.S. GAAP. The consolidated financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2007 and 2006 and as of December 31, 2007 have been restated and are presented in accordance with U.S. GAAP. The selected financial data for the years ended December 31, 2005 and 2004 and as of December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004 are presented in accordance with Israeli GAAP and also includes certain items in accordance with U.S. GAAP. Israeli GAAP differs in certain significant respects from U.S. as described in Note 23 to our 2007 consolidated financial statements.

The selected consolidated financial data as of December 31, 2008 and 2007 and for the three years ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006 have been derived from our audited consolidated financial statements and notes included elsewhere in this annual report. The selected consolidated financial data as of December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004 and for the years ended December 31, 2005 and 2004 have been derived from audited consolidated financial statements not included in this annual report.

The selected consolidated financial data set forth below should be read in conjunction with and is qualified by reference to Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects and our consolidated financial statements and notes thereto included elsewhere in this annual report.

In 2007, we completed an internal restructuring transferring all of our broadband data and traditional voice services to our wholly-owned subsidiary, 012 Smile.Communications, and our Internet media activity to our wholly-owned subsidiary, Smile.Media. On December 31, 2006, our wholly owned subsidiary Smile.Communications Ltd. acquired 012 Golden Lines Ltd., a privately held communications company that was one of its principal competitors in Israel and in 2007, we renamed our subsidiary 012 Smile.Communications Ltd. As a result of this acquisition, 012 Smile.Communications is now one of the three largest providers of broadband Internet access and international telephony services in Israel. In accordance with U.S. GAAP, we included the assets and liabilities of 012 Golden Lines in our consolidated financial statements as of

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December 31, 2006 and included its operating results starting January 1, 2007.

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Consolidated Statement of Operations Data:
U.S. GAAP

	Year Ended December 31,				Convenience Translation in Dollars
	2006	2007	2008	2008	
	(NIS in thousands, except share and per share data)				
Revenues:					
Communications	342,506	1,103,157	1,104,210	290,429	
Media	65,853	72,789	63,117	16,601	
	<u>408,359</u>	<u>1,175,946</u>	<u>1,167,327</u>	<u>307,030</u>	
Operating expenses:					
Cost of revenues	252,413	802,296	799,914	210,393	
Selling and marketing	75,576	176,250	175,780	46,234	
General and administrative	33,957	69,843	71,548	18,818	
Impairment and other expenses (income), net	12,813	14,589	(5,581)	(1,468)	
	<u>374,759</u>	<u>1,062,978</u>	<u>1,041,661</u>	<u>273,977</u>	
Total revenues	408,359	1,175,946	1,167,327	307,030	
Operating income	33,600	112,968	125,666	33,053	
Financial expenses, net	20,861	57,533	122,073	32,108	
Gain from issuance of shares in a subsidiary	-	120,310	-	-	
	<u>12,739</u>	<u>175,745</u>	<u>3,593</u>	<u>945</u>	
Income before income taxes	12,739	175,745	3,593	945	
Income tax expenses,	1,286	50,460	14,550	3,827	
	<u>11,453</u>	<u>125,285</u>	<u>(10,957)</u>	<u>(2,882)</u>	
Income (loss) after income tax	11,453	125,285	(10,957)	(2,882)	
Minority share in income	(34)	(1,267)	(13,338)	(3,508)	
Company's share in net loss of investees from continued operations	(334)	-	-	-	
	<u>11,085</u>	<u>124,018</u>	<u>(24,295)</u>	<u>(6,390)</u>	
Net income (loss)	11,085	124,018	(24,295)	(6,390)	
Earnings per ordinary share - basic					
Net income (loss) per share	0.60	5.74	(1.13)	(0.30)	
Weighted average number of shares used in the calculation					
	18,438	21,617	21,551	21,551	
Earnings per ordinary share - diluted					
	0.60	5.44	(1.13)	(0.30)	
Weighted average number of shares used in the calculation					
	18,438	24,795	21,551	21,551	

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Consolidated Statement of Operations Data:
Israeli GAAP:

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2004	2005
(In thousands, except share and per share data)		
Revenues:		
Communications	184,844	246,579
Media	30,872	42,191
Total revenues	215,716	288,770
Operating expenses:		
Cost of revenues	93,019	154,781
Selling and marketing	73,095	71,935
General and administrative	24,258	33,156
Total operating expenses	190,372	259,872
Operating income	25,344	28,898
Financial income (expenses), net	122	(9,403)
Other income (expenses), net	(1,077)	237
Income from continuing operations	24,389	19,732
Income tax (benefits) expenses, net	(301)	1,451
Income after income tax	24,690	18,281
Company's share in net loss of investees from continued operations	(396)	-
Income from continued operations	24,294	18,281
Company's share in loss of investees from discontinued operations	(4,763)	-
Net income	19,531	18,281
Earnings per ordinary share - basic		
Net income per share from continued operations	1.32	0.99
Net loss per share from discontinued operations	(0.26)	-
	1.06	0.99
Weighted average number of shares used in the calculation	18,432	18,432
Earnings per ordinary share - diluted		
Net income per share from continued operations	1.32	0.99
Net loss per share from discontinued operations	(0.26)	-
	1.06	0.99
Net Weighted average number of shares used in the calculation	18,432	18,432
U.S. GAAP:		
Net income from continued operations	27,164	18,281

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	Year Ended December 31,	
Net loss - discontinued operations	(6,588)	-
Net income	20,576	18,281

**Consolidated Balance Sheets Data:
U.S. GAAP**

	Year Ended December 31,			Convenience Translation into Dollars
	2007	2008	2008	
	(NIS in thousands)			
Cash and cash equivalents	601,926	86,090	22,643	
Total assets	2,151,583	1,943,254	511,114	
Working capital	620,736	124,847	32,837	
Total liabilities	1,665,796	1,618,650	425,737	
Total shareholders' equity	485,787	324,604	85,377	

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Consolidated Balance Sheets Data:

Israeli GAAP:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2004	2005	2006
	(NIS in thousands)		
Total assets	300,023	502,018	1,683,597
Working capital (deficiency)	41,714	253,999	(636,547)
Total liabilities	178,130	353,345	1,493,354
Total shareholders' equity	121,893	148,673	190,243

U.S. GAAP

Total assets	305,554	508,567	1,691,937
Total shareholders' equity	121,193	147,973	167,447

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 2D to the consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this Form 20-F.

Period	Average (1)	High	Low	At Period End

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Period	Average (1)	High	Low	At Period End
Year ended December 31, 2004	4.478	4.634	4.308	4.308
Year ended December 31, 2005	4.484	4.741	4.299	4.603
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

(1) Calculated based on the average of the representative rates on the last business day of each month during the relevant period.

Period	High	Low
November 2008	4.022	3.752
December 2008	3.990	3.677
January 2009	4.065	3.783
February 2009	4.191	4.012
March 2009	4.245	4.024
April 2009	4.256	4.125
May 2009	4.169	3.958

On June 22, 2009, the representative rate of exchange was NIS 3.955 = \$1.00 as published by the Bank of Israel.

B. CAPITALIZATION AND INDEBTEDNESS

Not applicable.

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C. REASONS FOR THE OFFER AND USE OF PROCEEDS

Not applicable.

D. RISK FACTORS

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. Our business, prospects, financial condition and results of operations could be adversely affected due to any of the following risks. In that case, the value of our ordinary shares could decline, and you could lose all or part of your investment.

Risks Related to Internet Gold

We have experienced significant growth, which may be difficult to sustain and has placed a significant strain on our resources, and we may not be able to successfully implement our growth strategy, which could adversely affect our ability to continue to grow or sustain our revenues and profitability.

As part of our growth strategy, we acquired 012 Golden Lines on December 31, 2006. Since then, our total assets grew from approximately NIS 1.7 billion as at December 31, 2006 to NIS1.9 billion (\$511 million) as at December 31, 2008, and our revenues grew from NIS 408.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2006 to NIS 1.2 billion (\$307 million) for the year ended December 31, 2008. We experienced significant growth prior to the acquisition of 012 Golden Lines, as our revenues grew to NIS 408.4 million for the year ended December 31,

2006 from NIS 288.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2005. Our organic growth and the acquisition of 012 Golden Lines have placed, and are likely to continue to place, a significant strain on our management as well as our operational, administrative and financial resources and our internal controls. The demand on our network infrastructure, technical and customer support staff and other resources has grown with our expanding customer base and is expected to continue to grow as we expand our business. We may not be able to manage our expanding operations effectively or that we will be able to continue to grow, and any failure to do so could affect our ability to generate revenues, control expenses and sustain or increase our profitability.

If we do not successfully continue to develop our brands, we may be unable to attract enough customers to our services to maintain or increase our market share.

We believe that we must maintain and strengthen awareness of our 012 Smile.Communications and Smile.Media brands. If we do not successfully continue to develop our brands, we may be unable to attract additional customers and increase our market share. Brand recognition may become even more important in the future if competition increases in the communications market. We intend to continue to pursue a brand-enhancement strategy, which may include mass market and multimedia advertising, promotional programs, public relations activities and joint marketing programs. These initiatives will involve significant expenses. If our brand enhancement strategy is unsuccessful, we may not be able to attract additional customers, our sales and marketing expenses may never be recovered and we may be unable to increase future revenues.

We are reliant on our management team and a loss of any key member of our management could have an adverse effect on our future.

Our future development is dependent upon our present and prospective management team, including our chief executive officer, Eli Holtzman, who also serves as chief executive officer of Smile.Media and vice chairman of 012 Smile.Communications, Doron Turgeman, our chief financial officer who also serves as deputy chief executive officer and chief financial officer of Smile.Media, Stella Handler, the chief executive officer of 012 Smile.Communications, and Doron Ilan, the chief financial officer and vice president finance of 012 Smile.Communications. We do not have key person life insurance policies covering any of our officers or employees. The loss of any key member of our management for any reason may have an adverse effect on our future. Our success depends on our ability to attract and retain highly qualified key management and employees. Competition for highly-skilled engineers and managers is intense in the industry in which we operate, and there can be no assurance that we will be successful in attracting, assimilating or retaining qualified engineers and project managers to fulfill our current or future needs. This could adversely impact our results of operations or financial performance.

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We and our subsidiaries may not be able to protect our intellectual property or successfully defend infringement claims.

We and our subsidiaries regard our trademarks, service marks, copyrights, domain names, trade secrets and similar intellectual property as critical to our success. We rely on trademark, copyright law, trade secret protection and confidentiality agreements with our employees, customers, partners and others to protect our proprietary rights. The efforts we have taken to protect our proprietary rights may not be sufficient or effective. Third parties may infringe or misappropriate our copyrights, service marks, trademarks and similar proprietary rights. If we are unable to protect our proprietary rights from unauthorized use, the image of our brands may be harmed and our business may suffer.

The protection of our trademarks, service marks, copyrights, domain names, trade secrets and other intellectual property may require the expenditure of significant financial and managerial resources. Moreover, the steps we take to protect these assets may not adequately protect our rights, or others may independently develop or otherwise acquire equivalent or superior technology or other intellectual property rights. Such events could substantially diminish the value of our technology and property which could adversely affect our businesses.

We and our subsidiaries may be subject to intellectual property infringement claims, which are costly to defend, could result in significant damage awards and could limit our ability to provide certain content or use certain technologies in the future.

Third parties may in the future assert claims against us and our subsidiaries alleging infringement of copyrights, trademark rights, trade secret rights or other proprietary rights, or alleging unfair competition or violations of privacy rights or failure to maintain confidentiality of user data. In addition, third parties may make trademark infringement and related claims against us over the display of search results triggered by search terms that include trademark terms.

As we and our subsidiaries expand our businesses and develop new technologies, products and services, we may become increasingly subject to intellectual property infringement claims. In the event that there is a determination that we have infringed third-party proprietary rights such as patents, copyrights, trademark rights, trade secret rights or other third-party rights such as publicity and privacy rights, we could incur substantial monetary liability, be required to enter into costly royalty or licensing agreements or be prevented from using the rights, which could require us to change our business practices in the future and limit our ability to compete effectively. We and our subsidiaries may also incur

substantial expenses in defending against third-party infringement claims regardless of the merit of such claims. In addition, many of the agreements we have with our customers or affiliates may require us to indemnify them for certain third-party intellectual property infringement claims, which could increase our costs in defending such claims and our damages. The occurrence of any of these results could harm our brands and negatively impact our operating results.

We may need to raise additional funds in the future, which may subject you to dilution, and may be unable to do so on favorable or acceptable terms or at all, which may harm our ability to expand, develop new or enhanced services, or respond to competitive pressures.

If cash generated from our operations is insufficient to meet our operating and strategic needs, we may need to raise additional funds in order to expand, develop new or enhanced services, or respond to competitive pressures. The availability of funds for future expansion and the development of new or enhanced services will depend on a number of factors, including our operating performance, our ability to issue equity and market conditions. If we raise additional funds by issuing equity or convertible debt securities, the holdings of our shareholders will be diluted and their ownership percentage will be reduced. Furthermore, new securities could have rights, preferences and privileges senior to those of our ordinary shares. Additional financing may not be available when and to the extent required, or if available, it may not be on acceptable terms.

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The current global financial crisis may have a negative impact on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

The current worldwide economic crisis has created significant reductions in available capital and liquidity from banks and other providers of credit, which may adversely affect our customers' ability to purchase our services and fulfill their obligations to us. Additionally, many of the effects and consequences of the current global financial crisis and a broader global economic downturn are currently unknown; any one or all of these factors could potentially have a material adverse effect on our or our customers' liquidity and capital resources, or otherwise negatively impact our business, financial condition and results of operations.

The Israeli economy has recently experienced a slowing of its growth rate. This slowdown has been exacerbated by the recent global crisis in the financial services and credit markets, which has resulted in significant volatility and dislocation in the global capital markets. It is uncertain how long the global crisis in the financial services and credit markets will continue and what adverse impact it will have on the global economy in general and the Israeli economy and the markets in which we operate in particular.

We may be unable 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 procedures, and our management is required to assess and issue a report concerning our internal control over financial reporting. Our compliance with Section 404(a) of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act started in connection with the filing of this annual report on Form 20-F in connection with which our management has assessed and issued a report regarding 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. 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.

Risks Related to 012 Smile.Communications

012 Smile.Communications has experienced significant growth, which has placed a substantial strain on our resources. The failure to successfully implement our growth strategy could adversely affect our ability to continue to grow or sustain 012 Smile.Communications revenues and profitability.

As part of our growth strategy, 012 Smile.Communications acquired one of our principal competitors, 012 Golden Lines on December 31, 2006. 012 Smile.Communications' total assets increased to NIS 1.6 billion (\$422 million) as at December 31, 2008 from NIS 223.4 million as at December 31, 2005, and its revenues increased to NIS 1.1 billion (\$291 million) for the year ended December 31, 2008 from NIS 343.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2006, primarily due to the acquisition of 012 Golden Lines at December 31, 2006. The organic growth of 012 Smile.Communications and the acquisition of 012 Golden Lines have placed, and are likely to continue to place, a significant strain on 012 Smile.Communications' management as well as its operational, administrative and financial resources and its internal controls. The demand on

012 Smile.Communications network infrastructure, technical and customer support staff and other resources has grown with its expanding customer base and is expected to continue to grow as 012 Smile.Communications expands its business. 012 Smile.Communications infrastructure, technical and customer support staff, operational and billing systems and other resources may not adequately accommodate or facilitate the growth of its business.

Another part of 012 Smile.Communications growth strategy is managing and reducing the costs associated with delivering its services, including recurring service costs such as communications and customer support costs as well as expenses incurred to add new customers, such as sales and marketing, installation and hardware costs. There can be no assurance that 012 Smile.Communications will be able to manage its expanding operations effectively or that it will be able to continue to grow, and any failure to do so could affect its ability to generate revenues, control expenses and sustain or increase its profitability.

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The recent change in regulatory limitations on Bezeq The Israel Telecommunications Corp. Ltd. and other telecom providers will likely result in increased competition, and may result in a reduction in our revenues from interconnect fees.

Bezeq The Israel Telecommunications Corp. Ltd. or Bezeq, the incumbent local telephony provider, is subject to several regulatory limitations, including restrictions on its ability to provide bundled service offerings, restrictions to entry into the VoB market and supervised tariffs. Under its license, Bezeq is also subject to the principle of structural separation in providing its various communication services.

According to the policy of the Israeli Ministry of Communications, or the Ministry of Communications, once Bezeq's market share of domestic fixed-line telephony in a particular customer segment (business or private) falls below 85%, Bezeq's license will be amended so as to enable it to submit an application for the Minister of Communications' approval to market a basket of services (including broadcast services) in that customer segment, which includes telecommunications services provided by Bezeq and by a subsidiary. The Minister of Communications approval to market a basket of services will be granted based on the status of competition in the area of telecommunications or broadcasts and will be subject to certain conditions set forth in the policy.

According to the announcement of the Ministry of Communications on August 25, 2008, as of June 2008, Bezeq's market share declined in the fixed-line telephony sector (private sector) to below 85% in terms of normative revenue. The Ministry of Communications subsequently announced that Bezeq's share of the fixed-line phone market had declined sufficiently to permit it to seek authority to offer a package of services with respect to the residential sector.

According to the announcement of the Ministry of Communications in May 2009, Bezeq's market share in November 2008, was 80.7% in the residential sector and 86.6% in the business sector. Additionally, commencing November 2008, the Ministry of Communications measured the market share using a new format recommended by the Gronau Committee, which provides that regular lines and traffic lines must be measured separately. In accordance with the new measuring system, Bezeq's market share based on normative income is 79.2% for regular lines and 81.2% for traffic lines.

Accordingly, Bezeq applied to the Ministry of Communications to begin providing bundled services, which could potentially include local and international telephony, broadband Internet access, Internet service provider, or ISP, services, cellular services and multi-channel TV.

On July 3, 2008, Bezeq received a draft amendment of its license and the licenses of its subsidiary companies Pelephone, Bezeq International and D.B.S. Satellite Services (1998) Ltd. regarding the marketing of joint service packages. In July 2008, Bezeq submitted its position to the Ministry of Communications, stating that the amendment of the licenses represents an intensification of regulation in comparison to the policy document of the Minister of Communications dated March 31, 2004, which is supposed to reflect relief for Bezeq, and it would be appropriate to allow a model for marketing of joint packages of services that represents relief for Bezeq now that its market share has decreased to 85% or less, together with ministerial supervision using more moderate measures than those proposed in the draft amendment to the license. On January 22, 2009, draft amendments to the general licenses of Bezeq and its subsidiaries were submitted to such companies and published on the website of the Ministry of Communications. The amendments addressed the approval for marketing of the joint packages. On February 8, 2009, Bezeq submitted its position, stating that its material remarks were not reflected in the draft, without explanation. Bezeq requested material amendments to the first draft amendment.

The Ministry of Communications is presently conducting several hearings that may lead to additional amendments to Bezeq and its subsidiaries licenses that will allow them to offer such bundled services. In the event the Ministry of Communications allows the Bezeq group to bundle services, this may increase Bezeq's competitive position in the communication market and increase its direct competition with us, in a manner that may materially and adversely affect our results of operations.

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Bezeq pays 012 Smile.Communications interconnect fees with respect to calls made from Bezeq fixed-lines to 012 Smile.Communications VoB lines. Bezeq has raised the claim that it should not be required to pay us interconnect fees because we use its infrastructure. Although the Ministry of Communications has determined that Bezeq should pay 012 Smile.Communications interconnect fees for calls originated from Bezeq fixed-lines to 012 Smile.Communications lines at the same tariff as 012 Smile.Communications pay Bezeq, this determination will be reviewed by the Ministry of Communications by the end of 2009 and there is no certainty that the Ministry of Communications will not reverse its determination that Bezeq should pay us interconnect fees at then current rates or at all.

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In February 2009, the Minister of Communications granted a VoB service operation license to B.I.P. Communication Solutions, a Bezeq International subsidiary. The license will enable Bezeq to deliver telephony services over broadband (VoB) to private customers. Additionally, once Bezeq's market share of the business sector of domestic telephony market goes below 85%, Bezeq International may also be able to provide this service to business clients as a separate or bundled service.

If the Ministry of Communications releases Bezeq from the prevailing regulatory limitations, it would enjoy a competitive advantage because it will be able to bundle services through its affiliates or in conjunction with a third party. This could result in Bezeq becoming an even stronger competitor. Bezeq currently has an advantageous position in the market because it has a dominant presence in all segments of the communications market and can easily provide its customers with access to a great variety of services.

The Ministry of Communications will also examine the competitive position of D.B.S. Satellite Services (1998) Ltd., which operates under the trade name YES, and it may allow it to enter the VoB market if its competitive position deteriorates.

Changes in the regulatory and legal compliance environment could adversely affect the operations and business activities of 012 Smile.Communications and could result in increased competition and reduced revenues and profitability.

012 Smile.Communications operates in a highly regulated industry in Israel, which limits its flexibility in managing its business. 012 Smile.Communications is subject to regulation regarding communications licenses, antitrust and arrangements pertaining to interconnection and leased lines. Its 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, such as the following:

The recent deregulation of the monopoly-based restrictions imposed on Bezeq, Israel's incumbent telephony operator, and its affiliates;

The recent deregulation of the restriction imposed on Bezeq and its affiliates, including on D.B.S. Satellite Services (1998) Ltd., which operates under the trade name YES, Israel's sole satellite television service provider, that permits Bezeq's affiliates to provide VoB services;

Changing the restrictions imposed on cellular operators that will allow them to provide international telephony services in the future;

Changing the regulation that requires the incumbent infrastructure providers Bezeq and HOT to allow us open access enabling us to provide broadband and traditional voice services, or deregulating the restrictions that currently prevent them from charging us for the use of their infrastructure;

Changing the regulations affecting our interconnection arrangements with other operators;

Changing call termination tariffs;

Limiting the prices that we may charge our customers;

Broadening or increasing the range of revenues on which royalties are paid;

Changing the regulations affecting our international and local telephony business; and

Changing the regulations affecting our on-going relationships with customers under fixed-term contracts.

Such actions could result in increased competition and expenses, and reduced revenues and profitability. The current legislation in Israel grants the Ministry of Communications extensive regulatory and supervisory authority with respect to our business, as well as the authority to impose substantial sanctions, such as fines. As a result, the interpretation and implementation of laws and regulations as well as provisions of 012 Smile.Communications licenses are subject to the administrative discretion of the Ministry of Communications.

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 we expect and may be further amended, interpreted or enforced in an unexpected manner or in a manner adverse to the business of 012 Smile.Communications.

012 Smile.Communications depends on maintaining and renewing its existing regulatory licenses in order to fully conduct its business. 012 Smile.Communications inability to maintain and renew its existing licenses would negatively impact its and our results of operations revenues and profitability.

012 Smile.Communications ability to offer its broadband and traditional voice services depends on its ability to maintain and renew the licenses it has received from the Ministry of Communications. Although 012 Smile.Communications is entitled to renew its licenses, such licenses are subject to many terms and conditions. Any renewal or extension is subject to the discretion of the Ministry of Communications and may be renewed or extended, if at all, on terms materially different to the terms under which 012 Smile.Communications now operates. Any such change in the terms and conditions of these licenses may materially and adversely affect our consolidated results of operations. Such licenses may be suspended or revoked by the Ministry of Communications if 012 Smile.Communications defaults under or violates their terms. Each license requires 012 Smile.Communications to adhere to certain requirements, which include the scope of services to be provided under the license, the amount of royalties to be paid to the Ministry of Communications, technical standards employed in providing the services, maintenance and support procedures and protocols, communications with customers and information to be provided to the Ministry of Communications on a regular basis.

The regulations promulgated under the Israeli Communications Law, 1982, or the Communications Law, restrict ownership of our shares and who can serve as our directors. The regulations provide that a majority of 012 Smile.Communications directors must be Israeli citizens and residents, Israeli citizens and residents must own at least 20% of its outstanding share capital and must have the right to appoint at least 20% of 012 Smile.Communications directors. In addition, 012 Smile.Communications licenses provide that, without the approval of the Ministry of Communications, no person may acquire shares representing 10% or more of its outstanding share capital. If these requirements are not complied with, 012 Smile.Communications will be found to be in breach of its licenses and its licenses could be changed, suspended or revoked and we may also incur substantial fines. See Government Regulation Licenses and Applications.

While 012 Smile.Communications believes that it is currently in compliance with the other material requirements of its licenses, the technical standards used to measure these requirements as well as other license provisions are subject to interpretation and we cannot be certain of 012 Smile.Communications compliance. Accordingly, we cannot be certain that 012 Smile.Communications licenses will not be revoked, will be extended when necessary, or, if extended, on what terms an extension may be granted.

The industry in which 012 Smile.Communications operates is dynamic, and it will need to seek additional licenses in the future. The inability to obtain any such new license may negatively impact 012 Smile.Communications growth opportunities and revenues.

The communications industry is constantly evolving. New technologies and processes may require additional licenses from the Ministry of Communications. 012 Smile.Communications ability to introduce new services, depends upon its ability to receive the appropriate licenses.

012 Smile.Communications introduction of any new licensed services under an existing license must be authorized by the Ministry of Communications and is subject to a review period of up to 60 days, which period may be extended by the Ministry of Communications. Such review may cause 012 Smile.Communications to lose critical time in bringing new services to market. Furthermore, the Ministry of Communications may refuse to allow it to introduce such new services or make the introduction of the services subject to various conditions.

In 2007, the Ministry of Communications engaged NERA, an international consulting firm, to review the level of competition in Israel's cellular market and to review whether to allow the entry of new operators, including MVNOs, into the Israeli telecommunications market. Based on the findings of their review, the Ministry of Communications has begun conducting hearings regarding a draft mobile virtual network operator, or MVNO, license and regulations.

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In March 2008, the Gronau Committee, a public commission appointed in 2006 by the Ministry of Communications to review various issues in the Israeli communications market, published its recommendations which included a recommendation, among other things, to accelerate the procedures necessary to allow the entry of MVNOs into the cellular market.

In January 2009, the Ministry of Communications prepared draft guidelines incorporating the main conditions and requirements necessary to apply for a MVNO license. The Ministry of Communications has invited potential entrepreneurs, licensees, vendors, experts on economics, technology, law and communications, consumer organizations, user and operator unions, other relevant parties as well as the general public, to present their positions on the draft license and its conditions and requirements. 012 Smile.Communications has applied to the Ministry of Communications for a full MVNO license according to the principles published by it although the final regulatory framework for the grant of such a license has not yet been established.

The inability of 012 Smile.Communications to obtain any new license, including the license to provide MVNO services or to introduce new services under an existing license, may negatively impact its growth opportunities and revenues.

In 2008, the Gronau Committee, which was appointed by the Ministry of Communications to consider and recommend the best means to promote further sustainable competition in the Israeli communications market, issued its recommendations to the Minister of Communications. The Gronau Committee's recommendations call for several structural changes within the communications markets, including local loop unbundling, or LLU, of Bezeq's infrastructure, which, if accepted and implemented, would allow 012 Smile.Communications to compete in the MVNO and IPTV sector and improve its competitive position in the VoB business market, while worsening its position in other segments, by allowing the cellular operators in Israel to compete in the traditional long distance telephony market.

012 Smile.Communications operates in the highly competitive communications industry with existing participants and potential participants that have significant resources and customers, and a regulatory authority that has encouraged new entrants, which could intensify price competition and limit its ability to maintain or increase its market share.

012 Smile.Communications is subject to intense competition, which it expects will continue in the future. Moreover, 012 Smile.Communications' services are subject to regulation by the Ministry of Communications, whose policy is to encourage new entrants and not limit the number of licenses, which may continue to increase competition and may lead to further reductions in prices and fees charged to customers.

The Ministry of Communications has encouraged new entrants into the broadband access market. HOT, the incumbent local cable provider that offers cable-modem access, has been legally permitted since March 2002 to provide Internet services through its affiliates, but, has chosen not to do so. While we cannot predict if or when HOT will become an ISP, its entry into the market could significantly harm 012 Smile.Communications' competitive position in the broadband access market.

In March 2008, the Gronau Committee, which was appointed by the Ministry of Communications to consider and recommend the best means to promote further sustainable competition in the Israeli communications market, issued its recommendation to the Minister of Communications. The Gronau Committee's recommendations call for several structural changes within the communications markets, including local loop unbundling of Bezeq's infrastructure, which, if accepted and implemented, would allow 012 Smile.Communications to compete in the MVNO and IPTV sectors and improve our competitive position in the VoB business market, while worsening 012 Smile.Communications' position in other segments, by allowing the cellular operators in Israel to compete in the traditional long distance telephony market.

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On August 20, 2008, Israel's Minister of Communications issued his decision to implement the recommendations of the Gronau Committee to increase competition in the communications market. When implemented, we expect that this will result in the following:

Increased competition within the Israel cellular communication market by granting MVNO licenses;

Cellular operators will not be allowed to enter the international long distance market unless an international communication services provider will be granted a MVNO license, subject to changes in the tariffs for the international calls made by cellular phone users;

Increased competition within the landline communication services as a result of enforcing local loop unbundling of the infrastructure of Bezeq. Following such local loop unbundling, Bezeq's subsidiaries will be allowed to offer bundled services, subject to several additional terms and conditions.

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Based on the experience of operators elsewhere and according to the conclusions of the report prepared for the Ministry of Communications by a leading international consulting company, 012 Smile.Communications assume that the entry of a MVNO (a mobile virtual network operator) using the frequencies and antennas of an existing mobile operator will lead to increased competition in Israel. The entry of additional operators into the mobile sector may alter the balance that has prevailed among the cellular operators in recent years and increased competition will ultimately result in lower prices for consumers. The entry of additional mobile operators into this market may increase the competition among the companies in the sector and encourage them to provide more attractive offers to their customers.

In addition, the Ministry of Communications recently announced its intention to increase competition in the cellular market by granting a cellular license to a new cellular operator in Israel. In May 2009, the Ministry of Communications appointed an integrated tender committee to perform a public tender for the allocation of new third generation frequencies for a new cellular operator and for the grant of a cellular license to a new cellular operator. 012 Smile.Communications is currently reviewing its possibilities with regard to such tender.

The Ministry of Communications has also encouraged new entrants into the international telephony services sub-sector. Israel's cellular operators are currently not licensed to provide international telephony services. If this situation were to change, competition would be further intensified and could require 012 Smile.Communications to lower its prices, grant incentives to customers, increase selling and marketing expenses and related customer acquisition costs and could also result in increased customer churn. These developments, could create a more formidable competitor offering bundled international telephony, broadband Internet access, data, local telephony and mobile services, which could harm 012 Smile.Communications' competitive position.

We expect other competitors, including companies that are not presently engaged in local and international telephony, will provide VoB services in the future, when they receive the appropriate licenses from the Ministry of Communications, which could adversely impact 012 Smile.Communications' ability to increase its market share.

In the future, 012 Smile.Communications may face additional competition from cellular operators in Israel, such as Cellcom, Partner and Pelephone, all of which have received ISP licenses, and from international ISPs. During December 2008 and January 2009, Partner entered into the ISP and VoB markets and launched its new portfolio of services which include ISP services, e-mail access, Wi-Fi, fixed telephony through VoB technology and web-based entertainment multimedia services.

012 Smile.Communications also competes against established alternative voice communication providers, such as Skype (a service of eBay Inc.), which is not subject to licensing restrictions in Israel, as well as independent voice over Internet protocol, or VoIP, service providers that may choose to sacrifice revenue in order to gain market share and may offer their services at lower prices or for free. Such competitive environment could intensify price competition and limit 012 Smile.Communications' ability to maintain or increase its market share of the local telephony market.

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012 Smile.Communications' hubbing services are subject to a high degree of volatility and any reduction in hubbing services customers could significantly reduce our revenues.

The profitability of 012 Smile.Communications' hubbing services business is driven by the needs of its customers whose demand for hubbing services is constantly fluctuating. In late 2007, 012 Smile.Communications reduced its hubbing services business because of its lower operating margin. As a result, its hubbing services business declined significantly beginning in the last fiscal quarter of 2007, and reached a stable level of quarterly revenues during 2008, which 012 Smile.Communications expects to maintain going forward. 012 Smile.Communications' hubbing business might be subject to a certain degree of volatility and could result in fluctuations in 012 Smile.Communications' reported revenues and net income on a quarterly basis.

012 Smile.Communications operates in a market which already exhibits maturity and high user penetration and it may have to offer price reductions and increase marketing efforts to attract and retain customers, which may have a negative impact on its profitability.

The Israeli communications market is mature, with both traditional voice and broadband access being particularly competitive segments of the communications market. 012 Smile.Communications' future revenues will depend significantly on its ability to retain existing customers, to sell those customers additional services, such as local telephony, to offer a wide range of enhanced communications services on an individual basis or as part of a bundle of multiple services, and to attract new customers from other providers. 012 Smile.Communications may not be successful in its efforts. In addition, the competitive market environment has required it in the past and may require it in the future to adopt an aggressive marketing policy in order to attract a greater number of customers, including reducing its rates. If adopted in the future, 012 Smile.Communications cannot be certain that this strategy will be successful. Price reductions caused by increased competition, as well as the expenses associated with the marketing efforts required to attract and retain customers, may have a negative impact on its profitability.

012 Smile.Communications may be subject to fines or face claims of being in violation of the Israeli Communications Law or in violation of the Ministry of Communications number portability plan, which could adversely affect 012 Smile.Communications profitability.

As a result of an amendment to the Israeli Communications Law in March 2005, international, cellular and landline telephony operators were required to implement number portability by September 1, 2006. Number portability permits local telephony subscribers to change to another network operator without having to change their telephone numbers. Despite efforts to introduce the requisite technology and coordinate the transition to number portability by September 1, 2006, none of the operators were able to implement number portability. On May 24, 2007, all of the cellular and landline telephony operators, including 012 Smile.Communications and its subsidiary, 012 Telecom, our landline telephony operator, were notified by the Ministry of Communications that failure to implement the number portability program constituted a continued violation of the Israeli Communications Law and the number portability plan published by the Ministry of Communications in August 2005. 012 Smile.Communications was notified that the Ministry of Communications was considering imposing fines of NIS 2,032,750 (approximately \$535,650) and additional daily fines of NIS 6,450 (\$1,700), beginning May 25, 2007. 012 Smile.Communications submitted its response to the notifications on July 5, 2007 and implemented number portability in December 2007. In November 2008, the Ministry of Communications asked 012 Smile.Communications to provide actual details with respect to the implementation dates of the number portability in its systems. To date, the Ministry of Communications has not imposed any fines.

012 Smile.Communications VoB services are not the same as traditional telephony services and may not be adopted by mainstream customers, which could harm our future growth.

012 Smile.Communications VoB services are not the same as traditional telephony services. The quality of VoB service is dependent to a great measure on the quality of broadband access provided by Bezeq and HOT over which we have no control. Among the differences between 012 Smile.Communications VoB service and traditional voice services are:

If 012 Smile.Communications' customers experience a loss of power, their services will be interrupted;

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012 Smile.Communications' VoB services will be interrupted if its customers experience interruption in broadband access; and

Depending on the quality of the broadband access provided to 012 Smile.Communications customers, they may experience lower call quality than that experienced over traditional fixed-line telephones, including static, echoes and delays in transmission.

If customers do not accept these differences between VoB service and traditional voice service, they may choose to continue using traditional voice services or may choose to return to services provided by traditional telephone companies. The growth of 012 Smile.Communications VoB business is dependent on the adoption of its services by mainstream customers and therefore the rate of adoption may have a significant effect on its growth.

The operations of 012 Smile.Communications depend on its ability to successfully expand and upgrade its network and integrate new technologies and equipment into its network. Any future system failures or difficulty in expanding or upgrading its network, or making new features available, could increase 012 Smile.Communications expenses and negatively impact its financial results.

Capacity constraints within 012 Smile.Communications networks and those of its suppliers have occurred in the past and will likely occur in the future. As the number of its customers using broadband services and the amount and type of information they wish to transmit over the Internet increases, 012 Smile.Communications may need to expand and upgrade its technology, processing systems and network infrastructure, which could be expensive and involve substantial management resources and capital expenditures. We do not know whether 012 Smile.Communications will be able to accurately project the rate or timing of any such increases, or expand and upgrade 012 Smile.Communications systems and infrastructure in a timely and cost-efficient manner. Any future system failures or difficulty in expanding or upgrading its network, or making new features available could increase its expenses and negatively impact its financial results.

The broadband and traditional voice services markets are subject to rapid technological change, which could adversely affect 012 Smile.Communications ability to compete and increase expenses.

The markets in which 012 Smile.Communications competes are characterized by rapidly changing and converging technology, evolving industry standards, frequent new service announcements, introductions and enhancements and changing customer demands. New services and technologies may be superior to the services or technologies that 012 Smile.Communications uses and may render its services and technologies

obsolete or require it to incur substantial expenditures to modify or adapt its services or technologies. The development and expansion of 012 Smile.Communications services is dependent upon adopting new technologies and updating its systems to meet new standards. This can be a lengthy process involving long and complex evaluations and decision-making procedures that can continue over a number of months or even years. 012 Smile.Communications future success will depend on its ability to continually improve the performance, features and reliability of its broadband data and traditional voice services in response to competitive service offerings and the evolving demands of the marketplace.

The cost of implementing major infrastructure upgrade projects may fluctuate due to a number of variables over which 012 Smile.Communications has little or no control and, even though it estimates the cost of such projects based on its previous experience, costs may exceed its estimations. Such fluctuations may be due to a lengthy or complex implementation process and/or the lack of commitment of sufficient resources of, or delays caused by, the ultimate supplier and could increase its expenses and have a negative impact on our consolidated results of operations or financial performance.

If 012 Smile.Communications does not successfully continue to develop its brand, it may be unable to attract a sufficient number of customers to maintain or increase its market share or to recover its selling and marketing expenses, which could harm its future revenues or its ability to implement its growth strategy and its net income may be adversely affected.

We believe that 012 Smile.Communications must maintain and strengthen awareness of its 012 Smile brand. If it does not successfully continue to develop its brand, it may be unable to attract additional customers and increase its market share. Brand recognition may become even more important in the future if competition increases further in the communications market. 012 Smile.Communications intends to continue to pursue a brand-enhancement strategy, which may include mass market and multimedia advertising, promotional programs, public relations activities and joint marketing programs. These initiatives will involve significant expenses. If 012 Smile.Communications brand enhancement strategy is unsuccessful, it may not be able to attract additional customers, its sales and marketing expenses may never be recovered and it may be unable to increase future revenues or implement its growth strategy and its net income may be adversely affected.

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012 Smile.Communications is dependent on certain suppliers and, if any of its arrangements with these suppliers are terminated, it may be unable to replace them on commercially reasonable terms or at all, which could increase its expenses and reduce its profitability.

012 Smile.Communications relies on a number of third-party computer systems, networks and service providers, including local and international telephony and cable companies. All broadband Internet access by its customers is, and will continue to be, connected through the infrastructure of local access providers, Bezeq and HOT, and is dependent on the open access policy of the Ministry of Communications. At present, the Ministry of Communications does not permit HOT and Bezeq to charge for use of their infrastructure. If such restriction is deregulated, 012 Smile.Communications may incur substantial costs, which may adversely affect its profitability.

012 Smile.Communications ISP services are also dependent on the communications infrastructure owned and maintained by local access providers. Bezeq has suffered work stoppages on several occasions in recent years as a result of conflicts with its unionized employees. These work stoppages resulted in several days of interruption to the services that 012 Smile.Communications provides. In addition, Bezeq, HOT and other infrastructure providers have suffered technical network failures in the past. A disruption in customer access to Israel's fixed-line communications infrastructure could significantly impact the services that 012 Smile.Communications provides to its customers. An increase in 012 Smile.Communications cost of access to Israel's fixed-line communications infrastructure could adversely impact its results of operations. 012 Smile.Communications also depends on third parties for the physical repair and maintenance of leased lines. If an interruption or deterioration in the performance of these third-party services occurs, 012 Smile.Communications services may be disrupted.

Many of 012 Smile.Communications services are dependent on the submarine infrastructure made available by Med Nautilus, owned by Telecom Italia, which connects countries bordering the Mediterranean Sea to all major Western European countries and to the United States. Med Nautilus has an effective monopoly over the provision of international submarine services to the Israeli communications industry. Although prices in respect of maintenance and current capacity are agreed on a long term basis and 012 Smile.Communications contract with Med Nautilus sets out the prices to be paid by 012 Smile.Communications for additional capacity for approximately two years, Med Nautilus has the ability to raise prices without 012 Smile.Communications being able to seek an alternative supplier for additional capacity.

Many of 012 Smile.Communications relationships with third party providers are terminable upon short notice. In addition, many of its third party suppliers and communications carriers sell or lease services to 012 Smile.Communications competitors and may be, or in the future may become, competitors themselves. If any of their arrangements with third parties is terminated, 012 Smile.Communications may not be able to replace them on commercially reasonable terms or at all, which could increase 012 Smile.Communications expenses and reduce its profitability.

012 Smile.Communications is exposed to risks relating to its network infrastructure and is dependent on services received from external suppliers. If the level of service received by 012 Smile.Communications from its external suppliers decreases, it may not be able to maintain

the quality and breadth of its services, which could reduce its revenues and harm its operations.

012 Smile.Communications network platform is highly complex. Multiple faults occurring at the same time could severely affect its service. Although 012 Smile.Communications engineering staff is trained to operate and maintain its systems, there are numerous functions that they are unable to perform without external support. In addition, if the level of service we receive from our external suppliers decreases, it may adversely impact 012 Smile.Communications ability to properly maintain and operate its systems and therefore have a direct effect on its service. Also, as VoB technology continues to evolve, 012 Smile.Communications will be faced with the risks associated with the use of new software.

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012 Smile.Communications does not have a direct network connection to all the possible call destinations around the world and depends on its business partners to connect calls generated by its customers to their final destinations worldwide. 012 Smile.Communications level of service is largely dependent on the level of service it receives from its international partners with respect to both call completion as well as call quality. Although 012 Smile.Communications makes extensive efforts to ensure the quality of calls as well as the breadth of its services, it cannot be sure that its partners will provide an adequate level of service, that it would be able to successfully replace a partner should that become necessary or that it will be able to maintain and increase the quality and breadth of its services.

012 Smile.Communications products and services may become obsolete, and it may not be able to develop competitive products or services on a timely basis or at all.

The communications services industry is characterized by rapid technological change, competitive pricing, frequent new service introductions, evolving industry standards and changing regulatory requirements. Each of these development efforts faces a number of continuing technological and operational challenges. 012 Smile.Communications believes that its success will depend on its ability to anticipate and adapt to these and other challenges and to offer competitive services on a timely basis. 012 Smile.Communications faces a number of difficulties and uncertainties associated with its reliance on future technological development, such as:

Other service providers may use more traditional and commercially proven means to deliver similar or alternative services or use more efficient, less expensive technologies;

Consumers may not subscribe for its services;

012 Smile.Communications may be unable to respond successfully to advances in competing technologies in a timely and cost-efficient manner;

012 Smile.Communications may lack the financial and operational resources necessary to enable migration toward mobile MVNO technology and the development and deployment of network components and software that do not currently exist and that may require substantial upgrades to or replacements of existing infrastructure; and

Existing, proposed or undeveloped technologies may render 012 Smile.Communications existing or planned services less profitable or obsolete.

012 Smile.Communications systems and operations are vulnerable to damage or interruption, which could which could expose 012 Smile.Communications to material risk of loss or litigation and harm its reputation.

012 Smile.Communications systems and operations are vulnerable to damage or interruption due to human error, natural disasters, power loss, communications failures, break-ins, sabotage, computer viruses, intentional acts of Internet vandalism and similar events. Any of these events could expose 012 Smile.Communications to a material risk of loss or litigation. In addition, if a computer virus, sabotage or other failure affecting 012 Smile.Communications systems is highly publicized, its reputation could be damaged and customer growth could decrease. While 012 Smile.Communications currently has partially redundant systems, it does not have full redundancy or alternative providers of hosting services. In addition, 012 Smile.Communications does not have a formal disaster recovery plan, and does not carry sufficient natural disaster or business interruption insurance to compensate for losses that could occur.

012 Smile.Communications may be exposed to substantial liabilities arising out of its broadband data and traditional voice services which could increase its costs, divert management time and resources and adversely affect its results of operations.

The law relating to the liability of ISPs for activities of their users is currently unsettled both within Israel and internationally. Claims by private or governmental entities may be brought against 012 Smile.Communications for defamation, negligence, copyright or trademark infringement, unlawful activity, tort, including personal injury, fraud, or other theories based on the nature and content of information that may be posted online or generated by its customers. The defense of any such actions could be costly and involve significant time and attention of management and other resources. In addition, 012 Smile.Communications' professional liability insurance policy may not provide sufficient protection or cover all such exposure. Furthermore new legislation and court decisions may expose 012 Smile.Communications to liabilities or affect its services. Additional laws and regulations may be adopted with respect to the Internet, covering issues such as content, user privacy, pricing and other controls. For example, the Ministry of Communications is currently considering the implementation of broadcast content regulation with respect to electronic distribution of video content, including content distributed over the Internet, which would, among other things, block violent and sexual content for the protection of minors.

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It is also possible that if any information provided directly by 012 Smile.Communications contains errors or is otherwise negligently provided to users, third parties could make claims against 012 Smile.Communications. For example, 012 Smile.Communications offers Web-based e-mail services, which expose it to potential risks, such as liabilities or claims resulting from unsolicited e-mail, lost or misdirected messages, illegal or fraudulent use of e-mail, or interruptions or delays in e-mail service. In the event that 012 Smile.Communications is found responsible for any such liability and is required to pay damages, our results of operation and financial performance may be adversely affected. Even if 012 Smile.Communications ultimately succeeds, legal actions would divert management time and resources, could be costly and are likely to generate negative publicity. 012 Smile.Communications may also be forced to implement costly measures to alter the way its services are provided to avoid any further potential liability.

012 Smile.Communications' VoB emergency calling service is different from the traditional emergency calling service and may expose 012 Smile.Communications to significant liability.

012 Smile.Communications' VoB emergency calling service is different from the traditional emergency calling service in ways that may cause significant delays, or even failures, in callers' receipt of the emergency assistance they need. The only location information that 012 Smile.Communications' VoB emergency calling service can transmit to a dispatcher at a public safety answering point is the information that its customers have registered with it. A customer's registered location may be different from the customer's actual location at the time of the call because customers can make calls almost anywhere a broadband connection is available. In these instances, emergency callers must verbally advise the operator of their location at the time of the call and, in some cases, provide a call back number so that the call can be handled or forwarded to an appropriate emergency dispatcher.

Moreover, if a customer experiences a broadband or power outage, or if a network failure occurs, the customer will not be able to reach an emergency services provider. Customers may attempt to hold 012 Smile.Communications responsible for any loss, damage, personal injury or death suffered as a result.

012 Smile.Communications may need to raise additional funds in the future, which may subject us to dilution, and it may be unable to do so on favorable or acceptable terms or at all, which may harm its ability to expand, develop new or enhanced services, or respond to competitive pressures.

If cash generated from 012 Smile.Communications' operations is insufficient to meet its operating and strategic needs, it may need to raise additional funds in order to expand, develop new or enhanced services, or respond to competitive pressures. The availability of funds for future expansion and the development of new or enhanced services will depend on a number of factors, including 012 Smile.Communications' operating performance, its ability to issue equity and market conditions. If 012 Smile.Communications raises additional funds by issuing equity or convertible debt securities, our holdings and those of its other shareholders will be diluted and our ownership percentage will be reduced. Furthermore, new securities could have rights, preferences and privileges senior to those of the ordinary shares that we hold. Additional financing may not be available to 012 Smile.Communications when and to the extent required or, if available, it may not be on acceptable terms.

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Risks Related to Smile.Media

The scope of Smile.Media's media activities and operations was reduced significantly in 2008, which could have an adverse effect on Smile.Media's future financial results.

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During 2008, the scope of activity of our media division was significantly reduced when we terminated some of its substantial media activities. In July 2008, Smile.Media reached an agreement with Microsoft, according to which Microsoft purchased our interest in MSN Israel Ltd., one of our most recognized and trafficked websites, which generated a substantial part of Smile.Media's revenues. In March 2009, Smile.Media also sold its interest in Yahala (an Arabic language portal). Such actions could have an adverse effect on Smile.Media's operating results and on its ability to attract users and advertisers to its websites or to increase the generation of revenue from traffic on its websites. The reduction in activity could also harm our competitive position and increase the competition that Smile.Media faces in each aspect of its business.

Smile.Media faces significant competition from companies that provide eCommerce service, content, search services and advertising to Internet users and Internet service providers.

Smile.Media faces significant competition in every aspect of its business, principally from Google, Walla Communications Ltd., Ynet, Tapuz and Nana10, which provide a variety of Internet content, eCommerce services and relevant advertising services. Some of Smile.Media's competitors have longer operating histories and more established relationships with customers as well as more resources than it does. Smile.Media's competitors can use their experience and resources in a variety of ways, including acquisitions, research and development and by competing more aggressively for advertisers and online publishers. Some of Smile.Media's competitors may also have a greater ability to attract and retain users than it does because they operate larger Internet properties with a broader range of content, products and services.

In addition, some of the portals and websites that Smile.Media competes with may be operated by other Internet service providers, or ISPs. Because users need to access the Internet through ISPs, users have direct relationships with these providers. If an ISP or a computer manufacturer or computing device manufacturer offers online services that compete with Smile.Media, the user may find it more convenient to use the services of the ISP or manufacturer. Also, because the ISP gathers information from the user in connection with the establishment of a billing relationship, the ISP may be more effective than Smile.Media in tailoring services and advertisements to the specific tastes of the user.

Smile.Media generates the majority of its revenue from eCommerce. Changes in general economic conditions may have an adverse effect on its eCommerce operational results.

During 2008, we experienced a significant reduction in our on-line advertisement revenues, as we terminated some of our substantial media activities, including our prior MSN activity in July 2008. Since the termination of our MSN activity, Smile.Media has generated the majority of its revenue from eCommerce. For the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006, Smile.Media generated approximately 55%, 30% and 23% of its total revenue, respectively, from eCommerce. Unfavorable changes in general economic conditions, such as a recession or prolonged economic slowdown, may reduce the demand for our products and otherwise adversely affect our sales. For example, economic forces, including general economic conditions, demographic trends, consumer confidence in the economy, changes in disposable consumer income and reductions in discretionary spending, may cause consumers to defer purchases of products offered on our eCommerce sites, which could adversely affect our revenue, gross margins and our overall financial condition and operating results.

Smile.Media's operating results are likely to fluctuate significantly.

Smile.Media's operating results are likely to fluctuate significantly on a quarterly and annual basis as a result of a number of factors, many of which are outside of its control. Some of the factors that may cause these fluctuations include the following:

Smile.Media's ability to continue to attract users to its websites;

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General economic conditions and those economic conditions specific to the Internet, online advertising and eCommerce;

The generation of revenue from traffic on Smile.Media's websites;

The amount and timing of operating costs and capital expenditures related to the maintenance and expansion of Smile.Media's businesses (including new websites, projects and services), operations and infrastructure;

Smile.Media's ability to effectively integrate newly acquired Internet properties or marketing relationships for third-party content;

Smile.Media's ability to keep its websites operational at a reasonable cost and without service interruptions; and

Geopolitical events such as war, threat of war or terrorist actions.

For these reasons, comparing Smile.Media's operating results on a period-to-period basis may not be meaningful, and its past results may not be indicative of its future performance.

Smile.Media generates a substantial part of its revenue from online advertising, and a reduction in spending by or loss of current or potential advertisers would cause Smile.Media's revenue and operating results to decline.

For the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006, Smile.Media generated approximately, 45%, 70% and 77% of its total revenue, respectively, from online advertising. Smile.Media's ability to continue to retain and grow its advertising revenue depends upon:

Its ability to maintain current users and continue to attract new users to its websites;

Its ability to offer advertisers a diverse range of vertically and demographically targeted audiences;

Its ability to successfully evolve its advertising formats to those preferred by advertisers, such as the emergence of lead generation and pay-per-click, which includes self-service paid search;

Widening the continued acceptance of the Internet as an advertising medium by advertisers;

Broadening its relationships with advertising agencies and small and medium-size advertisers; and

Attracting advertisers to its user base.

In many cases, advertisers can terminate their contracts with Smile.Media at any time. In addition, advertisers may make smaller or shorter-term purchases, and market prices for online advertising may decrease due to competition or other factors. Advertisers will not continue to do business with Smile.Media if their advertisements on Smile.Media's websites do not generate sales leads, and ultimately customers, or if Smile.Media does not deliver their advertisements in an appropriate and effective manner. If Smile.Media is unable to remain competitive and provide value to its advertisers, it may lose its existing advertisers and fail to attract new advertisers, which would cause its revenue to decrease and have a negative effect on our business.

The recent global economic crisis may adversely affect our customers, which could directly impact our media business. Continuing unfavorable global economic conditions could have a material adverse effect on our business, operating results and financial condition.

The recent global economic crisis has caused disruptions and extreme volatility in global financial markets and increased rates of default and bankruptcy and has impacted levels of consumer spending, including consumers of our eCommerce websites. These macroeconomic developments could negatively affect our media business, operating results or financial condition. Current or potential customers, such as advertisers, may delay or decrease spending on our products and services, or may not pay us or may delay payment for previously purchased products and services. If consumer spending continues to decrease, it may result in fewer clicks on our advertisers' advertisements displayed on our websites.

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eCommerce consumers are sensitive to personal and business discretionary spending levels and their spending tends to decline or grow at a slower rate during economic downturns. The downturn of domestic and global economies has increased unemployment and reduced the financial capacity of eCommerce consumers, which has caused a reduction in spending on the products and services we provide. The continuation or further deterioration of domestic and global economic conditions could adversely affect our businesses and financial performance.

If Smile.Media fails to successfully develop and introduce new products and services, or is unable to develop, license or acquire compelling content at reasonable costs, its competitive position and ability to retain and attract users to its websites may be harmed.

Smile.Media's future success depends in part upon its ability to retain and attract new users to its websites by offering compelling content and new products and services. Smile.Media is continuously developing new products and services for its users and developing or acquiring compelling content. The planned timing or introduction of new products and services is subject to risks and uncertainties. Unexpected technical, operational, distributional or other problems could delay or prevent the introduction of one or more new products or services. Moreover,

Smile.Media cannot be sure that any of its new products and services will achieve widespread market acceptance or generate incremental revenue.

Most of Smile.Media's Internet properties license much of the content on their properties from third parties. Such content may require substantial payments to third parties from whom Smile.Media's Internet properties license or acquire such content. Smile.Media's ability to maintain and build relationships with third-party content providers will be critical to its success. In addition, as new methods for accessing the Internet become available, including through mobile devices, Smile.Media may need to enter into amended content agreements with existing third-party content providers to cover the new devices. Also, to the extent that Smile.Media develops content of its own, current and potential third-party content providers may view such services as competitive with their own, and this may adversely affect their willingness to license their content to Smile.Media or to its Internet properties. Smile.Media may be unable to enter into new, or preserve existing, relationships with the third parties whose content is sought. In addition, as competition for compelling content increases both domestically and internationally, Smile.Media's content providers may increase the prices at which they offer their content to it, and potential content providers may not offer their content on agreeable terms. Further, many of Smile.Media's content licenses with third parties are non-exclusive. Accordingly, other websites and other media, such as radio or television, may be able to offer similar or identical content.

If Smile.Media is unable to license or acquire compelling content at reasonable prices, if other companies broadcast content that is similar to or the same as that provided by it, if it does not develop compelling editorial content or personalization services, or it fails to successfully develop and introduce new products and services on a timely and efficient basis, the number of users of its services may not grow as anticipated, or may decline, which could harm our operating results.

Smile.Media may be exposed to substantial liabilities arising out of its Internet activities.

Smile.Media hosts a wide variety of services that enable individuals and businesses to exchange information, generate content, advertise products and services, conduct business and engage in various online activities on an international basis. The law relating to the liability of providers of these online services for the activities of their users is currently unsettled both within Israel and internationally. Claims may be brought against Smile.Media for defamation, negligence, copyright or trademark infringement, unlawful activity, tort, including personal injury, fraud or other theories based on the nature and content of information that it provides links to, that may be posted online or generated by its users, or with respect to auctioned materials. Smile.Media is susceptible to claims arising from its websites that are geared to other cultures and are in other languages that it cannot easily review or may have difficulty in fully understanding. Smile.Media's defense of any such actions could be costly and involve significant time and attention of its management and other resources. Smile.Media generally does not exercise editorial control over the content appearing on websites that its users may be directed to from Smile.Media's websites and may be subject to claims that it has not exercised sufficient control over such content. In the event that Smile.Media is found to be responsible for any such liability or required to pay for any damages resulting from any such responsibility, its business may be adversely affected.

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Smile.Media also enters into arrangements to offer third-party products, services, or content on its websites and portals. Smile.Media may be subject to claims concerning these products, services or content by virtue of its involvement in marketing, branding, broadcasting or providing access to them, even if it does not host, operate, provide or provide access to these products, services or content. While its agreements with these parties often provide that Smile.Media will be indemnified against such liabilities, such indemnification may not be adequate.

It is also possible that if any information provided directly by Smile.Media contains errors or is otherwise negligently provided to users, third parties could make claims against it. For example, Smile.Media offers web-based email services which expose it to potential risks, such as liabilities or claims resulting from unsolicited email, lost or misdirected messages, illegal or fraudulent use of email, or interruptions or delays in email service. Investigating and defending any of these types of claims is expensive, even to the extent that the claims do not ultimately result in liability.

Changes in regulations or user concerns regarding privacy and protection of user data could adversely affect Smile.Media's business.

Local and international laws and regulations may govern the collection, use, sharing and security of data that Smile.Media receives from its users and partners. In addition, Smile.Media posts on its websites its own privacy policies and practices concerning the collection, use and disclosure of user data. Any failure, or perceived failure, by Smile.Media to comply with its posted privacy policies or with any data-related consent orders, local, state or international privacy-related laws and regulations could result in proceedings or actions against it by governmental entities or others, which could potentially have an adverse effect on its business.

Further, failure or perceived failure to comply with Smile.Media's policies or applicable requirements related to the collection, use, sharing or security of personal information or other privacy-related matters could result in a loss of user confidence in Smile.Media and ultimately in a loss of users, partners or advertisers, which could adversely affect its business.

There are a number of legislative proposals pending before various legislative bodies in Israel concerning privacy issues which may affect Smile.Media's business. It is not possible to predict whether or when such legislation may be adopted. Certain legislation, if adopted, could impose requirements that may result in a decrease in Smile.Media's user traffic and revenue. In addition, the interpretation and application of user data protection laws are in a state of flux. These laws may be interpreted and applied inconsistently from country to country and inconsistently with Smile.Media's current data protection policies and practices. Complying with these varying international requirements could cause Smile.Media to incur substantial costs or require Smile.Media to change its business practices in a manner adverse to its business.

The Israeli parliament recently approved an amendment to the Israeli Communications Laws regarding junk mail, which, among other provisions, requires a subscriber's explicit permission to receive advertising by means of electronic mail, facsimile, automatic dialing systems and SMS. The amendment could reduce our advertisement traffic, including advertisements for products offered by our eCommerce sites, and may adversely affect our revenue, gross margins, and our overall financial condition and operating results.

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Risks Related to Our Relationship with Eurocom Communications Ltd.

Because Eurocom Communications Ltd. controls the majority of the voting power of our ordinary shares, investors will not be able to affect the outcome of any shareholder vote.

Eurocom Communications Ltd, or Eurocom Communications, owned 69.79% of our outstanding shares as of June 22, 2009. Mr. Shaul Elovitch, the chairman of our board of directors and the chairman of the board of directors of our parent, Eurocom Communications, and the controlling shareholder of Eurocom Communications, is 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 and Mr. Elovitch indirectly have a controlling interest in our shares, they 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. Similarly, as long as Eurocom Communications and Mr. Elovitch have a controlling interest in our company, they 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), prevent an acquisition or any other change in control of us. Because the interests of Mr. Elovitch may differ from the interests of our other shareholders, actions taken by him 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, 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 Eurocom Communications and us in a number of areas relating to our past and ongoing relationships. Areas in which conflicts of interest between Eurocom Communications and us could arise include, but are not limited to, the following:

Loss of opportunities. Our relationship with Eurocom Communications may eliminate or reduce some opportunities for revenue growth. Eurocom Communications or its affiliates could, to the extent permitted by law, prevent us from entering into commercial relationships with third parties, such as its competitors. Additionally, competitors of Eurocom Communications may choose not to enter into commercial relationships with us because of our close relationship with Eurocom Communications and its affiliates. Affiliates of Eurocom Communications include YES, Partner Communications Company Ltd., or Partner, a major cellular operator, and Eurocom Cellular Communications Ltd., a distributor and official representative of Nokia in Israel, and a major supplier of Partner and Cellcom Israel Ltd.

Cross officerships, directorships and share ownership. The ownership interests of Eurocom Communications 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, 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 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, 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.

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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;
- global economic conditions;
- 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 competition in our markets;
- changes in market valuations of other communications companies;
- announcements of technological innovations or new services by us or our competitors;
- announcements by us or our competitors of significant contracts, acquisitions, strategic partnerships, joint ventures or capital commitments;
- changes in the status of our intellectual property rights;
- announcements by third parties of significant claims or proceedings against us;
- 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.

Future sales or distributions of our ordinary shares by Eurocom Communications could depress the market price for our ordinary shares.

Eurocom Communications may sell a portion of our ordinary shares that it owns, including pursuant to demand registration rights described elsewhere in this annual report, or distribute those shares to its shareholders. Sales or distributions by Eurocom Communications of substantial amounts of our ordinary shares in the public market or to its shareholders could adversely affect prevailing market prices for our ordinary shares. Eurocom Communications is not subject to any contractual obligation that would prohibit it from selling, spinning off, splitting off or otherwise disposing of any of our ordinary shares. Consequently, we cannot assure you that Eurocom Communications will maintain its ownership 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. The declaration of dividends is subject to the discretion of our board of directors and will depend on various factors, including our operating results, future earnings, capital requirements, financial condition, future prospects and any other factors deemed relevant by our board of directors. 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.

Holders of our ordinary shares who are United States residents face income tax risks. There is a risk that we will be treated 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 holders of our ordinary shares and would likely 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, gains from the sale or exchange of investment property and rents and royalties other than rents and royalties that are received from unrelated parties in connection with the active conduct of trade or business. For purposes of these tests, income derived from the performance of services does not constitute passive income. Those holders of shares in a passive foreign investment company who are citizens or residents of the United States or domestic entities would alternatively be subject to a special adverse U.S. federal income tax regime with respect to the income derived by the passive foreign investment company, the distributions they receive from the passive foreign investment company and the gain, if any, they derive from the sale or other disposition of their shares in the passive foreign investment company. In particular, any dividends paid by us would not be treated as qualified dividend income eligible for preferential tax rates in the hands of non-corporate U.S. shareholders. If we are classified in the future as a PFIC for U.S. federal income tax purposes, highly complex rules would apply to U.S. Holders owning ordinary shares. Accordingly, you are urged to consult your tax advisors regarding the application of such rules.

Risks Related to Our Operations in Israel

Political, economic and military instability in Israel may disrupt our operations and negatively affect our business condition, harm our results of operations and adversely affect our share price.

We and our subsidiaries are incorporated, based in and currently derive substantially all of our revenues from markets within, the State of Israel. As a result, political, economic and military conditions affecting Israel directly influence 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 our 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. There has been an increase in unrest and terrorist activity in Israel, which began in September 2000 and which has continued with varying levels of severity through 2008 and the beginning of 2009. The election of representatives of the Hamas movement to a majority of seats in the Palestinian Legislative Council in January 2006 resulted in an escalation in violence among Israel, the Palestinian Authority and other groups, including extensive hostilities along Israel's border with the Gaza Strip since June 2007. Repeated attacks by Hamas, including missile strikes against Israeli population centers, led to an armed conflict between Israel and Hamas during December 2008 and January 2009. Ongoing violence between Israel and the Palestinians as well as tension between Israel and the neighboring Syria and Lebanon may have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Many of 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. Our operations could be disrupted by the absence for a significant period of one or more of our executive officers or key employees or a significant number of other employees due to military service. Any disruption in our operations could adversely affect our business.

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

During periods of national emergency, the Minister of Communications and other Israeli governmental authorities may issue various instructions regarding the use of 012 Smile.Communications 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 our business operations.

Our operating results may be adversely affected by significant fluctuations of the NIS against foreign currencies.

Most of our revenues are denominated in NIS. Our purchases of international bandwidth and other international transactions are primarily denominated in U.S. dollars, and most of our communications and advertising costs are in U.S. dollars. We also have U.S. dollar denominated liabilities (such as rights of use-leasing obligations for our international lines). As a result, fluctuations in rates of exchange between NIS and the U.S. dollar may affect our operating results and financial condition. If we expand our business into other countries, our revenue and expenses may be in other currencies. Because all foreign currencies do not fluctuate in the same manner, we cannot quantify the effect of exchange rate fluctuations on our future financial condition or results of operations.

Furthermore, a substantial depreciation of the NIS in relation to the U.S. dollar could substantially increase the cost of our services to Israelis, who pay us in NIS, and may result in subscriber cancellations and a reduction in Internet use and eCommerce in Israel.

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 balance sheet and we measure those instruments at fair value. 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 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 of operations.

As a foreign private issuer whose shares are listed on the NASDAQ Global 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 Market, we are permitted to follow certain home country corporate governance practices instead of certain requirements of the NASDAQ Marketplace 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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Your rights and responsibilities as a shareholder will be governed by Israeli law and differ in some respects from the rights and responsibilities of shareholders under U.S. law.

Because we are incorporated under Israeli law, 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 typical U.S. corporations. In particular, a shareholder of an Israeli company has a duty to act in good faith in exercising his or her rights and fulfilling his or her obligations toward the company and other shareholders and to refrain from abusing his power in the company, including, among other things, in voting at the general meeting of shareholders on certain matters. Israeli law provides that these duties are applicable in shareholder votes on, among other things, amendments to a company's articles of association, increases in a company's authorized share capital, mergers and interested party transactions requiring shareholder approval. In addition, a shareholder who knows that it possesses the power to determine the outcome of a shareholder vote or who, under our articles of association, has the power to appoint or prevent the appointment of a director or

executive officer in the company, has a duty of fairness toward the company. However, Israeli law does not define the substance of this duty of fairness. Because Israeli corporate law has undergone extensive revision in recent years, there is little case law available to assist in understanding the implications of these provisions that govern shareholder behavior.

Provisions of our articles of association and 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.

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. In addition, our articles of association contain provisions that may make it more difficult to acquire our company, such as provisions establishing a classified board. Furthermore, Israeli tax considerations may make potential transactions unappealing to us or to some of our shareholders. 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. 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.

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

We are incorporated in Israel and all of our executive officers and most of our directors 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 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.

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 1 Alexander Yanai Street, Petach Tikva, Israel, and our telephone number is 972-72-2003-848. Our address on the Internet is www.smile.net.il and we also maintain an investor information site at www.igld.com. The information on our websites is not incorporated by reference into this annual report on Form 20-F.

We are a leading communications and interactive media group in Israel with two principal operating activities. Our company's subsidiaries are 012 Smile.Communications Ltd. and Smile.Media Ltd.

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Our principal subsidiary, 012 Smile.Communications, is a growth-oriented communication services provider in Israel with a leading market position, offering a wide range of broadband and traditional voice services. 012 Smile.Communications' broadband services include broadband Internet access with a suite of value-added services, specialized data services and server hosting, as well as new innovative services such as local telephony via voice over broadband, or VoB, and a WiFi network of hotspots across Israel. 012 Smile.Communications' traditional voice services include outgoing and incoming international telephony, hubbing, roaming and signaling and calling card services. 012 Smile.Communications offers its services to residential and business customers, as well as to Israeli cellular operators and international communication services providers, or carriers, through our integrated multipurpose network, that allows us to provide services to almost all of the homes and businesses in Israel.

Smile.Media is a diversified Internet media company in Israel. As of December 31, 2008, Smile.Media had 10 Internet properties in its network, consisting of eCommerce websites and online content websites.

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 to 012

Smile.Communications, and our media operations to Smile.Media.

On December 31, 2006, 012 Smile.Communications acquired one of its principal competitors, 012 Golden Lines and merged it into Smile.Communications forming 012 Smile.Communications. Primarily as a result of this acquisition, 012 Smile.Communications is now one of the major communication services providers in Israel as well as one of the three largest providers of broadband and international telephony services. Since the acquisition, 012 Smile.Communications has been granted a license to provide VoB local telephony services on a commercial basis without any limitation on the number of subscribers.

Since 012 Smile.Communications' initial public offering in October 2007, its ordinary shares have been listed on the NASDAQ Global Market (symbol:SMLC) and on the TASE. We currently own 74.79% of the ordinary shares of 012 Smile.Communications.

In July 2008, Smile.Media Ltd. reached an agreement with Microsoft, according to which Microsoft purchased our interest in MSN Israel Ltd., which substantially decreased the scope of our media business. In March 2009, Smile.Media reached an agreement according to which it sold its interest in Yahala, an Arabic language portal.

We face competition in all segments of our operations. We believe we maintain our competitive position based on the quality of our services and competitiveness of our pricing.

Our capital expenditures totaled NIS 59.1 million (\$15.5 million), in the year ended December 31, 2008, (not including the purchase of rights of use of international fiber optic lines) NIS 61.7 million, in the year ended December 31, 2007, (not including the purchase of rights of use of international fiber optic lines) and NIS 33.3 million in the year ended December 31, 2006 (not including our acquisition of 012 Golden Lines and the purchase of rights of use of international fiber optic lines).

Of the NIS 59.1 million of capital expenditures in 2008, NIS 47 million (\$12.4 million), was invested in network equipment and computers, NIS 1 million (\$263,000) was invested in furniture and office equipment and NIS 4.8 million (\$1.3 million), was invested in leasehold improvements.

During 2009, we and our subsidiaries expect to incur capital expenditures of about NIS 60.5 million (approximately \$15.9 million) (not including the purchase of rights of use of the international fiber optic lines), mostly for network equipment and computers.

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B. BUSINESS OVERVIEW

Overview

We are a leading communications and interactive media group in Israel with two principal operating activities. Our company's subsidiaries are 012 Smile.Communications Ltd. and Smile.Media Ltd.

012 Smile.Communications is a growth-oriented communication services provider in Israel with a leading market position, offering a wide range of broadband and traditional voice services. 012 Smile.Communications' broadband services include broadband Internet access with a suite of value-added services, specialized data services and server hosting, as well as new innovative services such as local telephony via voice over broadband, or VoB, and a WiFi network of hotspots across Israel. 012 Smile.Communications' traditional voice services include outgoing and incoming international telephony, hubbing, roaming and signaling and calling card services. As a growth-oriented company, 012 Smile.Communications continually focuses on introducing new broadband services that allow it to expand its penetration into the communication market segments in which it currently operates, as well as access new market segments such as the large Israeli local telephony and mobile markets. 012 Smile.Communications has frequently been a leader in introducing new, innovative services and is the first company in Israel to provide VoB services.

012 Smile.Communications was also one of the first telecommunications operators to be granted a license to conduct a marketing experiment that will examine the provision of domestic telephony services using the innovative VoB over a cellular packet network, or VoBoC, technology. Recently, 012 Smile.Communications applied to the Ministry of Communications for a full mobile virtual network operator, or MVNO, license according to draft guidelines published by the Ministry of Communications.

012 Smile.Communications offers its services to residential and business customers, as well as to Israeli cellular operators and international communication services providers, or carriers, through its integrated multipurpose network, which allows it to provide services to almost all of

the homes and businesses in Israel. As of December 31, 2008, 012 Smile.Communications estimates that its market share of the international telephony market was 33% based on the number of incoming and outgoing international telephony minutes in Israel. 012 Smile.Communications estimates that its market share of the broadband Internet access market as of December 31, 2008 was 32%- 33% based on our broadband market analysis. As of December 31, 2008, we provided services to approximately one million registered household customers and approximately 80 thousand registered business customers. Our enterprise customer base consists of many of Israel's leading companies, including 62 of the 100 largest companies in Israel (as determined by Dun & Bradstreet), which includes the two largest Israeli banks and the Government of Israel.

Smile.Media is a diversified Internet media company in Israel and its Internet properties are highly recognized in Israel. As of December 31, 2008, Smile.Media had 10 Internet properties in its network, consisting of eCommerce and online content websites.

Our Strategy

We are committed to our long-term goal of enhancing our position as a leading communications and media company in Israel and believe that there are significant opportunities to continue to grow our principal businesses through our subsidiaries.

Growth Strategy for 012 Smile.Communications

We believe that there are significant opportunities for 012 Smile.Communications to continue to grow its business. The sources of potential growth include 012 Smile.Communications' ability to (i) increase its average revenue per user, or ARPU, from existing customers by providing cross-selling services and upgrading bandwidth, (ii) attract new customers by offering advanced services based on new technologies and cost-effective bundled services and (iii) leverage its network to offer new services, such as cellular services under a MVNO license. 012 Smile.Communications' growth strategy is to:

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Maximize customer satisfaction, retention and growth. We believe that the key factors contributing to customer satisfaction are network performance, reliability and availability of services, customer service and technical support and the range and quality of our services. 012 Smile.Communications will continue to focus on its strong commitment to customer satisfaction to keep churn rates low and achieve customer growth through customer referrals.

Increase penetration and cross-selling of services to existing customer base. 012 Smile.Communications intends to leverage its large residential and business customer base of broadband data and traditional voice customers and its strong brand recognition to increase its ARPU by cross-selling its existing services, including broadband Internet access, traditional voice and VoB local telephony. We believe that bundling attracts new customers, adds value for current customers and increases the share of our customers' expenditures on communications services and significantly increases customer retention.

Expand penetration into the local telephony market. 012 Smile.Communications intends to leverage its receipt of a commercial license to offer VoB services, and to continue to increase the number of its local telephony customers and achieve a greater share of the local telephony market. We believe that 012 Smile.Communications' VoB services provide an innovative and complementary service for new customers and for its existing customer base of over 1,119,000 households and businesses. 012 Smile.Communications' VoB services allow it to cost-effectively expand its penetration into the large local telephony market with a versatile, feature-rich, low cost service that can be bundled with other services that it offers its customers.

Utilize advanced technologies to expand 012 Smile.Communications' services and enter new markets. 012 Smile.Communications is continually broadening its service offerings by leveraging advanced technologies, specifically VoB and wireless solutions. 012 Smile.Communications also applied to the Ministry of Communications for a license to provide MVNO services and will also consider expanding its service offerings to include Internet protocol television, or IPTV, services.

Selectively pursue growth opportunities. In addition to adding customers through its sales and marketing efforts, 012 Smile.Communications plans to pursue growth opportunities through acquisitions or strategic alliances that will increase its customer base, allow it to take advantage of the unused capacity of its network, enhance its ability to sell and deliver value-added services and add revenues with minimal incremental costs. There are no current plans, proposals or arrangements with respect to any such acquisition.

Growth Strategy for Smile.Media

Smile.Media strives to offer a diverse and comprehensive range of Internet offerings in the markets it serves and seeks to develop new properties and acquire, improve and increase revenue generation from existing underdeveloped properties, by implementing the following strategies:

Increase revenue from Smile.Media's existing properties. Smile.Media intends to increase its current user traffic and page views by offering more compelling content, increased functionality and additional services, such as community websites, social networking and user-generated content. Another opportunity to leverage its existing content and expand its advertising inventory comes through the extension of such content onto mobile platforms, adding to those currently offered by Tipo, Seret and Vgames. Smile.Media also intends to continue to increase the advertising yield and transaction conversion rates of its existing Internet properties. We believe that improving the experience for users, advertisers, merchants and content providers, as well as expanding and enhancing its marketing initiatives to these groups, will enable Smile.Media to increase its market share.

Leverage Smile.Media's experience in identifying, acquiring and improving the financial performance of Internet properties. Smile.Media has experience in defining areas of demographic interest, identifying selective underperforming Internet properties, acquiring them and improving their financial performance. During the last four years, Smile.Media acquired controlling interests in seven Internet properties and was able to realize cross-selling synergies and improve their operational results. We believe that similar Internet properties exist that might benefit from Smile.Media's brand recognition, management experience and economies of scale and that Smile.Media could turn them into performing assets under its network.

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Leverage Smile.Media's demographic know-how to establish community based portals. We believe that Smile.Media's extensive understanding of different consumer groups, cultures and characteristic of some of the ethnic user groups serves to enable Smile.Media to facilitate online communities. A virtual community or online community is a group of people that primarily or initially communicate or interact via the Internet, rather than face to face using portals or Internet-based social networks. We believe that this form of socio-technical behavior will provide significant advertising and eCommerce revenue opportunities as the proliferation of Internet-based social networks increases.

Pursue direct advertising relationships. Smile.Media plans to pursue more direct relationships with advertisers. In the year ended December 31, 2008, approximately 37% of its advertising revenues were derived from businesses to which Smile.Media directly sold advertising on its properties and the remaining revenue was derived from advertising agencies. Smile.Media intends to expand its direct sales force and provide incentives for them to focus on building more direct advertiser relationships. We believe that selling directly to more advertisers will reduce Smile.Media's commissions and increase its margins, while improving its relationships and ability to cross-sell.

Business of 012 Smile.Communications

The Israeli Communications Industry

Development and History of the Israeli Communications Industry

Israel's communications market has undergone significant changes in the past decade and, although still highly-regulated, has grown rapidly and is highly competitive in nearly every segment. The government has encouraged competition in all facets of the communications market and has been a significant driver of the market's development.

An additional factor behind the industry's growth is the Israeli population, who we believe generally tends to adopt new technology more quickly than other populations

Regulatory Changes

Israel traditionally had one telecom provider, the state-owned monopoly, Bezeq, which provided fixed-line services as well as cellular communications and international communications services. In 1994, the Israeli government began to break apart this monopoly and Bezeq was obligated to transfer parts of its operations, which were expected to be subject to competition, to independent subsidiaries. Although the Israeli communications industry continues to be highly regulated and participants must operate under license restrictions and conditional permissions, the rules are designed to reduce barriers to entry and make the market more competitive.

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In 1994, the Israeli government opened the cellular market for competition. In December 1994, Cellcom began operations in competition with Bezeq's cellular subsidiary, Pelephone Communications Ltd. In 1998, a third cellular operator, Partner, began operations and in 2001, a fourth license was granted to MIRS.

In 1996, the international telephony market was opened to competition and in 2004, the Israeli government opened the international market to additional licensees while continuing to preclude the cellular operators from offering international telephony services.

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In furtherance of the Israeli government's decision to open the domestic fixed-line communications sector to competition, the Ministry of Communications has issued several special licenses for the provision of transmission services beginning in 2000.

The Ministry of Communications granted HOT a license in 2000 for the provision of broadband access services to ISPs, which was replaced with a license to provide fixed-line domestic services, including telephony, data communications, transmissions and infrastructure and access to Internet provides in nationwide deployment.

The Ministry of Communications' policy requires Bezeq and HOT to provide ISPs with open access to their infrastructure. 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. The Ministry of Communications has also issued a number of limited experimental marketing VoB licenses. In 2005, the government privatized Bezeq, further opening the market by allowing full competition in the fixed-line telephony market and issuing domestic fixed-line, or DFL, licenses to other market participants.

On January 31, 2007, the Ministry of Communications published its regulatory guidelines regarding regulation of VoB services. The main points of the guidelines are as follows: Bezeq, or any of its subsidiaries, may not provide VoB services until such time as Bezeq's market share in the fixed-line telephony market falls below 85% in either the residential or business sub-sector at which time Bezeq may seek permission from the Ministry of Communications to provide VoB services to that sub-sector. In February 2009, the Ministry of Communications granted a VoB service operation license to B.I.P. Communication Solutions, a subsidiary of Bezeq International, after Bezeq's market share of the domestic residential telephony market fell below 85%. The license will enable Bezeq International to deliver VoB telephony services over broadband (VoB) to residential customers. At such time as Bezeq's market share of the business sector of the domestic telephony market goes below 85%, Bezeq International will also be able to provide this service to business clients. According to publications issued by Bezeq International, it intends to launch VoB telephony services soon and will target subscribers of its international telephony services and Internet services.

In December 2007, the Ministry of Communications' number portability program became effective. Pursuant to such program, all Israeli telecommunications operators are required to enable customer to retain their existing telephone numbers when switching to different providers.

In January 2009, the Ministry of Communications prepared a draft license for the provision of mobile telephony services involving the use of a mobile telephony network of another company, and established the principal conditions and requirements to apply for a MVNO license. The Ministry of Communications has invited potential entrepreneurs, licensees, vendors, experts on economics, technology, law and communications, consumer organizations, user and operator unions, other relevant parties as well as the general public, to present their positions on the license draft and its conditions and requirements. 012 Smile.Communications has applied to the Ministry of Communications for a full MVNO license according to the principles it established although the final regulatory framework for the grant of such a license has not yet been established.

Based on the experience of operators in other countries and according to the conclusions of the report prepared for the Ministry of Communications by a leading international consulting company, 012 Smile.Communications assumes that the entry of a MVNO using the frequencies and antennas of an existing mobile operator will lead to increased competition in Israel. 012 Smile.Communications believes that the entry of additional operators into the mobile sector will alter the balance that has prevailed among the cellular operators in recent years and that increased competition will ultimately result in lower prices for consumers. 012 Smile.Communications also believes that the entry of additional mobile operators into this market, along with the existing number mobility, will increase the competition among the companies in the sector and will encourage them to provide more attractive offers to their customers.

In March 2008, the Gronau Committee, which was appointed by the Ministry of Communications to consider and recommend the best means to promote further sustainable competition in the Israeli communication market, issued its recommendations to the Minister of Communications. The Gronau Committee's recommendations call for several structural changes within the communications markets, including local loop unbundling, or LLU, of Bezeq's infrastructure, which, if accepted and implemented, would allow 012 Smile.Communications to compete in the MVNO and IPTV sectors and improve 012 Smile.Communications' competitive position in the VoB business market, while worsening 012 Smile.Communications' position in other segments, by allowing the cellular operators in Israel to compete in the traditional long distance telephony market.

In January 2009, the Ministry of Communications granted 012 Smile.Communications a special license to conduct a marketing experiment that will examine the provision of domestic telephony services using the innovative VoB over cellular packet data, or VoBoC technology. In this technology, telephony services are provided using IP protocol over the data network of a mobile operator. Participants in this experiment, owners of a compatible mobile device, will make calls using the softphone software that will be installed on their devices by the licensee for the duration of the experiment. The purpose of the experiment is to examine implementation capabilities as well as operational and marketing models involved with VoBoC service provision. According to a publication issued by the Ministry of Communications, the experiment's results should assist the Ministry of Communications in planning its policy regarding VoBoC service in the mobile sector. This policy is complementary to the VoB policy in the fixed sector, which has enabled telecom operators to offer IP telephony services over the broadband (ADSL and cable) access networks of Bezeq and HOT, the two domestic fixed network-owner operators.

An amendment to the Israeli Consumer Protection Law regarding fixed term transactions went into effect as of January 2009. The amendment requires dealers to inform consumers of the date of termination of fixed-term transactions prior to the date of termination, and of the conditions that will apply after the termination. In addition, dealers will be required to obtain the affirmative consent of the consumer to continue the contract beyond the fixed-term. If affirmative consent is not obtained, the consumer will be disconnected from the service, other than with respect to basic telephone services as defined in the Israeli Communications Law. As of January 2009 another amendment to the Israeli Consumer Protection Law went into effect allowing a private subscriber to disconnect from an ongoing service by providing notice by mail, electronic mail or telephone. In September 2008 another amendment to the Israeli Consumer Protection Law went into effect, which imposes in certain circumstances, fines if a technician is late for a service appointment. An additional amendment to the Israeli Communication Law went into effect in December 2008, that requires, among other provisions, as a general rule, a subscriber's explicit permission to receive advertising by means of electronic mail, facsimile, automatic dialing systems and SMS text messaging. 012 Smile.Communications is implementing procedures to comply with these amendments.

Market

The Israeli communications market today is dominated by three main groups: Eurocom, our controlling shareholder, The IDB Group and the Bezeq Group, each having interests in the main communications sub-sectors. Of the three groups, Eurocom Communications is the only group that does not have a major interest in a cellular operator.

ISP market. The three largest ISPs in Israel are 012 Smile.Communications, Netvision 013 Barak (a company owned by The IDB Group) and Bezeq International (a company owned by Bezeq). We believe that collectively, we, along with Netvision 013 Barak and Bezeq International control substantially all of the Israeli broadband Internet access market.

International long distance market. The international long distance, or ILD, market in Israel is also highly competitive. This market was historically dominated by 012 Golden Lines, which we acquired in December 2006, Bezeq International and 013 Barak. In 2004, the Ministry of Communications further deregulated the market by issuing ILD licenses to Internet Gold, Xfone and Netvision. As a result of our acquisition of 012 Golden Lines, and Netvision's acquisition of 013 Barak, there are currently three dominant competitors in the market, us, Netvision 013 Barak and Bezeq International. The fourth competitor, Xfone, has a minor share of the market.

Fixed-line communications market. According to a publication issued by the Ministry of Communications in May 2009, Bezeq, which traditionally controlled the fixed-line communications market, controlled approximately 80.7% of the residential fixed-line communications market and 86.6% of the business fixed-line communications market as of November, 2008. Additionally, commencing from November 2008, the Ministry of Communications also measured the market share using a new format recommended by the Gronau Committee, which provides that regular lines and traffic lines must be measured separately. In accordance with the new measuring system, Bezeq's market share based on normative income is 79.2% for regular lines and 81.2% for traffic lines. In 2001, the Ministry of Communications issued us a point-to-point fixed-line special license for data services. In 2003, the Ministry of Communications issued a DFL license to HOT on the condition that it builds out a national infrastructure within three years and provide its services on a universal basis. In December 2005, our wholly owned subsidiary, 012 Telecom, was granted a DFL license (which superseded our point-to-point fixed-line special license for data services) without the universal service and autonomous infrastructure obligations. Similar licenses have been issued to Globalcall and Cellcom, both subsidiaries of IDB Group and Partner, which is a major cellular operator that is not affiliated with any of the three main telecom groups. Due to the fact that Bezeq's market share fell below 85% in the residential market the Ministry of Communications will likely allow the Bezeq group to bundle services.

According to the policy of the Ministry of Communications, once Bezeq's market share of domestic fixed-line telephony in a particular customer segment (business or private) falls below 85%, Bezeq's license will be amended so as to enable it to submit an application for the

Minister of Communications approval to market a basket of services (including broadcast services) in that customer segment, which includes telecommunications services provided by Bezeq and by a subsidiary. The Minister of Communications approval to market a basket of services will be granted based on the status of competition in the area of telecommunications or broadcasts and will be subject to several conditions set forth in the policy.

Accordingly, Bezeq applied to the Ministry of Communications to begin providing bundled services, which could potentially include local and international telephony, broadband Internet access, Internet service provider, or ISP, services, cellular services and multi-channel TV.

On July 3, 2008, Bezeq received a draft amendment of its license and the licenses of its subsidiary companies, Pelephone, Bezeq International and D.B.S. Satellite Services (1998) Ltd. regarding the marketing of joint service packages. In July 2008, Bezeq submitted its position to the Ministry of Communications, stating that the amendment of the licenses represents an intensification of regulation in comparison to the policy document of the Minister of Communications dated March 31, 2004, which is supposed to reflect relief for Bezeq, and it would be appropriate to allow a model for marketing of joint packages of services that represents relief for Bezeq now that its market share has decreased below 85%, together with ministerial supervision using more moderate measures than those proposed in the draft amendment to the license. On January 22, 2009, draft amendments to the general licenses of Bezeq and its subsidiaries were submitted to the companies and published on the website of the Ministry of Communications. The amendments addressed the approval for marketing of the joint packages. On February 8, 2009, Bezeq submitted its position, stating that its material remarks were not reflected in the draft, without explanation. Bezeq requested material amendments to the first draft amendment.

The Ministry of Communications is presently conducting several hearings that may lead to additional amendments to Bezeq and its subsidiaries licenses that will allow them to offer such bundled services. In the event the Ministry of Communications allows the Bezeq group to bundle services, this may increase Bezeq's competitive position in the communications market and increase its direct competition with us, in a manner that may materially and adversely affect our results of operations.

Cellular services. There are four companies presently providing cellular service in Israel: Cellcom, a subsidiary of The IDB Group, Partner (a company controlled by Hutchison Whampoa), Pelephone, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Bezeq, and MIRS Communications Ltd., a wholly-owned subsidiary of Motorola.

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

a prohibition on the abuse of its monopoly power and dominant position;

an obligation to maintain complete structural separation between Bezeq and its subsidiaries pertaining to corporate structure and management systems, including finance, marketing, manpower, assets and data;

supervision of most of Bezeq's tariffs; and

an obligation to provide open access infrastructure services to other licensees on an equal, non-discriminatory basis and a prohibition on granting its subsidiaries advantageous terms when providing such services.

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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.

Services

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012 Smile.Communications is a leading communications services provider in Israel offering a growing range of services, which currently include broadband and traditional voice services. 012 Smile.Communications' broadband services include broadband Internet access with a suite of value-added services, specialized data services, local telephony via VoB, PRI services, IP Centrex, server hosting and a WiFi network of hotspots across Israel. Traditional voice services include outgoing and incoming international telephony, hubbing services for international carriers and roaming and signaling services for cellular operators. 012 Smile.Communications offers broadband and traditional voice services to a wide audience, which includes 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. These services are offered through 012 Smile.Communications' integrated multipurpose network that is deployed through points of presence, or PoPs, throughout Israel and in England, Germany and the U.S.

Broadband Services

As of December 31, 2008, 012 Smile.Communications had over 521,000 active residential, business and carrier customers for its broadband services, including many of the largest companies in Israel, the Government of Israel and the two largest Israeli banks.

Access and Value-Added Services

012 Smile.Communications is one of Israel's three leading ISPs providing high speed broadband access to the Internet via ADSL and cable networks. 012 Smile.Communications estimates that its market share of the broadband Internet access market as of December 31, 2008 was 32% to 33% based on its broadband market analysis. 012 Smile.Communications offers high-speed continuous access connections employing digital leased lines at various bandwidths to meet customer needs. 012 Smile.Communications offers broadband access at speeds of up to 10 Megabits per second. In addition to Internet access, 012 Smile.Communications offers a diverse suite of value-added services that are incremental to its core Internet access service. 012 Smile.Communications' value-added services are focused on enhancing customers' Internet experience by providing additional features and applications and by increasing access security. 012 Smile.Communications' value-added services help retain and strengthen its relationship with its customers.

Residential Customers

012 Smile.Communications provides a suite of value-added services, to residential Internet access customers, including:

e-mail, wireless and wired home networking,	global remote access, security services, including firewall and intrusion prevention, attack prevention, anti-virus, anti-spam, parental content filtering, and content services.
unified messaging, on-line backup,	

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Business Customers

012 Smile.Communications provides business Internet access customers with a suite of value-added services, including:

various security services, such as firewall and intrusion prevention, attack prevention, anti-virus, anti-spam, content filtering, secure socket layer communications protocol providing end-point authentication, on-line backup, unified messaging, networking,	virtual private network, or VPN services, e-mail, including single, multiple and large mailboxes and domains, IP roaming, and wireless and wired links.
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Specialized data services

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Specialized data services are provided to bandwidth-intensive organizations and international carriers, allowing them to transmit electronic data from point to point or from point to multi-points. The fee structure for these services depends on three main factors: volume of capacity, distance and the type of technology used. Most services are provided under one to two year contracts. These services are provided using a variety of technological solutions, including:

International private line communication, or leased line, allows customers to purchase bandwidth point to point for exclusive use. Leased lines are based on E1 (2 Megabits per second), T1 (1.5 Megabits per second), DS-3 (45 Megabits per second), STM-1 (155 Megabits per second) and STM-4 (625 Megabits per second) transmission volume;

Ethernet over Synchronous Digital Hierarchy, or SDH, allows customers to connect to sites around the globe with a private LAN connection. Speed rates range from 2 Megabits per second up to 625 Megabits per second. Since SDH networks have bandwidth guarantees, the connection is suitable for video, voice and data information;

Asynchronous transfer mode, or ATM, connections offer four different quality of service levels, and speed rates up to DS-3 (45 Megabits per second), which is suitable for video, voice and data information;

Frame Relay connections based on the ATM backbone offer speed rates up to E1 (2 Megabits per second) for voice and data information; and

Multi protocol label switching, or MPLS, offers four different qualities of service levels. MPLS also enables us to offer performance levels, efficient network management, traffic engineering and VPN services.

VoB Services

As of December 31, 2008, 012 Telecom had over 90,000 VoB local telephony lines.

012 Telecom's VoB local telephony customers can make and receive calls using a standard telephone plugged into a specialized VoB unit that can be used almost anywhere a reliable broadband Internet connection is available. 012 Telecom transmits these calls using VoIP technology, which converts voice signals into digital data packets for transmission over the Internet and provide its service by using its customers' existing broadband Internet connections. We believe that 012 Telecom's VoB service can be a replacement for or a complementary alternative to fixed-line telephony services, allowing us to cost-effectively enter the Israeli local telephony market with a product that can be bundled with the other services offered by 012 Smile.Communications.

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PRI Services

012 Smile.Communications began offering primary rate interface, or PRI, services to business customers in December 2005. This service, which offers high quality point-to-point PRI ISDN communications lines, over which up to 30 calls can be transferred simultaneously, is primarily used by large corporate customers, including some of Israel's largest corporations. 012 Smile.Communications offers this service through 012 Telecom Ltd. in accordance with a license issued by the Ministry of Communications.

IP-TRUNKING Services

IP-TRUNKING services which provide interconnections between service providers using session initiation protocol, or SIP, have been offered to business customers since February 2007. This service, which offers high quality point-to-point IP communications lines, over which up to 60 calls can be transferred simultaneously, is offered to business users. 012 Telecom was the first communication services provider in Israel to supply IP-TRUNKING to the business community.

IP Centrex

Since 2005, 012 Smile.Communications has provided business customers with an IP-based PBX, or telephone switching system, which connects to the customer through a broadband connection, IP Central Office Exchange Service, or IP Centrex, and offers VoIP and other IP-based services as well as connectivity to the regular telephone system. Among the IP-based services offered are 4-digit internal calling, web-administration portal, free calls between different branches world-wide, conference bridging, interactive voice response, or IVR (auto attendant), call hold, call transfer, last number look-up and redial, call forward and three-way calling. This service is offered today by 012

Telecom in accordance with the license granted by the Ministry of Communications.

Server Hosting and Co-Location Services

012 Smile.Communications operates three server hosting facilities with approximately 16,000 square feet of space. Its newest hosting facility, opened in June 2007, is designed to provide and support the most advanced set of communications services, where it houses web servers and related software and provide connectivity to the Internet for business customers. Many customers utilize 012 Smile.Communications services to manage their web servers, which generate a considerable amount of traffic, ranging from thousands to hundreds of thousands of hits a day. Clients are able to configure and operate their servers remotely and save on router, Internet connection, security system and network administration costs. 012 Smile.Communications also offers co-location services to its business customers at its server hosting facilities. As part of its co-location services, 012 Smile.Communications houses the back-up servers used by businesses to ensure that their systems do not lose data or suffer a lengthy interruption of service because of a power outage, computer fault, or other reasons. 012 Smile.Communications supplies power, lights, network bandwidth and the physical security of the site and its facilities have multiple power backups that are able to provide power during lengthy power outages.

WiFi Network

012 Smile.Communications currently operates a comprehensive network of hotspots covering hotels, hospitals, other public areas and all commercial airports throughout Israel. 012 Smile.Communications has entered into contracts with many of the entities that sponsor the service in their facilities or communities and is the exclusive provider in their premises. Many of these contracts provide for revenue sharing arrangements. 012 Smile.Communications also provides open public access WiFi services throughout central Jerusalem and plans to continue to expand its WiFi footprint by adding additional hotspots at various locations in Israel.

MVNO

A MVNO is a cellular operator that does not own its own spectrum and usually does not have its own radio network infrastructure. Instead, MVNOs have business arrangements with existing cellular operators to use their infrastructure and network in order to service the MVNO's customers. In August 2007 and again in August 2008, the Israeli Government instructed the Ministry of Communications to take all measures necessary to allow any MVNO wishing to provide cellular services to the public using the network of a cellular operator to do so. The 2008 resolution instructed the Ministry of Communications to enact the necessary regulations by April 1, 2009. A proposed amendment to the Israeli Communication Law relating to MVNOs was included in the Economic Policy bill for 2009, which awaits adoption by the Israeli Parliament. The proposal includes a provision that in the event that a MVNO and the cellular operator do not reach an agreement as to the provision of service by means of MVNO within six months from the date the MVNO first approached the cellular operator, and if the Ministry of Communications, together with the Ministry of Commerce, determine that the failure to reach agreement is due to unreasonable conditions imposed by the cellular operator, the Ministries may use their authority to instruct the cellular operator to provide such services.

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In January 2009, the Ministry of Communications prepared draft guidelines incorporating the main conditions and requirements necessary to apply for a MVNO license. The Ministry of Communications has invited potential entrepreneurs, licensees, vendors, experts on economics, technology, law and communications, consumer organizations, user and operator unions, other relevant parties as well as the general public, to present their positions on the license draft and its conditions and requirements. Among other matters, the hearing process will deal with MVNO implementation pursuant to an agreement between the cellular operator and the MVNO and will determine the conditions to receive a MVNO license, including a restriction on a cellular operator to receive a MVNO license and the terms of the license. Licensing of a MVNO will require additional amendments to the Israeli Communication Law and regulations promulgated under that law.

012 Smile.Communications has applied to the Ministry of Communications for a full MVNO license according to the published guidelines, although the final regulatory framework for the grant of such a license has not yet been established. We understand that HOT informed the Ministry of Communications in mid-2008 of its intention to request a MVNO license. In order to comply with the Ministry of Communications guidelines for a MVNO license, 012 Smile.Communications formed a limited partnership, 012 Mobile L.P., which is currently inactive.

Traditional Voice Services

012 Smile.Communications offers traditional voice services to residential and business customers throughout Israel and to international carriers and local cellular operators.

Incoming and Outgoing International Telephony Services

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012 Smile.Communications is one of the three largest international telephony services providers in Israel, providing international telephony services to over 240 countries through direct connections with approximately 90 carriers. As of December 31, 2008, 012 Smile.Communications, estimates its market share of the international telephony market was 33%, based on the number of incoming and outgoing minutes in Israel. The outgoing international telephony services offered to 012 Smile.Communications residential and business customers include direct international dialing services, international and domestic pre-paid and post-paid calling cards and call-back services. Post-paid cards offer the customer the ability to use an international calling card, which is paid for through the customer's account with us. Pre-paid cards allow the customer to purchase call time in advance. Pre-paid cards are sold to distributors, which are treated as business customers, for distribution in the residential market. In addition, business customers are offered international toll-free numbers and the 012Mobile service. 012 Mobile is an international cellular service offering fixed rates on calls from anywhere in the world.

012 Smile.Communications offers incoming international telephony services to international carriers, which include termination services for telephone calls originating outside of Israel.

Hubbing Services

012 Smile.Communications provides hubbing-traffic routing between approximately 90 network operators. Hubbing is defined as architecture where several network operators connect to a peering point, or a hub, from where they are rerouted.

Roaming and Signaling Services

012 Smile.Communications provides roaming and signaling services for cellular operators. Signaling messages indicate a mobile user's location while roaming within Israel through our signal transfer point, or STP, or when traveling abroad. 012 Smile.Communications bills the cellular operators based on the number of signaling messages sent and received.

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Marketing and Sales

012 Smile.Communications seeks to present a one-stop shop solution to its residential and business customers by offering a diverse basket of solutions and a unique service experience in a competitive environment. 012 Smile.Communications seeks 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.Communications also actively promotes and cross-sell services to existing customers with special offerings aimed at servicing their communications needs and enhancing customer loyalty.

The marketing and communications strategy is executed through all levels of the business. Marketing teams target the business and residential sub-sectors separately. Each marketing team includes specialists who focus on marketing communications and product development, and has an economics control manager who ensures that all marketing activities are cost effective.

012 Smile.Communications engages in a variety of marketing and promotional activities to stimulate awareness of its broadband access services, traditional voice services and VoB telephony services provided by 012 Telecom. These efforts are directed both to consumers who have not previously subscribed to its services and to users who may switch to 012 Smile.Communications services after learning of their affordability and reliability. 012 Smile.Communications principally employs targeted high-visibility media, including television, radio, Internet and printed media advertising to solicit new customers. 012 Smile.Communications uses data mining as well as targeted market research and surveys to properly focus its marketing efforts to its segmented customer base and to enable it to react swiftly to new demands from customers and changes in the market.

012 Smile.Communications target customer segments are residential and business customers. 012 Smile.Communications has identified within the residential market several groups of customers and target marketing and sales accordingly. The business customer base marketing and sales focus is segmented according to business size: SoHo, SME and corporate. 012 Smile.Communications also separately markets its traditional voice services to carriers.

012 Smile.Communications channel marketing program involves the promotion of its services by its marketing partners to their own customers. These joint marketing programs provide 012 Smile.Communications with distinct advantages, including the ability to gain leverage from the marketing partner's brand through joint advertising and promotions and cost-savings from contributions from marketing partners to our advertising and promotion budget. Marketing partners typically display 012 Smile.Communications applications and logos in their retail stores, distribute promotional materials with their own products and services, and engage in joint promotion and co-marketing activities. Registering a new customer is easily performed through an on-line registration web-accessed platform. 012 Smile.Communications channel partners include:

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retail computer chains located in the largest shopping malls in Israel, that offer its Internet services accompanied with relevant software, hardware and communication products, and

numerous stand-alone PC stores that promote its Internet service and are compensated with a success fee.

Customer Service and Support

012 Smile.Communications has a strong commitment to customer satisfaction. 012 Smile.Communications believes that the key factors contributing to customer satisfaction are network performance, reliability speed of the Internet access, customer service and technical support.

Customer service and support operations are supported by integrated customer relationship management, or CRM, and computer technology integration, or CTI, systems. This integration allows 012 Smile.Communications to successfully leverage its marketing and sales personnel and technology resources in line with its strategy, and to offer more efficient service to our customers. 012 Smile.Communications is able to efficiently access relevant client information (for example, the most often dialed numbers) and determine the potential spending of a customer and cross-selling opportunities. It also uses data mining to provide call representatives with the best possible information about a customer.

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012 Smile.Communications sales and customer service functions are carried out by separate service centers that respond to calls from residential and business customers. 012 Smile.Communications services its customer groups through dedicated multi-language call center personnel and multi-language technical support staff. The business service center is responsible for sales and customer care for the business sector. Its business service center's marketing and sales force has three areas of focus: broadband access, traditional voice and specialized data services.

Technical support is available to all residential and business customers on a 24-hour basis. Customers can obtain customer support by telephone, e-mail or fax. 012 Smile.Communications also publishes printed reference materials and maintains comprehensive descriptions of its customer care services on its website as well as troubleshooting tips and configuration information.

Network and Technology

012 Smile.Communications continuously works on developing and enhancing its technology platform and infrastructure and aim to remain at the forefront of the communications market and to provide high quality service to its customers with stable and robust network and technology systems.

012 Smile.Communications has invested heavily in its multipurpose network infrastructure, which has been specifically designed and optimized to transmit data using IP. The investment has allowed it to build and maintain a high-capacity network that addresses the growing demand for advanced broadband services. 012 Smile.Communications network configuration supports 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.Communications uses the 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.

The multi-purpose network supports broadband data and traditional voice services across Israel, as well as dial-up, ADSL, ISDN and cable broadband services. 012 Smile.Communications network infrastructure is designed to provide customers with reliability and throughput, while minimizing costs through efficient use of 012 Smile.Communications international and domestic infrastructure. Reliability is primarily achieved through redundancy in mission critical systems, minimizing the number of single points of failure, that is, points where the failure of a single component of the network could interrupt service to customers. Throughput is achieved by deploying robust systems, diverse network architecture, multi-peered Internet backbone connections, efficient load balancing and high-speed switching cores. Efficient bandwidth allocation and management is achieved through constant monitoring of Internet traffic and web caching that optimizes the flow of traffic through its multiple Internet connections.

In order to optimize the performance of its network and support systems, 012 Smile.Communications consistently utilizes some of the most specialized and advanced communication technologies, software and equipment, working with vendors such as Amdocs, BroadSoft, Checkpoint, Cisco, Hewlett-Packard, IBM, Juniper, Microsoft, Nortel and PeopleSoft.

ISP Network Infrastructure

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012 Smile.Communications' ISP network infrastructure is built on the basis of three tiers: core, aggregation and access.

Core

The core tier of the network is built around three backbone datacenters (one in Tel Aviv and two in Petach Tikva), all in central Israel. These three main sites are interconnected using a dense wavelength division multiplexing optical ring which provides a total of 20 Gigabits per second bandwidth between the sites. The connection that links the devices to the core tier uses 10 Gigabit Ethernet technology. Each datacenter in itself is built in a multiple star topology (either dual star or triple star), in order to achieve multiple levels of reliability. The network fully supports multi protocol label switching, or MPLS, which enables us to ensure quality of service for critical applications and utilize advanced techniques such as traffic engineering and service level agreements, or SLAs. MPLS also plays a crucial role in offering value-added services to business customers, such as virtual private network, or VPN, access.

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The core edge is where the network interconnects with other ISP networks that are either operated by other ISPs in Israel or international upstream providers. 012 Smile.Communications is directly connected to all the other major Israeli ISPs as well as to the Israeli Internet Exchange (IIX). The network edge spans to two of the world's largest Internet hubs, London and Frankfurt, where 012 Smile.Communications co-locates edge routers in order to peer with upstream providers. This international and local reach of the network is designed to assure both geographical redundancy and efficient routing.

012 Smile.Communications has approximately 10 Gigabits of Internet connection capacity between Israel, and Europe, and a local Internet connection capacity of 40 Gigabits. 012 Smile.Communications continuously monitors capacity demands on its network and expands network resources ahead of market demands. 012 Smile.Communications operates a 24 hour, seven days a week, 365 days a year, network operations center staffed with trained operators who utilize advanced monitoring hardware and software systems to ensure that the quality of its service meets the standards provided in its SLAs, and immediately handle faults if those occur. The network operation center monitors network traffic, quality of service and security issues, as well as the performance of the equipment located at each of the various datacenters and points of presence.

Aggregation

The aggregation tier aggregates the access tier into the core backbone using MPLS technology and 10 Gigabits Ethernet links. This tier is based on carrier grade Ethernet switches in a fully redundant topology.

Access

The tiered network enables access between different network functions providing customers with three major connectivity options to access the network:

Broadband access: provided through either Bezeq, the incumbent local telephony operator, offering ADSL lines, or by HOT, the incumbent local cable provider that offers cable-modem access.

Leased line access: provided through third party transmission providers. 012 Smile.Communications leased line offerings include Frame-relay, E1, DS3, and Fast Ethernet lines. All business customers using this access are connected through dedicated routers in order to provide the highest level of service.

Wireless access: provided to customers that are located within close proximity to one of our PoPs or requiring point to point or point to multi-point connectivity.

International Telephony Switching Systems

Through its international telephony switching systems, 012 Smile.Communications has connections with international carriers in North America, South America, the Middle East, Western Europe, Eastern Europe, Asia and Africa. Its intelligent network platform provides post and pre-paid services and international toll free services. These platforms give 012 Smile.Communications the ability to build new services without using a vendor's intervention. These platforms also provides the ability to connect with other telecommunications providers using IP connections as well as legacy time division multiplexed, or TDM, connections.

012 Smile.Communications international telephony services are provided to and from Israel by means of four marine communications cables designed for the rapid transfer of large capacity content. Most of the communication traffic to and from Israel is routed via the Lev and Med Nautilus submarine cable systems whose capacity far exceeds that of the other two cables, Emos-1 and CIOS. 012 Smile.Communications uses this infrastructure to provide its international telephony services under agreements with the owners of the rights to these cables.

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Transmission Network

An independent transmission infrastructure is used in order to connect 012 Smile.Communications sites. The network is based on an X Display Manager, platform at the core and a service delivery management, or SDM, platform at the edge. All elements are actively controlled and managed with network specific software.

012 Smile.Communications network implements Dense Wavelength Division Multiplexing over leased fibers throughout its sites utilizing up to 32 wavelengths (of which currently 8 are being utilized) providing Gigabit Ethernet and SDH STM-16 connectivity between the sites.

012 Smile.Communications provides broadband services from its Israeli sites in Petach Tikva and Tel Aviv, which interconnect with both international and domestic carriers. 012 Smile.Communications also has PoPs in Europe (London and Frankfurt) and the United States (New Jersey). These five sites create a multi-technology, multi-service, fully redundant network.

012 Smile.Communications IP network is able to ensure the proper quality of service for each application. This has enabled 012 Smile.Communications to use the same IP network to support its international telephony operations as well as its Internet operations. In order to increase its voice network reach, 012 Smile.Communications installed a VoIP gateway at its facility in Frankfurt. This gateway enables 012 Smile.Communications to transmit calls in a more cost efficient manner between Israel and Europe. 012 Smile.Communications intends to install such gateways at its other international facilities.

In order to generate warnings, the anti-fraud system relies on a set of filters. Those filters are manually defined by 012 Smile.Communications anti-fraud team. 012 Smile.Communications anti-fraud operation center is manned 24 hours a day, 365 days a year. The anti-fraud team investigates every warning message produced by the system. Because of the high level of sophistication of telephony hackers, the filters are updated manually and on regular basis to answer any new threat that hackers may devise and to make sure that the usage policy of the telephony system is imposed.

VoIP-Local Call System

012 Telecom's integrated VoIP local call system has been designed to provide smooth scalability. A class 4 switch in Petach Tikva using a media gateway enables connections under European and U.S. standards and SIP, and ISDN user port signaling. This platform provides the ability to connect with other communications providers using IP connection as well as legacy TDM connections.

012 Telecom also has a class 5 switch in Petach Tikva with enhanced Internet access that enables customers to change and operate features of their telephone line. The platform offers a wide range of services including IP Centrex multimedia, IP infrastructure and security, provided by specialized routers, firewalls and a session boarder controller.

Competition

012 Smile.Communications faces competition in all segments of its operations. In each segment, competition to a large extent depends on price and quality of service. Some of its competitors and potential competitors may have greater financial, technical and marketing resources than 012 Smile.Communications does. Moreover, 012 Smile.Communications services are subject to regulation by the Ministry of Communications, whose policy is to encourage new entrants and not limit the number of licenses, which may continue to increase competition and may lead to further reductions in prices and fees charged to customers.

The markets for providing broadband services and traditional voice services are highly competitive and currently dominated by 012 Smile.Communications and two additional service providers. We believe that 012 Smile.Communications, Bezeq International and Netvision 013 Barak account for substantially all of the traditional voice and broadband Internet access market in Israel.

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012 Telecom was the first company to provide VoB services in Israel and the first to obtain a commercial license in Israel to offer VoB services without any limitation on the number of subscribers. 012 Telecom's competitors in the local telephony market include Bezeq, Bezeq International, HOT, Netvision 013 Barak (through its subsidiary Globalcall), and two of the local cellular operators. 012 Smile.Communications and 012 Telecom also compete against established alternative voice communication providers, such as Skype (a service of eBay Inc.). We expect competition in this market to intensify in the future. Such competitive environment could intensify price competition and limit our ability to maintain or increase our market share of the local telephony market.

In the future, 012 Smile.Communications may face additional competition in the international telephone market from cellular operators in Israel, such as Cellcom, Partner and Pelephone, if the Ministry of Communications lifts the restrictions currently preventing them from providing international telephony services.

Since December 2008, 012 Smile.Communications has faced additional competition from cellular operators in Israel, such as Partner, which have launched additional non-cellular business lines including, VoB telephony services that compete with fixed-line telephone services and ISP services that provide access to the Internet as well as home Wi-Fi networks. In the future, 012 Smile.Communications may face additional competition for its services from cellular operators in Israel.

We believe that 012 Smile.Communications has competed favorably to date, based on its strong brand recognition, achieved principally through innovative marketing programs, and its emphasis on providing fast and reliable, high quality services and superior customer service and support.

Intellectual Property Rights

Service marks and trademarks, trade secrets and other intellectual property are important to 012 Smile.Communications' success and competitive position. 012 Smile.Communications relies on trademark law, trade secret protection, non-competition and confidentiality and/or license agreements with our employees, customers, partners and others to protect our intellectual property rights. Despite 012 Smile.Communications' precautions, it may be possible for third parties to obtain and use our intellectual property without authorization. Furthermore, the validity, enforceability and scope of protection of intellectual property rights in Internet-related industries is uncertain and still evolving. Israeli trademark registrations may be renewed based on continued use. 012 Smile.Communications also claims common law protection on certain names and marks that we have used in connection with its business activities.

Government Regulation

General

The Israeli communications market is highly regulated and as a result a significant part of our operations is regulated by the Israeli Communications Law, 1982, the regulations promulgated under the Israeli Communications Law and the provisions of our licenses. The Ministry of Communications has the regulatory authority and broad discretionary powers under the Communication Law and our licenses. The current policy of the Ministry of Communications is not to limit the number of licenses granted to qualified licensees.

Licenses

The table below lists the licenses that were granted to 012 Smile.Communications, the type of services offered under each of such licenses and their respective terms:

License	Services provided	Expiration of licenses
International telephony license (general license)	<i>Voice</i> Outgoing and incoming international telephony services International calling card services	June 2024, with possible extensions for 10 years each.
VoB and DFL license (granted to 012 Telecom Ltd., our wholly-owned subsidiary) (general license)	<i>Specialized data services Local data and voice services</i> Local telephony using VoB access Local telephony using dedicated lines based on PRI services	December 2025, with possible extensions of 10 years each.

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License	Services provided	Expiration of licenses
<i>ISP license (special license)</i>	<i>Internet services including broadband services (without voice) ADSL/cable/dial-up Internet access Value-added services WiFi</i>	June 2012
WiMAX technology (experimental license 2007)	<i>Broadband, data, international and local voice service based on the WiMAX infrastructure</i>	The experimental license for the city of Sderot and the Negev area will expire in September 2008;
Endpoint network services	<i>Supply, install, operate and maintain all types of endpoint network equipment, including central switchboards, telephone cables, connection closets, etc.</i>	January 2013
VoBoC experimental license	<i>A special license to conduct a marketing experiment that will examine the provision of domestic telephony services using the innovative VoBoC technology</i>	January 2010

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Terms of the Licenses

Generally, the terms of the licenses granted to 012 Smile.Communications are similar. In each case, the Ministry of Communications under the terms of the licenses has discretion over the form and scope of customer agreements and 012 Smile.Communications may be required to revise such agreements if requested by the Ministry of Communications. The main terms of the licenses are as follows:

Service Provision

012 Smile.Communications' international telephony license is a general license that requires it to provide services on a universal and non-discriminatory basis. In addition, 012 Smile.Communications is required to allow interconnections between its network and other holders of general licenses and to furnish other licensees with all required information to do so. Any such interconnectivity must also be offered at the rates set by the Interconnect Regulations described under "Interconnect and other charges" below. 012 Smile.Communications' licenses do not allow it to terminate or suspend services to its customers unless such termination or suspension is based on grounds specified in the license, including, for example, a customer's default in payment. Moreover, in certain circumstances, such termination or suspension requires the approval of the Ministry of Communications.

Under Israeli law and the provisions of our international telephony and DFL licenses, 012 Smile.Communications must provide the Israeli security and defense forces with special services if required. Payment for such services is to be determined by agreement, on the basis of the reasonable expenses incurred to provide such services and the prices otherwise charged for these services.

Local Presence and Shareholding Requirements

Regulations issued under the Israeli Communications Law require that the chief executive officer of 012 Smile.Communications, any member of its board holding an executive role, as well as a majority of the members of the board shall be citizens and residents of the State of Israel. In addition, 012 Smile.Communications is required to maintain its center of operations in Israel.

012 Smile.Communications' general licenses also require that Israeli residents and citizens have minimum shareholdings in the company. In that regard, throughout the term of the VoB and DFL licenses, at least 20% of its means of control must be held by an Israeli citizen and resident or by an entity the controlling shareholder of which is an Israeli resident and citizen, while under the international telephony license at least 26% of its means of control must be held by Israelis at all times. Means of control is defined as voting rights, the right to appoint a director or general manager, the right to receive dividends, or the right to participate in distributions upon liquidation.

Minimum Achievement Commitments

012 Smile.Communications general licenses require that it achieve and maintain certain milestones. Its VoB and DFL license requires it to provide services of a scope that will, in the aggregate, produce proceeds of not less than NIS 50 million over an aggregated period of three years from commencement of the services (a milestone which we expect to achieve). Under its international telephony license, 012 Smile.Communications is required to maintain an irrevocable right to use an infrastructure system securing its ability to provide international connect services for a period of at least five years with sufficient scope to provide for at least 25% of its projected capacity requirements, which 012 Smile.Communications has secured through an agreement with Med Nautilus.

Obligations in Relation to Holdings and Restrictions on Transfer

Under the terms of its general licenses, the transfer or pledge by 012 Smile.Communications of any of its License Assets (defined as the assets required by the licensee for the provision of its services) requires the prior written consent of the Ministry of Communications. Such consent may be subject to conditions prescribed by the Ministry of Communications, which will provide its consent to such transfer or pledge if it finds that foreclosure of the pledge will not cause any disruption to the provision of 012 Smile.Communications services.

The pledge of License Assets does not require the prior written consent of the Ministry of Communications if it is made to an Israeli bank in connection with credit extended by the bank under an agreement in which the bank undertakes that foreclosure of the pledge will not cause any disruption to the provision of services and provided that a prior notice of such pledge or transfer has been given to the director general of the Ministry of Communications.

012 Smile.Communications licenses require the approval of the Ministry of Communications for the acquisition of 5% or more of its means of control. A separate approval from the Ministry of Communications is required for the acquisition of 25% or more of 012 Smile.Communications means of control or for the acquisition of means of control providing its holder with the direct or indirect ability to have a significant influence over 012 Smile.Communications operations, and an additional approval from the Ministry of Communications is required for the acquisition of 50% or more of its means of control or for acquisition of means of control providing its holder with the direct or indirect ability to direct 012 Smile.Communications operations. In each case the ability to influence or direct 012 Smile.Communications operations may arise from its articles of association, from written or oral agreement or from holding any means of control or otherwise, other than from holding the position of a director or an officer, and the holder of largest share of any type of means of control is deemed to have the ability to control 012 Smile.Communications operations.

The prior mentioned provisions do not apply to the acquisition of Traded Means of Control, defined as a mean of control listed on a stock exchange or that were offered to the public, provided that the initial public offering was approved by the Ministry of Communications and that the acquisition of Traded Means of Control does not involve a change of control. 012 Smile.Communications received such approval in connection with its initial public offering in 2007. 012 Smile.Communications general licenses require it to provide written notice to the Ministry of Communications of the acquisition of Traded Means of Control as a result of which any entity becomes a holder of 5% or more of its means of control within 21 days of becoming aware of such acquisition.

012 Smile.Communications is also required to apply for the approval of the Ministry of Communications for (i) any acquisition of its Traded Means of Control as a result of which any entity becomes a holder of 10% or more of its means of control, or (ii) an acquisition of 25% or more of its traded means of control, or (iii) an acquisition of 012 Smile.Communications Traded Means of Control providing its holder with the direct or indirect ability to have a significant influence over its operations, provided that in any and all such cases, the acquisition does not result in a transfer of control over 012 Smile.Communications. Moreover, within the scope of the notice to the Ministry of Communications, we are required to apply for an approval of such acquisition. Such application is to be filed within 21 days of us becoming aware of such acquisitions.

Any holding of 012 Smile.Communications Traded Means of Control that requires the approval of the Ministry of Communications will be, unless the approval is granted, regarded as dormant shares within the meaning of the Israeli Companies Law until such approval is obtained, such that the shares carry no rights and may not be voted at a general meeting except for the right to receive their pro rata portion of dividends and distributions paid to shareholders. These provisions of 012 Smile.Communications licenses are incorporated into its articles of association.

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Similarly, 012 Smile.Communications' general licenses provide that a holder of means of control in the company or in a shareholder, which holds at least 5% of 012 Smile.Communications' means of control, may not grant a pledge over its holdings if as a result of foreclosing the pledge, the pledge holder may (i) hold 5% or more of the company's means of control (25% or more in the case of a pledge granted to a bank), (ii) hold 25% or more of the company's means of control or means of control providing it the direct or indirect ability to have a significant influence over 012 Smile.Communications' activities, or (iii) 50% or more of its means of control or means of control providing it with the direct or indirect ability to control 012 Smile.Communications' activities. These rules do not apply if the pledge agreement requires the prior approval of the Ministry of Communications for the foreclosure of the pledge. There is no specific regulation with respect to the enforcement of this requirement or a requirement that the Ministry of Communications approves the pledge agreement. General provisions with respect to breach of the licenses apply.

Furthermore, under 012 Smile.Communications' general licenses, it must maintain a minimum level of shareholders' equity. Under each of its DFL (VoB) and international telephony licenses 012 Smile.Communications' shareholders' equity on a combined basis must equal or exceed NIS 25 million (\$6.6 million) and NIS 20 million (\$5.3 million), respectively. Approval of the Ministry of Communications would be required under the terms of these special licenses if there is a change in 012 Smile.Communications' means of control.

Under the Israeli Communications Law, a license, including any right granted under the license, is non-transferable, non-encumberable and incapable of being seized. However, the Ministry of Communications may, in special circumstances, allow the transfer of a license in the case of structural changes and upon the satisfaction of stipulated conditions, if the Ministry of Communications is convinced that all of the conditions satisfied by the transferor are satisfied by the transferee.

Interconnect and other charges

012 Smile.Communications is required to interconnect its network to other public communications networks in Israel, on equal terms and without discrimination, in order to enable registered customers of all operators to communicate with one another. Similarly, Bezeq, HOT and all of the cellular operators must provide 012 Smile.Communications with use of their networks for the purpose of transmitting its international and local fixed-line traffic, as well as with open access for the purpose of providing ISP services.

The Israeli Communications Regulations (Telecommunications and Broadcasting) (Payment for Interconnecting), 2000 issued by the Ministry of Communications establish the interconnect tariffs among landline operators, international call operators and cellular operators as follows:

The maximum interconnect tariff payable by a landline operator or a cellular operator for the completion of a call on another cellular network decreased as of March 1, 2008 from NIS 0.2659 per minute to NIS 0.2327 per minute. As of March 1, 2009, the tariff was updated to NIS 0.2415 per minute, in accordance with the increase in the Israeli consumer price index, or the Israeli CPI.

The interconnect tariff payable in 2008 by a landline operator for the completion of a call on another landline network was NIS 0.0432 per minute (NIS 0.0239 per minute at off-peak times). As of January 1, 2009, the tariff was updated to NIS 0.0423 per minute (NIS 0.0234 per minute at off-peak times). The Ministry of Communications announced its intent to review the symmetrical interconnect tariffs between landline operators operating a VoB network and other landline operators not later than February 2009.

The maximum interconnect tariff payable by an international call operator for the completion of a call on a cellular network was NIS 0.2415 per minute in 2008. As of March 1, 2009, the tariff was updated to NIS 0.2415 per minute, in accordance with the increase in the Israeli CPI.

These tariffs do not include value added tax and are updated in accordance with the regulations in March of each year based on the change in the Israeli CPI published each January. 012 Smile.Communications has agreements with Bezeq, HOT and the cellular operators establishing procedures of interconnecting our networks and allowing each operator to collect and remit the interconnect tariffs.

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Indemnity and Insurance

012 Smile.Communications' general licenses require it to fully indemnify the State of Israel with respect to any third party claim made against the State of Israel in connection with the establishment, use, deployment and maintenance of its network and/or any other aspect of the services provided. In addition, 012 Smile.Communications must consistently maintain adequate insurance coverage to the satisfaction of the

Ministry of Communications.

Networks

012 Smile.Communications is required to confirm, by performing periodic inspections, that its network infrastructure and services comply with all applicable standards and technical specifications established by the Ministry of Communications or any regulatory body in Israel or a foreign regulatory body recognized in Israel under a license.

Termination and Fines

The Ministry of Communications may terminate 012 Smile.Communications licenses if it materially defaults under the terms of the licenses, do not comply with the Ministry of Communications instructions or fails to cure a nonmaterial default within the prescribed grace period. Each of the licenses may also be terminated if 012 Smile.Communications becomes bankrupt, effects a voluntary dissolution or becomes subject to the appointment of a receiver or liquidator, if means of control in the company are transferred without the necessary prior approval of the Ministry of Communications, or if the Ministry of Communications has determined that it is required to terminate the license based on public policy considerations. In certain circumstances the Ministry of Communications may amend the terms of 012 Smile.Communications licenses (for example in order to ensure the existence of competition or to adapt to recent technological changes). Each license grants the Ministry of Communications general access and inspection rights to 012 Smile.Communications premises and books. Upon expiration or termination of a license, 012 Smile.Communications is obligated to transfer its network infrastructure and related contracts to the subsequent license holder appointed by the Ministry of Communications. Compensation for such transfer is established on the basis of market prices assuming a going concern value.

The Israeli Communications Law and 012 Smile.Communications licenses allow the Ministry of Communications to impose upon it substantial fines for breach of the terms of the licenses. Following a recent increase in the amount of fines that may be imposed, the maximum amount per violation that may be imposed is NIS 1.4 million plus 0.25% of our annual revenue from the preceding year. An additional fine of 2% of the original sanction may be imposed for each day that the violation continues. In addition, the Ministry of Communications has determined that certain service-related terms in the licenses are service terms. The maximum fine per violation of a service term is up to twice the amount of any other fine set in the license for such a violation for each period of 30 days or portion thereof during which the violation continues.

012 Smile.Communications general licenses require that it provide bank guarantees to the Ministry of Communications to secure compliance with the terms of its licenses and payments of fines or indemnity it may be required to pay to the Ministry of Communications. Accordingly, as of December 31, 2008, 012 Smile.Communications provided a bank guarantee of \$4.8 million in connection with its international telephony license and a bank guarantee of \$2.3 million in connection with its VoB and DFL licenses. The Ministry of Communications may call the bank guarantees if 012 Smile.Communications breaches a material term of its license, do not obtain proper insurance as required under the terms of the license, does not pay the required royalties, does not pay any fine that may be imposed upon it, or if the Ministry of Communications suffers damages as a result of cancellation of its license.

Extension of Licenses

012 Smile.Communications licenses provide that the original terms of the licenses may be extended by the Ministry of Communications for successive periods of ten years for the international telephony license and the VoB and DFL license and five years for the call routing license, provided that 012 Smile.Communications has complied with the license and applicable law, has continuously invested in the improvement of the service and network and has demonstrated the ability to continue to do so in the future.

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Royalty Payments to Ministry of Communications

Under each of its general licenses, 012 Smile.Communications is required to pay royalties to the State of Israel on royalty-bearing revenues (defined as all of the revenues from providing services under the licenses net of certain deductions, such as interconnect fees, amounts paid to out-of-the-country communications providers for completing outgoing calls, revenues from providing transmission services to other license holders, revenues from sale of equipment and bad debts). The royalties are payable on a quarterly basis at a current rate of 2%, which according to regulations issued by the Ministry of Communications was reduced to 1.5% as of January 2009 and will be reduced further to 1.0% starting on January 1, 2010.

In June 2006, the Ministry of Communications demanded that 012 Golden Lines pay NIS 7.5 million in royalties based on its calling card income for the years 1997 through 2000. This demand was first raised in a letter from the Ministry of Communications in January 2001, and

several meetings and discussions took place in the interim. In response to the Ministry of Communications demand, 012 Golden Lines provided a legal opinion, or the Opinion, indicating that the demand and the provisions of the license on which it was based are beyond the scope of authority of the Ministry of Communications. The response by 012 Golden Lines also included a demand for the return of NIS 9.9 million in previously made payments to the Ministry of Communications due to overcharges. On April 17, 2008, we sent a letter to the Ministry of Communications demanding that it state its position regarding the findings included in the Opinion. On April 27, 2008, the Ministry of Communications responded to our letter and informed us that its demand regarding our alleged debt remains and that it has conducted several discussions on the subject and will notify us of its position shortly. 012 Smile.Communications is continuing to negotiate with the Ministry of Communications regarding this issue.

Business of Smile.Media

The Growth of the Internet

The Internet is a global medium for delivering content, communication and commerce. One of the factors driving the growth in Internet users and usage is the increasing variety of services and applications available online. The Internet has created many new and innovative distribution channels and in some cases has replaced traditional distribution channels as a primary source for consumers to access news, information and communications and to purchase goods and services.

Online Advertising

Much of today's Internet content is supported by an advertising business model. According to several business forecasts, global advertising spending is expected to decline by 6.9 percent this year to \$453 billion with the Internet the only medium to attract higher expenditures on advertisements. Spending on Internet advertising is expected to increase by 8.6 percent, down from the 20.9 percent growth experienced in 2008, driven by consumers searching online for bargains, as well as by advertisers favoring the medium for its trackable results and innovative methods. The largest, broadest-based online publishers now regularly attract large multi-national advertisers; while a growing number of smaller, niche online publishers offer advertisers a means of targeting their campaigns to specific audiences who are not efficiently reached through traditional advertising channels. In addition, the increase in broadband penetration and availability of advanced, real-time analysis tools are making online advertiser campaigns more dynamic, effective and measurable compared with traditional offline media.

The ongoing growth in online usage by customers has created an increase in advertisers' use of online media as audiences shift from traditional media to online media. Traditional online media companies, which historically provided mainly offline advertising services, are increasingly providing new and complementary online services to meet customers viewing behaviors. Media companies are effectively capitalizing on this shift by helping advertisers create and execute Internet marketing solutions that both engage users to interact with advertisers brands as well as provide valuable insights into their customer base. With evolving advertising technologies, extensive market research and the understanding of online user behaviors, online media companies can provide targeted marketing services such as direct marketing, lead generation and advertising, all delivered through the Internet medium. The most common types of online advertising include:

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Display-advertising. Some examples of common display advertising include banner advertisements (an advertising graphic image or animation displayed on a website), interstitial advertisements (the display of a page of advertisements before the requested content), floating advertisements (an advertisement which moves across the user's screen or floats above the content), and pop-up advertisements (a new window which opens in front of the current one, displaying an advertisement, web page or entire website).

Three common ways to generate revenue from online advertising are using CPM, CPC or CPA. CPM advertising consists of paying for the exposure of an advertisement to a specific audience. CPC advertising is performance based and is common in display advertising where it is often known as Pay Per Click, or PPC. In this payment method, an advertisement may be displayed many times, but the advertiser pays based only on the number of user clicks on the advertisement. CPA advertising is also performance based and in this payment method, the publisher provides the service of running the advertisement and the advertiser pays for the media on the basis of the number of users who complete a transaction or the leads generated from the advertisement.

Search engine advertising. A set of marketing methods that increase the visibility of a website in search engine results pages of search engines such as Google, MSN Live Search and Yahoo. Strategies include paid listings that appear on the top of the web page or on the side of the search engine results aimed to drive traffic to a certain website (the advertisement usually is contextually correlated to the searched keywords) and paid inclusion feeds listings that are typical to comparative shopping websites and index websites (an online directory of websites categorized by topic).

eCommerce

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The growth of the Internet is also driving the expansion of eCommerce. Consumers use the Internet for price discovery and comparison, a resource for information and as a convenient way to purchase goods and services. In addition, we believe that increased broadband penetration, improvements in network infrastructure and payment security, and increasingly attractive and functional online storefronts have made online shopping an efficient and convenient way to shop for many consumers. Retailers are attracted to eCommerce for a number of reasons, including the lower cost of managing and maintaining a website as opposed to physical storefronts, the flexibility to change marketing focus to meet customer demands in real-time, the ability to reach and serve a large and geographically-dispersed group of customers efficiently from a central location, and the potential for personalized low-cost customer interaction.

The Internet Market in Israel

The Internet market in Israel is characterized by qualities that pose both advantages and challenges for Internet businesses seeking to serve the local market. These characteristics include:

High Internet and broadband penetration. According to a TNS/TIM survey published in December 2008, approximately 76% of the Israeli Jewish population over the age of 13 uses the Internet. The high speed Internet market is one of the markets that has shown the most growth in recent years, as hundreds of thousands of customers have subscribed to high speed Internet services over the past five years.

Disparate languages and cultures. Of the multilingual population in Israel, the majority of the population reads and speaks Hebrew and a significant minority of the population speaks Russian, Arabic or English as their first language. The Israeli audience represents a wide variety of users differing in culture, consumer purchasing power, desired content and Internet activity.

Low level of online advertising expenditures relative to consumer usage of the Internet. According to professional and business reviews, Israel's online advertising expenditures have experienced limited growth in 2008 (growth rate of 2.9%, which is significantly less than the percentage of growth in 2007). Online advertising expenditures in Israel are not expected to grow in 2009. Similar to online advertising worldwide, online advertising in Israel continues to be significantly less than print and television advertising.

Developing eCommerce Market. We believe that the eCommerce market in Israel is underdeveloped compared to traditional retail channels, and we anticipate that it will be more widely adopted in the coming years as user confidence in online transactions grows.

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Smile.Media's Opportunities

Israel's Internet market is highly penetrated in terms of Internet usage, and we believe that there are opportunities to increase online advertising and eCommerce revenue from the Israeli Internet market as Internet and broadband usage continue to proliferate in Israel. In addition, as Internet businesses increasingly adopt new business models prevalent in the United States and European markets, we believe there are opportunities to improve the revenue generating potential of their Internet properties. Smile.Media has identified the following opportunities:

Enhance revenue generation from online advertising. Smile.Media believes that there are a number of factors that have limited the amount of online advertising purchased by advertisers and that have prevented smaller businesses from entering the online advertising market in Israel. These limitations are a result of technological challenges, a fragmented online publishing sector and a limited spectrum of types and pricing models for online advertising inventory. Smile.Media believes that a number of recent and expected initiatives in the marketplace will lead to continued growth of the online media market in Israel, including:

New and compelling technologies and methodologies to deliver content and services that will drive further growth of Internet usage;

The recent introduction of online video advertising, which is particularly popular with larger brand advertisers;

The emergence of advertising networks, which will allow smaller specialized websites to be aggregated together for the benefit of advertisers who can buy inventory across the network or by content categories;

The emergence of additional advertising purchase models including performance-based models, such as lead generation and pay-per-click; and

The ability of advertisers to use more effective tools in their online advertising campaigns such as content branding and product placement, which may not be used in television advertising because of regulatory constraints in Israel.

We believe that advertisers in Israel will continue to gravitate to online media as they address the Internet audience and seek to maximize the effectiveness of their advertising expenditures.

Expand Smile.Media's market share in the developing eCommerce market in Israel. The eCommerce in Israel is underdeveloped compared to traditional retail, and we anticipate that it will be more widely adopted in the coming years. We expect the market to grow as Israeli consumers build familiarity and trust with various online merchants, and as traditional retail merchants begin to appreciate the inherent benefits of the Internet distribution channel. Additionally, Israel's current eCommerce market is dominated by three business models, which are price comparison, auction and group sales, where products are offered for sale at a low price subject to the condition that a specified quantity of the product is sold to a group of consumers. We also believe advances in online merchandising and selling models will drive more supply and demand of eCommerce goods and services.

We believe that Smile.Media's experience in developing, operating and monetizing Internet properties targeted at the diverse Israeli audience that encompasses a wide variety of users differing in culture, consumer purchasing power, desired content and Internet activity, has provided it with the requisite experience and expertise necessary to penetrate eCommerce markets in emerging international markets, which have similar consumer characteristics.

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Competitive Strengths

Smile.Media's competitive strengths are:

Proven eCommerce platform. Smile.Media's principal eCommerce properties are currently among the most recognized and trafficked eCommerce destinations in Israel. Smile.Media has long-term relationships with its merchandise suppliers, and had 111 suppliers as of December 31, 2008 compared to 119 suppliers as of December 31, 2007. In 2008 Smile.Media acquired approximately 70% of its merchandise from suppliers who have been with it at least two years. We believe that Smile.Media's strong position in the Israeli eCommerce market provides it with the ability to extend its eCommerce platform into new vertical markets.

Highly recognized and trafficked properties. Smile.Media's online advertising and eCommerce properties include highly recognized and highly trafficked websites in Israel. Today, Smile.Media's Internet properties, which include general and vertical portals, eCommerce, paid content websites, serve a diverse user base addressing the Hebrew, Russian and populations in Israel and address a wide set of interests. We believe Smile.Media's diversified collection of properties provides it with the ability to leverage and grow its traffic through cross-promotion, as well as realize economies of scale through its proven business processes and shared infrastructure.

Leading Israeli online advertising platform. Smile.Media's 10 Internet properties provide it with what we believe to be a diversified and sophisticated Internet platform for advertisers in Israel. The breadth of Smile.Media's Internet properties has allowed it to build relationships with all of the interactive advertising agencies and many of the traditional advertising agencies in Israel, as well as businesses to which it directly sells advertising on its properties. We believe that Smile.Media's historical relationships with direct advertisers and advertising agencies and its knowledgeable advertising sales force provide it with the ability to optimize its advertising space or inventory.

Proven capability to develop new revenue generating properties and turn around underperforming properties. We believe that one of Smile.Media's key strengths is its ability to develop new revenue-generating properties and improve the technology and profitability of acquired underdeveloped Internet properties. Smile.Media integrates and increases the revenue generated from these properties by leveraging its existing resources, business processes, technology, infrastructure, sales force and advertiser relationships. In the development and launch of various websites and services, Smile.Media deploys its processes and online revenue generation expertise to:

Increase functionality and improve the user experience;

Improve yield from online advertising;

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Add and improve content and services; and

Increase operating and technological efficiencies.

Proven and committed management team and strong shareholder backing. Smile.Media is led by a highly experienced management team, which has significant expertise in the online media industry. Many members of its management team have been with it since its inception or with us for many years and have been instrumental in developing and implementing its business model. The members of its senior management team have an average of eight years of experience in the Israeli communications market, significant experience in successfully managing fast growing companies, and a solid track record in previous managerial positions with us.

Internet Properties

Smile.Media currently has 10 Internet properties in its network, consisting of three eCommerce websites and seven online content websites. The five top revenue-producing properties within Smile.Media's network, Start, P1000, Nirshamim, Tipo and Zahav.ru, accounted for approximately 81% of its revenue in the year ended December 31, 2008. Most of Smile.Media's websites are in the Hebrew language, catering to the Hebrew-reading population. The following is a list of its properties in order of the year established or acquired:

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Property Name	Description	Year Established or Acquired (1)	Smile.Media Interest	Internet Address (2)
eCommerce				
Websites				
P1000, P1000.ru	Online auction and group sales	2000 2003	100%	<i>www.p1000.co.il</i> <i>P1000.ru</i>
Ynet Shops	Online auction and group sales	2008	50%	<i>www.ynet-shops.co.il</i>
Online Advertising				
General Portals				
Start	General interest portal	2002	100%	<i>www.start.co.il</i>
Ktantanim	Children and parents interest portal	2007	100%	<i>www.ktantanim.co.il</i>
Vertical Portals				
Vgames	Online games and related content website	1999	100%	<i>www.vgames.co.il</i>
Zahav.ru	Russian language general interest portal	2002	100%	<i>www.zahav.ru</i>
Nirshamim.co.il	Israel-based academic institutions website	2005	100%	<i>www.nirshamim.co.il</i>
Tipo	Children and teenager website	2005	52% ⁽³⁾	<i>www.tipo.co.il</i>
Seret	Movie and entertainment website	2006	51%	<i>www.seret.co.il</i>

- (1) The dates provided reflect the year in which the property was established by us or the year in which we acquired an interest in the property.
- (2) The information contained in our properties is not intended to be a part of this annual report.
- (3) Our investment is in Hype, the company that owns and operates Tipo.

eCommerce Properties

eCommerce Websites

P1000, P1000.ru

P1000 (a thousand times better in Hebrew) serves as an eCommerce platform for suppliers and purchasers of consumer products. P1000 also serves as the platform for P1000.ru, Smile.Media's Russian language eCommerce platform. P1000.ru is currently under reconstruction. According to the TNS/TIM survey, P1000 is one of the three most recognized eCommerce websites in Israel among users over the age of 13. Most of the transaction elements, such as inventory management and provision of services, are performed directly by the website's suppliers. Smile.Media derives revenue from the website from commissions that are payable by suppliers for completed sales. Online sales on the P1000 and P1000.ru websites are divided into three main categories, auctions, group sales and name the price sale. In group sales, products are offered for sale at a low price subject to the condition that a specified quantity of the product is sold to a group of consumers. In name the price sales, products are offered for a direct purchase if the consumer's offer to purchase falls within a pre-approved price range. P1000 targets the general population in Israel and P1000.ru targets the Russian-reading population in Israel.

Ynet Shops is a new collaboration between Smile.Media and Ynet.co.il, one of Israel's leading news sites and web portals. Ynet Shops serves as an eCommerce platform for suppliers and purchasers of consumer products similar to that of P1000 and is solely operated and managed by Smile.Media. Most of the transaction elements, such as inventory management and provision of services, are performed directly by the suppliers. Smile.Media derives revenue from the website from commissions that are payable by suppliers for completed sales and is required to pay fixed fees to Ynet pursuant to each completed sale. Online sales on the Ynet Shops are divided into three main categories, auctions, group sales, and name the price.

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Online Advertising Properties

Portals and Websites

General Portals

Start is a portal and homepage-directory that refers its visitors to content on other websites. Start offers its users a brief glance at news, sport, business, entertainment, politics and current events and provides links to leading websites. Start also offers its users search engines and many other useful applications developed by Start over the years, such as the ability to search in all leading search engines concurrently, access to personal email accounts, a dictionary, the ability to search addresses and phone numbers and access maps, and the offers its users the ability to design their own homepage according to their own needs and interests.

Start was established in 2000 and in November 2001 Smile.Media agreed to assume the management and operation of the portal in consideration for an option to purchase a 50% interest at the end of one year of activity. In November 2002, Smile.Media exercised the option and in November 2004 purchased the remaining 50% interest. Start targets the Hebrew reading population in Israel.

Vertical Portals

Ktantanim (meaning little ones in Hebrew) is a children's portal, designed for children of the age two to six years and their parents. The portal offers a variety of games suitable for the young kids, as well as useful and interesting information for the parents.

Start Haverim (meaning friends in Hebrew) is an open social network which enables users communicating through wide variety of internet forums, blogs, web communities, and also enables users to share various content, photographs, pictures and films by using an advanced media systems.

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Vgames is the largest video gaming site in Israel, and considered the market leader in the Hebrew language. Vgames provides free and subscription-based content to over 700,000 unique visitors each month, and supplies content to more than 10 large Israeli portals, including the biggest news site in Israel Ynet.co.il, and Israeli leading teen sites: KidsTv and Tipó. The content in Vgames can be divided into 4 main categories: video gaming magazine (reviews and news), online free games, community forums, and games for download.

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Zahav.ru (Zahav means gold in Hebrew) is a leading Russian language Israeli portal, targeted at the Russian reading audience in Israel and abroad, with an average of approximately 400,000 unique users per month in the year ended December 31, 2006. The portal aggregates a broad range of high-quality content in the Russian language covering a wide range of topics including news, business, video, sports, entertainment, dating, tourism and cooking. Zahav.ru derives the bulk of its revenue from online advertising and we believe that it has the leading position in the competitive online advertising for the Russian-reading market. The portal offers an advanced search engine that was created in collaboration with Yandex, the world's largest Russian-language search engine. Zahav.ru hosts a Russian-language eCommerce website, which is the Russian version of our P1000 website. Zahav.ru also co-established a new portal (Zman.com) with Channel 9, Israel's only Russian-language television station, which provides around-the-clock news and information.

Zahav.ru targets the Russian-reading population in Israel, which includes approximately 1.2 million persons from the former Soviet Union or approximately 16.8% of the Israeli population at December 2005 (the most recently available data) according to the Israeli Central Bureau of Statistics, as well as Russian-reading communities outside Israel. A marketing study conducted by Smile.Media in July 2005 found that 80% of the Russian-reading Internet users in Israel prefer to browse in the Russian language.

Nirshamim.co.il (Nirshamim Lalimudim which means registering for studies in Hebrew) is a marketing platform that enables Israeli prospective students to receive information and registration kits from all the academic and vocational institutions in Israel. The institutions list their academic programs on the website free of charge, and pay a fee to Nirshamim when a prospective student contacts them. The platform currently serves approximately 96% of the academic institutes and 70% of vocational institutions in Israel. We also receive fees from institutions and interactive media groups that advertise independently on the website.

Tipó is a children's portal offering its visitors a broad array of content channels, various activity channels and web tools. This website offers its users the ability to create personalized websites, upload and view user-generated content, and gives users access to online forums, music clips, ring tones and general content. According to a Teleseker Internet Monitor (TIM) survey, approximately 73% of children between the ages of 13 and 17 in Israel are familiar with the Tipó portal. The website targets children and young teenagers in Israel between the ages of eight and 15.

Seret (Seret means movie in Hebrew) is a popular movie and entertainment information website in Israel. The portal contains news and gossip items from Israel and abroad, information about celebrities, videos and DVDs, movie trailers, reviews and show times. The website also operates an eCommerce store that sells movie tickets, videos and DVDs. We use Seret as the movie website for our leading general portals and Start. In addition, Seret is a movie content provider for several of the largest Israeli cellular companies including Cellcom Israel Ltd., Partner Communication Company Ltd. and Mirs Communications Ltd., offering 3G content for cellular users. The website targets movie and entertainment enthusiasts in Israel.

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Sales and Marketing

Smile.Media designs its marketing activities to promote its brands and to attract users and advertisers to its Internet properties. Smile.Media markets its Internet properties to users primarily through online advertising, and target advertising companies through advertising campaigns by way of both online and traditional offline media. A key component of its marketing program is the cross-network marketing of its multiple websites. Smile.Media's websites generally contain relevant links and references to its other websites and it promotes content swapping between websites while assigning credit and a link to the original website from which the content was obtained. In addition, Smile.Media's general portal, Start, promotes the content of its vertical websites as part of its effort to meet their content targets.

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As of December 31, 2008, Smile.Media had 14 employees engaged in sales and marketing for its Internet properties, including a sales team. Its sales and marketing staff includes a seven person sales team that markets and sells advertising packages for Start to all of the interactive advertising agencies in Israel and many large direct advertisers. Several of Smile.Media's vertical portals employ small in-house sales teams focusing exclusively on sales for their websites. Nirshamim employs three persons selling to educational institutions, Tipo employs two sales persons. Seret employs one sales person and Vgames employs one person.

Competition

The Internet media and eCommerce industry in Israel is competitive and evolving. Smile.Media competes for advertisers, users and business partners with numerous companies in Israel and elsewhere that offer content in its broad areas of focus.

eCommerce. Three of Smile.Media's principal competitors in Israel, Walla Shops, GET IT and Nana Shops, as well as OLSALE, an independent portal, compete with its eCommerce websites and offer similar goods and services. These websites compete with Smile.Media for both users and the merchants that provide merchandise for its websites. Several of these competitors are owned by public companies and have greater resources than Smile.Media.

Internet websites. Smile.Media's principal competitors among the large general purpose portals in Israel are Walla, Ynet, Tapuz and Nana10. In addition, many Israelis use international portals, such as Google. Smile.Media also competes with special interest websites focused on the same vertical markets on which it focuses. For example, Smile.Media's Russian language property competes with similar websites.

Search engines. The main competition for Smile.Media's search engine, Start, are local search engines offered by Google, Microsoft, Walla and Nana10.

Traditional offline media. Smile.Media has always competed for consumers and advertisers in its areas of focus with the traditional offline media, such as print, television and radio. As traditional offline media continue to introduce more multimedia offerings into the market, Smile.Media will continue to compete with them for consumers and advertisers.

Customers

For the year ended December 31, 2008, 63% of Smile.Media's advertising revenue was obtained from Israeli traditional and interactive advertising agencies and 37% of its advertising revenue was from businesses to which it directly sells advertising on its properties. Smile.Media deals with all of the interactive advertising agencies and many of the traditional advertising agencies in Israel. It also sells advertising directly to businesses, mainly through the sale of search engine positions. In addition, Smile.Media directly manages the marketing and maintenance of private label advertising websites of several advertisers.

Smile.Media's eCommerce customers include local suppliers, local importers of goods from abroad and private customers who purchase online directly from Smile.Media. For the years ended December 31, 2007 and 2008, none of Smile.Media's customers accounted for more than 10% of its revenue and its ten largest customers accounted for 27% and 34% of its revenue, respectively.

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Technology Infrastructure and Development

Smile.Media's servers are hosted by 012 Smile.Communications in its server farms in Israel. Smile.Media has a close working relationship with 012 Smile.Communications and its operations depend on the ability of 012 Smile.Communications to protect its systems against damage from fire, power loss, telecommunications failure, break-ins and other events. 012 Smile.Communications provides Smile.Media with certain support services 24 hours per day, seven days per week and also provides connectivity for its servers through multiple high-speed connections.

For reliability, availability and serviceability, Smile.Media has created an environment in which each server can function separately, Smile.Media's servers are protected by multiple power supplies and it deploys load balance equipment to avoid single point failure. Key components of Smile.Media's server architecture are served by multiple redundant machines. Smile.Media also uses in-house and third-party monitoring software and its reporting and tracking systems generate daily traffic, demographic and advertising reports.

Smile.Media has standardized technology platforms which enable the delivery of content and advertising, search results, commerce and create universal data collection and registration systems. Its scalable infrastructure has allowed for greater ease of publication of its content and more effective delivery of network-wide advertising. In addition, this standardized platform provides leverage when building or acquiring new online properties. Smile.Media continuously enhances and improves the functionality of these platforms to support business, customer and

audience growth.

As part of its technology platform, Smile.Media provides commerce, search, data and business intelligence services across its content categories. Smile.Media's systems and overall network capabilities allow it to provide its advertising customers with data and business intelligence regarding user activity and the effectiveness of their marketing campaigns to enhance their business or marketing decision process.

Government Regulation

Generally, Israeli law does not currently regulate Internet content nor does it impose any registration or licensing requirements on owners and operators of Internet properties. However, should Israeli law govern the operation of the Internet in the future, it could have a material impact on our company and its business.

Intellectual Property

Copyrights, service marks, trademarks, trade secrets and other intellectual property are important to our success and competitive position. Smile.Media relies on trademark and copyright law, trade secret protection, non-competition and confidentiality and/or license agreements with our employees, customers, partners and others to protect our intellectual property rights.

Smile.Media has applied for a trademark registration for smile.media in Israel. Smile.Media currently holds numerous Internet domain names, including the following: smilemedia.co.il , smile-media.co.il , smilemedia.net , smile-media.net , ilovemessenger.co.il , zahav.ru , p1000.co.il , p1000service.co.il , p1000mail.co.il , p2000.co.il , vgames.co.il , vgamers.co.il , goldtrade.co.il , goldsecure.co.il , smile.co.il , nirshamim.co.il . Domain names generally are regulated by Internet regulatory bodies. The regulation of domain names in Israel and other countries is subject to change. Regulatory bodies could establish additional top-level domains, appoint additional domain name registrars or modify the requirements for holding domain names.

Smile.Media has obtained licenses to bundle various third party software products in its front-end configuration software product. Smile.Media intends to maintain or negotiate renewals of all existing software licenses and authorizations as necessary and may also want or need to license other applications in the future. Such licenses or renewals may not be available when required.

Smile.Media's management and most of its full-time employees have entered into confidentiality, non-competition and non-solicitation agreements with it. However the degree of protection afforded by these agreements under Israeli law may be more limited than the protections afforded under the laws of other jurisdictions.

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Many parties are actively developing chat, homepage, search and related Internet technologies. We expect that these and other parties will continue to take steps to protect these technologies, including seeking patent protection. There may be patents issued or pending that are held by others and that cover significant parts of our technology, business methods or services. For example, we are aware that a number of patents have been issued in the areas of VoB, eCommerce, Internet-based information indexing and retrieval and online direct marketing. Disputes over rights to these technologies may arise in the future.

Smile.Media also relies on certain technology licensed from third parties and may be required to license additional technology in the future for use in managing its Internet websites and providing related services to users and advertising customers.

C. ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

Eurocom Communications, our controlling shareholder, holds 69.79% of our ordinary shares (12,683,135 of our ordinary shares) as of June 22, 2009. 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% 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.

Eurocom Communications' main 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

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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. Eurocom Communications indirectly holds 85% of Radius Broadcasting Ltd. and Radio F.M. Hashfala Ltd., Israeli companies, each of which owns a regional radio station in Israel.

We operate through two principal subsidiaries, 012 Smile.Communications, a growth-oriented communication services provider in Israel with a leading market position, offering a wide range of broadband and traditional voice services, and Smile.Media, a diversified Internet media company in Israel, which operates recognized and highly trafficked websites in Israel.

D. PROPERTY, PLANTS AND EQUIPMENT

Our corporate headquarters are located in a 4,237 square meter leased facility in Petach Tikva, Israel. The term of the lease is ten years ending in September 2009. We have reached an understanding with the lessor of the facility, according to which the original lease agreement will be terminated, and instead, we and 012 Smile.Communications will lease, under separate agreements, 846 and 1,800 square meters of the facility, respectively, for a period of three years, with options to renew the leases for an additional four year period. Such agreements have not been signed as yet. The current annual rent for the premises is NIS 1.8 million (approximately \$473,400), linked to the dollar exchange rate.

We also rent the following facilities under the following terms:

6,700 square meters in Petach Tikva. The term of the lease is five years ending in July 2012 and we have an option to renew the lease for an additional five year period. The annual rent is NIS 6.1 million (\$1.6 million), linked to the Israeli CPI.

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1,500 square meters in Petach Tikva. The term of the lease is for five years ending in January 2012 and we have an option to renew the lease for an additional five year period. The annual rent is NIS 1 million (\$263,000), linked to the Israeli consumer price index.

4,200 square meters in Rishon Le zion, Israel. The term of the lease is for five years ending in January 2009 and we have an option to renew the lease for an additional five year period. The annual rent is NIS 1.7 million (\$447,000), linked to the Israeli CPI.

800 square meters in Ramat Gan, Israel. The term of the lease is for five years ending in June 2011 and we have an option to renew the lease for an additional five year period. The annual rent is NIS 503,000 (approximately \$132,000).

Smile.Media's corporate headquarters are located in a 700 square meter facility in Petach Tikva, Israel, which it sub-leases from us at an annual rent of NIS 366,000. Smile.Media also leases a smaller space in Rehovot, which is used by Nirshamim, for an aggregate annual rent of NIS 73,000.

In the year ended December 31, 2008, we invested NIS 47 million (\$12.4 million) in new network equipment and computers (not including the purchase of rights of use of international lines), NIS 1 million (\$263,000) in furniture and office equipment and NIS 4.8 million (\$1.3 million) in leasehold improvements.

ITEM 4A. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

Not applicable.

ITEM 5. OPERATING AND FINANCIAL REVIEW AND PROSPECTS

A. OPERATING RESULTS

The following discussion and analysis is based on and should be read in conjunction with our consolidated financial statements, including the related notes, and the other financial information included in this Report. The following discussion contains forward-looking statements that reflect our current plans, estimates and beliefs and involve risks and uncertainties. Our actual results may differ materially from those discussed in the forward-looking statements. Factors that could cause or contribute to such differences include those discussed below and elsewhere in this annual report.

Overview

We are a leading communications and interactive media group and operate through our 012 Smile.Communications Ltd. and Smile.Media Ltd. subsidiaries.

012 Smile.Communications is a growth-oriented communication services provider in Israel with a leading market position, offering a wide range of broadband and traditional voice services. Its broadband services include broadband Internet access with a suite of value-added services, specialized data services and server hosting, as well as new innovative services such as local telephony via voice over broadband, or VoB, and a WiFi network of hotspots across Israel. 012 Smile.Communications' traditional voice services include outgoing and incoming international telephony, hubbing, roaming and signaling and calling card services. 012 Smile.Communications offers its services to residential and business customers, as well as to Israeli cellular operators and international communication services providers, or carriers, through our integrated multipurpose network, which allows us to provide services to almost all of the homes and businesses in Israel.

Smile.Media is a diversified Internet media company in Israel and its Internet properties are highly recognized in Israel. As of December 31, 2008, Smile.Media had 10 Internet properties in its network, consisting of three eCommerce websites and seven online content websites.

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 to 012 Smile.Communications and our media operations to Smile.Media.

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On December 31, 2006, 012 Smile.Communications acquired one of its principal competitors, 012 Golden Lines. Primarily as a result of this acquisition, 012 Smile.Communications is now one of the major communication services providers in Israel as well as one of the three largest providers of broadband and international telephony services. Since the acquisition, 012 Smile.Communications have been granted a license to provide VoB local telephony services on a commercial basis without any limitation on the number of subscribers. 012 Smile.Communications has recently applied to the Ministry of Communications for a full MVNO license according to the guidelines it published, although the final regulatory framework for the grant of such a license has not yet been established.

We began to plan for the integration of 012 Golden Lines into 012 Smile.Communications upon the announcement of the acquisition in 2006, and the execution of the integration plan was completed in the second quarter of 2008.

Primarily as a result of our acquisition of 012 Golden Lines, our consolidated revenues increased by 186% from NIS 408.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2006 to NIS 1.2 billion (\$307 million) for the year ended December 31, 2008.

We expect our revenues will continue to increase as we increase our penetration of the local telephony market and enter the mobile market in Israel by offering MVNO services, when and if such a license is issued.

In October 2007, 012 Smile.Communications completed an initial public offering of its ordinary shares, under which it issued to the public 27.56% of its outstanding ordinary shares, and since then its shares are listed on the NASDAQ Global Market (symbol:SMMLC) and on the TASE. We currently own 74.79% of the outstanding ordinary shares of 012 Smile.Communications.

General

For periods prior to December 31, 2007, our consolidated financial statements were prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in Israel with a reconciliation to generally accepted accounting principles in the United States, or U.S. GAAP. Effective as of January 1, 2008, our consolidated financial statements appearing in this annual report are prepared in accordance with U.S. GAAP. The consolidated financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2007 and as of December 31, 2007 have been restated and are

presented in accordance with U.S. GAAP. All references in this annual report to dollars or \$ are to U.S. dollars and all references in this annual report to NIS are to New Israeli Shekels.

Revenues

Communications Services Revenues

We earn 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. Most of our revenues are denominated in NIS, and the remainder is principally denominated in U.S. dollars. Our customers can use our services on an as needed basis or enter into monthly or longer term arrangements. We bill our residential customers for our services on a monthly basis, and we are typically paid by credit card or bank debit order. Business customers are also billed on a monthly basis, and we generally receive payment in full within 10 to 70 days of invoice. We bill our cellular and carrier customers based on the number of minutes terminated or transferred by us and the number of signaling messages sent and received. Our revenues are directly affected by the total number of residential and business customers we have, the volume of traffic from our cellular and carrier customers and the rates we charge for our service.

During the years 2004 to 2006, both the broadband and traditional voice services markets experienced price erosion. The effect of the price erosion was partially offset in the broadband services market by the increased use of higher bandwidth by our customers for which we charged higher fees, and in the traditional voice market by the continued growth of the market and the increase in minutes used. We were able to further maintain our operating margins and profitability in the broadband and traditional voice services segments despite the price erosion by continued cost reductions. Broadband services revenues primarily consist of monthly subscriptions for broadband access to the Internet. We also earn revenues from offering a diverse suite of value-added services that are incremental to our core broadband Internet access services, such as e-mail, global remote access, wireless and wired home networking, various security services and VPN, services. We earn revenues for these services based either on fixed prices for the service or a negotiated fee. We also provide 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. Our fee structure for these services depends on three main factors: capacity, distance and the type of technology used. Most specialized data services are provided under one to two year contracts.

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Revenues from traditional voice services are generated from payments based on the number of minutes the service is used by subscribers and the destination of the calls. We also offer our traditional voice services in monthly packages. As of December 31, 2008, we had approximately one million customers registered in our database, of which approximately 366,000 customers used our voice services and were billed by us in the prior 12 month. In addition, we bill Israeli carriers for their customers' use of our services, which in the year ended December 31, 2008, were generated from over 695,000 lines. We provide termination services to over 87 international carriers for their calls originating outside of Israel. We also provide hubbing-traffic routing to our international carrier customers and roaming and signaling services for cellular operators.

Over the last three years, we have experienced significant growth, mainly in our broadband segment, and we expect that this growth will continue. Most of our revenues are denominated in NIS and the remainder is mainly denominated in U.S. dollars.

We sell our products to a large number of residential, business and carrier customers. In the past three years, no customer accounted for more than 10.0% of our revenues.

Media Revenues

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

We generate eCommerce revenue from:

Sales of products and services generated by our P1000, P1000.ru and Ynet Shops websites;

Fees earned from commissions or monthly fees earned through our properties; and

Subscription revenue from our Vgames and other premium websites that require payment for access.

We generate online advertising revenue from:

Sales of impression-based advertising (cost per thousand impressions, or CPM, based) where we earn fees based on the number of times an advertisement is viewed by users of our websites;

Activity-based advertising where we earn fees when our users click on an advertisement or text link to visit the websites of our advertisers (cost per click, or CPC);

Lead generation, which is commonly referred to as cost per action, or CPA, where we earn fees from selling consumer leads captured on our portals and websites to advertisers; and

Service fees earned from maintaining, marketing and aggregating content for content-branded channels.

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Significant Costs and Expenses

Communications Services Cost of Revenues. Our cost of revenues consists primarily of costs of network services, salaries and related expenses, facilities costs and depreciation and amortization expenses. Our network services costs include costs of connecting local telephone lines into our points of presence, international termination costs, the use of third party networks and leased lines to connect each of our points of presence to our regional network operations centers, the connections between our regional network operations centers, points of presence and the Internet backbone. We also include in our cost of revenues telecommunication services expenses related to traditional voice services. We have entered into interconnect agreements with several international carriers to allow us to provide global connectivity to our customers, and have spent significant sums on acquiring rights of use, or ROU, of international submarine fiber-optic cables to ensure the availability of adequate domestic and international bandwidth.

We include salary costs for our technical and technical support staff in our cost of revenues. These employees are directly involved in providing broadband and traditional voice services to our subscribers. Our cost of revenues also includes the costs of facilities used to provide technical services, royalties to the Ministry of Communications and the direct cost of the equipment sold to customers.

The main cost items in the broadband services segment are the Internet connectivity costs and the technical support costs. While we have been purchasing increasing amounts of capacity to accommodate our customers' bandwidth requirements, the average cost of bandwidth has decreased, and, therefore, our total Internet connectivity cost has been stable. In the traditional voice segment, the main cost item is the international and local termination costs. Our international termination rates have been stable and we expect no substantial changes in the near future. Both local and cellular termination costs have gradually decreased over the last few years under the regulations issued by the Ministry of Communications.

Media Services Cost of Revenues. Cost of revenues includes costs associated with the production and delivery of our Internet websites and content production and to a lesser degree, goods purchased by us for sale on our eCommerce websites. The principal elements of cost of revenues for our operations are:

Payments for content developed internally and content developed by third parties and partners;

Compensation and related expenses for our production and technology staff and related costs for facilities and equipment;

Costs of merchandise purchased by us in connection with sales made on our eCommerce websites; and

Amortization of capitalized website development costs and depreciation of hardware and software used in our portals and eCommerce platform.

Our cost of revenue does not necessarily fluctuate proportionately with fluctuations in revenue.

Selling and Marketing Expenses. Selling and marketing expenses consist primarily of media advertisement and sales promotion costs as well as salaries, commissions and related costs for our sales representatives, facilities costs related to sales and marketing and credit card commissions. Credit card commissions are merchant fees based on the percentage of our revenue earned through credit cards. As a result of our

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integration with 012 Golden Lines, we reduced the amounts spent on media advertisement, compared to the amounts spent in 2006, on a pro forma basis, and also reduced costs by achieving additional efficiency in managing our combined telemarketing and customer service operations.

General and Administrative Expenses. Our general and administrative expenses consist primarily of salary and related costs associated with our executive and administrative functions, lease and maintenance payments for our administrative facilities, allowances for doubtful accounts and bad debts and other miscellaneous expenses. Staff costs include direct salary costs and related costs such as expenses recorded for stock based compensation, severance pay, social security and retirement fund contributions, vacation and other pay.

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Depreciation and Amortization. Our depreciation and amortization expenses primarily relate to 012 Smile.Communications network equipment and capacity. The various income statement line items that include depreciation and amortization and the amount of depreciation and amortization included in each such line item for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2007 and 2008 are as follows:

	Year ended December 31,		
	2006	2007	2008
	(NIS in thousands)		
Cost of revenues	27,528	77,495	82,270
Selling and marketing expenses	1,884	35,844	31,366
General and administrative expenses	1,767	3,509	3,867

Financial Income. Financial 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 our marketable securities.

Financial Expenses. Financial expenses include 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 in respect of our two debenture offerings that took place in April 2005 and September 2007 and the debenture offering of our subsidiary 012 Smile.Communications that took place during the period March to May 2007. In addition, as a result of the current global economic crisis, the market price of our marketable securities has decreased, leading us to mark these investments to market.

Income tax. We record deferred tax assets and assess the need for a valuation allowance against such assessment. Our assessment considers whether it is more likely than not that some portion or all of the deferred tax assets may not be realized. The assessment requires considerable judgment on the part of management, with respect to, among other things, benefits that could be realized from available tax strategies and future taxable income, as well as other positive and negative factors. The ultimate realization of deferred tax assets is dependent upon our ability to generate the appropriate character of future taxable income sufficient to utilize loss carry forwards before their expiration.

Critical Accounting Policies

We have identified the policies below as critical to the understanding of our financial statements. 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

The significant accounting policies that we believe are most critical to aid a reader in fully understanding and evaluating our financial condition and results of operation under U.S. generally accepted accounting principles are discussed below.

Revenue Recognition. Substantially all of our revenue is derived from broadband and traditional voice services. Our remaining revenue, representing less than 5% of our total revenue, in each of the two years ended December 31, 2008, was earned from ancillary sales of broadband equipment and products, such as routers. Revenues from our media services including, e-Advertising, eCommerce and paid content revenues, accounted for approximately 6% and 5% of our revenues during the years ended December 31, 2007 and 2008, respectively.

Revenue from broadband services is recognized as services are performed. Revenues from traditional voice services are recognized based on the number of minutes the service is used by customers and the destination of the calls. We apply the provisions of Emerging Issues Task Force, or EITF, Issue No. 00-21, Accounting for Revenue Arrangements with Multiple Deliverables, which provides guidance on when and how

an arrangement involving multiple deliverables should be divided into separate units of accounting. We have determined that EITF No. 00-21 requires us to account for the sale of products and the related cost of such products as a separate unit of accounting when such products are sold with accompanying services in a multiple element transaction. Product sales revenue is recognized upon the delivery of the product to the customer, based on its relative fair value only up to the amount of the consideration that is not contingent.

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We refer to fees charged to advertisers based on the number of times an advertisement is viewed by users of our websites as impression-based advertising. We recognize revenues from the sale of impression-based advertisements on our websites in the period in which the advertisements are delivered. The arrangements are evidenced either by insertion orders or contracts that stipulate the types of advertising to be delivered and pricing. Our customers are billed at the end of each month, based on the number of ad impressions delivered during that month and at pricing as determined on the insertion order or contract, which may include certain discounts from list price.

We refer to the fees charged to advertisers based on the number of users who click on an advertisement or text link to visit the websites of our advertisers as performance-based advertising. The arrangements for performance-based advertising are evidenced by a contract that stipulates the fee per activity. A fee becomes fixed and determinable upon a user clicking on an advertisement. These revenues are recognized in the month in which the click-through occurs, and are not subject to refund.

Revenues from our eCommerce activities are recognized based on commissions or fees and not gross transaction revenues. Revenues are recognized once the following criteria are met:

Persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists.

Delivery of our obligation to our customer has occurred.

The price to be charged to the merchant or buyer is fixed or determinable.

Collectability of the fees to be charged is reasonably assured.

For each revenue stream, evidence of the arrangement, delivery and pricing may be different. For all revenue streams, we determine that collectability is reasonably assured through a standardized credit review to determine each customer's credit worthiness.

Revenues for subscriptions to our online paid content properties are recognized monthly on a straight-line basis over the term of the subscription. We complete our obligation to customers for these arrangements by granting them access to our websites or by delivering e-Newsletters. Upon execution of a contract, billing and commencement of the services, we record deferred revenue for the fee charged. This deferred revenue is recognized monthly on a straight-line basis over the period of the arrangement.

We evaluate our revenue recognition policy on a frequent basis with respect to existing and new accounting principles and new lines of business. In addition, we examine the different parameters that may affect our revenue and its recognition, such as customer credits and accrued revenue. According to these examinations we decide on the required changes, if any, in our revenue recognition policy.

Allowance for Doubtful Accounts. Determining our allowance for doubtful accounts receivable requires significant estimates. Due to the large number of customers that we serve, it is impractical to review the creditworthiness of each of our customers, although a credit review is performed for carrier and large business customers. We consider a number of factors in determining the proper level of the allowance, including historical collection experience, current economic trends, the aging of the accounts receivable portfolio and changes in the creditworthiness of our customers. We evaluate our guidelines for providing for doubtful accounts on a frequent basis and examine the material parameters that might affect the assessment of our doubtful accounts, such as the tendency of a customer segment to make timely payments; rate of checks returned for insufficient payment and blocked bank accounts. Our policy has been consistent and has proven itself over the years. Therefore, based on our past experience we believe this policy is appropriate.

Valuation of Assets. Long-lived assets and certain identifiable amortizable intangible assets to be held and used are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of such assets may not be recoverable. Determination of recoverability is based on an estimate of undiscounted future cash flows resulting from the use of the asset and its eventual disposition. Measurement of any impairment loss for long-lived assets and certain identifiable intangible assets that we expect to hold and use is based on the amount by which the carrying value exceeds the fair value of the asset.

We make significant assumptions and estimates in this process regarding matters such as determining asset groups and estimating future cash flows, remaining useful lives, discount rates and growth rates. We make assumptions about the remaining useful life of our long-lived assets based on the average life of our historical capital asset additions and our historical asset purchase trend. Because of the nature of our industry, we also assume that the technology changes in the industry render all equipment obsolete with no salvage value after their useful lives.

Valuation of Goodwill. Under Statement of Financial Accounting Standards, or SFAS, No. 142, *Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets*, goodwill and indefinite-lived intangible assets are reviewed annually (on December 31) for impairment, or more frequently, if impairment indicators arise.

Goodwill impairment is tested using a two-step process that begins with an estimation of the fair value of each reporting unit. The first step is a screen for potential impairment by comparing the fair value of a reporting unit with its carrying amount. The second step measures the amount of impairment loss, if any, by comparing the implied fair value of the reporting unit goodwill with its carrying amount.

We generally determine the fair value of our reporting units using the expected present value of future cash flows. If the carrying amount of a reporting unit exceeds the reporting unit's fair value, we would perform the second step of the goodwill impairment test to determine the amount of impairment loss.

Accounting for Income Taxes. We recognize deferred tax assets and liabilities for the expected future tax consequences of transactions and events. Under this method, deferred tax assets and liabilities are determined based on the difference between the financial statement bases and the tax bases of assets and liabilities using enacted tax rates in effect for the year in which the differences are expected to reverse. If necessary, deferred tax assets are reduced by a valuation allowance to an amount that is determined more likely than not to be recoverable.

We must make significant estimates and assumptions about future taxable income and future tax consequences when determining the amount of the valuation allowance, including the evaluation of all positive and negative evidence, including our work plans and the analysis of scenarios for achieving these work plans. The underlying assumptions utilized in forecasting our future forecasted taxable income require judgment and may be subject to revision based on future business developments.

Significant judgment is required in evaluating our uncertain tax positions and determining our provision for income taxes in accordance with Financial Accounting Standards Board, or FASB, Interpretation No. 48, *Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes*, an Interpretation of FASB Statement No. 109, or FIN 48. FIN 48 contains a two-step approach to recognizing and measuring uncertain tax positions accounted for in accordance with SFAS No. 109, *Accounting for Income Taxes*, or SFAS 109. The first step is to evaluate the tax position for recognition by determining if the weight of available evidence indicates that it is more likely than not that the position will be sustained on audit, including resolution of related appeals or litigation processes, if any. The second step is to measure the tax benefit as the largest amount that is more than 50% likely of being realized upon settlement.

Although we believe we have adequately reserved for our uncertain tax positions, no assurance can be given that the final tax outcome of these matters will not be different. We adjust these reserves in light of changing facts and circumstances, such as the closing of a tax audit, the refinement of an estimate or changes in tax laws. To the extent that the final tax outcome of these matters is different than the amounts recorded, such differences will impact the provision for income taxes in the period in which such determination is made. The provision for income taxes includes the impact of reserve provisions and changes to reserves that are considered appropriate, as well as the related interest and penalty.

Accounting for tax positions requires judgments, including estimating reserves for potential uncertainties. We also assess our ability to utilize tax attributes, including those in the form of carry forwards for which the benefits have already been reflected in the financial statements. We do not record valuation allowances for deferred tax assets that we believe are more likely than not to be realized in future periods. While we believe the resulting tax balances as of December 31, 2008 and 2007 are appropriately accounted for in accordance with FIN 48 and SFAS No. 109 as applicable, the ultimate outcome of such matters could result in favorable or unfavorable adjustments to our consolidated financial statements and such adjustments could be material. See Note 18 to our Consolidated Financial Statements for further information regarding income taxes. We have filed or are in the process of filing tax returns that are subject to audit by the respective tax authorities. The amount of income tax we pay is subject to ongoing audits by the tax authorities, which often result in proposed assessments. We believe that we adequately provided for any reasonably foreseeable outcomes related to tax audits and settlement. However, our future results may include favorable or unfavorable adjustments to our estimated tax liabilities in the period the assessments are made or resolved, audits are closed or when statutes of limitation on potential assessments expire.

On December 31, 2006, we signed an agreement for the transfer of the assets, liabilities and operations related to our communication business to 012 Smile.Communications and we also signed an agreement for the transfer of the assets, liabilities and operations related to our media business to Smile.Media. Both transfers were contingent on the transfers being authorized as a tax free transfer by the Israeli Tax Authorities.

Equity-based compensation expense. We account for equity-based compensation in accordance with SFAS No. 123(R), *Share-Based Payment*. Under the fair value recognition provisions of this statement, share-based compensation cost is measured at the grant date based on the fair value of the award and is recognized as an expense over the requisite service periods. Determining the fair value of share-based awards at the grant date requires the exercise of judgment, including the amount of share-based awards that are expected to be forfeited. If actual forfeitures differ from our estimates, equity-based compensation expense and our results of operations would be impacted.

We estimate the fair value of employee stock options using a Black-Scholes-Merton valuation model. The fair value of an award is affected by our stock price on the date of grant as well as other assumptions, including the estimated volatility of our stock price over the expected term of the awards, and the estimated period of time that we expect employees to hold their stock options.

Valuation of financial instruments. Effective January 1, 2008, we adopted SFAS 157, *Fair Value Measurements*, and effective October 10, 2008, adopted FSP No. SFAS 157-3, *Determining the Fair Value of a Financial Asset When the Market for That Asset Is Not Active*, except as it applies to the non-financial assets and non-financial liabilities subject to FSP 157-2. SFAS 157 clarifies that fair value is an exit price, representing the amount that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants. As such, fair value is a market-based measurement that should be determined based on assumptions that market participants would use in pricing an asset or a liability. As a basis for considering such assumptions, SFAS 157 establishes a three-tier value hierarchy, as set forth below, which prioritizes the inputs used in the valuation methodologies in measuring fair value:

- Level 1 Observable inputs that reflect quoted prices (unadjusted) for identical assets or liabilities in active markets.
- Level 2 Include other inputs that are directly or indirectly observable in the marketplace.
- Level 3 Unobservable inputs which are supported by little or no market activity.

The fair value hierarchy also requires an entity to maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs when measuring fair value.

The actual value at which such securities could actually be sold or settled with a willing buyer or seller may differ from such estimated fair values depending on a number of factors, including, but not limited to, current and future economic conditions, the quantity sold or settled, the presence of an active market and the availability of a willing buyer or seller.

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Valuation of investments. Based on our intention with respect to a particular investment at the time of investment, we are generally required to classify our investments into one of three investment categories under GAAP: trading, held-to maturity, or available-for-sale. The classification of the investment may affect our reported results. For investments classified as trading, we are required to recognize changes in the fair values into income for the period reported. Changes in the fair value of investments classified as available-for-sale are not recognized to income during the period, but rather are recognized as a separate component of equity until realized. We classify our investments as trading or available-for-sale. We do not currently hold investments classified as held-to-maturity

We periodically review our marketable securities for impairment. If we conclude that any of these investments are impaired, we determine whether such impairment is other-than-temporary as defined under FSP 115-1. Factors we consider to make such a determination include our intent and ability to hold the investment for a period of time sufficient for any anticipated recovery in market value, the length of time and extent to which the fair value has been less than its cost basis, the credit ratings of the securities, the nature of underlying collateral as applicable and the financial condition and near-term prospects of the issuer. If any impairment is considered other-than-temporary, we will write down the asset to its fair value and take a corresponding charge to our Consolidated Statement of Operations.

Contingencies. We are involved in legal proceedings and other claims from time to time. We are required to assess the likelihood of any adverse judgments or outcomes to these matters, as well as potential ranges of probable losses. A determination of the amount of any accruals required for any contingencies are made after careful analysis of each individual claim. The required accruals may change due to future

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developments in each matter or changes in approach, such as a change in the settlement strategy in dealing with any contingencies, which may result in higher net loss. If actual results are not consistent with our assumptions and judgments, we may be exposed to gains or losses. We evaluate whether a liability must be recorded for contingencies based on whether a liability is probable and reasonably estimable.

Acquisition of 012 Golden Lines. We accounted for the acquisition of 012 Golden Lines utilizing the purchase method of accounting. The application of purchase method accounting requires that the total purchase price be allocated to the fair value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed based on their fair values at the acquisition date, with amounts exceeding the fair values being recorded as goodwill. The assets and liabilities of 012 Golden Lines have been appraised for inclusion in the balance sheet. Long-lived assets such as property and equipment will reflect a value of replacing the assets, which takes into account changes in technology, usage, and relative obsolescence and depreciation of the assets. In addition, assets and liabilities that would not normally be recorded in ordinary operations will be recorded at their acquisition values, for example, customer relationships that were developed by the acquired company. Debt instruments and investments are valued in relation to current market conditions and other assets and liabilities are valued based on the acquiring company's estimates. After all values have been assigned to assets and liabilities, the remainder of the purchase price is recorded as goodwill.

The allocation process requires an analysis of acquired property and equipment, contracts, customer lists and relationships, contractual commitments, legal contingencies and brand value to identify and record the fair value of all assets acquired and liabilities assumed. In valuing acquired assets and assumed liabilities, fair values were based on, but not limited to: future expected discounted cash flows for customer relationships; current replacement cost for similar capacity and obsolescence for certain property and equipment; comparable market rates for contractual obligations and certain investments and liabilities; expected settlement amounts for litigation and contingencies; and appropriate discount rates and growth rates.

Determining the particular economic life for intangible assets and for tangible fixed assets involves the exercise of judgment and can materially affect the reported amounts for amortization of intangible assets and for depreciation for tangible fixed assets.

We have not identified any material unrecorded pre-acquisition contingencies where the related asset, liability or impairment is probable and the amount can be reasonably estimated.

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Results of Operations

The following discussion of our results of operations for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2007 and 2008, including the percentage from revenues data in the following table, is based upon our consolidated statements of operations contained in our consolidated audited financial statements for those periods, and the related notes, included elsewhere in this report.

	Year ended December 31,		
	2006	2007	2008
	(NIS in thousands as percentage of total revenues)		
Revenues:			
Communications	84	94	95
Media	16	6	5
	100	100	100
Operating expenses:			
Cost of revenues	62	68	68
Selling and marketing	19	15	15
General and administrative	8	6	6
Impairment and other charges	3	1	*
	92	90	89
Total cost and expenses	92	90	89
Operating income	8	10	11
Financial expenses, net	5	5	10
Gain from issuance of shares in a subsidiary	-	10	-
	-	10	-

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	Year ended December 31,		
	2008	2007	2006
Income before income taxes	3	15	*
Income tax expenses	*	4	1
Income (loss) after income tax expenses	3	11	(1)
Minority share in income	*	*	(1)
Company's share in net loss of investees	*	-	-
Net income (loss)	3	11	(2)

* Less than 1%

Year Ended December 31, 2008 Compared to Year Ended December 31, 2007

Revenues. Revenues decreased by 0.7% from NIS 1,176 million for the year ended December 31, 2007 to NIS 1,167 million (\$307 million) for the year ended December 31, 2008. The decrease was primarily due to the decrease in hubbing services and the 12.7% decline in the 2008 NIS/dollar average exchange rate as compared to 2007 and the sale of our interest in MSN Israel Ltd. to Microsoft.

Communications Revenues. Revenues from our broadband services, including Internet access services and related value-added services, provided to residential and business customers, which represented 47% of our total revenues for the year ended December 31, 2008, increased by 14% from NIS 479 million for the year ended December 31, 2007 to NIS 547 million (\$143.9 million) for year ended December 31, 2008. The increase was primarily due to our new local telephony services and the continued growth of our broadband customers base, which we believe will continue to be the main growth drivers in 2009.

Traditional voice services revenues, which represented 48% of our total revenues for the year ended December 31, 2008, decreased by 11% from NIS 624.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2007 to NIS 557.2 million (\$146.6 million) for the year ended December 31, 2008. The decrease was primarily due to the decrease in hubbing services and the appreciation of the NIS against the U.S. dollar in 2008, which reduced the NIS value of our hubbing services revenues that are paid in U.S. dollars. We do not expect traditional voice services revenues to further decrease in 2009, however; we cannot predict the influence of future currency fluctuations on this segment's revenues.

Media Revenues. Media revenues, which represented 5% of our total revenues for the year ended December 31, 2008, decreased by 13% from NIS 72.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2007 to NIS 63.1 million (\$16.6 million) for the year ended December 31, 2008. The decrease in media revenues in 2008 was due to our sale of our interest in MSN Israel Ltd. to Microsoft. As a result of this sale, MSN Israel's contribution to our revenues was for a nine month period compared to a twelve month period in the year ended December 31, 2007.

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Cost of Revenues

Cost of Communications Revenues. Cost of communications revenues decreased by 1.3% from NIS 761.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2007 to NIS 751.4 million (\$197.6 million) for the year ended December 31, 2008. The decrease is related primarily to the growth of the broadband segment which enjoys a lower level of expenses and to the decrease in hubbing services, which generate a high level of direct termination costs. Cost of communications revenues as a percentage of revenues decreased from 69% for the year ended December 31, 2007 to 68% for the year ended December 31, 2008, primarily as a result of the decrease in the percentage of revenues from traditional voice services out of total revenues. The provision of traditional voice services entails a higher cost of revenues compared to the provision of broadband services. Cost of revenues as a percentage of revenues is expected to decrease slightly in 2009, due to the increasing contribution of broadband services to our revenues mix.

Cost of Media Revenues. Cost of media revenues increased by 16% from NIS 41.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2007 to NIS 47.7 million (\$12.5 million) for the year ended December 31, 2008. The increase in cost of media revenues was primarily attributable to the growth of our eCommerce activities which have higher associated costs than the costs associated with advertising activities.

Selling and Marketing Expenses. Our selling and marketing expenses stayed stable at NIS 176.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2007 and NIS 175.8 million (\$46.2 million) for the year ended December 31, 2008. The decrease is primarily due to the sale of our interest in

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MSN Israel Ltd. to Microsoft Corp. and the reduction of our depreciation expenses compared to the year ended December 31, 2007. Our selling and marketing expenses as a percentage of revenue stayed stable at 15% for the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007. We expect our selling and marketing expenses to remain constant in 2009, which we expect will account for a smaller percentage of our growing revenues.

General and Administrative Expenses. Our general and administrative expenses stayed stable at NIS 69.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2007 and NIS 71.5 million (\$18.8 million) for the year ended December 31, 2008. Our general and administrative expenses as a percentage of revenue stayed stable at 6% for the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007. We expect our general and administrative expenses to remain at the same level as in the third and fourth quarters of 2008, which we expect will become a smaller percentage of our growing revenues.

Impairment and Other Expenses (Income), Net. In the year ended December 31, 2008, we had NIS 5.6 million (\$1.5 million) of other income, including NIS 12.8 million (\$3.4 million) of income from the sale of our interest in MSN Israel to Microsoft Corp. and NIS 6.7 million (\$1.8 million) of expenses relating to our merger with 012 Golden Lines, as compared to other expenses, net of NIS 14.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2007, which expenses are attributable to non-recurring expenses relating to our merger with 012 Golden Lines. The final charge in respect of the merger was recorded in the second quarter of 2008.

Financing (Income) Expenses, Net. Financing expenses increased by 112% from NIS 57.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2007 to NIS 122.1 million (\$32.1 million) for the year ended December 31, 2008. Our financing expenses in 2008 were primarily attributable to interest paid on loans from banks, linkage with the Israeli CPI and interest expense in respect of our two debenture offerings that took place in April 2005 and September 2007 and the debenture offering of our subsidiary 012 Smile.Communications that took place during the period March to May 2007. We also recorded financing expenses due to the write down of our marketable securities as a result of the global economic downturn. The increase in the financial expenses in 2008 was primarily due to financing expenses with respect to the NIS 425.0 million (\$111.8 million) and NIS 423.0 million (\$111.3 million) of debenture series that 012 Smile.Communications issued during the period March to May 2007 and that we issued in September 2007, respectively and the linkage of the interest and principal with the Israeli CPI which increased by 3.8% in the year ended December 31, 2008 compared to 3.4% in the year ended December 31, 2007.

Gain from issuance of shares in a subsidiary. In the year ended December 31, 2007, we recorded a gain of NIS 120.3 million from the issuance of shares by 012.Smile Communications in its initial public offering.

Income Tax Expenses. Our income tax expenses decreased from NIS 50.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2007 to NIS 14.6 million (\$3.8 million) for the year ended December 31, 2008. The decrease was primarily attributable to the gain we recorded from the issuance of shares of our 012 Smile.Communications subsidiary initial public offering, which caused an income tax expense of NIS 30 million for the year ended December 31, 2007.

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Minority Share in Income. Minority share in income increased from NIS 1.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2007 to NIS 13.3 million (\$3.5 million) for the year ended December 31, 2008. The increase was primarily attributable to the issuance of shares by our 012 Smile.Communications subsidiary in its initial public offering in October 2007.

Net Income (loss). We reported a net loss of NIS 24.3 million (\$6.4 million) for the year ended December 31, 2008 as compared to net income of NIS 124 million for the year ended December 31, 2007. Our loss in 2008 is primarily attributable to the high financial expenses we recorded. In the year ended December 31, 2007, we recorded a gain of NIS 120.3 million from the initial public offering of 012 Smile.Communications.

Year Ended December 31, 2007 Compared to Year Ended December 31, 2006

Revenues. Revenues increased by 188% from NIS 408.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2006 to NIS 1.2 billion for the year ended December 31, 2007. The increase was primarily due to the consolidation of 012 Golden Lines results for the first time.

Communications Revenues. Revenues from our broadband services, including Internet access services and related value-added services, provided to residential and business customers, which represented 41% of our total revenues for the year ended December 31, 2007, increased by 162% from NIS 182.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2006 to NIS 479 million for year ended December 31, 2007. The increase was primarily due to the consolidation of 012 Golden Lines results for the first time.

Traditional voice services revenues, which represented 53% of our total revenues for the year ended December 31, 2007, increased by 290% from NIS 160 million for the year ended December 31, 2006 to NIS 624.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2007. The increase was primarily due to the consolidation of 012 Golden Lines results for the first time.

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Media Revenues. Media revenues, which represented 6% of our total revenues for the year ended December 31, 2007, increased by 11% from NIS 65.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2006 to NIS 72.8 million, for the year ended December 31, 2007. The increase in media revenues in 2007 was due to the growth in the interactive advertising market and the increase in our eCommerce revenues.

Cost of Revenues

Cost of Communications Revenues. Cost of communications revenues increased by 242% from NIS 222.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2006 to NIS 761.2 million, for the year ended December 31, 2007. The increase is related primarily to the consolidation of 012 Golden Lines results for the first time. The increase is attributable to the expenses related to the growth in broadband services and the substantial growth in traditional voice services. Cost of communications revenues as a percentage of revenues increased from 65% for the year ended December 31, 2006 to 69% for the year ended December 31, 2007 primarily due to the increase in revenues from hubbing services for carriers, which historically have had higher associated network costs than the costs associated with the provision of traditional voice services to residential and business customers.

Cost of Media Revenues. Cost of media revenues increased by 37% from NIS 30 million for the year ended December 31, 2006 to NIS 41 million, for the year ended December 31, 2007. The increase in cost of media revenues was primarily attributable to the increase in content and technology expenses that were associated with the increase in advertising revenues, and an increase in expenses related to the price of the products which are purchased by us in the eCommerce business.

Selling and Marketing Expenses. Our selling and marketing expenses increased by 133% from NIS 75.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2006 to NIS 176.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2007. The increase is related primarily to the consolidation of 012 Golden Lines results for the first time. As a result of the integration, we reduced the amount spent on media advertisement and achieved additional efficiencies in managing our combined telemarketing and customer service operations. Our selling and marketing expenses as a percentage of revenue decreased from 19% for the year ended December 31, 2006 to 15% for the year ended December 31, 2007.

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General and Administrative Expenses. Our general and administrative expenses increased by 106% from NIS 34 million for the year ended December 31, 2006 to NIS 69.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2007. The increase is related primarily to the consolidation of 012 Golden Lines results for the first time. Our general and administrative expenses as a percentage of revenues decreased from 8% for the year ended December 31, 2006 to 6% for the year ended December 31, 2007. This decrease was a result of the reduction in management costs and administrative expenses achieved as a part of our integration efforts.

Impairment and Other Expenses (Income), Net. Our impairment and other expenses were NIS 12.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2006 and NIS 14.6 million for the year-ended December 31, 2007. These non-recurring expense primarily relate to expenses incurred in connection with 012 Smile.Communications merger with 012 Golden Lines.

Financing Expenses, Net. Financing expenses increased by 176% from NIS 20.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2006 to NIS 57.5 million, for the year ended December 31, 2007. Our financing expenses in 2007 were primarily attributable to interest paid on loans from banks and interest expense in respect of our two debenture offerings that took place in April 2005 and September 2007 and the debenture offering of our subsidiary 012 Smile.Communications that took place during the period March to May, 2007. The increase in the financial expenses in 2007 was primarily attributable to the consolidation of 012 Golden Lines results for the first time and was also due to financing expenses with respect to the NIS 425 million and NIS 423 million of debenture series that 012 Smile.Communications issued during the period March to May, 2007 and that we issued in September 2007, respectively.

Gain from Issuance of Shares in a Subsidiary. In the year ended December 31, 2007 we recorded a gain of NIS 120.3 million from the issuance of shares by our subsidiary, 012 Smile.Communications, in an initial public offering.

Income Tax Expenses. Our income tax expenses increased from NIS 1.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2006 to NIS 50.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2007. Income taxes for the year ended December 31, 2007 include 012 Golden Lines income tax expenses. On May 9, 2007, the Israeli Tax Authorities issued a ruling authorizing the transfer of the communications business to be treated on a tax-free basis. Under the ruling, we will be able to utilize our accumulated tax losses.

Company's Share in Net Loss of Investees. In the year ended December 31, 2007, we consolidated the results of our subsidiary, Yahala. In the year ended December 31, 2006, we held Yahala as an investee company and recorded a net loss of NIS 0.3 million.

Net Income. We reported net income of NIS 124 million for the year ended December 31, 2007 as compared to net income of NIS 11.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2006. The increase is related primarily to the consolidation of 012 Golden Lines results for the first

time and the gain of NIS 120.3 million from the initial public offering of 012 Smile.Communications.

Seasonality

We have experienced seasonal variations in the revenues and operating results of our traditional voice segment. Historically, we have generated more revenues and profit in the third quarter of the fiscal year, which we believe is the result of extensive use of international telephony and roaming and signaling services during the summer vacation season, mainly in outgoing minutes and roaming services. Therefore, revenues from our traditional voice segment may continue to be higher in the third quarter, which in turn could result in our revenues being consistent or slightly down in the fourth quarter.

Conditions in Israel

We and our subsidiaries 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.

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Impact of Currency Fluctuations and Inflation

Most of our revenues are denominated in NIS. Our purchases of international bandwidth and other international transactions are primarily in U.S. dollars, and most of our communications and advertising costs are in U.S. dollars. We also have U.S. dollar denominated liabilities, mostly rights of use leasing obligations for our international lines and from international carriers for voice traffic transactions. As a result, fluctuations in rates of exchange between NIS and the U.S. dollar may affect our operating results and financial condition.

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) %
2004	1.2	(1.6)	2.8
2005	2.4	6.8	(4.3)
2006	(0.1)	(8.2)	8.1
2007	3.4	(9.0)	12.4
2008	3.8	(1.1)	4.9

The depreciation of the NIS in relation to the dollar has the effect of reducing the dollar amount 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 dollar value of any asset which consists of NIS or receivables payable in NIS, unless the receivables are linked to the dollar. Conversely, any increase in the value of the NIS in relation to the dollar has the effect of increasing the dollar value of any unlinked NIS assets and the dollar amounts of any unlinked NIS liabilities and expenses. During 2007 and 2008, 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.

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

To manage this risk, from time to time, we use derivative financial instruments such as forward currency contracts to hedge certain of its risks associated with foreign currency fluctuations. These derivative financial instruments are carried at fair value.

Effective Corporate Tax Rate

Israeli companies are generally subject to income tax on their taxable income. The applicable rate for 2008 was 27%, it was reduced to 26% in 2009 and will be further reduced to 25% in 2010 and thereafter. For tax purposes, up to December 31, 2007, results of operations were

measured in real terms. On February 26, 2008, the Israeli Income Tax Law (Inflationary Adjustments) (Amendment No. 20) (Restriction of Period of Application) 2008 (the Amendment) was passed by the Knesset. According to the Amendment, the Inflationary Adjustments Law will no longer be applicable subsequent to the 2007 tax year, except for certain transitional provisions. From 1992 through December 31, 2002, we incurred net operating losses. As of December 31, 2008, we had consolidated net loss carryforwards of approximately NIS 130 million (approximately \$34.2 million). Under current Israeli tax laws, net loss carryforwards do not expire, and may be offset against future taxable income.

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Recently Issued Accounting Standards

In December 2007, the FASB issued FASB Statement No. 141(R), Business Combinations, and FASB Statement No. 160, Noncontrolling Interests in Consolidated Financial Statements – an amendment to ARB No. 51. Statements 141(R) and 160 require most identifiable assets, liabilities, noncontrolling interests, and goodwill acquired in a business combination to be recorded at full fair value and require noncontrolling interests (previously referred to as minority interests) to be reported as a component of equity, which changes the accounting for transactions with noncontrolling interest holders. Both Statements are effective for periods beginning on or after December 15, 2008, and earlier adoption is prohibited. Statement 141(R) will be applied to business combinations occurring after the effective date. Statement 160 will be applied prospectively to all non-controlling interests, including any that arose before the effective date, except for the following provisions, which are required to be adopted retrospectively:

- 1) Reclassify non-controlling interests from the mezzanine to equity, separate from the parent's shareholders' equity, in the consolidated statement of financial position. The amount to be classified to equity upon adoption of Statement 160 is NIS 190,472.
- 2) Recast consolidated net income to include net income attributable to both the controlling and non-controlling interests.

The adoption of Statement 141(R) will be applied prospectively to new acquisitions.

In March 2008, the FASB issued FASB Statement No. 161, Disclosures about Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities – an amendment of FASB Statement No. 133. Statement 161 requires entities that utilize derivative instruments to provide qualitative disclosures about their objectives and strategies for using such instruments, as well as any details of credit-risk-related contingent features contained within derivatives. Statement 161 also requires entities to disclose additional information about the amounts and location of derivatives located within the financial statements, how the provisions of Statement 133 have been applied, and the impact that hedges have on an entity's financial position, financial performance, and cash flows. Statement 161 is effective for fiscal years and interim periods beginning after November 15, 2008. We are currently evaluating the impact of Statement 161 on the disclosures about its hedging activities and use of derivatives.

In April 2008, the FASB issued FASB Staff Position FAS 142-3, Determination of the Useful Life of Intangible Assets. FSP FAS 142-3 amends the factors that should be considered in developing renewal or extension assumptions used to determine the useful life of a recognized intangible asset under Statement 142. FSP FAS 142-3 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2008. The adoption of FSP FAS 142-3 will be applied prospectively to new acquisitions of intangible assets.

In April 2009, the FASB issued three final Staff Positions (FSPs) intended to provide additional application guidance and enhance disclosures regarding fair value measurements and impairments of securities. The FSPs are effective for interim and annual periods ending after June 15, 2009. FSP 157-4, Determining Fair Value When the Volume and Level of Activity for the Asset or Liability Have Significantly Decreased and Identifying Transactions That are Not Orderly (FSP 157-4), provides guidelines for making fair value measurements more consistent with the principles presented in FASB Statement No. 157, Fair Value Measurements, and related to determining fair values when there is no active market or where the price inputs being used represent distressed sales. FSP 115-2 and 124-2, Recognition and Presentation of Other-Than-Temporary Impairments (FSP 115-2 and 124-2), provide additional guidance on presenting impairment losses on securities to bring consistency to the timing of impairment recognition, provide clarity to investors about the credit and noncredit components of impairment recognition, and provide clarity to investors about the credit and noncredit components of impaired debt securities that are not expected to be sold. The FSPs also require increased and more timely disclosures sought by investors regarding expected cash flows, credit losses, and an aging of securities with unrealized losses. We are still evaluating the impact of FSP 157-4, FSP 115-2 and 124-2, if any, but do not expect them to have a material impact on our financial position or results of operations.

B. LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

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Historically we financed the construction of our network and 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. In April 2005, we completed an offering of NIS 220 million (\$57.9 million) of debentures and warrants, in Israel, exclusively to Israeli residents. The debentures are scheduled to be repaid during the period April 2008 through April 2015, and are traded on the TASE. The interest rate of these debentures was 4%. The debentures are convertible into ordinary shares at a conversion price of NIS 50 (\$13.2). As of December 31, 2008, NIS 103.7 million (\$27.3 million) of the debentures had been converted into 2,592,247 shares. 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 (\$27.4 million). The proceeds were used for general corporate purposes including working capital.

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During the period March to May 2007, 012 Smile.Communications issued a total of approximately NIS 425.0 million (\$111.8 million) of non-convertible Series A debentures exclusively to institutional investors in Israel at par value. On November 2008, the Board of Directors of 012 Smile.Communications authorized the repurchase of up to NIS 100 million (approximately \$26 million) of the Series A debentures. The purchases will be made from time to time by 012 Smile.Communications or one of its wholly-owned subsidiaries in the open market on the TASE. The timing and amount of any purchases will be determined by 012 Smile.Communications management based on its evaluation of market conditions and other factors.

In September 2007, we completed an offering of Series B debentures that was made exclusively to Israeli residents. We raised a total of NIS 423.0 million (\$111.2 million). The interest rate for the debentures, which are traded on the TASE, is 5%. On September 2008 Midrug Ltd., an Israeli financial rating company which is affiliated with Moody's, reissued the A1 rating originally awarded to our Series B debentures.

On November 2008 our Board of Directors authorized the repurchase of up to NIS 100 million (approximately \$26 million) of our Series B debentures. The purchases will be made from time to time by us or one of our wholly-owned subsidiaries in the open market on the TASE. The timing and amount of any purchases will be determined by our management based on its evaluation of market conditions and other factors. As of December 31, 2008, we had repurchased NIS 5,714,370 of the Series B Debentures under the program at a total purchase price of approximately NIS 4.4 million (approximately \$1.2 million), or an average price of NIS 0.763 per bond. As of December 31, 2008, NIS 417,285,370 of Series B Debentures were outstanding.

In addition our Board of Directors authorized the purchase of up to NIS 50 million (approximately \$13 million) of the Series A bonds of 012 Smile Communications. The purchases will be made from time to time by us or one of our wholly-owned subsidiaries in the open market on the TASE. The timing and amount of any bond purchases will be determined by our management based on its evaluation of market conditions and other factors. The purchase program may be suspended or discontinued at any time.

These new programs are in addition to our existing share buyback programs announced on November 29, 2007 and on July 7, 2008, which authorized the repurchase of up to NIS 140 million (\$36.8 million) of our ordinary shares and to the NIS 112 million (\$29.5 million) convertible bond buyback program announced on January 28, 2008. As of December 31, 2008, we had repurchased NIS 11,024,053 of our Series A Debentures under the program at a total purchase price of approximately NIS 11.6 million (approximately \$3.1 million), or an average price of NIS 1.048 per bond. As of December 31, 2008, NIS 91,845,026 of Series A Debentures were outstanding. As of December 31, 2008, we had repurchased 3,864,481 of our ordinary shares under the two programs for a total purchase price of approximately NIS 106.7 million (approximately \$28.1 million), or an average price of NIS 27.60 (approximately \$7.30) per share.

As of December 31, 2007 and 2008, we had cash and cash equivalents as well as marketable securities of NIS 763.3 million and NIS 580.8 million (\$152.8 million), respectively, and we had working capital of NIS 620.7 million at December 31, 2007 and of NIS 124.8 million (\$32.8 million) at December 31, 2008.

As of December 31, 2008, we had borrowings of NIS 52.2 million (\$13.7 million) under our lines of credit with five banking institutions in Israel, and the unutilized portion of our lines of credit was NIS 71.8 million (\$19.0 million). The lines of credit provide for interest at annual rates ranging from 5.25% to 5.5% and an average rate of 5.35%. In relation to these 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 require to maintain our ownership position in our subsidiary 012 Smile.Communications above 51%. These credit lines do not have a specified maturity date, but they may be called by each bank at any time.

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As of December 31, 2008, 012 Smile.Communications owed us NIS 111.3 million (\$29.3 million) pursuant to a long term loan. As at December 31, 2008, the effective interest rate on this loan was 4.0%. This loan may not be repaid as long as 012 Smile.Communications ratio of net debt, not including shareholder loans, to EBITDA (defined as operating income before financial expenses, taxes on income, depreciation and

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amortization), is more than two for the last four quarters. According to 012 Smile.Communications most recent financial statements for the quarter ended March 31 2009, this ratio is less than two.

We made capital expenditures for property equipment and other assets of NIS 33.3 million in the year ended December 31, 2006, NIS 61.7 million in the year ended December 31, 2007 and NIS 59.1 million (\$15.5 million) in the year ended December 31, 2008. Our consolidated capital expenditure plans for the year ending December 31, 2009 are estimated to be NIS 60.5 million (\$15.9 million), mainly for continued integration of our network and construction of new hosting premises.

012 Smile.Communications also entered into agreements for the purchase of ROU of international fiber optic cables to service the increasing bandwidth requirements of its broadband services customers. It made cash payments for ROU of international fiber optic cables of NIS 35.4 million in the year ended December 31, 2006, NIS 50.2 million in the year ended December 31, 2007 and NIS 25.8 million (\$6.8 million) million in the year ended December 31, 2008. Furthermore, as of December 31, 2008, 012 Smile.Communications has commitments to purchase additional rights of use in the framework of the above agreements in the total amount of approximately NIS 56.2 million (\$14.8 million) during 2009-2011. In addition, under the terms of the ROU agreements, we are committed to pay annual maintenance fees during the usage period. All payments under the ROU agreements are linked to the US dollar.

We have also entered into various non-cancelable operating lease agreements for premises and motor vehicles. See note 20B(3) to the financial statements.

Financing Arrangements

The following table summarizes our bank debt as of December 31, 2006, 2007 and 2008:

	At December 31,		
	2006	2007	2008
	(NIS in thousands)		
Short-term:			
Credit	11,090	21,716	34,852
Short-term bank loans	353,772	56,282	7,886
Current maturities of long-term loans	7,717	7,177	8,441
	372,039	85,175	51,179
Long-term:			
Long-term loans maturities	16,150	8,971	617
	16,150	8,971	617
Total bank debt	388,189	94,146	51,796

Cash Flows

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

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2006	2007	2008
	(NIS in thousands)		
Net income	11,085	124,018	(24,295)
Other adjustments for non-cash items	53,970	58,021	234,038
Net changes in assets and liabilities	1,526	33,519	(24,756)

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	Year Ended December 31,		
	2008	2007	2006
Net cash provided by operating activities	66,581	215,558	184,987
Net cash used in investing activities	(40,809)	(805,662)	(466,106)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	32,746	879,891	(214,685)
Effect of exchange rate changes	(3,527)	(8,340)	(20,032)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	54,991	281,447	(515,836)

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Net cash provided by operating activities was NIS 184.9 million (\$48.6 million), NIS 215.6 million and NIS 66.6 million in the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006, respectively. The decrease in net cash provided by operating activities in 2008 compared to 2007 was primarily due to our net loss from operations.

Net cash used in investing activities was NIS 466.1 million (\$122.6 million), NIS 805.7 million and NIS 40.8 million in the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006, respectively. The decrease in the net cash used in investing activities in the year ended December 31, 2008 is mainly due to the payment of NIS 585.6 million of payables related to the 012 Golden Lines acquisition. In 2008, most of the cash used in investing activities was due to our investments in marketable securities.

Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities was (NIS 214.7 million) (\$56.5 million), NIS 879.9 million, and NIS 32.7 million in the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006, respectively. Cash used in financing activities in 2008 included changes in short-term bank debt, payment of loans, repurchase of outstanding debentures and share buy back activities. In 2008, most of the cash used in financing activities was for payment of NIS 25.8 million (\$6.8 million) in respect of long term financing arrangements, redemption of NIS 31.4 million (\$8.3 million) of our debentures and convertible debentures and NIS 100.1 million (\$26.3 million) used in our share buy back activities. Cash provided from financing activities in 2007 included NIS 299.4 million of proceeds from the initial public offering of 012 Smile.Communications, NIS 827.0 million from the issuance of two debenture series, NIS 104.0 million received from the exercise of 2,494,659 warrants and NIS 286.9 million decrease in our bank credit. Cash provided from financing activities in 2006 included an increase in short-term bank credit which was partially offset by the repayment of long-term loans under lease agreements for rights of use for international communication lines.

Based on our current operating plan, we believe that our current financial resources will be sufficient to fund our operating activities, capital expenditures and other obligations for at least the next twelve months.

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

We have experienced significant growth in the last few years. As part of our growth strategy, our 012 Smile.Communications subsidiary acquired one of its principal competitors, 012 Golden Lines, on December 31, 2006. With this acquisition, our total assets increased from NIS 502 million as at December 31, 2005 to NIS 1,943 million (\$ 511.4 million) as at December 31, 2008. Our revenues increased to 1,167 million (\$307 million) for the year ended December 31, 2008 from NIS 408 million for the year ended December 31, 2006, primarily due to the acquisition of 012 Golden Lines.

E. OFF-BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

We are not a party to any material off-balance sheet arrangements, other than the operating lease obligations set forth in the table under Item 5F, Operating and Financial Review and Prospect Tabular Disclosure of Contractual Obligations.

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In addition, we have no unconsolidated special purpose financing or partnership entities that are likely to create material contingent obligations.

F. TABULAR DISCLOSURE OF CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATIONS

The following table summarizes our minimum contractual obligations and commercial commitments, as of December 31, 2008 and the effect we expect them to have on our liquidity and cash flow in future periods:

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Contractual Obligations	Payments due by Period				
	Total	less than 1 year	1-3 Years	3-5 Years	more than 5 years
(NIS in thousands)					
Long-term debt obligations	1,210,543	141,068	364,581	337,322	367,572
Payments in respect of long-term financial arrangements	82,985	22,207	38,997	21,780	-
Purchase of ROUs of fiber optic cables	76,059	22,195	33,999	14,448	5,418
Operating lease obligations	65,134	17,437	29,194	8,938	9,566
Purchase obligations	3,915	3,915	-	-	-
Obligations for operations and maintenance of fiber optic cables	401,710	26,194	53,558	55,019	266,940
Total	1,840,347	233,017	520,329	437,506	649,495

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:

<u>NAME</u>	<u>AGE</u>	<u>POSITION</u>
Shaul Elovitch (1)	61	Chairman of the Board of Directors
Eli Holtzman (1)	60	Director, Chief Executive Officer and Chief Executive Officer of Smile.Media
Yossef Elovitch	57	Director
Ronit Gotliv (2)(3)	55	Outside Director
Orly Guy (2)(3)	48	Outside Director
Aliza Schloss (1)(3)	55	Director
Anat Winner (1)(2)(3)	49	Director
Doron Turgeman (1)	41	Deputy Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer
Stella Handler	47	Chief Executive Officer of 012 Smile.Communications
Doron Ilan	41	Chief Financial Officer of 012 Smile.Communications

(1) Director of 012 Smile.Communications

(2) Member of our Audit Committee

(3) Member of our Investment Committee

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Mr. Shaul Elovitch will serve as a Class A director until our 2009 annual general meeting of shareholders. Messrs. Eli Holtzman and Yossef Elovitch will serve as Class B directors until our 2010 annual general meeting of shareholders. Ms. Anat Winner and Ms. Aliza Schloss will serve as Class C directors until our 2011 annual general meeting of shareholders. Ms. Orly Guy and Ms. Ronit Gotliv will each serve as an outside director pursuant to the provisions of the Israeli Companies Law for a second three-year term until July 2011 (see Item 6C. Directors, Senior Management and Employees Board Practices Outside and Independent Directors Outside Directors).

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 also serves as a member of the board of directors of Space Communications Ltd., Satcom Systems Ltd. and E.G.R.E. Ltd. Mr. Elovitch has served as chairman of the board of directors of our subsidiaries Smile.Media and 012 Smile.Communications Ltd. 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 serves as chief executive officer of Smile.Media and serves as the vice chairman of the board of directors of 012 Smile.Communications. Mr. Holtzman holds a B.Sc. degree in Chemistry and Pharmaceuticals from Illinois University.

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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 Gotliv has served as an outside director since July 2005 and is a member of our audit committee. Ms. Gotliv serves as a managing partner of R. Gotliv and Co., a Tel Aviv law firm specializing in commercial law, corporate law and real estate law. From 1984 to 1999, Ms. Gotliv was employed as an attorney at B.A. Gotliv Law Offices. Ms. Gotliv 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 holds an LL.B. degree from Tel Aviv University and is a member of the Israel Bar Association.

Aliza Schloss has served as a director since July 2005. Ms. Schloss has served as a director of 012 Smile.Communications since January 2008. Ms. Schloss has served as an Executive Vice President of the Eurocom group since March 2009 and as director and/or officer of various other companies within the Eurocom group since 2005. Ms. Schloss also serves as a member of the board of directors of Satcom Systems Ltd. From 2002 to 2005, Ms. Schloss served as an independent director, chairman of the audit committee and member of various committees of the Israel Electric Company Ltd. From October 2000 to October 2003, Ms. Schloss served as a director, chairmen of the audit committee and member of various committees of Bezeq The Israel Telecommunication Corp., Ltd. Ms. Schloss holds a Ph.D. degree in Political Science and Public Administration from the Hebrew University of Jerusalem. Ms. Schloss also holds an M.A. degree in Political Science and an M.P.A. degree in Public Administration, both from the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, and a B.Sc. degree in Biology from the Ben-Gurion University of the Negev.

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 012 Smile.Communications since October 2007. Ms. Winner has been self employed as a business advisor since July 2003 and serves as a director of Magal Security Systems Ltd. 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 Satellite Services (1998) Ltd. (YES), 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.

Doron Turgeman has served as our deputy chief executive officer since October 2004 and as our chief financial officer and vice president of finance since May 2001. Mr. Turgeman also serves as deputy chief executive officer and chief financial officer of Smile.Media. Mr. Turgeman also provides financial services to Eurocom Digital Communications. Mr. Turgeman has served as a director of 012 Smile.Communications since January 2008. Mr. Turgeman holds a B.A. degree in Economics and Accounting from the Hebrew University of Jerusalem and is a certified public accountant (Israel).

Stella Handler has served as 012 Smile.Communications' chief executive officer since January 2007. Prior thereto and from 1997, Ms. Handler was employed by 012 Golden Lines and served as its chief executive officer from 2002. From 1992 to 1997, Ms. Handler served as the Head of Subsidiary Companies Division of Bezeq The Israel Telecommunication Corp., Ltd., responsible for control, management and

operations of all subsidiary companies. Ms. Handler holds an M.B.A. in Business Administration and an M.A. in Economics, both from the Hebrew University of Jerusalem.

Doron Ilan has served as 012 Smile.Communications chief financial officer since January 2007. Prior thereto and from 1998, Mr. Ilan was employed by 012 Golden Lines and served as its chief financial officer and vice president-finance since 2003. Prior to joining 012 Golden Lines, he worked for five years at Kesselman & Kesselman, a member of PriceWaterhouseCoopers. Mr. Ilan holds an M.B.A. and a B.A. in Economics and Accounting, both from Bar-Ilan University, Tel Aviv. Mr. Ilan is also a certified public accountant in Israel.

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B. COMPENSATION

The aggregate amount of compensation paid during 2008 to all of our directors and executive officers as a group (10 persons) for services in all capacities was approximately \$2.3 million. 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, 2008, the aggregate amount set aside or accrued for pension, retirement, recreation payments and vacation or similar benefits for our directors and executive officers was approximately \$701,216.

During the year ended December 31, 2008, we paid to each of our outside directors, as well as to Ms. Winner, an independent director, an annual fee of NIS 46,976 (\$12,356) and a per meeting attendance fee of NIS 1,660 (\$437). 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 Marketplace Rules with regard to the process for compensation of officers, since we are a controlled company, within the meaning of NASDAQ Marketplace Rule 4350(c)(5). 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 seven 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 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 director must have accounting and financial expertise. Our Board of Directors has further determined that Mr. Shaul Elovitch, Ms.

Aliza Schloss Ms. Orly Guy and Ms. Anat Winner have the requisite accounting and financial expertise.

We are exempt from the requirements of the NASDAQ Marketplace Rules with regard to the nomination process of directors, since we are a controlled company within the meaning of NASDAQ Marketplace Rule 4350(c)(5). See Item 16G. Corporate Governance. 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.

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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 (1) contracts, (2) corporate opportunities, and (3) 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. The Israeli Companies Law requires public companies incorporated under the laws of the State of Israel to appoint at least two outside directors. No person may be appointed as an outside director if the person or the person's relative, partner, employer or an entity under that person's control, has or had during the two years preceding the date of appointment to serve as an outside director any affiliation with the company, its controlling shareholder or any entity controlled by the Company or its controlling shareholder. The term relative means a spouse, sibling, parent, grandparent, child or child of spouse or spouse of any of the above. In general, the term affiliation includes an employment relationship, a business or professional relationship maintained on a regular basis, control and service as an office holder, as defined in the Israeli Companies Law.

In addition, no person may serve as an outside director if the person's position or other activities create, or may create, a conflict of interest with the person's responsibilities as an outside director or may otherwise interfere with the person's ability to serve as an outside director. If, at the time outside directors are to be appointed, all current members of the board of directors are of the same gender, then at least one outside director must be of the other gender.

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. However, Israeli companies listed on certain stock exchanges outside Israel, including The NASDAQ Global Market, are not required to appoint an outside director with accounting and financial expertise if a director with accounting and financial expertise who qualifies as an independent director for purposes of audit committee membership under the laws of the foreign country in which the stock exchange is located serves on its board of directors. All of the outside directors of such a company must have professional qualification.

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

In general, outside directors serve for a three-year term and may be reelected to one additional three-year term. However, Israeli companies that are listed on certain stock exchanges outside Israel, including The NASDAQ Global Market, such as our company, may appoint an outside director for additional terms of not more than three years each subject to certain conditions. Such conditions include the determination by the audit committee and board of directors, that in view of the director's professional expertise and special contribution to the company's board of directors and its committees, the appointment of the outside director for a third term or more is in the best interest of the company.

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.

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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 Gotliv each serve as an outside director pursuant to the provisions of the Israeli Companies Law for a second three-year term until July 2011.

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

As a controlled company within the meaning of NASDAQ Marketplace Rule 4350(c)(5), we are exempt from the NASDAQ Marketplace Rule, which requires that a majority of our board of directors must qualify as independent directors within the meaning of the NASDAQ Marketplace Rules. See Item 6.C. Directors, Senior Management and Employees Board Practices NASDAQ Exemptions for a Controlled Company. If the controlled company exemption would cease to be available to us under NASDAQ Marketplace Rules, we may instead elect to follow Israeli law and would not be required to elect any additional independent directors.

Pursuant to a recent amendment to the Israeli Companies Law, an Israeli company whose shares are publicly traded, may elect to adopt a provision in its articles of association pursuant to which a majority of its board of directors will constitute individuals complying with certain independence criteria prescribed by the Israeli Companies Law.

Our board of directors has determined that each of Ms. Guy and Ms. Gotliv (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 Marketplace 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 audit committee may not include the chairman of the board of directors, any director employed by the company or providing services to the company on an ongoing basis, or a controlling shareholder or any of the controlling shareholder's relatives.

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

Our audit committee assists our Board of Directors in overseeing the accounting and financial reporting processes of our company and audits of our financial statements, including the integrity of our financial statements, compliance with legal and regulatory requirements, our independent registered public accountants' qualifications and independence, the performance of our internal audit function and independent registered public accountants, identifying any faults in the business practices of our company and to make recommendations to the Board of Directors for remedying such faults, approving related-party transactions as required by Israeli law, and such other duties as may be directed by our Board of Directors.

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. Gotliv 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.

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Investment Committee

Our board of directors has established an investment committee, consisting of four members of our Board of Directors, Ms. Orly Guy, Ms. Ronit Gotliv, Ms. Anat Winner and Ms. Aliza Schloss. The Investment Committee is responsible for executing our company's investment policy as determined by our board of directors from time to time.

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, other manager directly subordinate to the general manager or any other person assuming the responsibilities of any of the foregoing positions without regard to such person's title. An office holder's fiduciary duties consist of a duty of care and a duty of loyalty. The duty of care requires an office holder to act at a level of care that a reasonable office holder in the same position would employ under the same circumstances. This includes the duty to utilize reasonable means to obtain (i) information regarding the 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; Approval of Transactions with Office Holders.

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

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

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

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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 a controlling shareholder with respect to his or her personal interest in a 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 regarding terms of service and employment, must be approved by the audit committee, the board of directors and shareholders. The shareholder approval for such a transaction must include at least one-third of the shareholders who have no personal interest in the transaction who voted on the matter (not including abstentions). The transaction can be approved by shareholders without this one-third approval if the total shareholdings of those shareholders who have no personal interest and voted against the transaction do not represent more than one percent of the voting rights in the company.

Under the Companies Regulations (Relief from Related Party Transactions), 5760-2000, promulgated under the Israeli Companies Law, as amended, certain extraordinary transactions between a public company and its controlling shareholder(s) do not require shareholder approval. In addition, under such regulations, directors' compensation and employment arrangements in a public company do not require the approval of the shareholders if both the audit committee and the board of directors agree that such arrangements are solely for the benefit of the company. 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 relief 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 the relief provided that such objection is submitted to the company in writing not later than 14 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.

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.

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Insurance for Office Holders

The Israeli Companies Law provides that a company may, if permitted by its articles of association, enter into a contract to insure 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;

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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:

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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;

any act or omission committed with intent to derive an unlawful personal gain; and

any fine or forfeiture imposed on the office holder.

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

Our Articles of Association allow us to insure, indemnify and exempt our office holders to the fullest extent permitted by law, subject to the provisions of the Israeli Companies Law.

We have a directors' and officers' liability insurance policy with liability coverage of up to \$5 million per claim and in the aggregate. At our 2007 annual general meeting of shareholders, our shareholders approved a framework agreement for the renewal, extension and or replacement from time to time of our directors' and officers' liability insurance policy, under which (i) the annual aggregate premium of any new policy may not exceed 30% of the previous year's aggregate premium; (ii) the aggregate coverage limit per claim under any new policy may not exceed an amount representing an increase of 20% in any year, as compared to the previous year's aggregate coverage limit; and (iii) any new policy may not be entered into after 2012, and our Audit Committee and Board of Directors must approve that any new policy is in accordance with the

foregoing terms and conditions.

In addition, our directors and officers are insured under an excess policy procured jointly with 012 Smile.Communications, with aggregate joint coverage of up to \$5 million per claim and in the aggregate, in excess of the respective policies procured by each of us and 012 Smile.Communications.

In October 2003, we undertook to indemnify our directors and officers to the extent permitted by law, in an aggregate amount not to exceed \$5,000,000, to the extent that their 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.

D. EMPLOYEES

At December 31, 2008, we and our wholly-owned subsidiaries employed 72 full-time employees and 16 part time employees, all of which were based in Israel. Of such 88 employees, 39 employees were employed in marketing and sales, 23 employees were employed in finance, operations, human resources and administration, 10 employees were employed in technical and portal maintenance, and 16 employees were employed in customer service.

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In addition, at December 31, 2008, our majority-owned subsidiary, 012 Smile.Communications, employed 504 full-time employees and 1,211 part-time employees, all of which were based in Israel. Of such 1,715 employees, 219 employees were employed in marketing and sales, 120 employees were employed in finance, operations, human resources and administration, 576 employees were employed in technical support and training, 659 employees were employed in customer service and 141 employees were employed in technical administration.

At December 31, 2007, we and our wholly-owned subsidiaries employed 72 full-time employees and 24 part time employees, all of which were based in Israel. Of such 96 employees, 46 employees were employed in marketing and sales, 28 employees were employed in finance, operations, human resources and administration, 9 employees were employed in technical support and training, and 13 employees were employed in customer service.

In addition, at December 31, 2007, our majority -owned subsidiary 012 Smile.Communications employed 511 full-time employees and 1,200 part-time employees, all of which were based in Israel. Of such 1,711 employees, 217 employees were employed in marketing and sales, 119 employees were employed in finance, operations, human resources and administration, 565 employees were employed in technical support and training, 628 employees were employed in customer service and 182 employees were employed in technical administration.

In addition, at December 31, 2007, our then 50.1%-owned subsidiary MSN Israel Ltd. employed 63 full-time employees. Of such employees, 41 employees were employed in marketing, sales and business development, eight employees were employed in finance, operations, human resources and administration and 14 employees were employed in the technical division.

At December 31, 2006, we and our wholly-owned subsidiaries employed 624 full-time employees and 1,325 part-time employees, all of which were based in Israel. Of such 1,949 employees, 430 employees were employed in marketing and sales, 164 employees were employed in finance, operations, human resources and administration, 601 employees were employed in technical support and training, 504 employees were employed in customer service and 250 employees were employed in technical administration.

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 in the amount of up to 8.3% of the employee's wages. 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. The total payments to the National Insurance Institute are equal to approximately 17.7% of an employee's wages (up to a specified amount), of which the employee contributes approximately 12% and the employer contributes approximately 5.7%.

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 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. Share Ownership

E. SHARE OWNERSHIP

Beneficial Ownership of Executive Officers and Directors

The following table sets forth certain information as of June 22, 2009 regarding the beneficial ownership by each of our directors and executive officers:

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Name	Number of Ordinary Shares Beneficially Owned(1)	Percentage of Ownership (2)
Shaul Elovitch (3)(4)	12,683,135	69.79%
Eli Holtzman (3)	172,118	*
Doron Turgeman (3)	-	-
Stella Handler (5)	-	-
Yossef Elovitch (3)(4)	-	-
Ronit Gotliv (3)	-	-
Orly Guy (3)	-	-
Aliza Schloss (3)	-	-
Anat Winner (3)	-	-
All directors and executive officers as a group (9 persons)	12,855,253	70.74%

* Less than 1 percent

- (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 18,172,838 ordinary shares outstanding as of June 22, 2009 (not including 5,345,568 ordinary shares held as treasury stock).
- (3) The business addresses of Messrs. S. Elovitch, Y. Elovitch, Holtzman and Turgeman and Ms. Gotliv, Ms. Guy, Ms. Winner and Ms. Schloss and is c/o Internet Gold Golden Lines Ltd., 1 Alexander Yanai Street, Petach Tikva, Israel.
- (4) Eurocom Communications, our controlling shareholder, holds 12,683,135, or 69.79%, of our ordinary shares as of June 22, 2009. 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% 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.

- (5) The business addresses of Ms. Handler is c/o 012 Smile.Communications, 25 Hasivim St., Kiryat Matalon, Petach Tikva, Israel.

Stock Option Plans

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. The board has not approved the final terms of the 2005 Plan and no grants have been made under the 2005 Plan.

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Tax Treatment. The provisions of our 2005 Plan are designed to allow for the tax benefits promulgated under the Israeli Income Tax Ordinance. Our Board of Directors has resolved that all options that will be granted to Israeli residents under the 2005 Plan will be taxable under the capital gains route. Pursuant to this route, the profit realized by an employee will be taxed as a capital gain (25%) if the options or shares are held by a trustee for at least 24 months from the end of the tax year in which such options were granted. If the shares are sold before the end of such period, any profit is re-characterized as ordinary income.

ITEM 7. MAJOR SHAREHOLDERS AND RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

A. MAJOR SHAREHOLDERS

Eurocom Communications is the direct holder of 69.79% of our outstanding shares. Accordingly, Eurocom Communications controls our company.

The following table sets forth certain information as of June 22, 2009, regarding the beneficial ownership by all shareholders known to us to own beneficially 5% or more of our ordinary shares:

Name	Number of Ordinary Shares Beneficially Owned (1)	Percentage of Ownership (2)
Eurocom Communications (3)	12,683,135	69.79%
Clal Insurance Enterprises Holdings Ltd. (4)	1,486,061	8.18%

- (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 18,172,838 ordinary shares outstanding as of June 22, 2009 (not including 5,345,568 ordinary shares held as treasury stock)
- (3) Eurocom Communications, our controlling shareholder, holds 12,683,135, or 69.79%, of our ordinary shares as of June 22, 2009. 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

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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% 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.

- (4) Based solely upon, and qualified in its entirety with reference to, a Schedule 13G/A filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on February 13, 2009. The percentages shown are based on 18,172,838 ordinary shares outstanding as of June 22, 2009 (not including 5,345,568 ordinary shares held as treasury stock)

Significant Changes in the Ownership of Major Shareholders

In February 2007, Euronet Communications Ltd. received court approval to transfer all of its shares in our company (12,683,135 ordinary shares) to Eurocom Communications, our controlling shareholder, as part of reorganization procedures in the Eurocom group. The transfer was made retroactively as of December 26, 2006, after receiving a ruling from the Israeli Tax Authority.

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As a result of our repurchase of 5,345,568 of our ordinary shares in the open market during the period from December 13, 2007 to June 22, 2009, the percentage of our ordinary shares held by Mr. Shaul Elovitch increased from 53.93% as of December 13, 2007 to 69.79% as of June 22, 2009. See Item 16E. Purchase of Equity Securities by the Issuer and Affiliated Purchasers.

Major Shareholders Voting Rights

Our major shareholders do not have different voting rights.

Record Holders

Based on a review of the information provided to us by our transfer agent, as of June 23, 2009, there were 35 holders of record of our ordinary shares, of which 31 record holders holding approximately 34.95% 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 34.92% 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

012 Smile.Communications provides broadband and traditional voice services to related parties at market terms and prices. During the years ended December 31, 2006, 2007 and 2008, our consolidated revenues from the Eurocom group were NIS 1.3 million, NIS 3.1 million and NIS 5.4 million (\$1.3 million), respectively. We expect that 012 Smile.Communications will continue to provide such services in the future.

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 then 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.

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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 768,000 (\$202,000) for the year ended December 31, 2008 and NIS 45,000 for the months of November and December 2007.

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. Under the framework agreement:

The firm commitment of Eurocom Underwriting in any underwritten offering may not exceed 15% of any such offering. The underwriting discounts, commissions and fees for any underwritten offering will be on reasonable market terms.

Eurocom Underwriting will be entitled to a management and/or lead and/or participation fee in an amount to be set forth in each agreement entered into under the framework agreement, according to its role under each such agreement, subject to applicable law and upon reasonable market terms.

Under any agreement entered into under the framework agreement, we may agree to indemnify Eurocom Underwriting, under reasonable market terms, provided that the same terms apply to all other underwriters, for (i) any monetary liability incurred as a result of a court decision or settlement to which we agree in writing, for a claim under any securities law that the offering documents contained an untrue statement of a material fact or omitted to state a material fact required to be stated therein or necessary to make the statements therein not misleading; and (ii) reasonable legal costs, including attorneys' fees, expended as a result of such proceedings.

The terms of each agreement entered into under the framework agreement will be reasonable and on market terms.

Eurocom Underwriting will not be entitled under any agreement entered into under the framework agreement to determine pricing for an offering.

No agreement entered into pursuant to the framework agreement may be entered into after December 31, 2012.

Any agreement pursuant to the framework agreement is subject to the specific approval of our Audit Committee and Board of Directors.

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We paid to Eurocom Capital Underwriting Ltd. an aggregate amount of NIS 1.9 million in consideration for its services provided in connection with the debenture offerings of our company and of Smile.Communications in 2007. No amounts were paid under the agreement in 2008.

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Related Party Transactions of Smile.Media

In 2006, 2007 and 2008, our wholly-owned subsidiary Smile.Media purchased NIS 1,064,000, NIS 126,500 and NIS 95,000 (\$24,987), respectively, of advertising time from Radius Broadcasting Ltd., at market terms and prices. Radius Broadcasting is a subsidiary of Media Holdings EU Ltd., which is 85% indirectly held by Eurocom Communications (on a fully-diluted basis).

Smile.Media also has a cooperation marketing agreement with Radius Broadcasting Ltd. regarding an internet media project. The amounts of this agreement are immaterial.

In 2007 and 2008, Smile.Media paid Eurocom Digital Communication Ltd. (formerly Eurocom Marketing), which is indirectly controlled by Eurocom Communications, our controlling shareholder, approximately NIS 500,000 and NIS 1,925,000 (\$506,000) for purchase of various products for sale on its eCommerce website P1000, as part of its core and current activities, at market terms and prices.

In 2006, 2007 and 2008, Smile.Media paid Trans-Global PTE Ltd. (formerly Eurocom Digital Systems Ltd.) approximately NIS 59,000, NIS 200,000 and NIS 441,000 (\$116,000) for the purchase of various products for sale on its eCommerce website P1000, as part of its core and current activities, at market terms and prices.

In 2008, D.M. (3000) Engineering Ltd., which is controlled by the Eurocom group, paid Smile.Media NIS 33,000 (\$8,680) for car usage leasing services and NIS 23,000 (\$6,049) for purchased equipment.

Mr. Dani Elovitch, Mr. Yossef Elovitch's son, is employed as head of the eCommerce division of Smile.Media.

Agreements with 012 Smile.Communications

Intercompany Loans.

We historically financed the principal acquisitions and investments of 012 Smile.Communications through interest bearing intercompany loans. In connection with 012 Smile.Communications' acquisition of 012 Golden Lines, we provided 012 Smile.Communications with additional long-term financing, which amounted to NIS 111 million (\$29 million) at December 31, 2008, bearing interest at the Prime rate published from time to time by the Bank of Israel, which was 4% as of December 31, 2008. We may call the loan beginning October 1, 2008. 012 Smile.Communications may not repay any of the loans we provided to it as long as its ratio of net debt (defined as bank debt, debentures, debt with respect to the ROU, dividend to be announced, net cash, cash equivalents and short term investments), not including shareholder loans, to EBITDA (defined as earnings before financial expenses, taxes on income, depreciation and amortization), is more than two for the last four quarters. In addition, and provided that the loans we provided will bear any interest, such interest will accumulate and be paid by 012 Smile.Communications only upon any partial repayment of the principal amount of the loans, and only with respect to the such repaid amount. For more detail, see Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations' Liquidity and Capital Resources.

Intercompany Agreements.

In February 2008, 012 Smile.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 012 Smile.Communications with various financial services. Under the agreement, Eurocom Capital handles the execution of the financial investments of 012 Smile.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 012 Smile.Communications. In consideration for these services, 012 Smile.Communications agreed to pay Eurocom Capital fees which are customary for such agreements and on market terms. 012 Smile.Communications paid Eurocom Capital an aggregate amount of NIS 261,000 (\$69,000) in fees for its services in 2008.

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012 Smile.Communications provides broadband and traditional voice services to companies affiliated with the Eurocom group at its customary rates and charges. During the years ended December 31, 2007 and 2008, 012 Smile.Communications revenues from the Eurocom group, not including our company were NIS 2.5 million and NIS 5.3 million (\$1.4 million), respectively. 012 Smile.Communications revenues from our company in those two years were NIS 0.4 million and NIS 1.5 million (\$0.4 million), respectively.

During the years ended December 31, 2006, 2007 and 2008, 012 Smile.Communications paid Eurocom Digital Communications Ltd. NIS 0.1 million, NIS 1.3 million and NIS 1.8 million (\$473,000), respectively, for the purchase of telephone devices and TV monitors, including equipment maintenance and repair services, all at market terms and prices.

During the years ended December 31, 2007 and 2008, 012 Smile.Communications purchased from Trans-Global Industries Pte Ltd, a company controlled by the Eurocom group, telephone devices and other telephone equipment at market terms and prices, in the aggregate amounts of NIS 0.1 million and NIS 6.9 million (\$1.8 million), respectively.

During the years ended December 31, 2006, 2007 and 2008, 012 Smile.Communications paid Gilat Satcom Ltd., a company controlled by Mr. Shaul Elovitch, the aggregate amounts of NIS 2.4 million, NIS 8.4 million and NIS 1.2 million (\$315,000), respectively, for international call related services at market terms and prices.

In June 2008, 012 Smile. Communications acquired the international communication agreements of UUNET as of January 2008, from our fully owned subsidiary, Internet Gold International Ltd., or IGI, in consideration of NIS 3,035,000 (\$798,000). Under the agreement with UUNET, IGI provided communications and IP services for international Israeli costumers that have affiliated branches outside Israel.

We have agreed with 012 Smile.Communications to mutually share certain information in order to comply with reporting, filing, audit or tax requirements, for use in judicial proceedings, and in order to comply with our respective obligations after the separation of 012 Smile.Communications from us. 012 Smile.Communications has also agreed to provide mutual access to historical records relating to businesses that may be in our possession.

Under an agreement we entered into with 012 Smile.Communications, it will provide us, at our request, with those communication services that we may wish to utilize at market prices. Smile.Media has agreed to provide 012 Smile.Communications, at its request, with all media and content services that Smile.Media provides at market prices. Provisions of this agreement relating to services may be terminated upon three months notice.

Indemnification Agreement

On December 31, 2006, 012 Smile.Communications transferred certain media assets, including P1000.co.il, an Internet eCommerce website, to our wholly-owned subsidiary, Smile.Media, as part of its internal restructuring for no consideration. In connection with the transfer, 012 Smile.Communications agreed to hold Smile.Media harmless for any liabilities relating to such assets which accrued prior to the transfer. In September 2007, Smile.Media was named as one of a number of defendants in a purported class action suit in Israel, which alleges that Smile.Media, as the operator of the P1000.co.il eCommerce website and the owners of the other five leading eCommerce websites in Israel, fabricated online auction results. The total amount of the claim is unknown at this time. We have agreed to hold 012 Smile.Communications harmless in the event the class action is permitted to move forward and any liability is imposed upon 012 Smile.Communications with respect to any other claims arising out of the transfer of the assets.

Registration Rights Agreement with 012 Smile.Communications

We and 012 Smile.Communications have entered into a registration rights agreement under which 012 Smile.Communications has granted us the right to register the ordinary shares of 012 Smile.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 012 Smile.Communications, to request to register under the Securities Act of 1933, some or all of the ordinary shares of 012 Smile.Communications that we own. We are entitled to an aggregate of five demand registrations. 012 Smile.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. 012 Smile.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. 012 Smile.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 012 Smile.Communications that we own in any public offering of equity securities initiated by 012 Smile.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. 012 Smile.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 012 Smile.Communications.

Under the registration rights agreement, 012 Smile.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. 012 Smile.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 012 Smile.Communications results of operations and financial position or account for our investment in 012 Smile.Communications pursuant to the equity method of accounting, 012 Smile.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. 012 Smile.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 012 Smile.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. 012 Smile.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.

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.

Financial Services Agreement with Eurocom Digital

On January 25 2009, we entered into an agreement with Eurocom Digital, a private company controlled by Mr. Shaul Elovitch, according to which Mr. Doron Turgeman, our chief financial officer, will provide Eurocom Digital with financial services. In consideration for his services, Eurocom Digital will bear a portion of the employment cost of Mr. Turgeman.

C. INTERESTS OF EXPERTS AND COUNSEL

Not applicable.

ITEM 8. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

A. CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INFORMATION

See the consolidated financial statements, including the notes thereto, beginning of page F-1 and the exhibits listed in Item 19 hereof and incorporated herein by this reference.

Legal Proceedings

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

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claims. Two legislative changes, the adoption of the Israeli Class Actions Law in 2007 and the 2005 amendment to the Consumer Protection Law, include provisions that expand the causes of action for which a class of litigants may bring suit, including with regard to damages incurred prior to the effective dates of the law and the amendment, reducing the minimal requirements for certification of a class action suit and broadening and loosening the qualifications to be the leading plaintiff in a class action lawsuit. These laws have increased and may increase further, the number of requests for certification of class action lawsuits against us and have increased and may increase further, our legal exposure as a result of such class action lawsuits and our legal costs in defending against such suits.

The following is a summary of our and our subsidiaries material litigation.

On January 27, 2002, 012 Golden Lines (which was subsequently merged into 012 Smile.Communications) filed a claim for NIS 53 million (\$14 million) and for mandamus orders against Bezeq and Bezeq International claiming that Bezeq and Bezeq International interfered with its entry into the international telecommunications market. In April 2002, Bezeq and Bezeq International filed their statements of defense, together with a third-party notice against the Ministry of Communications. On January 2009, 012 Smile.Communications filed a motion to amend the claim to increase the damages sought to NIS 77 million (\$20 million).

In 2003, Bezeq requested a collection commission from 012 Golden Lines in the amount of approximately NIS 6.0 million for completion of international calls made from card-operated public telephones in the years 1997-2002. On June 2004, Bezeq unilaterally deducted this amount from amounts accruing to 012 Golden Lines. On January 4, 2007, the Ministry of Communications determined that Bezeq is not entitled to the collection commission and that the deduction was unlawful. The Ministry of Communications ordered Bezeq to refund all of the amounts it deducted (including interest and linkage increments). Bezeq filed an administrative appeal with the Tel Aviv Jaffa District Court against the Ministry of Communications determination, which was dismissed on the grounds of lack of jurisdiction. Bezeq appealed to the Supreme Court and contemporaneously filed an administrative petition. Bezeq's appeal was denied in March 2009. Following the Supreme Court ruling, Bezeq contacted 012 Smile.Communications to seek a settlement. Such negotiations have not been finalized.

On January 2, 2005, a claim was submitted against 012 Golden Lines (which was subsequently merged into 012 Smile.Communications) and three other companies regarding the alleged infringement of Israeli Patent No. 76993 of November 10, 1985, or the Patent, claiming unjust enrichment, breach of statutory duties and conversion, or the 2005 Claim. The plaintiffs' demands include payment of amounts of income generated from exploitation of the Patent, payment of reasonable royalties for exploitation of the Patent, punitive damages, litigation costs and attorneys' fees, and payment of linkage differentials and interest from the date of creation of the debt until the date of actual payment. The 2005 Claim states that the monetary amount cannot be determined at this stage and that it has been assessed for the purpose of court fees only at NIS 10 million. A statement of defense was filed on July 17, 2005 and a third party notice against the providers of the telecommunications systems allegedly infringing the patent, or the Third Party Defendants, seeking indemnification and compensation for any liability that may be imposed in the context of the 2005 Claim, or the Third Party Proceedings. The plaintiffs have also initiated similar proceedings against other telecommunication companies in other countries including, the United Kingdom and the United States. Some telecommunication companies, including one of the initial defendants named in this 2005 Claim, have settled with the plaintiffs, whereas other telecommunication companies have refused to settle and are continuing to litigate. On May 23, 2008, the England & Wales High Court of Justice, Chancery Division, Patents Court, declared that the plaintiffs' corresponding English patent is invalid on the grounds of obviousness and excluded matter. On May 20 2009, the Court of Appeals dismissed the appeal and affirmed the lower court decision on the grounds of obviousness. The District Court scheduled a pre-trial hearing for July 12 2009, and the parties agreed that all preliminary proceedings (e.g. discovery requests and interrogatories) will be completed no later than the pre-trial date. One of the Third Party Defendants is Nortel Networks Israel (Sales and Marketing) Ltd., or Nortel Israel. In a separate proceeding, on January 19, 2009, the District Court of Tel Aviv Jaffa issued an ex parte order according to which all legal proceedings to which Nortel Israel is a party, including the Third Party Proceedings, are stayed. Such stay of proceeding was extended several times and is currently in force until August 30, 2009, and a hearing in this matter is scheduled for such date. The District Court also appointed two trustees for the purpose of reaching an arrangement among the creditors. On February 25, 2009, 012 Smile.Communications and another defendant in the 2005 Claim filed a motion with the District Court of Tel Aviv Jaffa requesting that it allow 012 Smile.Communications and the other applicant to continue the Third Party Proceedings against Nortel Israel. On March 10, 2009, Nortel Israel's trustees submitted their response and on March 19, 2009, 012 Smile.Communications submitted its reply. On March 22, 2009, the Court ordered the receiver in the matter to submit its position before any decision on this matter is rendered by the Court, which submission is due on June 17, 2009 012 Smile.Communications has included a provision for the 2005 Claim in its consolidated financial statements which, according to management's estimation, is sufficient to cover any possible losses.

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In February 2008, a motion to certify a class action was filed with various District Courts in Israel against several international telephony companies including, 012 Smile.Communications, with respect to prepaid calling card services. The plaintiffs allege that: (i) the defendants unlawfully charged consumers in excess of the tariffs published by them, (ii) the prepaid calling cards provide an average of 50% of the units of time indicated to the purchasers of the cards, (iii) the defendants deduct from the prepaid calling card the time spent when a user unsuccessfully attempts to make a call utilizing the card, (iv) the defendants calculate and collect payment not by units of round minutes indicated, (v) the defendants provide misleading information about the number of units on the card, and (vi) the defendants formed a cartel that arranged and

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raised the prices of calling cards. 012 Smile.Communications believes that it has good defenses against certification of the suit as a class action. In the event the lawsuit is certified as a class action, the total amount claimed against all of the defendants is NIS 226.4 million (\$59.5 million).

In April 2008, a motion to certify a class action was filed with various District Courts in Israel against Netvision 013 Barak and 012 Smile.Communications with respect to their provision of prepaid calling card services. The action alleges that the defendants improperly calculated the length of the international calls in whole-minutes units rather than in one-second units. The lawsuit does not specify an allocation of the claim amount between the defendants. 012 Smile.Communications believes that it has good defenses against certification of the suit as a class action. In the event the suit is certified as a class action, the estimated amount claimed from both defendants is NIS 200 million (\$52.6 million).

In November 2008, a motion to certify a class action was filed against 012 Smile.Communications in the Tel Aviv Jaffa District Court. The plaintiffs allege that 012 Smile.Communications unlawfully raised the monthly tariffs of its Internet services. The total amount of the claim NIS 81.5 million (\$21.4 million). At this stage 012 Smile.Communications is unable to estimate what potential liability or costs, if any, it may incur in connection with this matter.

On May 5, 2009 a motion was filed in Tel Aviv Magistrate's Court seeking a declaratory judgment against Start Net and Smile.Media, alleging that the plaintiff has the right to exercise an option to purchase 8.5% of Start Net's issued shares for \$30,000 pursuant to an option warrant that was allegedly given to him by our company in February 2000. We have not submitted a response in this action as yet, but believe that we have strong defenses to the claim.

On September 2, 2007, a motion to certify a class action was filed with the Tel Aviv Jaffa District Court, against several corporations operating eCommerce sites, including Smile.Media's P1000 website, as well as against several suppliers. The petitioners claim that these sites have deceived and defrauded participants in online auctions, by unrightfully preventing them from winning products that the sites determined as under-priced. The petition also claims that this practice was carried out through the use of fictitious bidders during the auction process. In addition, the petitioners asked for a temporary injunction to prevent the websites from amending, erasing, or disposing of any auction or sales data that is in their possession, in order to enable the petitioners to discover the extent of the alleged fraud and related damages. On October 15, 2007, the Court granted the petitioners such temporary injunction. On January 13, 2008, we filed our response to these petitions. The parties are conducting several preliminary proceedings, regarding among other things, the possible severance of the proceedings. At this preliminary stage it is impossible to estimate what potential liability or costs, if any, may be incurred in connection with this matter.

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On October 12, 2008, 14 former freelancers and a former employee filed a monetary claim in Tel Aviv Employment Tribunal against Smile.Media, Mr. Eli Holtzman, Microsoft Israel and Mr. Dani Yamin, in the amount of approximately NIS 1.1 million (\$301,923). The former freelancers seek to be acknowledged as employees of the defendants, and receive the social rights derived from such relationship and the termination of such relationship with the defendants. On January 6, 2009, two additional former freelancers joined the claim, and the plaintiffs requested to amend their claim so that among other things, that Microsoft Corporation be substituted for Microsoft Israel Ltd. as a defendant. The amount of the amended claim is approximately NIS 1 million (\$263,000). On February 19, 2009, the Tribunal granted its consent to the requested amendments. In addition, on February 5, 2009, an additional former freelancer filed a monetary claim against all the defendants mentioned above in the amount of NIS 72,115 (\$18,937), and sought to join his claim with the other former freelancers. On May 4, 2009, the Tribunal granted its consent to the requested motion. Simultaneously, two of the plaintiffs (one former freelancer and one former employee) who were pregnant, requested a temporary injunction for their reinstatement. A hearing took place on October 17, 2008, and in light of the Tribunal's recommendation, the plaintiffs withdrew their claim, and the Tribunal rejected the request for the temporary injunction. On November 11, 2008 those two plaintiffs requested an extension to the time which they can file an appeal with respect to the decision of the Commissioner for Employment of Women Law. Both the Commissioner and Smile.Media filed responses to the request. On December 31, 2008, the Tribunal accepted the request to extend the period in which to file an appeal. On April 4, 2009, at the plaintiffs' initiative, the appeal was dismissed. On April 21, 2009, Smile.Media and Mr. Eli Holtzman moved to dismiss the action against them. No answer has been submitted by the plaintiffs. The time to file a statement of defense has not passed. At this preliminary stage it is impossible to estimate what potential liability or costs, if any, may be incurred in connection with this matter.

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.

Dividend Distribution Policy

We have never declared or paid any cash dividends to our shareholders. Any future dividend policy will be determined by our Board of Directors and will be based upon conditions then existing, including our results of operations, financial condition, current and anticipated cash needs, contractual restrictions and other conditions. In addition, our articles of association provide that the declaration of a dividend requires

approval by an ordinary resolution of our shareholders, which may decrease but not increase the amount proposed by the Board of Directors.

According to the Israeli Companies Law, a company may distribute dividends out of its profits provided that there is no reasonable concern that such dividend distribution will prevent the company from paying all its current and foreseeable obligations, as they become due. Notwithstanding the foregoing, dividends may be paid with the approval of a court, provided that there is no reasonable concern that such dividend distribution will prevent the company from satisfying its current and foreseeable obligations, as they become due. Profits, for purposes of the Israeli Companies Law, means the greater of retained earnings or earnings accumulated during the preceding two years, after deducting previous distributions that were not deducted from the surpluses. In the event cash dividends are declared, such dividends will be paid in NIS.

B. SIGNIFICANT CHANGES

Except as otherwise disclosed in this annual report, no significant change has occurred since December 31, 2008.

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ITEM 9. THE OFFER AND LISTING

A. OFFER AND LISTING DETAILS

Annual Stock Information

The following table sets forth, for each of the years indicated, the range of high bid and low ask prices of our ordinary shares on the NASDAQ Global Market (since February 4, 2005) or the NASDAQ Capital Market (prior to February 4, 2005) and the TASE (since March 1, 2005):

Year	NASDAQ		TASE	
	High	Low	High	Low
2004	\$ 6.85	\$ 3.43	-	-
2005	\$ 8.15	\$ 4.60	NIS 35.89	NIS 21.36
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

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

	NASDAQ		TASE	
	High	Low	High	Low
2007				
First Quarter	\$ 15.63	\$ 11.11	NIS 63.48	NIS 48.12
Second Quarter	\$ 17.32	\$ 11.80	NIS 68.20	NIS 46.40
Third Quarter	\$ 15.19	\$ 9.68	NIS 63.30	NIS 36.01
Fourth Quarter	\$ 13.94	\$ 10.33	NIS 54.99	NIS 40.05
2008				
First Quarter	\$ 12.20	\$ 6.77	NIS 46.28	NIS 22.91
Second Quarter	\$ 12.07	\$ 7.21	NIS 39.50	NIS 26.50
Third Quarter	\$ 8.99	\$ 2.82	NIS 29.62	NIS 19.50

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	NASDAQ		TASE	
Fourth Quarter	\$ 6.15	\$ 2.20	NIS 22.30	NIS 8.67
2009				
First Quarter	\$ 5.33	\$ 2.70	NIS 21.89	NIS 8.86
Second Quarter (through June 22,)	\$ 7.40	\$ 3.80	NIS 29.54	NIS 18.04

Monthly Stock Information

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

	NASDAQ		TASE	
	High	Low	High	Low
December 2008	\$ 4.21	\$ 2.2	NIS 16.53	NIS 8.67
January 2009	\$ 4.29	\$ 2.7	NIS 17.50	NIS 8.86
February 2009	\$ 5.33	\$ 4.0	NIS 21.89	NIS 15.80
March 2009	\$ 5.19	\$ 4.31	NIS 21.48	NIS 18.27
April 2009	\$ 5.07	\$ 3.8	NIS 21.46	NIS 18.04
May 2009	\$ 7.00	\$ 4.34	NIS 24.79	NIS 19.05
June 2009 (through June 22,)	\$ 7.40	\$ 5.70	NIS 29.54	NIS 22.50

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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. Since February 4, 2005, our shares once again have been listed on the NASDAQ Global 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.

On February 1, 2000, the Israeli Companies Law, 1999, or the Israeli Companies Law, came into effect and superseded most of the provisions of the Israeli Companies Ordinance (New Version), 5743-1983, except for certain provisions which relate to bankruptcy, dissolution and liquidation of companies. Under the Israeli Companies Law, various provisions, some of which are detailed below, overrule the current provisions of our articles of association.

The Powers of the Directors

Under the provisions of the Israeli Companies Law and our articles of association, a director cannot participate in a meeting nor vote on a proposal, arrangement or contract in which he or she is 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 Approval of Related Party Transactions Under Israeli Law.

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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. 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.

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

An ordinary resolution, such as a resolution for the declaration of dividends 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.

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.

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

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

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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.

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

Changing Rights Attached to Shares

According to our articles of association, in order to change the rights attached to any class of shares, unless otherwise provided by the terms of the class, such change must be adopted by a general meeting of the shareholders and by a separate general meeting of the holders of the affected class with a majority of 75% of the voting power participating in such meeting.

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

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

Provisions Restricting Change in Control of Our Company

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 the shareholders who do not respond to the offer hold less than 5% of the issued share capital of the company, or of the relevant class of shares, 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 to determine that the consideration for the acquired shares is less than the shares' fair value and that the acquiring party should pay the shares' fair value. If the dissenting shareholders hold more than 5% of the issued and outstanding share capital of the company, or of the relevant class of shares, as the case may be, the acquirer may not acquire additional shares of the company from shareholders who accepted the tender offer if following such acquisition the acquirer would own over 90% of the company's issued and outstanding share capital, or of the relevant class of shares.

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The Israeli Companies Law provides that an acquisition of shares of a public company be made by means of a 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.

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.

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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 December 31, 2006, Smile.Communications acquired the entire outstanding share capital of 012 Golden Lines Ltd. for a total consideration of approximately NIS 598.4 million. The consideration for the acquisition was paid subsequent to the balance sheet date in two installments in January 2007 and April 2007. The statutory merger was approved by the Israeli court in June 2007. Effective as of December 31, 2006, all of the assets and liabilities of 012 Golden Lines Ltd. were merged into Smile.Communications, and 012 Golden Lines Ltd. ceased to exist as a separate legal entity.

On December 31, 2006, we signed an agreement for the transfer of the assets, liabilities and operations related to our communication business to 012 Smile.Communications, and we also signed an agreement for the transfer of the assets, liabilities and operations related to our media business to Smile.Media. Both transfers were contingent on the transfers being authorized as a tax free transfer by the Israeli Tax Authorities. Such authorization was received on May 9, 2007.

In March 1999, we entered into a ten-year lease ending in September 2009 for an office building in Petach Tikva, that is subject to a ten-year renewal option. The annual rent for the 4,470 square meter premises is approximately NIS 2.2 million (approximately \$578,000).

012.Smile Communications leases office facilities in Petach Tikva under a lease that expires on July 31, 2012, with an option to extend the lease for an additional five year period. The annual rental fees for the 6,700 square meter premises is approximately NIS 3.8 million (approximately \$1 million), linked to the Israeli CPI.

In May 2004, 012.Smile Communications entered into an agreement with a former related party for the lease of an office building in Rishon Le zion, in which some of its departments are located. The lease expired in January 2009 with an option to extend for an additional five year period. The annual rent for the 4,200 square meter premises is approximately NIS 1.5 million (approximately \$384,000), linked to the Israeli CPI.

In July 2003, we entered into a long-term agreement with 013 Barak, one of Israel's three long distance carriers, to purchase rights of use for 14 international fiber optic lines (presented in our financial statements as a capital lease) until 2017, with an option to extend the agreement for

an additional five year period. In November 2005, we amended such agreement to increase the number of our international fiber optic lines. According to the amendment, we were obliged to connect the four remaining international lines by December 31, 2007 and are required to connect an additional seven international lines by December 31, 2012. Currently the terms of this amended agreement, which was assigned to 012 Smile.Communications, are being reviewed and negotiated by the companies in an effort to provide us with greater flexibility.

In April 2004, we entered into a long-term agreement with Bezeq International, one of Israel's three long distance carriers at that time, to purchase rights of use for one international fiber optic line for at least 13 years beginning in May 2004. In May 2004, we entered into an additional agreement with Bezeq International for an additional fiber optic line on the same terms. This agreement was assigned subsequently to 012 Smile.Communications.

In January 2003, 012 Golden Lines entered into a long-term agreement with Med Nautilus Ltd., to purchase rights of use for nine international fiber optic lines (presented in our financial statements as other assets) until 2017, with an option to extend the agreement for an additional five year period. The total capacity of these lines is 1.6 Gigabits. This agreement was extended twice in July 2004 with six additional lines having a capacity of 0.9 Gigabits, and in September 2005 with an additional 25 lines having a capacity of 3.9 Gigabits.

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012 Smile.Communications has agreements with several international carriers for the purchase of international long distance voice services to about 240 destinations around the world.

012 Smile.Communications has entered into several agreements with networks providers, including local and long distance telecommunications companies for leased lines, on market terms.

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.

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.

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

ISRAELI TAX CONSIDERATIONS

General Tax Structure

General Corporate Tax Structure. On July 25, 2005 the Knesset passed the Law for the Amendment of the Income Tax Ordinance (No. 147 and Temporary Order) 2005. The Amendment provides for a gradual reduction in the company tax rate in the following manner: in 2008 the tax rate was 27%, in 2009 the tax rate is 26% and from 2010 onward the tax rate will be 25%.

Dividends received from another Israeli company are exempt (except for dividends derived from income earned outside of Israel). Furthermore, in Israel, individuals must pay income tax at graduated marginal rates from 10% to 48%. Nevertheless, a company or individual,

i.e., a non-resident of Israel, may benefit from exemptions or reductions in respect of all or a portion of such Israeli taxes, under the provisions of an international tax treaty, such as the Convention between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of Israel with Respect to Taxes on Income.

Taxation Under Inflationary Conditions

The Income Tax Law (Inflationary Adjustments) (1985), or the Inflationary Adjustments Law, affects the taxation of earnings of Israeli companies and individuals, under certain circumstances. This statute attempts to overcome some of the problems presented to a traditional tax system by an economy undergoing rapid inflation, which was the case in Israel at the time the law was enacted. Israel's inflation rate has been materially reduced in recent years. It should be noted that on February 26, 2008 the Israeli parliament amended the Inflationary Adjustments law. According to the aforementioned amendment, the incidence of the Inflationary Adjustments law will be terminated as of December 31, 2007. As of the tax year 2008 and onwards, the law will no longer be in force, except for transitional regulations which will help to avoid any distortions in computing tax liability. Furthermore, as of the tax year 2008 and onwards, there will not be any inflationary adjustments of the firm's revenues for tax purposes. In addition to the aforesaid, the price index linking of the depreciation of fixed assets and of carryforward losses will last until December 31, 2007. Accordingly, as of the tax year 2008 and onwards, price index linking will not be implemented for computing the amounts of depreciation of fixed assets and of carryforward losses.

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The Inflationary Adjustments Law is characterized by a high degree of complexity. Its main features can be described generally as follows:

(a) A special tax adjustment for the preservation of equity whereby certain corporate assets are classified broadly into Fixed (inflation resistant) Assets and Non-Fixed (soft) Assets. Where a company's equity, as defined in the law, exceeds the depreciated cost of Fixed Assets, a deduction from taxable income that takes into account the effect of the applicable annual rate of inflation on the excess is allowed, up to a ceiling of 70% of taxable income in any single tax year, with the unused portion permitted to be carried forward on a linked basis. The unused portion that was carried forward may be deductible in full in the following year. If the depreciated cost of Fixed Assets exceeds a company's equity, then the excess multiplied by the applicable annual rate of inflation is added to taxable income.

(b) Subject to certain limitations, depreciation deductions on Fixed Assets and losses carried forward are adjusted for inflation based on the increase in the consumer price index.

(c) Gains on the sale of certain traded securities are taxable in certain circumstances, subject to detailed rules which were modified as of January 1, 1999. Today, all Israeli companies, except certain companies in certain cases, are subject to reporting and taxation requirements under this law. From 2006 onwards, these gains will be taxable under the Israeli Income Tax Ordinance.

Israeli Tax Reforms

The Israeli Income Tax Ordinance and regulations promulgated there under allow Foreign-Invested Companies, to adjust their tax returns based on exchange rate fluctuations of the shekel against the US Dollar rather than changes in the CPI, in lieu of the principles set forth by the Inflationary Adjustments Law. For these purposes, a Foreign-Invested Company is a company in which more than 25% of the share capital in terms of rights to distributions, voting and appointment of directors, and of the combined share capital, including shareholder loans and capital notes, is held by persons who are not residents of Israel and are considered a Significant Shareholder. A Significant Shareholder is a shareholder that holds directly or indirectly, including along with others, at least 10% of any means of control in the company. Pursuant to such reform interest, dividends and capital gain, including capital gain from the sale of securities listed on a stock exchange, will be taxed at an equitable tax rate of 20% for individuals or 25% if the dividends receiver is a Significant Shareholder.

In addition, the marginal tax rate on ordinary income of individuals shall be reduced gradually during the following years from 47% to 44% in 2010. Non-Israeli residents will be exempt from tax on capital gain derived from investment in Israeli companies, commencing on July 1, 2005 through December 31, 2008, even if the capital gain was derived after such period and without derogating from any other capital gain tax exemption applying to non-Israeli resident under Israeli law or under any applicable tax treaty.

Taxation of our Shareholders

Capital Gains on Sales of Our Ordinary Shares. 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 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 devaluation of the shekel 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 below.

Dealers in securities in Israel are taxed at regular tax rates applicable to business income.

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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.

For residents of other countries, the purchaser of shares may be required to withhold 25% capital gains tax on all amounts received for the sale of our ordinary shares, for so long as the capital gain from such a sale is not exempt from Israeli capital gains tax, and unless a different rate is provided in a treaty between Israel and the seller's country of residence.

Under legislation which became effective on January 1, 2003, the capital gain from the sale of shares by non Israeli residents would be 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, and (B) the shares were acquired by the foreign resident after the company's shares had been listed for trading on the foreign Exchange. If the shares were sold by Israeli residents, then (A) for the period ending December 31, 2004 their sale would be subject to 35% so long as the shares are listed on a stock exchange, such as the NASDAQ Global Market, which is recognized by the Israeli Ministry of Finance, and (B) for the period commencing January 1, 2005, the sale of the shares would be subject to a 20% tax if the shares are listed on a stock exchange recognized by the Israeli Ministry of Finance. If we are delisted, gains from the sale of our ordinary shares will be subject to capital gains tax at a rate of 20% or 25% for a shareholder that is considered a Significant Shareholder, unless an exemption or other tax rate applies in accordance with a tax treaty between Israel and the shareholder's country of residence.

Non-residents of Israel are subject to tax on income accrued or derived from sources in Israel. These sources of income include passive income such as dividends, royalties and interest, as well as non-passive income, such as income received for services rendered in Israel. We are required to withhold income tax at the rate of 25% with respect to passive income, unless a different rate or an exemption is provided in a tax treaty between Israel and the shareholder's country of residence.

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,
real estate investment companies or real estate investment trusts,
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 acquire their ordinary shares through the exercise or cancellation of employee stock options or otherwise as compensation for services,
investors that actually or constructively own 10% or more of our voting shares, and
investors holding ordinary shares as part of a straddle or appreciated financial position or a hedging, constructive sale 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 the partnership and 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:

an individual who is a citizen or, for U.S. federal income tax purposes, a resident of the United States;

a corporation created or organized in or under the laws of the United States or any political subdivision thereof;

an estate whose income is subject to U.S. federal income tax regardless of its source; or

a trust that (a) is subject to the primary supervision of a court within the United States and the control of one or more U.S. persons or (b) has a valid election in effect under applicable U.S. Treasury regulations to be treated as a U.S. person.

Taxation of Dividends

The gross amount of any distributions received with respect to ordinary shares, including the amount of any Israeli taxes withheld therefrom, will constitute dividends for U.S. federal income tax purposes to the extent of our current and accumulated earnings and profits, as determined for U.S. federal income tax purposes. You will be required to include this amount of dividends in gross income as ordinary income. Distributions in excess of our current and accumulated earnings and profits will be treated as a non-taxable return of capital to the extent of your tax basis in the ordinary shares and any amount in excess of your tax basis will be treated as gain from the sale of ordinary shares. See *-Disposition of Ordinary Shares* below for 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 spot exchange rate in effect on the day such dividends are received. A U.S. Holder who receives payment in NIS and converts NIS into U.S. dollars at an exchange rate other than the rate in effect on such day may have a foreign currency exchange gain or loss that would be treated as ordinary income or loss. U.S. Holders should consult their own tax advisors concerning the U.S. tax consequences of acquiring, holding and disposing of NIS.

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

Subject to certain limitations, qualified dividend income received by a noncorporate U.S. Holder in tax years beginning on or before December 31, 2010 will be subject to tax at a reduced maximum tax rate of 15 percent. 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 to dividends received from passive foreign investment companies, see discussion below, or in respect of certain hedged positions or in certain other situations. 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 amount realized on the sale or other disposition and the adjusted tax basis in ordinary shares. Subject to the discussion below under the heading *Passive Foreign Investment Companies*, such gain or loss will generally be capital gain or loss and will be long-term capital gain or loss if you have held the ordinary shares for more than one year at the time of the sale or other disposition. In general, any gain that you recognize on the sale or other disposition of ordinary shares will be U.S.-source for purposes of the foreign tax credit limitation; losses will be generally 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.

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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, or the IRS. In the event that an accrual basis U.S. Holder does not elect to be treated as a cash basis taxpayer (pursuant to the Treasury regulations applicable to foreign currency transactions), such U.S. Holder may have a foreign currency gain or loss for U.S. federal income tax purposes because of differences between the U.S. dollar value of the currency received prevailing on the trade date and the settlement date. Any such currency gain or loss would be treated as ordinary income or loss and would be in addition to gain or loss, if any, recognized by such U.S. Holder on the sale or disposition of such ordinary shares.

Passive Foreign Investment Companies

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

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

If we are treated as a PFIC for any taxable year, dividends could not qualify for the reduced maximum tax rate, discussed above, and, unless you elect either to treat your investment in ordinary shares as an investment in a qualified electing fund, or a QEF election, or to mark-to-market your ordinary shares, as described below, the following rules would apply:

you would 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, and an interest charge would be imposed with respect to the resulting tax liability allocated to each such year,

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, and

you would be required to file an annual return on IRS Form 8621 regarding distributions received with respect to ordinary shares and any gain realized on your ordinary shares.

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

Alternatively, if the ordinary shares qualify as marketable stock and you elect to mark-to-market your ordinary shares, you will generally include in income, in each year in which we are considered a PFIC, any excess of the fair market value of the ordinary shares at the close of each tax year over your adjusted basis in the ordinary shares. If the fair market value of the ordinary shares had depreciated below your adjusted basis at the close of the tax year, you may generally deduct the excess of the adjusted basis of the ordinary shares over its fair market value at that time. However, such deductions would generally be limited to the net mark-to-market gains, if any, that you included in income with respect to such ordinary shares in prior years. Income recognized and deductions allowed under the mark-to-market provisions, as well as any gain or loss on the disposition of ordinary shares with respect to which the mark-to-market election is made, is treated as ordinary income or loss (except that loss on a disposition of ordinary shares is treated as capital loss to the extent the loss exceeds the net mark-to-market gains, if any, that you included in income with respect to such ordinary shares in prior years). Gain or loss from the disposition of ordinary shares (as to which a mark-to-market election was made) in a year in which we are no longer a PFIC, will be capital gain or loss.

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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 fall within certain exempt categories, and demonstrate the fact when so required, or (ii) furnish a correct taxpayer identification number and make any other required certification.

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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.

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.

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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 that are referred to in this annual report may also be inspected at our offices located at 1 Alexander Yanai Street, Petach Tikva, Israel.

The documents concerning our company which are referred to in this annual report may also be inspected at our offices located at. 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

Most of our revenues are denominated in NIS. Our purchases of international bandwidth and other international transactions are primarily in U.S. dollars, and most of our communications and advertising costs are in U.S. dollars. We are required by law to state our prices in NIS to our local small office and home office, or SoHo, customers. We also have U.S. dollar denominated liabilities (such as rights of use-leasing obligations for our international lines).

Since the NIS is the primary currency of the economic environment in which we and our subsidiaries operate, the NIS is our functional currency, and accordingly, monetary accounts maintained in currencies other than the NIS are remeasured using the foreign exchange rate at the balance sheet date. Operational accounts and non-monetary balance sheet accounts are measured and recorded at the rate in effect at the date of the transaction. The effects of foreign currency remeasurement are reported in current operations. As a result, fluctuations in rates of exchange between NIS and the U.S. dollar may affect our operating results and financial condition.

To manage this risk, from time to time, we have entered into forward exchange contracts to hedge some of our foreign currency exposure. These derivative financial instruments are carried at fair value.

A hypothetical 10% depreciation in our major foreign currency rate (the U.S. dollar) against the NIS, with all other variables held constant, would result in a decrease of NIS 37 million, (approximately \$9.7 million) in our expected 2009 sales and an increase of NIS 24.7 million (\$6.5 million) in our 2008 net loss.

Effects of Changes in the Israeli Consumer Price Index

The debentures that we issued in September 2007 and the convertible debentures that we issued in April 2005 are linked (principal and interest) to the Israeli consumer price index. We have also marketable securities which are linked to the Israeli consumer price index. A hypothetical 1% (based on December 31, 2008 balance sheet) increase in the Israeli consumer price index would result in an increase in our expected financing expenses of approximately NIS 3.6 million (\$946,000) and a hypothetical 1% decrease in the Israeli consumer price index would result in financing income of approximately NIS 3.6 million (\$946,000).

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The debentures of 012 Smile.Communications that were issued during the period of March 2007 to May 2007 are linked (principal and interest) to the Israeli consumer price index. 012 Smile.Communications also has marketable securities which are linked to the Israeli consumer price index. A hypothetical 1% (based on December 31, 2008 balance sheet) increase in the Israeli consumer price index would result in an increase in its expected financing expenses of approximately NIS 2.5 million (\$657,000) and a hypothetical 1% decrease in the Israeli consumer price index would result in financing income of approximately NIS 2.5 million (\$657,000 million).

Interest Rate Risk

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.

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 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.

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Our management assessed the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2008. 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, 2008.

The effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2008 has been audited by Somekh Chaikin, a member of firm of KPMG International, an independent registered public accounting firm, that audited and reported on our consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2008. The attestation report of our independent public accounting firm is set forth on page F-2 of

our audited consolidated financial statements set forth in Item 18 Financial Statements, and is incorporated herein by reference.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

In connection with our management's assessment of our internal control over financial reporting in 2007, our management concluded that as of December 31, 2007, we, through 012 Smile.Communications subsidiary did not maintain effective internal control over certain spreadsheets utilized in the period-end financial reporting process. We utilized these spreadsheets in connection with the integration of 012 Golden Lines into 012 Smile.Communications. We completed the integration of the financial reporting process in the fourth quarter of 2007 and no longer use these independent spreadsheets. Therefore, the identified material weakness has been remediated.

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

ITEM 16. RESERVED.

ITEM 16A. AUDIT COMMITTEE FINANCIAL EXPERT

Our board of directors has determined that Ms. Anat Winner, one of our independent directors, meets the definition of an audit committee financial expert, as defined by rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission. For a brief listing of Ms. Winner's relevant experience, see Item 6.A. Directors, Senior Management and Employees Directors and Senior Management.

ITEM 16B. CODE OF ETHICS

We have adopted a Code of Ethics for Executive and Financial Officers, which is a code of ethics that applies to our chief executive officer, chief financial officer, corporate controller and other finance organization employees, and a Code of Conduct, which applies to all of our employees. The Code of Ethics for Executive and Financial Officers and the Code of Conduct are publicly available on our website at www.igld.com. Written copies are available upon request. If we make any substantive amendments to the Code of Ethics for Executive and Financial Officers or grant any waivers, including any implicit waiver, from a provision of these codes to our chief executive officer, chief financial officer or corporate controller, we will disclose the nature of such amendment or waiver on our website.

ITEM 16C. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTANT FEES AND SERVICES

Fees Paid to Independent Public Accountants

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

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Services Rendered	Year Ended December 31,	
	2007	2008
Audit (1)	\$ 1,327,243	\$ 364,500
Audit-related	-	-
Tax (2)	\$ 35,816	-
Other	-	-

	<u>Year Ended December 31,</u>	
Total	\$ 1,363,059	\$ 364,500

- (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) Tax fees for the 2007 fiscal year are for services related to 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. 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 accountants.

ITEM 16D. EXEMPTIONS FROM THE LISTING STANDARDS FOR AUDIT COMMITTEES

Not applicable.

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

Issuer Purchase of Equity Securities

In November 2007, our Board of Directors authorized the repurchase of up to NIS 70 million (approximately \$18.4 million) of our ordinary shares in the open market from time to time at prevailing market prices. As of December 31, 2008, we had repurchased 1,978,476 ordinary shares under the program at a total purchase price of approximately NIS 68.0 million (\$17.9 million), or an average price of NIS 34.3 (\$9.00) per share, of which 144,189 ordinary shares were repurchased during 2007 at a total purchase price of approximately NIS 6.4 million (\$1.7 million), or an average price of NIS 44.5 (\$11.70) per share, and 1,834,287 ordinary shares were repurchased during 2008 at a total purchase price of approximately NIS 61.5 million (\$16.2 million), or an average price of NIS 33.6 (\$8.80) 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 (approximately \$18.4 million) of our ordinary shares in the open market from time to time at prevailing market prices. As of December 31, 2008, we had repurchased 1,886,005 ordinary shares under the second program at a total purchase price of approximately NIS 38.7 million (\$10.2 million), or an average price of NIS 20.5 (\$5.40) per share. From January 1, 2009 and until June 22, 2009, we repurchased an additional 1,481,087 ordinary shares under the second program at a total purchase price of approximately NIS 26.2 million (\$6.9 million), or an average price of NIS 17.7 (\$4.70) per share.

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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.

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Period in 2008	Total Number of Shares Purchased	Average Price Paid per Share NIS	Average Price Paid per Share \$ (\$1=3.802)	Total Number of Shares Announced Publicly or Programs	Approximate NIS Value of Shares that May Yet Be Purchased Under the Plans or Programs	Approximate \$Value (\$1=3.802) of Shares that May Yet Be Purchased Under the Plans or Programs
January	285,303	37.2	9.80	429,492	52,968,236	13,931,677
February	308,480	36.7	9.60	737,972	41,658,399	10,956,970
March	452,084	27.1	7.10	1,190,056	29,400,474	7,732,897
April	472,258	34.7	9.10	1,662,314	13,020,421	3,424,624
May	167,572	36.0	9.50	1,829,886	6,984,840	1,837,149
June	148,590	33.2	8.70	1,978,476	2,045,140	537,912
July	223,700	27.9	7.30	2,202,176	65,805,488	17,308,124
August	299,338	26.6	7.00	2,501,514	57,852,794	15,216,411
September	138,411	22.7	6.00	2,639,925	54,714,492	14,390,976
October	295,533	17.5	4.60	2,935,458	49,540,903	13,030,222
November	604,671	19.6	5.20	3,540,129	37,673,465	9,908,845
December	324,352	13.4	3.50	3,864,481	33,340,938	8,769,316

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 Marketplace Rule 4350(c)(5), or Rule 4350(c)(5), since Eurocom Communications holds more than 50% of our voting power. Under Rule 4350(c)(5), a controlled company is exempt from the following requirements of Rule 4350(c) of the NASDAQ Marketplace Rules:

The requirement that the majority of the company's board of directors qualify as independent directors, as defined under NASDAQ Marketplace 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 that is deemed an extraordinary transaction, 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 one-third 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 one percent of

all of the voting rights in the company.

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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 would cease to be available to us under NASDAQ Marketplace Rules, we may instead elect to follow Israeli law instead of the foregoing NASDAQ requirements, as described below.

NASDAQ Marketplace Rules and Home Country Practice

Under NASDAQ Marketplace Rule 4350, or Rule 4350, foreign private issuers, such as our company, are permitted to follow certain home country corporate governance practices instead of certain provisions of Rule 4350. 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.

PART III

ITEM 17. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

ITEM 18. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity for the Years ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006	F-7
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Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements	F-10

ITEM 19. EXHIBITS

Index to Exhibits

<u>Exhibit</u>	<u>Description</u>
1.1	Memorandum of Association of the Registrant*
1.2	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	Terms of Warrants Traded on Tel Aviv Stock Exchange***
2.4	Form of Smile.Communications 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	Hebrew version and an English summary of Lease Agreement between Rivka and Avraham Veron and the Registrant dated March 1999**
4.3	Agreement among the Registrant, Fishman Family Properties Management (1988) Ltd, Monitin Media Ltd and 012 Golden Lines Ltd. for the for the acquisition of 012 Golden Lines Ltd. dated July 25, 2006****
4.4	Amendments to the July 25, 2006 Agreement among the Registrant, Fishman Family Properties Management (1988) Ltd, Monitin Media Ltd and 012 Golden Lines Ltd. for the acquisition of 012 Golden Lines Ltd., dated August 1, 2006 and December 20, 2006****
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.
15.1	Letter of Consent of BDO Ziv Haft Consulting and Management Ltd.

* 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 Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2000, and incorporated herein by reference.

*** Previously filed as 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 exhibit to the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2006, and incorporated herein by reference.

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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm
**The Board of Directors and Shareholders of
Internet Gold Golden Lines Ltd.:**

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Internet Gold Golden Lines Ltd. and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2007 and 2008, and the related consolidated statements of operations, changes in shareholders' equity, and cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2008. We also have audited Internet Gold Golden Lines Ltd.'s internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2008, based on criteria established in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). Internet Gold Golden Lines Ltd.'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 Annual Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting. 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.

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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 Internet Gold Golden Lines Ltd. and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2007 and 2008, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2008, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. Also in our opinion, Internet Gold Golden Lines Ltd maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2008, based on criteria established in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO).

The accompanying consolidated financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2008 have been translated into United States dollars solely for the convenience of the reader. We have audited the translation and, in our opinion, the consolidated financial statements expressed in NIS have been translated into dollars on the basis set forth in Note 2 of the notes to the consolidated financial statements.

As discussed in Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements, the Company adopted the provisions of FASB Interpretation No. 48, Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes, as of January 1, 2007.

/s/ Somekh Chaikin
Somekh Chaikin
Certified Public Accountants (Israel)
Member Firm of KPMG International

Tel Aviv, Israel
June 24, 2009

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Internet Gold - Golden Lines Ltd.

Consolidated Balance Sheets (in thousands)

	December 31		Convenience translation into US Dollars (Note 2)
	2007	2008	December 31 2008
	NIS	NIS	US\$
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	601,926	86,090	22,643
Marketable securities	161,353	214,895	56,694
Trade receivables, net of allowance for doubtful accounts of NIS 14,239 and NIS 15,660 at December 31, 2007 and 2008	224,616	217,796	57,285
Related parties receivable	4,294	1,729	455
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	23,683	27,046	6,941
Deferred tax assets	9,707	26,116	6,869

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			Convenience translation into US Dollars (Note 2)
Total current assets	1,025,579	573,672	150,887
Long-term trade receivables	3,460	6,350	1,670
Marketable securities	-	279,823	73,599
Assets held for employee severance benefits	20,639	17,786	4,678
Deferred tax assets	192	57	15
Property and equipment, net	163,949	171,104	45,003
Other assets, net	317,780	302,934	79,678
Other intangible assets, net	202,376	174,640	45,934
Goodwill	417,608	416,888	109,650
Total assets	2,151,583	1,943,254	511,114

/s/ Eli Holtzman

Eli Holtzman
Chief Executive Officer and Director

/s/ Doron Turgeman

Doron Turgeman
Chief Financial Officer

Date of signature: June 24, 2009

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

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Internet Gold - Golden Lines Ltd.

Consolidated Balance Sheets (in thousands except share data)

	December 31		Convenience translation into US Dollars (Note 2)
	2007	2008	December 31 2008
	NIS	NIS	US\$
Liabilities and shareholders' equity			
Current liabilities			
Short-term bank credit	77,998	42,738	11,241
Current maturities of long-term obligations	10,734	11,238	2,956
Accounts payable	170,797	148,580	39,079

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			Convenience translation into US Dollars (Note 2)
Current maturities of convertible debentures	19,039	17,516	4,607
Current maturities of debentures	5,330	100,142	26,339
Other payable and accrued expenses	120,734	125,388	32,980
Related parties payables	211	3,223	848
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total current liabilities	404,843	448,825	118,050
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Long-term liabilities			
Long-term obligations and other payables	32,265	760	200
Convertible debentures	104,640	84,857	22,319
Debentures	848,616	812,254	213,639
Deferred tax liabilities	59,104	46,856	12,324
Liability for employee severance benefits	35,918	34,626	9,107
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total long-term liabilities	1,080,543	979,353	257,589
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Commitments and contingencies (Note 20)			
Minority interest	180,410	190,472	50,098
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Shareholders' equity			
Ordinary shares, NIS 0.01 par value (501,000,000 shares authorized; 23,372,953 and 19,653,925 shares issued and fully paid as of December 31, 2007 and 2008, respectively)	248	211	55
Additional paid-in capital	436,131	436,182	114,724
Treasury shares at cost (144,189 and 3,864,481 Ordinary shares as of December 31, 2007 and 2008, respectively)	(6,423)	(106,513)	(28,015)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	-	(36,812)	(9,682)
Retained earnings	55,831	31,536	8,295
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total shareholders' equity	485,787	324,604	85,377
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	2,151,583	1,943,254	511,114
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

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

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Internet Gold - Golden Lines Ltd.

Consolidated Statements of Operations

(in thousands except share and per share data)

	Year ended December 31			Convenience translation into US Dollars (Note 2)
				Year ended December 31 2008
	2006	2007	2008	
	NIS	NIS	NIS	US\$
Revenue*	408,359	1,175,946	1,167,327	307,030
Cost and operating expenses:				
Cost of revenue**	252,413	802,296	799,914	210,393
Selling and marketing	75,576	176,250	175,780	46,234
General and administrative	33,957	69,843	71,548	18,818
Impairment and other expenses (income), net	12,813	14,589	(5,581)	(1,468)
Total operating expenses	374,759	1,062,978	1,041,661	273,977
Operating income	33,600	112,968	125,666	33,053
Financial income	19,549	25,919	36,177	9,515
Financial expenses	40,410	83,452	158,250	41,623
Gain from issuance of shares in a subsidiary	-	120,310	-	-
Income before income taxes	12,739	175,745	3,593	945
Income tax expense	1,286	50,460	14,550	3,827
Income (loss) after income tax expense	11,453	125,285	(10,957)	(2,882)
Minority share in income	(34)	(1,267)	(13,338)	(3,508)
Company's share in net loss of investees	(334)	-	-	-
Net income (loss)	11,085	124,018	(24,295)	(6,390)
Basic earnings (loss) per share				
Basic earnings (loss) per share	0.60	5.74	(1.13)	(0.30)
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used in calculation of basic earnings per share	18,438	21,617	21,551	21,551
Diluted earnings (loss) per share				
Diluted earnings (loss) per share	0.60	5.44	(1.13)	(0.30)
Weighted average number of shares used in calculation of diluted earnings per				

Convenience
translation
into US Dollars
(Note 2)

share	18,438	24,795	21,551	21,551
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* Includes revenues from related parties of NIS 1,270, NIS 3,139 and NIS 5,395 for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2007 and 2008, respectively.

** Includes cost of revenue from related parties of NIS 181 NIS 1,444 and NIS 12,803 for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2007 and 2008, respectively.

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

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Internet Gold - Golden Lines Ltd.

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity (in thousands except share data)

	Share capital		Additional paid-in capital	Treasury shares at cost	Accumulated other comprehensive loss	Retained earnings (losses)	Total comprehensive income (loss)	Total	Convenience translation into US dollars (Note 2)
	Number of shares	Amount							
	NIS 0.1 par value								US\$
Balance as of January 1, 2006	18,431,500	197	227,048	-	-	(79,272)		147,973	
Changes during 2006:									
Conversion of convertible debentures	159,721	2	8,387	-	-	-		8,389	
Net income	-	-	-	-	-	11,085	11,085	11,085	
Total comprehensive income							11,085		
Balance as of December 31, 2006	18,591,221	199	235,435	-	-	(68,187)		167,447	
Changes during 2007:									
Exercise of warrants	2,494,659	25	103,967	-	-	-		103,992	
Conversion of convertible debentures	2,431,262	24	96,729	-	-	-		96,753	
Treasury shares at cost	(144,189)	-	-	(6,423)	-	-		(6,423)	
Net income	-	-	-	-	-	124,018	124,018	124,018	
Total comprehensive income							124,018		
Balance as of December 31, 2007	23,372,953	248	436,131	(6,423)	-	55,831		485,787	127,771

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	Share capital		Additional paid-in capital	Treasury shares at cost	Accumulated other comprehensive loss	Retained earnings (losses)	Total comprehensive income (loss)	Total	Convenience translation into US dollars (Note 2)
Changes during 2008:									
Conversion of convertible debentures	1,264	* -	51	-	-	-	-	51	13
Treasury shares at cost	(3,720,292)	(37)	-	(100,090)	-	-	-	(100,127)	(26,335)
Comprehensive loss, net of tax:									
Unrealized losses on available-for-sale marketable securities, net of deferred tax benefit of NIS 12,271	-	-	-	-	(36,812)	-	(36,812)	(36,812)	(9,682)
Net loss	-	-	-	-	-	(24,295)	(24,295)	(24,295)	(6,390)
Total comprehensive loss							(61,107)		
Balance as of December 31, 2008	19,653,925	211	436,182	(106,513)	(36,812)	31,536		324,604	85,377

* Represent an amount less than NIS 1.

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

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Internet Gold - Golden Lines Ltd.

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows (in thousands)

	Year ended December 31			Convenience translation into US dollars (Note 2)
	2006	2007	2008	Year ended December 31 2008
	NIS	NIS	NIS	US\$
Cash flows from operating activities:				
Net income (loss)	11,085	124,018	(24,295)	(6,390)
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash provided by operating activities:				
Depreciation and amortization	31,178	116,848	117,503	30,906
Deferred tax expense (benefit)	(227)	244	(14,894)	(3,917)
Accrued interest on debentures and convertible debentures	9,302	48,037	24,021	6,317
Increase in allowance for doubtful accounts, net	1,235	6,126	1,421	374
Increase in employee severance benefits, net	43	435	1,561	410

				Convenience translation into US dollars (Note 2)
Impairment and other expenses (income)	9,471	-	(12,839)	(3,377)
Linkage and interest differences on long-term obligations, exchange rate difference and other	3,416	7,555	65,155	17,137
Minority share in income	58	1,267	13,338	3,508
Stock-based compensation in a subsidiary	-	-	3,429	902
Company's share in net loss of investees	334	-	-	-
Realized and unrealized (income) expenses on marketable securities, net	(840)	(2,181)	39,967	10,512
Gain from issuance of shares in subsidiary	-	(120,310)	-	-
Gain from redemption of debentures and convertible debentures	-	-	(4,624)	(1,216)
Changes in assets and liabilities, net of effects of acquired companies:				
Trade receivables including non current portion	(16,121)	(10,517)	2,509	660
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	(914)	(1,765)	(4,969)	(1,307)
Other assets, net	1,234	(52)	483	127
Accounts payable	(5,242)	6,004	(34,503)	(9,075)
Other payables and accrued expenses	20,366	38,404	6,135	1,614
Related parties receivables (payables)	2,200	1,445	5,576	1,466
Other	3	-	13	4
Net cash provided by operating activities	66,581	215,558	184,987	48,655
Cash flows from investing activities:				
Purchase of property and equipment and other assets	(33,253)	(61,737)	(59,045)	(15,530)
Acquisition of Golden Lines	(5,118)	(585,636)	-	-
Consolidation of investee company	(1,515)	-	-	-
Investment in trading marketable securities	(568)	(183,443)	(368,324)	(96,876)
Investment in available-for-sale marketable securities	-	-	(325,824)	(85,698)
Proceeds from sale of trading marketable securities	-	25,154	266,418	70,073
Additional acquisition of 012 shares	-	-	(1,723)	(453)
Proceeds in respect of MSN transaction	-	-	22,000	5,786
Other	(355)	-	392	103
Net cash used in investing activities	(40,809)	(805,662)	(466,106)	(122,595)

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

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows (in thousands) (cont'd)

Convenience
translation
into US Dollars
(Note 2)

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	Year ended December 31			Year ended
	2006	2007	2008	December 31
	NIS	NIS	NIS	2008
				US\$
Cash flows from financing activities:				
Changes in short-term bank credit, net	69,020	(286,864)	(34,756)	(9,142)
Long-term finance arrangement	7,370	-	-	-
Redemption of debentures and convertible debentures	-	-	(31,385)	(8,255)
Repayment of convertible debentures	-	-	(15,406)	(4,052)
Payment in respect of long-term finance arrangement	(36,474)	(50,027)	(25,835)	(6,795)
Issuance of debentures, net of issuance expense	-	827,026	-	-
Repayment of long-term loans from bank	(7,172)	(7,177)	(7,176)	(1,887)
Issuance of warrants, net of issuance expenses	2	-	-	-
Proceeds from issuance of shares in a subsidiary, net	-	299,364	-	-
Exercise of warrants	-	103,992	-	-
Treasury shares acquired at cost	-	(6,423)	(100,127)	(26,335)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	32,746	879,891	(214,685)	(54,466)
Changes in cash and cash equivalents	58,518	289,787	(495,804)	(130,406)
Effect of exchange rate changes	(3,527)	(8,340)	(20,032)	(5,269)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year	265,488	320,479	601,926	158,318
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	320,479	601,926	86,090	22,643
Supplemental information:				
Interest paid	9,667	21,566	7,416	1,951
Income taxes paid	-	8,250	26,164	6,882
Supplemental disclosure of non-cash investing activities:				
Net change in unrealized losses on available-for-sale marketable securities	-	-	(36,812)	(9,682)
Acquisition of property and equipment and other assets on credit	7,545	13,063	12,286	3,231
Golden Lines acquisition	584,621	-	-	-

Convenience
translation
into US Dollars
(Note 2)

Conversion of convertible debentures	8,389	96,753	51	13
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As discussed in Note 1, on December 31, 2006, 012 completed the acquisition of Golden Lines for a total consideration of NIS 599.4 million. The majority of the consideration for the acquisition was paid in January 2007 and March 2007.

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

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Internet Gold - Golden Lines Ltd.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(All amounts are in thousands except where otherwise stated)

Note 1 General

Internet Gold - Golden Lines Ltd. (hereinafter "the Company") is a publicly traded corporation currently traded on the NASDAQ Global Market and on the Tel-Aviv Stock Exchange (TASE). The Company provides through its subsidiaries two main services: communication services in Israel and diversified Internet media services.

The Company is a communication services provider in Israel, focused on offering broadband data and traditional voice services to residential and business customers, as well as to domestic and international communication services providers, or carriers. The Company also provides diversified Internet media services in Israel, and generates revenues through the sale of advertising on its websites (e-advertising), the sale of products and services on the Internet and from the delivery of paid content to subscribers (e-Commerce).

On December 31, 2006, the Company signed an agreement for the transfer of the assets, liabilities and operations related to the communication business of the Company (the "Communication Business") to 012 Smile.Communications Ltd. (hereinafter "012"). On December 31, 2006, the Company also signed an agreement with its wholly owned subsidiary, Smile.Media Ltd. for the transfer of the assets, liabilities and operations related to the media business of the Company (the "Media Business") to Smile.Media Ltd.

On December 31, 2006, the Company's wholly-owned subsidiary, 012 acquired the entire outstanding share capital of 012 Golden Lines Ltd. (hereinafter "Golden Lines") for a total consideration of approximately NIS 599.4 million. The consideration for the acquisition was paid in two installments in January 2007 and March 2007. Upon completion of a statutory merger, all of the assets and liabilities of Golden Lines were statutorily merged into 012 and Golden Lines ceased to exist as a separate legal entity. The statutory merger was approved by an Israeli court in February 2007.

On October 31, 2007, 012 consummated an initial public offering ("IPO") of its ordinary shares on the NASDAQ Global Market for net proceeds of NIS 299 million. The Company recorded a gain from issuance of shares in a subsidiary of NIS 120 million. Following the IPO, 012 also listed its shares for trading on the TASE.

In October 1999 and in 2000, the Company and Microsoft Corporation ("Microsoft") entered into agreements ("the MSN Agreements") for the establishment of MSN Israel Ltd. ("MSN Israel"), a consolidated variable interest subsidiary. The Company and Microsoft held 50.1% and 49.9% of the shares of MSN Israel, respectively.

The main asset of MSN Israel was the properties of the MSN Israel internet portal, MSN.co.il. Under the terms of the MSN Agreements, Microsoft had the right to terminate the MSN Agreements with or without cause upon 60 to 90 days written notice and the Company would be required to remove the MSN Israel portal from the Internet and stop using the MSN brand.

On August 6, 2008 the Company and its subsidiary Smile.Media Ltd signed a Settlement and Wind Down Agreement for the termination of the aforementioned agreements between the Company and Microsoft Corporation for a total consideration of approximately NIS 22 million and recorded a NIS 12.8 million gain which was classified under the impairment and other income (expense), net in the statement of operations.

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Internet Gold - Golden Lines Ltd.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(All amounts are in thousands except where otherwise stated)

Note 2 Reporting Principles and Accounting Policies

Basis of presentation

The consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America (US GAAP).

Reporting principles

The functional currency of the Company is the local currency, the New Israeli Shekel (NIS). The Company prepares and presents its financial statements in NIS.

Transactions and balances denominated in NIS are presented at their original amounts.

Transactions and balances, not denominated in NIS, have been remeasured into NIS in accordance with the principles set forth in Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 52, Foreign Currency Translation of the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB).

All exchange gains and losses from remeasurement of monetary balance sheet items denominated in non-NIS currencies are reflected in the consolidated statement of operations when they arise.

Effect of changes in foreign currency exchange rates:

	December 31		
	2006	2007	2008
Exchange rate of US\$ in NIS	4.225	3.846	3.802
Change of exchange rate of US\$ in %	(8.2)%	(9.0)%	(1.1)%

Use of estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with U.S. GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Significant estimates and assumptions made by management involve the assessment of collectibility of accounts receivable and the determination of the allowance for doubtful accounts, the computation of deferred tax assets and liabilities, the valuation of derivatives, valuation of investments in marketable securities,

income tax uncertainties and other contingencies and the valuation and useful life of its long-lived assets. Actual results may differ from those estimates. The current economic environment has increased the degree of uncertainty inherent in those estimates and assumptions.

Convenience translation

For the convenience of the reader, the reported NIS figures of December 31, 2008 and for year ended December 31, 2008 have been presented in thousands of U.S. Dollars translated at the representative rate of exchange as of December 31, 2008 (NIS 3.802 = U.S. Dollar 1.00). The U.S. Dollar (hereinafter \$) amounts presented in these financial statements should not be construed as representing amounts receivable or payable in U.S. Dollars or convertible into U.S. Dollars, unless otherwise indicated.

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Internet Gold - Golden Lines Ltd.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(All amounts are in thousands except where otherwise stated)

Note 2 Reporting Principles and Accounting Policies (cont d)

Consolidated financial statements

Principles of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include those of the IGLD and its subsidiaries. All intercompany transactions and balances were eliminated in consolidation.

Cash and cash equivalents

The Company considers as cash equivalents all highly-liquid investments, including short-term bank deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, which are not encumbered by a lien.

Investments in marketable securities

Investment securities at December 31, 2007 and 2008 consist of corporate debt and equity securities. The Company classifies its debt securities in one of two categories: trading or available-for-sale and its equity securities that have readily determinable fair values into available-for-sale. Trading securities are bought and held principally for the purpose of selling them in the near term. All securities not included in trading are classified as available-for-sale. As of December 31, 2007, all securities were classified as trading.

Trading and available-for-sale securities are recorded at fair value. Unrealized holding gains and losses on trading securities are included in earnings. Unrealized holding gains and losses, net of the related tax effect, on available-for-sale securities are excluded from earnings and are reported as a separate component of accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) until realized. Realized gains and losses from the sale of available-for-sale securities are determined on a specific-identification basis.

A decline in the market value of any available-for-sale below cost that is deemed to be other-than-temporary results in an impairment to reduce the carrying amount to fair value. The impairment is charged to earnings and a new cost basis for the security is established. To determine whether an impairment is other-than-temporary, the Company considers whether it has the ability and intent to hold the investment until a market price recovery and considers whether evidence indicating the cost of the investment is recoverable outweighs the evidence to the contrary. Evidence considered in this assessment includes the reasons for the impairment, the severity and duration of the impairment and changes in value subsequent to year-end.

Premiums and discounts are amortized or accreted over the life of the related available-for-sale security as an adjustment to yield using the effective-interest method. Such amortization and accretion is included in the Financial income or Financial expenses line items in the consolidated statements of operations. Dividend and interest income are recognized when earned.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(All amounts are in thousands except where otherwise stated)

Note 2 Reporting Principles and Accounting Policies (cont d)

Allowance for doubtful accounts

The financial statements include an allowance for doubtful accounts which properly reflects, in management's estimation, the potential loss from non-collection of accounts. The Company provides for doubtful accounts on the basis of its experience in collecting past debts, as well as on the basis of information available to the management of the Company about specific customers.

The activity in the allowance for doubtful accounts for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2007 and 2008 is as follows:

	December 31			Convenience translation into US Dollars (Note 2)
	2006	2007	2008	Year ended December 31 2008
	NIS	NIS	NIS	US\$
Allowance for doubtful accounts is comprised as follows:				
Balance at beginning of year	6,878	8,113	14,239	3,745
Provision	2,085	10,039	7,251	1,907
Write-offs	(850)	(3,913)	(5,830)	(1,533)
Balance at end of year	8,113	14,239	15,660	4,119

Property and equipment, net

Property and equipment, net are stated at cost, including direct costs necessary to prepare the asset for its intended use. Maintenance and repair costs are charged to expense as incurred. The cost of significant renewals and improvements is capitalized to the carrying amount of the respective fixed asset.

The Company capitalized certain costs incurred in connection with developing or obtaining internal use software in accordance with Statement of Position 98-1, Accounting for the Costs of Computer Software Developed or Obtained for Internal Use of the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants. Capitalized costs include direct development costs associated with internal use software, including internal direct labor costs and external costs of materials and services. These capitalized software costs are included in Property and equipment, net in the consolidated balance sheets. Costs incurred during the preliminary project stage, as well as maintenance and training costs are expensed as incurred. On December 31, 2006, as result of the 012 acquisition, the Company determined that the

majority of its capitalized software development cost for internal use that was under development at that time in the amount of NIS 8.2 million was impaired and wrote-off the amount.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(All amounts are in thousands except where otherwise stated)

Note 2 Reporting Principles and Accounting Policies (cont d)

Property and equipment, net (cont d)

Annual depreciation rates are as follows:

	%
Network equipment, capitalized software costs 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 (mainly 10 years)

Other assets, net

Other assets, net consist of licenses, rights of use (ROU) of international fiber optic cables, and costs to acquire new subscribers. Licenses are stated at cost and are amortized over their estimated useful lives by the straight-line method starting at the time such licenses were put into service and will continue until the expiry date of the licenses which is 20 years.

ROU of international fiber optic cables are amortized by the straight-line method over the relevant term of the service agreement which range from 15-20 years.

Payments in advance for operating leases of fiber optic cables are presented at cost and are charged to operations on a straight-line basis over the term of the operating lease (five years).

Deferred expenses in respect of commissions regarding the acquisition of new subscribers are recognized as assets, if the cost can be measured reliably, incremental to the contract and directly attributable to obtaining a specific subscriber. Deferred expenses are amortized over their contractual lives by the straight line method (12-36 months). If the cost does not meet the aforementioned criteria, they are recognized immediately as expenses.

The Company amortizes debenture issuance expenses over the term of the debentures, under the effective interest method.

The Company capitalizes website development costs in accordance with FASB Emerging Issues Task Force Issue No. 00-02, Accounting for Web Site Development Costs (EITF 00-02). Capitalized website development costs are amortized on a straight line basis over the estimated useful life of the website (eighteen months to three years) once it is available for general release. Costs not eligible for capitalization are expensed to cost of revenue as incurred. Costs incurred during the preliminary project stage, as well as maintenance and training costs are expensed as incurred.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(All amounts are in thousands except where otherwise stated)

Note 2 Reporting Principles and Accounting Policies (cont d)**Intangible assets and long-lived assets other than goodwill**

Intangible assets other than goodwill and customer relationships are carried at cost less accumulated amortization. Intangible assets other than customer relationships are generally amortized on a straight-line basis over the useful lives of the respective assets, generally eight to twenty years. Customer relationships are amortized over eight to ten years according to the economic benefit expected from those customers each period, which results in accelerated amortization during the early years of the relationship. Long-lived assets and certain identifiable amortizable intangible assets to be held and used are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of such assets may not be recoverable. Determination of recoverability is based on an estimate of undiscounted future cash flows resulting from the use of the asset and its eventual disposition. Measurement of any impairment loss for long-lived assets and certain identifiable intangible assets that management expects to hold and use is based on the amount the carrying value exceeds the fair value of the asset. No impairment charges were recorded during 2006, 2007 and 2008.

Goodwill and indefinite lived intangible assets

Goodwill represents the excess of cost over fair value of net tangible and intangible assets acquired. Goodwill and brand names acquired in a business combination and determined to have an indefinite useful life are not amortized but instead tested for impairment at least annually at the reporting unit level (operating segment or one level below an operating segment) and between annual tests in certain circumstances in accordance with the provisions of FASB SFAS No. 142 Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets. The performance of the test involves a two-step process. The first step of the impairment test involves comparing the fair value of the Company's reporting units with the reporting unit's carrying amount, including goodwill. The Company generally determines the fair value of its reporting units using the expected present value of future cash flows. If the carrying amount of a reporting unit exceeds the reporting unit's fair value, the Company performs the second step of the goodwill impairment test to determine the amount of impairment loss. The second step of the goodwill impairment test involves comparing the implied fair value of the reporting unit's goodwill with the carrying amount of that goodwill. The Company has established December 31 as its annual impairment testing date. In 2008, following the Company's annual impairment test of goodwill, a goodwill impairment charge of NIS 720 was recognized. In 2006 and 2007, the company concluded that there was no impairment of goodwill.

Revenue recognition**Communication Services Revenue**

Revenue derived from usage of the Company's networks, including business, residential and carrier long distance traffic, data and Internet traffic services revenues is recognized when the price is fixed or determinable, persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, the service is performed or product delivered and collectibility of the resulting receivable is reasonably assured.

For traditional voice services, revenue is earned based on the number of minutes of a call and is recorded upon completion of a call. Revenue for a period is calculated based on information received through the Company's network switches. Revenue on prepaid calling cards is recognized as service is provided until expiration when all unused minutes, which are no longer available to customers, are recognized as revenue.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(All amounts are in thousands except where otherwise stated)

Note 2 Reporting Principles and Accounting Policies (cont d)**Revenue recognition (cont d)**

For broadband and data services, revenue is earned on a fixed monthly fee basis for the provision of services. Broadband and data services include 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 are recognized as services are provided. The Company records payments received in advance for services and services to be provided under contractual agreements, such as Internet broadband, as deferred revenue until such related services are provided.

The Company also offers value-added services including web faxing, anti-spam and anti-virus. Generally, these enhanced features and data applications generate additional service revenues through monthly subscription fees or increased usage through utilization of the features and applications. Revenues from enhanced features and optional services are recognized when earned.

Revenues from sales of equipment such as routers, that are not contingent upon the delivery of additional products or services are recognized when products are delivered to and accepted by customers. Pursuant to Emerging Issues Task Force (EITF) No. 00-21, Revenue Arrangements with Multiple Deliverables, the Company determined that the sale of equipment with accompanying services constitutes a revenue arrangement with multiple deliverables. Accordingly, consideration received for equipment, that is not contingent upon the delivery of additional items (such as the services), is recognized as equipment revenue, based on their relative fair value, upon the delivery of the equipment to the subscriber and when all other revenue recognition criteria are met. Consideration for services is recognized as services revenue when earned.

The Company reports any taxes assessed by a governmental authority that is directly imposed on a revenue-producing transaction between the Company and a customer on a net basis (excluded from revenues).

Media revenue

The Company generates revenues through the sale of advertising on its websites and the sale of products on the Internet (e-Commerce).

The Company recognizes revenue on arrangements in accordance with Securities and Exchange Commission Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 104 Revenue Recognition, (SAB 104) and EITF No. 00-21. In all cases, revenue is recognized only when the price is fixed or determinable, persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, the service is performed or product delivered and collectibility of the resulting receivable is reasonably assured. Where the Company enters into sales contracts for the sale of multiple products or services, the Company evaluates whether it has objective fair value evidence for each deliverable in the transaction. If the Company has objective fair value evidence for each deliverable of the transaction, then it accounts for each deliverable separately, based on the relevant revenue recognition accounting policies. However, if the Company is unable to determine objective fair value for one or more undelivered elements of the transaction or where revenue from a delivered unit is contingent upon the delivery of additional items or meeting other specified performance conditions, revenue recognition is determined for the combined deliverables as a single unit of accounting. In accordance with EITF No. 01-9, Accounting for Consideration Given by a Vendor to a Customer including a Reseller of the Vendor's Products, the Company accounts for cash consideration given to customers for which it does not receive a separately identifiable benefit or cannot reasonably estimate fair value, as a reduction of revenue rather than as an expense.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(All amounts are in thousands except where otherwise stated)

Note 2 Reporting Principles and Accounting Policies (cont d)

The Company evaluates the criteria outlined in EITF Issue No. 99-19, Reporting Revenue Gross as a Principal Versus Net as an Agent, in determining whether it is appropriate to record the gross amount of product sales and related costs or the net amount earned as commissions. Generally, when the Company is primarily obligated in a transaction, is subject to inventory risk, has latitude in establishing prices and selecting suppliers, or has several but not all of these indicators, revenue is recorded gross. If the Company is not primarily obligated and amounts earned are determined using a fixed percentage, a fixed-payment schedule, or a combination of the two, the Company will generally record the net amounts as commissions earned.

Advertising revenue is generated from several offerings including: the display of rich media advertisements, the placement of text-based ads on the Company's web sites, placement of ads on search result pages targeted to users' search queries and content-branded channels with third parties. The Company recognizes advertising revenue related to the display of advertisements on its portals as impressions are delivered. An impression is delivered when an advertisement appears in pages viewed by users. In the majority of cases, the terms are for less than one month or may be terminated at any time by the advertiser.

Advertising agreements may involve multiple element arrangements (arrangements with more than one deliverable). Lead generation revenue is generated from the collection of consumer contact information through the Company web sites. Institutions list their services or product offerings on Company websites and pay fees based on the number of consumer contacts received via the listing. The Company recognizes lead generation revenue in the month the leads are provided to the institutions.

Transaction revenue generated from facilitating e-Commerce-based transactions through the Company's portals is presented on a net basis when the Company is not subject to inventory risk and is not the primary obligor in the transactions. Such revenue is recognized when there is evidence that qualifying transactions have occurred. When the Company is subject to inventory risk and is the primary obligor in the transactions, the revenue is presented on a gross basis and is recognized when the product is delivered. Products being delivered as a subscription are recognized on a straight-line basis over the term of the service contract with the subscriber.

Deferred revenues are comprised of contractual billings in excess of recognized revenue and payments received in advance of revenue recognition.

Advertising costs

Advertising costs included in sales and marketing expenses, which include the costs associated with the Company's online and offline advertising campaigns, are expensed as incurred and amounted to NIS 24.9 million, NIS 58.1 million and NIS 45 million for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2007 and 2008, respectively.

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Internet Gold - Golden Lines Ltd.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(All amounts are in thousands except where otherwise stated)

Note 2 Reporting Principles and Accounting Policies (cont d)

Income taxes

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The Company accounts for income taxes under the provisions of SFAS No. 109, Accounting for Income Taxes, which requires the use of the asset and liability method. Deferred income taxes are recorded for temporary differences between financial statement carrying amounts and the tax bases of assets and liabilities. Deferred tax assets and liabilities reflect the tax rates expected to be in effect for the years in which the temporary differences are expected to reverse. A valuation allowance is provided if it is more likely than not that some or the entire deferred tax asset will not be realized. The Company records interest related to unrecognized tax benefits in interest expense and penalties in general and administrative expenses in the consolidated statement of operations.

Treasury shares

Treasury shares are presented as a reduction of shareholders' equity, at their cost to the Company, under Treasury shares at cost.

Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing net income by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year, net of treasury shares.

In computing diluted earnings per share, basic earnings per share is adjusted to take into account the potential dilution that could occur upon: (i) the exercise of warrants using the treasury stock method; and (ii) the conversion of convertible debentures using the if-converted method, by adding to net income interest expense on the convertible debentures and amortization of issuance costs, net of tax benefits, and by adding the weighted average number of shares issuable upon assumed conversion of the debentures. The total weighted average number of ordinary shares related to the outstanding warrants and convertible debentures excluded from the calculation of diluted earnings per share in 2006, 2007 and 2008, since they would have had an anti-dilutive effect is 5,340, 2,909 and 1,837 shares, respectively.

Fair value measurements

On January 1, 2008, the Company adopted the provisions FASB Statement No. 157, Fair Value Measurements, for fair value measurements of financial assets and financial liabilities and for fair value measurements of nonfinancial items that are recognized or disclosed at fair value in the financial statements on a recurring basis. Statement 157 defines fair value as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. Statement 157 also establishes a framework for measuring fair value and expands disclosures about fair value measurements (Note 17). FASB Staff Position FAS 157-2, Effective Date of FASB Statement No. 157, delays the effective date of Statement 157 until fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2008 for all nonfinancial assets and nonfinancial liabilities that are recognized or disclosed at fair value in the financial statements on a nonrecurring basis.

The provisions of Statement 157 were not applied to fair value measurements of the Company's reporting units (Step 1 of goodwill impairment tests performed under Statement 142) and nonfinancial assets and nonfinancial liabilities measured at fair value to determine the amount of goodwill impairment (Step 2 of goodwill impairment tests performed under Statement 142).

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Internet Gold - Golden Lines Ltd.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(All amounts are in thousands except where otherwise stated)

Note 2 Reporting Principles and Accounting Policies (cont'd)

Fair value measurements (cont'd)

On January 1, 2009, the Company will be required to apply the provisions of Statement 157 to fair value measurements of nonfinancial assets and nonfinancial liabilities that are recognized or disclosed at fair value in the financial statements on a nonrecurring basis. The

Company is in the process of evaluating the impact, if any, of applying these provisions on its financial position and results of operations.

In October 2008, the FASB issued FASB Staff Position FAS 157-3, Determining the Fair Value of a Financial Asset When the Market for That Asset is Not Active, which was effective immediately. FSP FAS 157-3 clarifies the application of Statement 157 in cases where the market for a financial instrument is not active and provides an example to illustrate key considerations in determining fair value in those circumstances. The guidance provided by FSP FAS 157-3 in its determination of estimated fair values during 2008, had no impact on the Company's financial position and results of operations.

Derivative financial instruments

The Company uses derivative financial instruments such as forward currency contracts to hedge certain of its risks associated with foreign currency fluctuations. These derivative financial instruments are carried at fair value. As the derivative financial instruments used by the Company do not qualify for hedge accounting according to SFAS No. 133 Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Certain Hedging Activities, any changes in the fair value arising from such derivatives are recognized in the statements of operations in the period of change.

Stock option plan in 012

FASB Statement No 123(R) requires that all share-based compensation be recognized as an expense in the financial statements and that such cost be measured at the fair value of the award. The Company recognizes compensation expense based on estimated grant date fair value using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model. Regarding options on 012 shares that have been granted to 012 employees, see Note 15C.

Concentration of credit risk

Financial instruments that potentially subject the Company to a concentration of credit risk consist principally of cash equivalents, marketable securities and trade receivables. Cash equivalents are maintained at financial institutions in Israel. Management believes that the financial institutions that hold the Company's cash equivalents are financially sound and accordingly, minimal credit risk exists with respect to these investments. The Company's marketable securities consist of Israeli corporate debt and equity securities. The Company's investment policy, approved by the Investment Committee that was established by the Company's Board of Directors, limits the amount the Company may invest in any one type of investment or issuer, thereby reducing credit risk concentrations.

As a result of the recent turmoil in capital markets, the Company has tightened its control and monitoring over its marketable securities portfolio in order to minimize potential risks stemming from current capital markets environment. Such measures included among others: reducing credit exposure to financial sector securities and increasing the overall credit quality of the portfolio.

The Company performs ongoing credit evaluations of its customers' financial condition. The Company does not generally require collateral from its customers and substantially all of its trade receivables are unsecured. For all reported periods, no single customer accounted for more than 10% of the Company's revenues or accounts receivable.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(All amounts are in thousands except where otherwise stated)

Note 2 Reporting Principles and Accounting Policies (cont d)

Recently Issued Accounting Standards

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In December 2007, the FASB issued FASB Statement No. 141(R), Business Combinations, and FASB Statement No. 160, Noncontrolling Interests in Consolidated Financial Statements – an amendment to ARB No. 51. Statements 141(R) and 160 require most identifiable assets, liabilities, noncontrolling interests, and goodwill acquired in a business combination to be recorded at full fair value and require noncontrolling interests (previously referred to as minority interests) to be reported as a component of equity, which changes the accounting for transactions with noncontrolling interest holders. Both Statements are effective for periods beginning on or after December 15, 2008, and earlier adoption is prohibited. Statement 141(R) will be applied to business combinations occurring after the effective date. Statement 160 will be applied prospectively to all non-controlling interests, including any that arose before the effective date, except for the following provisions, which are required to be adopted retrospectively:

- 1) Reclassify non-controlling interests from the mezzanine to equity, separate from the parent's shareholders' equity, in the consolidated statement of financial position. The amount to be classified to equity upon adoption of Statement 160 is NIS 190,472.
- 2) Recast consolidated net income to include net income attributable to both the controlling and non-controlling interests.

The adoption of Statement 141(R) will be applied prospectively to new acquisitions.

In March 2008, the FASB issued FASB Statement No. 161, Disclosures about Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities – an amendment of FASB Statement No. 133. Statement 161 requires entities that utilize derivative instruments to provide qualitative disclosures about their objectives and strategies for using such instruments, as well as any details of credit-risk-related contingent features contained within derivatives. Statement 161 also requires entities to disclose additional information about the amounts and location of derivatives located within the financial statements, how the provisions of Statement 133 have been applied, and the impact that hedges have on an entity's financial position, financial performance, and cash flows. Statement 161 is effective for fiscal years and interim periods beginning after November 15, 2008. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of Statement 161 on the disclosures about its hedging activities and use of derivatives.

In April 2008, the FASB issued FASB Staff Position FAS 142-3, Determination of the Useful Life of Intangible Assets. FSP FAS 142-3 amends the factors that should be considered in developing renewal or extension assumptions used to determine the useful life of a recognized intangible asset under Statement 142. FSP FAS 142-3 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2008. The adoption of FSP FAS 142-3 will be applied prospectively to new acquisitions of intangible assets. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of FSP FAS 142-3 on its disclosure for intangible assets recognized as of the effective date.

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Internet Gold - Golden Lines Ltd.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(All amounts are in thousands except where otherwise stated)

Note 2 Reporting Principles and Accounting Policies (cont d)

Recently Issued Accounting Standards (cont d)

In April 2009, the FASB issued three final Staff Positions (FSPs) intended to provide additional application guidance and enhance disclosures regarding fair value measurements and impairments of securities. The FSPs are effective for interim and annual periods ending after June 15, 2009. FSP 157-4, Determining Fair Value When the Volume and Level of Activity for the Asset or Liability Have Significantly Decreased and Identifying Transactions That are Not Orderly (FSP 157-4), provides guidelines for making fair value measurements more consistent with the principles presented in FASB Statement No. 157, Fair Value Measurements, and related to determining fair values when there is no active market or where the price inputs being used represent distressed sales. FSP 115-2 and 124-2, Recognition and Presentation of Other-Than-Temporary Impairments (FSP 115-2 and 124-2), provide additional guidance on presenting impairment losses on securities to bring consistency to the timing of impairment recognition provide clarity to investors about the credit and noncredit components of impairment recognition and provide clarity to investors about the credit and noncredit components of impaired debt securities that are not expected to be sold. The FSPs also requires increased and more timely disclosures

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sought by investors regarding expected cash flows, credit losses, and an aging of securities with unrealized losses. We are still evaluating the impact of FSP 157-4, FSP 115-2 and 124-2, if any, but do not expect them to have a material impact on our financial position or results of operations.

Note 3 Acquisitions

The Golden Lines Acquisition

On December 31, 2006, 012 acquired 100% of the outstanding shares of Golden Lines for total cash consideration of approximately NIS 599.4 million (including NIS 1.1 million of direct acquisition cost). The majority of the consideration for the acquisition was paid in two installments in January 2007 and March 2007, bearing interest at the rate of 6.5% since the dates the agreements were signed.

On July 25, 2006, 012 signed an agreement for the acquisition of 60% of the issued share capital of Golden Lines, subject to among other things to the regulatory approval of the Israeli Anti-Trust Commission. On December 20, 2006, the parties entered into an amendment to the aforementioned agreement for the acquisition by 012 of an additional 37.72% of the issued share capital of Golden Lines. In addition, in December 2006, a share purchase agreement was signed between 012 and a minority shareholder in Golden Lines for the purchase of the remaining 2.28% of the issued share capital of Golden Lines. The minority shareholder received additional consideration of NIS 1 million following the completion of the 012 IPO.

The acquisition date was determined to be December 31, 2006, when all required approvals for the acquisition including from the Anti-Trust Commission and all debtors and others were obtained.

The application of purchase accounting under SFAS 141 required that the total purchase price be allocated to the fair value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed at the acquisition date, with amounts exceeding the fair values being recorded as goodwill.

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Internet Gold - Golden Lines Ltd.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(All amounts are in thousands except where otherwise stated)

Note 3 Acquisitions (cont d)

The Golden Lines Acquisition (cont d)

The assets and liabilities of Golden Lines have been appraised by BDO Ziv Haft Consulting and Management Ltd. for inclusion in the balance sheet based on their fair value as of the date of the acquisition. Long-lived assets such as property and equipment were recorded using the estimate replacement cost fair market value of the assets, which takes into account changes in technology, usage, and relative obsolescence and depreciation of the assets. In addition, assets and liabilities that would not normally be recorded in ordinary operations were recorded at their acquisition values (i.e., customer relationships that were developed by the acquired company). Debt instruments and investments were valued in relation to current market conditions and other assets and liabilities were valued based on the acquiring company's estimates. After all values had been assigned to assets and liabilities, the remainder of the purchase price was recorded as goodwill.

The allocation process required an analysis of acquired property and equipment, contracts, customer lists and relationships, contractual commitments, legal contingencies and brand value to identify and record the fair value of all assets acquired and liabilities assumed. In valuing acquired assets and assumed liabilities, fair values were based on, but not limited to: future expected discounted cash flows for customer relationships; current replacement cost for similar capacity and obsolescence for certain property and equipment; comparable market rates for contractual obligations and certain investments and liabilities; expected settlement amounts for litigation and contingencies; and appropriate discount rates and growth rates.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(All amounts are in thousands except where otherwise stated)

Note 3 Acquisitions (cont d)The Golden Lines Acquisition (cont d)

The following table summarizes the estimated fair values of the Golden Lines assets acquired and liabilities assumed and related deferred income taxes as of the acquisition date.

	012
	NIS
Assets acquired	
Current assets	159,027
Deferred tax assets	1,168
Long-term assets	2,951
Assets held for employee severance benefits	9,616
Property and equipment	131,096
ROU of international fiber optic cables	173,219
Intangible assets subject to amortization:	
Customer relationship	144,557
Licenses	2,332
Intangible assets not subject to amortization:	
Brand names	90,213
Goodwill	411,171
Total assets acquired	1,125,350
Liabilities assumed	
Current liabilities	456,150
Long-term liabilities	1,365
Deferred tax liabilities	51,512
Provision for employee severance benefits	16,886
Total liabilities assumed	525,913
Net assets acquired	599,437

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(All amounts are in thousands except where otherwise stated)

Note 3 Acquisitions (cont d)The Golden Lines Acquisition (cont d)

Customer relationships will be amortized over eight to ten years according to the economic benefit expected from those customers each period. Licenses acquired will be amortized over the contractual term of the license (20 years).

The following unaudited pro forma consolidated results of operations assume that the acquisition of Golden Lines was completed as of January 1, 2006:

	Year ended December 31 2006
	NIS
Revenues	1,103,723
Net loss from continuing operations	(8,500)
Net loss	(3,718)
Loss per share - basic and diluted in NIS	(0.20)

The unaudited pro forma information presents the consolidation operating results of the Company and Golden Lines, with the results prior to the acquisition date adjusted to include the pro forma impact of: the adjustment of amortization of intangible assets and depreciation of property and equipment based on the purchase price allocation; and the adjustment of interest expense reflecting the interest incurred to finance the acquisition of Golden Lines.

The unaudited pro forma basic and diluted earnings per share for 2006 are based on the basic and diluted weighted average shares of the Company.

Cash paid for the Golden Lines acquisition, net of cash acquired during the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2007, was as follows:

	NIS
Working capital acquired except for cash and cash equivalents	(305,806)
Property and equipment	131,096

	NIS
ROU of international fiber optic cables	173,219
Other intangible assets	237,102
Goodwill	411,171
Other long-term assets	2,951
Deferred tax liabilities, net	(50,344)
Long term liabilities, net	(8,635)
	<hr/>
Cash paid for the Golden Lines acquisition, net of cash acquired	590,754
	<hr/>

Nirshamim Lalimudim Ltd. (Nirshamim)

In May 2006, the Company acquired the remaining 50% of the shares of Nirshamim in exchange for consideration of NIS 2,541. Of the purchase price, NIS 2,477 was allocated to goodwill and NIS 64 was allocated to minority interest.

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Internet Gold - Golden Lines Ltd.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(All amounts are in thousands except where otherwise stated)

Note 4 Marketable Securities

The carrying amount, gross unrealized holding gains, gross unrealized holding losses, and fair value of investments in available-for-sale debt and equity securities of Israeli corporations by major security type and class of security at December 31, 2008 were as follows:

Carrying amount	Gross unrealized holding gains	Gross unrealized holding losses	Fair value
<hr/>			
NIS			
<hr/>			

At December 31, 2008