

INTERNET GOLD GOLDEN LINES LTD
Form 20-F
April 27, 2015

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, 2014

OR

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

For the transition period from _____ to _____

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

Date of event requiring this shell company report _____

Commission file number: 0-30198

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

Israel
(Jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

2 Dov Friedman Street, Ramat Gan 5250301, Israel
(Address of principal executive offices)

Doron Turgeman, CEO, +972-3-9240000 (phone), +972-3-9399832 (fax)
2 Dov Friedman Street, Ramat Gan 5250301, 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	Name of each exchange on which registered
Ordinary Shares, NIS 0.01 Par Value	NASDAQ Global Select Market

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

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

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

Ordinary Shares, par value NIS 0.01 per share19,203,186
(as of December 31, 2014)

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

Yes No

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

Yes No

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

Yes No

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

Yes No

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

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer

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

U.S. GAAP International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board Other

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

Item 17 Item 18

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

Yes No

INTRODUCTION

We are a leading communications group in Israel. Our shares are listed on the NASDAQ Global Select Market and on the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange, or TASE. B Communications Ltd. (formerly known as 012 Smile.Communications Ltd.) is our subsidiary.

On April 14, 2010, our principal subsidiary, B Communications, completed the acquisition of the controlling 30.44% interest in Bezeq (TASE:BZEQ), Israel's largest telecommunications provider, from Ap.Sb.Ar. Holdings Ltd. (a consortium of Apax Partners, Saban Capital Group and Arkin Communications) for an aggregate cash purchase price of approximately NIS 6.5 billion. In accordance with the terms of the transaction, effective as of the closing of the acquisition, B Communications designated seven directors to replace the Apax-Saban-Arkin Group's representatives on Bezeq's Board of Directors, which numbers 11 directors. We began consolidating Bezeq's financial results into our financial statements effective as of the closing of the acquisition. B Communications currently owns 30.72% of Bezeq's outstanding shares. B Communications' ordinary shares are listed on the NASDAQ Global Select Market (symbol: BCOM) and on the TASE. We currently own 66.71% of the ordinary shares of B Communications.

The Bezeq Group operates the most comprehensive telecommunications infrastructure in Israel, with a broad range of telecommunications services across all of its markets. Through its wholly-owned subsidiaries and 58.4% ownership of the satellite television provider, YES, the Bezeq Group is a leading provider in Israel of fixed-line telephony services and fixed-line broadband Internet infrastructure access services, cellular telephony services, Internet service provider, or ISP, services, international telephony, or ILD, services, international and domestic data transfer and network services and information and communication technology, or ICT, services, pay television services and other communications infrastructures and services. In each of these markets, the Bezeq Group holds a significant market share, as indicated in the chart below.

As used in this annual report, the terms "we," "us" and "our" mean Internet Gold - Golden Lines Ltd. and its subsidiaries, "B Communications" means B Communications Ltd., "SP1" means B Communications (SP1) Ltd., "SP2" means B Communications (SP2) Ltd., "Eurocom Communications" means Eurocom Communications Ltd., "Bezeq" means Bezeq - The Israel Telecommunications Corp., Ltd.; "Pelephone" means Pelephone Communications Ltd., "Bezeq International" means Bezeq International Ltd. and "DBS" or "YES" (the trade name for DBS) means DBS Satellite Services (1998) Ltd. Bezeq, Pelephone, Bezeq International and YES are sometimes referred to as the Bezeq Group in this annual report.

Our consolidated financial statements appearing in this annual report are prepared in New Israeli Shekels and are translated into U.S. dollars at the representative rate of exchange at December 31, 2014 (NIS 3.889= \$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.

Forward Looking Statements

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.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
<u>PART I</u>	7
<u>ITEM 1.</u>	<u>IDENTITY OF DIRECTORS, SENIOR MANAGEMENT AND ADVISERS</u>
	7
<u>ITEM 2.</u>	<u>OFFER STATISTICS AND EXPECTED TIMETABLE</u>
	7
<u>ITEM 3.</u>	<u>KEY INFORMATION</u>
	7
A.	Selected Financial Data
	7
B.	Capitalization and Indebtedness
	8
C.	Reasons for the Offer and Use of Proceeds
	8
D.	Risk Factors
	8
<u>ITEM 4.</u>	<u>INFORMATION ON THE COMPANY</u>
	24
A.	History and Development of the Company
	24
B.	Business Overview
	25
C.	Organizational Structure
	76
D.	Property, Plants and Equipment
	77
<u>ITEM 4A.</u>	<u>UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS</u>
	77
<u>ITEM 5.</u>	<u>OPERATING AND FINANCIAL REVIEW AND PROSPECTS</u>
	77
A.	Operating Results
	77
B.	Liquidity and Capital Resources
	92
C.	Research and Development, Patents and Licenses
	107
D.	Trend Information
	107
E.	Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements
	108
F.	Tabular Disclosure of Contractual Obligations
	108
<u>ITEM 6.</u>	<u>DIRECTORS, SENIOR MANAGEMENT AND EMPLOYEES</u>
	108
A.	Directors and Senior Management
	108
B.	Compensation
	110
C.	Board Practices
	111
D.	Employees
	116
E.	Share Ownership
	116
<u>ITEM 7.</u>	<u>MAJOR SHAREHOLDERS AND RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS</u>
	117
A.	Major Shareholders
	117
B.	Related Party Transactions
	118
C.	Interests of Experts and Counsel
	123

<u>ITEM 8.</u>	<u>FINANCIAL INFORMATION</u>	123
A.	Consolidated Statements and Other Financial Information	123
B.	Significant Changes	136
<u>ITEM 9.</u>	<u>THE OFFER AND LISTING</u>	136
A.	Offer and Listing Details	136
B.	Plan of Distribution	137
C.	Markets	137
D.	Selling Shareholders	137
E.	Dilution	137
F.	Expense of the Issue	138
<u>ITEM 10.</u>	<u>ADDITIONAL INFORMATION</u>	138
A.	Share Capital	138
B.	Memorandum and Articles of Association	138
C.	Material Contracts	142
D.	Exchange Controls	142
E.	Taxation	143
F.	Dividends and Paying Agents	149
G.	Statement by Experts	149
H.	Documents on Display	149
I.	Subsidiary Information	150
<u>ITEM 11.</u>	<u>QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURE ABOUT MARKET RISKS</u>	150
<u>ITEM 12.</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION OF SECURITIES OTHER THAN EQUITY SECURITIES</u>	152
<u>PART II</u>		152
<u>ITEM 13.</u>	<u>DEFAULTS, DIVIDEND ARREARAGES AND DELINQUENCIES</u>	152

<u>ITEM 14.</u>	<u>MATERIAL MODIFICATIONS TO THE RIGHTS OF SECURITY HOLDERS AND USE OF PROCEEDS</u>	152
<u>ITEM 15.</u>	<u>CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES</u>	152
<u>ITEM 16.</u>	<u>[RESERVED]</u>	153
<u>ITEM 16A.</u>	<u>AUDIT COMMITTEE FINANCIAL EXPERT</u>	153
<u>ITEM 16B.</u>	<u>CODE OF ETHICS</u>	153
<u>ITEM 16C.</u>	<u>PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTANT FEES AND SERVICES</u>	153
<u>ITEM 16D.</u>	<u>EXEMPTIONS FROM THE LISTING STANDARDS FOR AUDIT COMMITTEES</u>	154
<u>ITEM 16E.</u>	<u>PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES BY THE ISSUER AND AFFILIATED PURCHASERS</u>	154
<u>ITEM 16F.</u>	<u>CHANGES IN REGISTRANT'S CERTIFYING ACCOUNTANT</u>	154
<u>ITEM 16G.</u>	<u>CORPORATE GOVERNANCE</u>	154
<u>ITEM 16H.</u>	<u>MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURE</u>	155
<u>PART III</u>		155
<u>ITEM 17.</u>	<u>FINANCIAL STATEMENTS</u>	155
<u>ITEM 18.</u>	<u>FINANCIAL STATEMENTS</u>	155
<u>ITEM 19.</u>	<u>EXHIBITS</u>	156

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 tables below as of and for the five years ended December 31, 2014 set forth selected consolidated financial data, which is derived from our audited consolidated financial statements. The audited consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2013 and 2014 and for the years ended December 31, 2012, 2013 and 2014 appear in this annual report.

Consolidated Statement of Income Data:

	2010	2011	Year Ended December 31,		2014	2014
			2012	2013		(\$ in millions, except share and per share data)
	(NIS in millions, except share and per share data)					
Revenues	8,732	11,376	10,278	9,563	9,055	2,328
Depreciation and amortization	2,295	2,984	2,367	2,014	1,873	482
Salaries	1,500	2,109	1,980	1,874	1,771	455
General and operating expenses	3,711	4,468	3,997	3,586	3,371	867
Other operating expenses	(3)	323	(1)	57	(535)	(138)
	7,503	9,884	8,343	7,531	6,480	1,666
Operating income	1,229	1,492	1,935	2,032	2,575	662
Finance expense	716	1,079	997	931	1,329	342
Finance income	(327)	(497)	(582)	(535)	(635)	(163)
Finance expense, net	389	582	415	396	694	179
Income after financing expenses (income), net	840	910	1,520	1,636	1,881	483
Share of losses in equity-accounted investee	235	216	245	252	170	44
	605	694	1,275	1,384	1711	439

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Income before income tax						
Income tax	385	656	556	524	667	171
Net income (loss) for the year	220	38	719	860	1,044	268
Income (loss) attributable to owners of the Company	(209)	(264)	(37)	26	(103)	(26)
Income (loss) attributable to non-controlling interest	429	302	756	834	1,147	294
Net income (loss) for the year	220	38	719	860	1,044	268
Basic earnings (loss) per share.	(11.11)	(13.46)	(1.94)	1.33	(5.38)	(1.38)
Diluted earnings (loss) per share	(11.23)	(13.50)	(1.97)	1.26	(5.50)	(1.41)

7

Statements of Financial Position:

	2010	2011	December 31,		2014	2014 (\$ in millions)
			2012	2013		
	(NIS in millions)					
Cash and cash equivalents	404	1,447	764	867	732	188
Total assets	24,320	25,262	22,806	21,410	21,558	5,544
Total current liabilities	4,305	4,780	4,899	4,104	3,974	1,023
Non-current liabilities	12,304	16,249	14,427	14,153	14,818	3,810

Exchange Rate Information

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

Period	Average
Year ended December 31, 2010	3.732
Year ended December 31, 2011	3.579
Year ended December 31, 2012	3.733
Year ended December 31, 2013	3.601
Year ended December 31, 2014	3.889

Period	High	Low
November 2014	3.889	3.782
December 2014	3.994	3.889
January 2015	3.998	3.899
February 2015	3.966	3.844
March 2015	4.053	3.926
April 2015 (through April 24)	4.014	3.924

On April 24, 2015, the representative rate of exchange was NIS 3.924 = \$1.00 as published by the Bank of Israel.

B. Capitalization and Indebtedness

Not applicable.

C. Reasons for the Offer and Use of Proceeds

Not applicable.

D. Risk Factors

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

Risks Relating to the Bezeq Group's Business

Competition from other telecommunications providers and recent and potential changes in the competitive environment and communications technologies could adversely affect the Bezeq Group's business, results of operations and financial condition.

The Bezeq Group faces significant competition from established and new competitors who provide cellular telephony, fixed-line telephony, fixed-line broadband Internet infrastructure access, ISP and pay television services. In addition to the entrance of new competitors, competition among the existing communications groups in Israel is intensifying. Four main groups, each consisting of companies under common or joint control, hold a significant share of the communications market in Israel today: the Bezeq Group, the Cellcom Group, the Partner Group and the HOT Group. The Bezeq Group's three principal competitors may in some cases be required to comply with fewer regulations because, among other reasons, they use different technologies to provide their services or do not own their own fixed-line network.

In recent years, competition in the cellular telephony industry has intensified. This has led to lower prices and higher customer churn rates, which in turn has affected the Bezeq Group's results. Bezeq expects competition to continue to increase amid the changing legislation in Israel and consolidation in the telecommunications industry that permits certain service providers to market a combination of fixed-line telephony, fixed-line broadband Internet infrastructure access, ISP and pay television services, or a "bundle", for an aggregate price which is lower than the price of the individual products and services in the bundle. The Bezeq Group is currently subject to restrictions on marketing bundles, which are stricter than the restrictions applicable to its competitors. In addition, Bezeq expects additional competitive pressure to result from the convergence of broadcasting and communication technologies, as a result of which other participants in the Israeli media and telecommunications industries may seek to offer bundles of fixed-line telephony and cellular telephony, Internet and/or video broadcast services in competition with it. These competitive forces may create further downward pressure on prices, which may result in a decrease in the Bezeq Group's average revenue per user, or ARPU, and increase the Bezeq Group companies' churn rates. In addition, the Bezeq Group companies may bear higher costs if they introduce new products or services to maintain or improve their competitive positioning and reduce subscriber churn. Furthermore, technological developments and falling equipment prices could enable other operators to provide services similar to those provided by the Bezeq Group at much lower costs. In combination with difficult economic environments, these competitive pressures could adversely impact the Bezeq Group's ability to increase, or in certain cases maintain, its ARPUs, operating cash flows and liquidity.

In November 2014, following hearings earlier in the year, the Minister of Communications decided to amend the licenses of Bezeq and Hot Telecommunications, the two infrastructure owners in Israel, and to define the basket of services under that license, i.e., managed broadband access and wholesale telephony services. The applicable new regulations include the obligation to provide the services, including accompanying services, and the regulation of maximum rates (which require the Finance Minister's approval) for the provision of the wholesale services.

The ongoing implementation of the wholesale market regulation may have a significant negative impact on the Bezeq Group which cannot be quantified at this time. Nonetheless, the Bezeq Group may in the future be granted a permit to provide non-divisible bundles of services and the structural separation may be cancelled.

Fixed-Line Telephony. Competition in the fixed-line telephony market is intense. We believe that competition in this market will continue to increase due to the implementation of the wholesale market, the low barriers to entry and regulations permitting new service providers to provide telephony services using voice over Internet protocol, or VoIP, or voice over broadband, or VoB, technology.

Upon application of the wholesale market, ISPs and holders of a general special license will compete with Bezeq, among others, in the provision of service packages that include broadband services, using Bezeq's infrastructure at wholesale prices. Communication operators that compete with Bezeq may buy services from Bezeq at supervised prices, including infrastructure segments, and thus compete with Bezeq by selling complete service packages to their customers.

Fixed-Line Broadband Internet Infrastructure Access. Bezeq's principal competitor in the fixed-line broadband Internet infrastructure access service market is HOT, which is currently the only other fixed-line broadband Internet infrastructure access provider in Israel. Bezeq's fixed-line broadband Internet infrastructure access services business also faces competition from cellular telephony operators who are increasingly able to utilize a combination of technologically advanced and high bandwidth technologies, such as universal mobile telecommunications system, or UMTS, and long term evolution, or LTE, technology. The Ministry of Communications' policy for the establishment of a wholesale market for fixed-line telephony and broadband Internet infrastructure access, pursuant to which Bezeq would be required to provide access to its fixed-line broadband Internet network infrastructure to other service providers on a wholesale basis, may increase competition in the fixed-line broadband Internet infrastructure access market.

In addition to HOT's cable and optical fiber network and the optical fiber infrastructures of Cellcom and Partner, there are in Israel today a number of infrastructures with the potential to serve as communications infrastructures based on optical fibers, which are mostly owned by government companies and bodies. Among these are the infrastructures of the Israel Electric Corporation (IEC), Israel Railways, Mekorot Israel National Water Company, Petroleum & Energy Infrastructure Ltd. and Cross Israel Highway Ltd. Some municipalities are also trying to create an alternative to communications license holders by deploying their own infrastructures.

In August 2013, IBC Israel Broadband Company (2013) Ltd., or IBC, (60% of which is owned by a group of investors headed by the ViaEurope Group and 40% is owned by IEC) was granted a general license for the provision of communication infrastructure services (i.e., data communications, digital transmission and VPN) over fiber optics. In accordance with the license, IBC will enter into an agreement with IEC to obtain the right to use its fiber-optics network and will become the network's operator. In addition, IBC is entitled to use the communication facilities of another operator. Pursuant to the provisions of the license, IBC was obligated to make a gradual universal deployment over a period of 20 years.

At the same time, IBC received a special license for the provision of domestic fixed data-communication services, according to which it is entitled to provide IP/VPN services and broadband data-communication lines for a period of five years (with the option to request an extension). This special license does not necessitate the provision of universal services to all the residents in Israel.

Bezeq estimates that the significant relief granted to IBC in respect of the obligation to provide universal service (the option to make a gradual universal deployment over a long period of time), the granting of a special license for the provision of data-communication services without providing universal service, and the possibility that IBC will be allowed to receive wholesale infrastructure services from Bezeq may adversely affect Bezeq's operations and its financial results.

Cellular Telephony. The cellular telephony market in Israel is a saturated market with a penetration level in excess of 100%. Until 2012, three cellular telephony operators, Cellcom, Partner and Pelephone, led the Israeli cellular telephony market. During 2012, a number of other cellular telephony operators began to operate, including Golan Telecom and HOT Mobile, which has led to intensified competition, resulting in higher churn rates among the existing operators, a significant decrease in tariffs and, consequently, a decrease in profits. Pelephone's current principal competitors, Cellcom, Partner and HOT Mobile, also provide ISP services and fixed-line communications, and they market a variety of joint service packages. Pelephone also faces competition from mobile virtual network operators, or MVNOs, that provide cellular telephony services under their own brand using the network infrastructure of another service provider. Following the Israeli government's decision to encourage competition in the cellular market, 11 MVNO licenses were granted to virtual operators. We believe that only four of the MVNO licensees currently provide services: Rami Levy Cellular Communications Ltd., or Rami Levy, and Alon Blue Square Israel Ltd., or Alon Cellular, (both of which signed hosting agreements with Pelephone), Azi Communications (which signed a hosting agreement with Partner) and Home Cellular (which signed a hosting agreement with Cellcom). The Ministry of Communications has recently taken active steps to increase competition in the fixed-line and cellular telecommunications industries, including eliminating termination fees that operators can charge (except in limited circumstances) and since January 2013, prohibiting linkage of the price and terms of handset sales to the services or benefits of the cellular contract.

The Ministry of Communications formed an inter-ministerial task force to review regulation of the sharing of cellular infrastructures in Israel. In July 2011, the Ministry of Communications issued the following key recommendations of the inter-ministerial task force:

- to determine a model of forced sharing of cellular infrastructure, while giving preference to the possibility of enabling the new operators (such as HOT Mobile and Golan Telecom) to share sites;
- a permit to set up a cellular site will be conditional on a proposal for sharing such sites with all operators; cellular telephony operators will be required to erect sites that facilitate sharing with up to four participants;
- all the components and infrastructures used for broadcasting from the facility will be shared, excluding active designated equipment (radio equipment); the costs of sharing sites will be shared; and
 - all license holders will be required to reduce the number of unshared sites each year.

If the foregoing recommendations are enacted into legislation, they could impose significant restrictions on Pelephone's ability to expand its network.

In November 2013, Partner and HOT Mobile announced that they had entered into a 15-year network sharing agreement, the scope and terms of which are subject to approvals by the Israeli authorities, including the Israeli

Antitrust Authority. Pursuant to the network sharing agreement, the parties agreed to form a joint venture, which will own, develop and operate a cellular network to be shared by both companies. As an intermediate measure, Partner and HOT Mobile have entered into a rights of use agreement, which will be valid until no later than December 31, 2016, under which Partner will grant HOT Mobile, when possible, rights of use of its cellular network in order to supplement HOT Mobile's network coverage. On December 9, 2013, Pelephone entered into an agreement with Cellcom and Golan Telecom for the construction and operation of a shared 4G network and an agreement with Cellcom for the sharing of passive elements of cell sites for existing networks. Effectiveness of each of the agreements is subject to the approval of the Ministry of Communications and the Israeli Antitrust Commissioner, as well as an additional indefeasible right of use agreement between Cellcom and Golan Telecom for the use of Cellcom's 2G and 3G radio networks. There is no assurance that the agreements will receive the requisite regulatory approvals. If either of the network sharing agreements obtains the requisite approvals and becomes effective while the other does not, the competitive position of the parties to the agreement that has not been approved could be adversely affected.

International Telephony. The ILD market in Israel is characterized by a high degree of competition. At the end of 2012, there were eight companies offering ILD services to private and business customers in Israel. Changes in licensing policies and the expanded use of VoIP technology have significantly reduced the barriers of entry into this market. In addition, during 2012, cellular telephony operators began to offer ILD services as part of the unlimited packages they offered. In addition, a recent hearing published by the Ministry of Communications proposes the adoption of a new regulatory regime allowing domestic fixed-line operators and cellular telephony operators to provide ILD services as part of the service packages they offer to their subscribers. We expect competition in this market, including price competition, to increase in the future.

Internet Service Providers. Access to broadband Internet in Israel requires households to purchase Internet access services from a licensed ISP and broadband Internet infrastructure access services from a separate provider. While there are only two fixed-line broadband Internet infrastructure access service providers in Israel (Bezeq and HOT), many telecommunication companies hold ISP licenses in Israel, including Bezeq International, 013 Netvision (which merged with Cellcom), 012 Smile (which merged with Partner), HOT Net and numerous minor niche players. The Israeli ISP market is a saturated market and as competitors are typically unable to differentiate themselves based on price, they attempt to differentiate themselves primarily by strengthening customer loyalty; however, competition has led to increased churn rates and reduced income per customer.

Pay Television. The Israeli television market is characterized by a very high penetration rate and an increasing emphasis on new television technology, in particular digital, HD and interactive television services, such as VOD, requiring high-bandwidth and bi-directional distribution platforms. In the multi-channel pay television market, YES and HOT are the only two companies in Israel licensed to provide multi-channel pay television broadcasts. Other factors impacting competition in the market include the availability of free-to-air digital terrestrial television, or DTT, channels and the increasing availability and quality of video content offered over the Internet and cellular networks, which is not currently regulated and does not require designated infrastructure. We believe that the implementation of certain regulatory changes, including the expansion in the number and variety of free-to-air DTT channels and the possible appointment of a private entity to operate the DTT system instead of the Second Authority, which is the public authority that supervises commercial broadcasting in Israel, may increase competition in the television market.

There can be no assurance that the measures taken by the Bezeq Group companies to streamline their operations and improve the services they provide to differentiate themselves from their competitors will be successful. If the Bezeq Group companies are unsuccessful in their efforts, the Bezeq Group's business, financial condition and results of operations could be adversely affected.

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

The Bezeq Group operates in a highly regulated industry in Israel, which limits its flexibility in managing its business efficiently, and may increase its administrative and operational expenses and limit its revenue. The Bezeq Group is subject to government supervision and regulation relating to, among other things:

- regulations requiring structural separation between the members of the Bezeq Group;
- regulations restricting the Bezeq Group's ability to market bundles;
- price regulation for certain services that the Bezeq Group provides;
- rules and regulations imposed on telecommunications service providers with significant market share;
- rules governing the interconnection between different telephone networks and the interconnection rates that the Bezeq Group can charge and pay;
- regulations governing the prohibition of exit-fees or cancellation charges;
- regulations requiring the Bezeq Group to grant other telecommunications operators access to its infrastructure;
- regulations governing roaming charges and other billing and customer service matters;

- rules for authorizations, licensing, acquisitions, renewals, pledging and transfers of licenses;

requirements covering a variety of operational areas such as land use, health and safety and environmental protection, technical standards and subscriber service requirements rules and regulations relating to subscriber privacy;

rules and regulations relating to universal service provision and requirements to extend the Bezeq Group's services to areas of Israel even where it is not economically profitable to do so; and

regulations restricting the number of television channels YES can own and specifying the minimum investment YES is required to make in local content productions.

Bezeq's tariffs for its fixed-line services are subject to government control, which harms its ability to compete and places downward pressure on its tariffs, which adversely affects its business.

Bezeq's tariffs for its main services (including interconnect fees) are subject to government control and intervention. The Minister is authorized to intervene in existing tariffs and marketing offerings and impose directives on Bezeq. On average, Bezeq's controlled tariffs erode in real terms. Significant changes in controlled tariffs, if implemented, could have a materially adverse effect on Bezeq's business and financial results. Furthermore, the limitations applicable to Bezeq in marketing alternative tariff packages could create difficulties for Bezeq in offering an appropriate competitive response to changes in the market. In the context of the application of a wholesale market, the Ministry of Communications has the power to set the price for which Bezeq will sell its services to license holders. The low prices determined may adversely affect Bezeq's level of revenues and profits.

The Bezeq Group is subject to restrictions on intercompany relations with its principal subsidiaries, which harms its ability to compete and adversely affects its business.

Bezeq's general license for domestic fixed-line communication services obligates it to ensure that its relationships with its principal subsidiaries do not result in favoring them over their competitors. Bezeq is also subject to various limitations as a result of the State of Israel declaring it a monopoly in the fixed-line services business. In addition, Bezeq is subject to limitations set forth in merger approvals granted by the Israeli Antitrust Authority. As a result of such limitations, separation of Bezeq and its principal subsidiaries' management, financial and marketing systems, assets and employees is required, which results in high administrative overheads. Bezeq is also subject to limitations with respect to the offering of bundles with its principal subsidiaries, which adversely impacts its business, particularly in light of the entry into the market of communications companies competing directly with Bezeq in most of its areas of operation based on the provision of bundled services to the customer.

Potential health risks related to cellular network sites and cellular telecommunication devices could have a material adverse effect on Pelephone's business, results of operations and financial condition.

Several lawsuits have been filed against cellular telephony operators and other participants in the cellular industry alleging adverse health effects and other claims relating to radio frequency transmissions to and from sites, handsets and other cellular telecommunications devices, including lawsuits against Pelephone. Although these lawsuits were settled during 2013 with no material expenses incurred, there can be no guarantee that potential future lawsuits will have favorable outcomes. Any exposure to such liabilities could have a material adverse impact on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

Pelephone takes steps to ensure that the levels of radiation emitted by its transmission facilities, equipment and devices do not exceed the levels of radiation permitted in the directives of the Israeli Ministry of Environmental Protection which align with international standards. However, health risks may be found to exist and transmission sites or devices and equipment may emit more radiation than that allowed in radiation standards, causing a risk to health, which may have an adverse effect on Pelephone's business and could result in a reduction in the use of cellular telephony services, difficulty in renting sites, claims for physical and property damages in substantial amounts and attempts to exercise the deeds of indemnity that Pelephone deposited with the planning authorities pursuant to the Planning and Construction Law. Pelephone's third-party liability insurance policy does not currently cover electromagnetic radiation.

Under the Planning and Construction Law, local planning committees may be held liable for the depreciation of the value of nearby properties as a result of approving a building plan or permit. Under the Israeli Radiation Law, the National Council for Planning and Construction requires indemnification undertakings from cellular companies as a precondition to obtaining a building permit for new or existing cellular network sites. The National Council has decided that until the national building plan is amended to reflect a different indemnification amount, Pelephone, as

well as other cellular telephony operators, will be required to indemnify it in full against all losses resulting from claims for reductions in property values as a result of granting a permit for a cellular site.

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

The Bezeq Group, mainly with respect to its Pelephone cellular telephony operations, is subject to the Israeli Radiation Law, which regulates the emission of electromagnetic radiation from broadcast facilities. The Israeli Radiation Law prohibits, among other things, the erection or operation of a source of radiation in contravention of any applicable permit and the erection or operation of a source of radiation without a permit. After receiving a written warning from the authorities, failure to remedy a violation will subject the permit holder, officers and directors to civil liability or criminal prosecution on a strict liability basis. While the Bezeq Group is constantly working to obtain or renew permits to set up and operate its various broadcasting installations, the policies maintained by the various regulators and amendments to applicable statutes and standards could adversely impact the infrastructure of such installations. Any such adverse impact could affect the services offered over Pelephone's infrastructure, the result of which could have a material adverse effect on the revenues of the Bezeq Group from such services. The establishment of a broadcasting site without obtaining a building permit constitutes, among other things, a breach of the Planning and Construction Law, and in some instances, this has resulted in demolition orders against sites, indictments or the initiation of civil proceedings against Pelephone and some of its officers. Pelephone has succeeded in most of these instances to avoid demolition or to delay the execution of demolition orders pursuant to arrangements it reached with the planning and building authorities to resolve the lack of licensing. These arrangements have not required any admission of guilt by officers of Pelephone or their conviction. However, it is not certain that this will continue in the future, or that there will be no further instances in which demolition orders are issued and indictments are filed in respect of building permits, including against officers.

The establishment and operation of communications facilities in Israel are also subject to building permits from various planning and building committees, a process that involves a number of approvals from Israeli state entities and regulatory bodies. Bezeq's and Pelephone's inability to obtain such approvals and permits in the future may impair the quality and capacity of their existing networks and the deployment of new networks.

The deployment and manner of set-up of communications facilities in Israel are regulated by the National Outline Plan for Communications 36, or NOP 36, and National Outline Plan for Communications 56 in the Palestinian Administered Territories, or NOP 56. These plans were designed to ensure coverage for transmitting and receiving radio, television and wireless communications, while avoiding radiation hazards, minimizing damage to the environment and simplifying and increasing the efficiency of the processes involved in setting up new facilities.

Difficulties in obtaining approvals for the erection and operation of cellular network sites and other cellular network infrastructure could have an adverse effect on the extent, coverage and capacity of our cellular network, thus impacting the quality of the Bezeq Group's voice and data services and ability to continue to market its products and services effectively.

Pelephone, like the other cellular telephony operators in Israel, provides repeaters, also known as bi-directional amplifiers, to subscribers seeking an interim solution to weak signal reception within specific indoor locations. Due to the lack of a clear policy of the local planning and building authorities, and in light of the practice of the other cellular telephone operators, Pelephone has not requested permits under the Planning and Construction Law for the repeaters. If the local planning and building authorities determine that permits under the Planning and Construction Law are also necessary for the installation of these devices, or any other receptors that Pelephone believes do not require a building permit, it could have a negative impact on its ability to obtain permits for its repeaters.

Approximately 20% of the Bezeq Group's cell sites are wireless access devices that operate in reliance on an exemption from the requirement to obtain a building permit. Bezeq Group's reliance on the exemption for wireless access devices have been challenged and is currently awaiting ruling by the Israeli Supreme Court. Under an interim order issued by the Supreme Court in September 2010, the Bezeq Group is unable to further construct wireless access devices in cellular networks in reliance on the exemption. Under a decision of the Supreme Court of February 2011, the order will not apply to the replacement of existing wireless access devices under certain conditions. In September 2011, the interim order was relaxed to allow two new UMTS operators, Hot Mobile and Golan Telecom, to construct wireless access devices in reliance on the exemption until July 31, 2012 and was thereafter extended several times until April 2014. Should the Israeli Supreme Court determine that all wireless access devices without building permits must be removed, it could have a negative impact on Pelephone and the Bezeq Group.

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

The Bezeq Group provides services using various infrastructure systems that include exchanges, transmission, data communication and access systems, cables and computerized systems. Any failure to manage the growth and complexity of the Bezeq Group's networks could lead to a degradation of service and network disruptions that could harm its reputation and result in a loss of subscribers. Furthermore, Pelephone's cellular telephony business uses two frequency ranges, 850 MHz, 2100 MHz, and 15 MHz of bandwidth within the 1800 MHz, which are exposed to interruptions that could impair the service quality of the networks that Pelephone operates.

Although some of the Bezeq Group's systems have backup, damage to some or all of these systems, whether due to a technical fault or natural disaster, could cause extreme difficulties in providing services. If any part of the Bezeq Group's infrastructure, including its IT systems, cellular information systems, communications lines, antenna sites, equipment or technology becomes subject to a flood, fire, other natural disaster, terrorism, acts of war, a computer

virus, a power loss, material bugs in software or other catastrophe or unauthorized access, its operations and customer relations could be materially adversely affected. In addition, disaster recovery, security and service continuity protection measures that the Bezeq Group companies have, or may in the future undertake, and their monitoring of network performance, may be insufficient to prevent losses.

Although no incidents have occurred in numbers that are statistically significant, the Bezeq Group's networks and other technical equipment have been, and may continue to be, subject to occasional malfunctions due to material bugs in software or technical shortcomings or imperfect interfaces with equipment in private homes, the networks of other operators or its own networks or with other surrounding equipment. The Bezeq Group might incur liabilities or reputational damages as a result of such malfunctions.

In addition, the Bezeq Group accumulates, stores and uses data in the ordinary course of its operations that is protected by data protection laws. Although the Bezeq Group takes precautions to protect subscriber and employee data in accordance with the applicable Israeli privacy requirements, it may fail to do so, and certain subscriber and employee data may be leaked or otherwise used inappropriately. Violation of data protection laws may result in fines, loss of reputation and subscriber churn and could have an adverse effect on the Bezeq Group's business, financial condition and results of operations.

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

Spectrum availability in Israel is limited and is allocated by the Ministry of Communications through a licensing process. In recent years, the Israeli government has been coping with a shortage of frequencies by limiting the number of licenses issued. In certain situations, the 850/2100 MHz frequencies available to Pelephone may not easily support the implementation of new technologies emerging in the cellular communication sector, which could make it difficult for Pelephone to implement them. Pelephone's frequencies are exposed to interference and could impair service quality of networks operated by Pelephone. The factors that could cause interference include among other things, the fact that the 850 MHz frequency is also used for terrestrial television broadcasts and by television stations broadcasting in the Middle East, which use could cause interference in Pelephone's networks.

On January 21, 2015, Pelephone participated in an online tender held by the State of Israel for the allocation of 4G LTE frequencies. Under the tender, Pelephone received 15 MHz of bandwidth within the 1800 MHz spectrum, at a total cost of NIS 96 million.

Bezeq Group companies are parties to legal proceedings, which could result in them being ordered to pay significant sums.

The Bezeq Group companies are parties to legal proceedings, including class actions, which could result in them being ordered to pay significant sums, the amount of which cannot be estimated. Class action claims can relate to a small loss for a single customer and yet can become a material claim for the Bezeq Group, if certified as a class action applicable to all customers or a significant portion of them. In addition, since Bezeq provides communications infrastructure as well as billing services to other licensees, parties suing those licensees in other class actions may also try to involve Bezeq as a party to such proceedings.

The markets in which the Bezeq Group operates are characterized by material capital investments in infrastructure, subscriber equipment and changing technology, which imposes a heavy financial burden on the Bezeq Group and consequently, its capital expenditures may not generate a positive return.

The markets in which the Bezeq Group operates are characterized by material capital investments in infrastructure and subscriber equipment as a result of changing technology. The frequent technological changes in infrastructure and terminal equipment and the intense competition in various market segments impose a heavy financial burden on the companies operating in the telecommunications market, requiring them to update their infrastructure technology from time to time or to introduce new devices into the market at heavy cost. The development of new technologies can render existing technologies obsolete, resulting in the need for large monetary investments in order to retain a competitive position. The Bezeq Group's future success will depend on its ability to develop and introduce, on a timely and cost-effective basis, new infrastructure and subscriber equipment that keep pace with technological developments. If the Bezeq Group is unable to respond promptly and effectively to changing technology, it will be unable to compete effectively in the future and its business could be adversely affected. No assurance can be given that the Bezeq Group's recent or future capital expenditures will generate a positive return or that it will have adequate capital available to finance such future upgrades. If the Bezeq Group is unable to, or elects not to, pay for costs associated with expanding

or upgrading its networks, or making other capital expenditures, its growth and competitive position could be materially adversely affected.

The Bezeq Group requires licenses from the Ministry of Communications to operate its business and is subject to monitoring and enforcement by the regulator.

The Bezeq Group conducts its operations pursuant to licenses granted by the Ministry of Communications for specified periods, which may be extended for additional periods upon request. There is no certainty that such licenses will be renewed or extended in the future and any cancellation or change in the terms of the Bezeq Group's licenses may materially affect its business and results of operations, including the immediate acceleration of some of its debt.

Although we believe that the Bezeq Group is currently in compliance with all material requirements of its licenses, the interpretation and application of the technical standards used to measure these requirements, including the minimum quality standards and other license provisions, disagreements may arise in the future between the Ministry of Communications and the Bezeq Group. In addition, following recent amendments to the Communications Law introducing administrative enforcement, the Bezeq Group may be subjected to administrative enforcement proceedings and monetary sanctions. The Bezeq Group has provided significant bank guarantees to the Ministry of Communications to guarantee its performance under its licenses. If the Bezeq Group is found to be in material breach of its licenses, the guarantees may be forfeited and the licenses may be revoked. In addition, the Ministry of Communications is authorized to levy significant fines for breaches of the Bezeq Group's licenses, which could have a material adverse effect on the Bezeq Group's financial condition or results of operations.

Under the Concentration Law, Bezeq and each corporation owned by Bezeq and by the Eurocom Group (a private telecommunications group in Israel that has investments in telecommunications, satellite services, media, consumer electronic products, real estate, financial services and additional fields) is deemed a “Concentrating Entity,” within the meaning of the Concentration Law. In addition, YES is deemed to be an influential entity in the broadcasting field and, as a result, it too is deemed a “Concentrating Entity.” Accordingly, each award of rights (including the award of a license) by a governmental authority in an “Essential Infrastructure Field,” within the meaning of the Concentration Law, and the extension of existing licenses held by any of the Bezeq Group companies, are subject to the procedures set out in the Concentration Law, including the consideration of control concentration factors and factors relating to the promotion of an industry’s competitiveness, as well as consulting with the Committee for Reducing Concentration. The governmental authority and the Committee are obliged to consider, among other things, factors concerning the prevention of the expansion of the operations of the “Concentrating Entity.” If, as a result of the implementation of the procedures under the Concentration Law, a license is not granted to a Bezeq Group company or an existing license is not extended, the Bezeq Group’s business could be adversely impacted. Furthermore, some of the competitors of the Bezeq Group companies are not, and future competitors may not, be deemed a Concentrating Entity and therefore, are not subject to the foregoing restricting procedures which could give them a competitive advantage over the Bezeq Group companies.

The Bezeq Group’s brands are subject to reputational risks.

The Bezeq Group’s brands are well recognized in Israel. The Bezeq Group companies, including Bezeq, Pelephone, Bezeq International and YES, have developed their brands through extensive marketing campaigns, website promotions, customer referrals, and the use of sales forces and dealer networks. The Bezeq Group’s brands represent a material and valuable asset. Although the Bezeq Group companies try to manage their brands, we cannot guarantee that such brands will not be damaged by any inability to remain technologically competitive, by circumstances that are external their control or by third parties with a resulting negative impact on the Bezeq Group’s activities.

The Bezeq Group’s results of operations are subject to market risks such as currency fluctuations, inflation in Israel and the general economic environment and financial condition of the capital markets in Israel and worldwide.

The Bezeq Group’s results of operations are subject to market risks such as currency fluctuations, the general economic conditions, inflation in Israel and the financial condition of the capital market in Israel and worldwide. The Bezeq Group measures exposure to changes in exchange rates and inflation by the surplus or deficit of assets against liabilities. In addition, Bezeq is exposed to inflationary changes in Israel as well as to market risks associated with changes to the interest rates relating to its borrowings. In addition, Bezeq’s tariff updating mechanism, which is subject to government regulation, is reviewed once a year and is influenced by the Israeli Consumer Price Index, or CPI. As a result, the annual rate of inflation and its distribution during the year can have a material influence on the erosion of Bezeq’s tariffs and its revenues and expenses during the year, which in turn could have a material adverse impact on its operating results.

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

Negative developments in, or the general weakness of, Israel's economy, in particular increasing levels of unemployment, may have a direct negative impact on the spending patterns of retail consumers, both in terms of the products they subscribe for and usage levels. Because a substantial portion of the Bezeq Group's revenue is derived from residential subscribers who may be impacted by these conditions, such conditions may make it more difficult for the Bezeq Group to attract new subscribers, more likely that certain of its subscribers will downgrade or disconnect their services and make it more difficult to maintain ARPUs at existing levels. In addition, there can be no assurance that deterioration in the Israeli economy would not lead to a higher number of customers defaulting on their contracts or increased levels of service disconnections. Therefore, a weak economy and negative economic developments may jeopardize the Bezeq Group's growth targets and may have a material adverse effect on the Bezeq Group's business, financial condition and results of operations.

The Bezeq Group could be subject to labor disruptions that interfere with its operations and adversely affect the Bezeq Group's business, financial condition and results of operations.

The Bezeq Group could be subject to labor disputes and adverse employee relations which could disrupt its operations and adversely affect its business, financial condition and results of operations. A significant portion of its employees is represented by labor unions, and it is possible that such employees, and our other employees, could attempt to take collective action against companies in the Bezeq Group if they are unhappy with their employment conditions. Existing employment agreements with the employees and labor union agreements may not prevent a strike or work stoppage in the future. There can be no assurance that the Bezeq Group will not experience labor disputes and/or adverse employee relations in the future.

The Bezeq Group depends on hardware, software and other providers of outsourced services, who may discontinue their services or products, seek to charge prices that are not competitive or choose not to renew their contracts.

The Bezeq Group has important relationships with several suppliers of hardware, software and related services that are used to operate its businesses. In certain cases, substantial investments have been made in the equipment or software of a particular supplier, making it difficult to quickly change supply and maintenance relationships in the event that the initial supplier refuses to offer favorable prices or ceases to produce equipment or provide the support that the Bezeq Group requires. Further, in the event that hardware or software products or related services are defective, it may be difficult or impossible to enforce recourse claims against suppliers, especially if warranties included in contracts with suppliers have expired or are exceeded by those in the Bezeq Group companies' contracts with their subscribers, in individual cases, or if the suppliers are insolvent, in whole or in part. In addition, there can be no assurances that the Bezeq Group will be able to obtain the hardware, software and services it needs for the operation of its business, in a timely manner, at competitive terms and in adequate amounts. The Bezeq Group's key suppliers include the following:

Supplier Name	Area of Expertise
Alcatel	Metro transmission
Juniper Networks	Metro transmission
Dialogic Networks (Israel) Ltd.	Transfer exchanges for connecting operators to the Bezeq's switching network
Comverse Ltd.	Switching networks for end customers in the NGN
Adtran Holdings Ltd.	Access systems to the NGN
EMC	Hardware and backup, restoration and survivability solutions for systems and infrastructures
VMware	Infrastructure for most of the virtualization of the servers

• Telephone: Apple Distribution International, Ericsson, Nortel and Motorola.

• Bezeq International: British Telecom and MedNautilus.

•YES: Eurocom Digital, Advanced Digital Broadcast S.A., Pace Micro Technology PLC, Altech Multimedia International (Pty) Ltd. and NDS Ltd.

The Bezeq Group's ability to renew its existing contracts with suppliers of products or services, or enter into new contractual relationships upon the expiration of such contracts, either on commercially attractive terms, or at all, depends on a range of commercial and operational factors and events, which may be beyond its control. The occurrence of any of these risks could create technical problems, damage the Bezeq Group's reputation, result in the loss of customer relationships and have a material adverse effect on its business, financial condition and results of operations.

The Bezeq Group may be subject to claims of intellectual property infringement, which could have an adverse impact on its businesses or operating results.

The Bezeq Group is subject to the risk of intellectual property rights claims against it. The Bezeq Group has in the past and may in the future be subject to claims of infringement or misappropriation of other parties' proprietary rights. In addition to claims relating to broadcasts on channels YES owns, it may be subject to intellectual property infringement claims with respect to programs broadcast on foreign channels that it carries. Successful challenges to YES's rights to intellectual property could require YES to enter into royalty or licensing agreements on unfavorable terms, incur substantial monetary liability or be enjoined preliminarily or permanently from further use of the intellectual property in question. This could require a change in business practices and limit the ability to provide customers with the content that they expect. If YES is required to take any of these actions, it could have an adverse impact on its businesses or operating results.

Even if the claims of intellectual property infringement are without merit, defending against the claims can be time-consuming and costly and divert management's attention and resources away from its businesses. Israeli law relating to intellectual property contains provisions allowing the owner of an intellectual property right to apply to Israeli courts to grant various enforcement measures and other remedies, such as temporary and permanent injunctive relief and a right to confiscate infringing goods and damages. If any of these claims succeed, the Bezeq Group may be forced to pay damages or may be required to obtain licenses for the infringing product or service and may incur liabilities or reputational damages as a result. If the Bezeq Group cannot obtain all necessary licenses on commercially reasonable terms, it may be forced to stop using or selling the products and services, which could adversely affect its ability to provide certain services and products.

Barriers to entry in the Israeli domestic fixed-line communications segment have lessened considerably in recent years.

Operating in the Israeli domestic fixed-line communications segment requires receipt of the appropriate domestic fixed-line licenses. Traditionally, the main barrier to entry in this segment arose from the need for heavy investment in technological infrastructure and in surrounding systems, which were necessary to achieve economies of scale, and from high costs involving the establishment of marketing, sales, collection and customer support systems and the building of a brand. In recent years, these traditional barriers to entry into the Bezeq Group's segments of operation have lessened considerably as a result of the following factors: technological improvements, lower infrastructure and equipment prices, easing of regulations applying to new competitors and the mandatory obligation to allow Bezeq's competitors to use the fixed-line infrastructures and services of Bezeq and HOT.

In August 2013, IBC, a telecommunications joint venture between the government-owned IEC and a consortium of non-government companies that was selected by the IEC in a tender procedure, was granted a general license for the provision of telecommunications infrastructure services (including data services, digital transmissions and VPN) via fiber optic networks to telecommunication services providers. According to the license, IBC will enter into an agreement with the IEC to use the IEC's fiber optic network in Israel to provide such wholesale products to telecommunication services providers. If IBC is successful, it would compete with Bezeq and HOT in the wholesale market, as well as providing such services directly to large business customers. IBC has begun operating in several cities and announced its intention to begin operating in additional cities in 2015. Unlike the other communications groups, Bezeq Group is at present, subject to the stricter limitations.

The regulation of competition in VoB-based telephony, which enables telephony services to be provided based on a broadband Internet infrastructure of another operator without need for an independent fixed-line infrastructure (and competition based on dividing the network into sections and wholesale sale of services), significantly reduces the size of investment required from those competing with Bezeq, thereby lowering the barriers to entry in the fixed-line segment.

If YES is unable to obtain attractive programming on satisfactory terms for its pay television services, the demand for these services could be reduced, which could adversely affect its revenue and profitability.

The success of YES's services depends on access to an attractive selection of television programming from content providers. The ability to provide movie, sports, popular series and other programming, including VOD content, is a major factor that attracts subscribers to pay television services, especially premium services. If YES was unable to obtain high-quality content, it could limit YES's ability to incentivize customers to migrate from lower priced packages to higher tier programming, which would inhibit its ability to execute its business strategy. Furthermore, there can be no assurance that YES will continue to be able to obtain an attractive selection of television programming, obtain exclusive rights to certain programming, or that the local content that YES provides will continue to be successful. Any or all of these factors could result in reduced demand for, and lower revenue and profitability from, YES's

satellite broadcast services.

Adverse decisions of tax authorities or changes in tax treaties, laws, rules or interpretations could have a material adverse effect on the Bezeq Group's results of operations and cash flow.

The tax laws and regulations in Israel may be subject to change and there may be changes in interpretation and enforcement of tax law. As a result, we and the Bezeq Group may face increases in taxes payable if tax rates increase, or if tax laws and regulations are modified by the competent authorities in an adverse manner. We regularly assess the likelihood of such outcomes and have established tax provisions which represent management's best estimate of the potential assessments. The Israeli Tax Authority may challenge certain positions that we and the Bezeq Group have adopted in the past or that we and the Bezeq Group may adopt in the future. The resolution of any of these tax matters could differ from the amount we or Bezeq have reserved, which could have a material adverse effect on our cash flows, business, financial condition and results of operations.

17

Our success depends on the continued service of certain key executives and personnel.

The Bezeq Group's key executives and employees possess substantial knowledge of its business and operations. We cannot assure you that the Bezeq Group will be successful in retaining their services or that the Bezeq Group would be successful in hiring and training suitable replacements without undue costs or delays. As a result, the loss of any of these key executives and employees could cause significant disruptions in the Bezeq Group's business operations, which could materially adversely affect our results of operations.

Risks Related to Our Company

We and B Communications have a substantial amount of existing debt, which could restrict our financing and operating flexibility and have other adverse consequences; our ability to repay our debt may be affected by Bezeq's dividend distribution policy and the amount of dividends paid by Bezeq.

We and B Communications have a substantial amount of indebtedness. As of April 27, 2015, we and B Communications had approximately NIS 3.7 billion (approximately \$1 billion) of debt. This significant level of debt could have important consequences, including, but not limited to, the following:

- making it more difficult for us to satisfy our debt obligations and liabilities;
- making us vulnerable to, and reducing our flexibility to respond to, general adverse economic and industry conditions;
- requiring that a substantial portion of our cash flows from operations be dedicated to servicing debt, thereby reducing the funds available to us to fund working capital, or other general corporate purposes;
- impeding our ability to obtain additional debt or equity financing and increasing the cost of any such borrowing, particularly due to the financial and other restrictive covenants contained in the agreements governing our debt; and
- adversely affecting public perception of us.

The agreements and instruments governing our and B Communications' debt contain restrictions and limitations that could adversely affect our ability to operate our business.

The terms of the indentures governing our and B Communications' debt contain, a number of significant covenants or other provisions that could adversely affect our and B Communications' ability to operate our businesses. These covenants restrict our and B Communications' ability to, among other things:

- incur or guarantee additional indebtedness and issue certain preferred stock;
- use the proceeds of any dividends received from the Bezeq Group and make certain restricted payments and investments;
- create or incur certain liens;
- impose restrictions on the ability of our subsidiaries to pay dividends or other payments to us; transfer or sell ownership interests in the Bezeq Group;
- merge or consolidate with other entities;

- impair the security interest for the benefit of holders of the Notes; and
- enter into transactions with affiliates.

All of these limitations will be subject to significant exceptions and qualifications, including the ability to pay dividends, make investments or to make significant prepayments of shareholder debt. However, these covenants could limit our ability to finance our future operations and our ability to pursue business opportunities and activities that may be in our interest. In addition, our ability to comply with these restrictions may be affected by events beyond our control. In addition to limiting our flexibility in operating our business, the breach of any covenants or obligations under the agreements and instruments governing our debt will result in a default under the applicable debt agreement or instrument and could trigger acceleration of the related debt, which in turn could trigger defaults under other agreements governing our debt. If we or B Communications are unable to repay those amounts, our creditors could proceed against any collateral granted to them to secure repayment of those amounts. As a result, a default under any of the agreements governing our and B Communications' debt could materially adversely affect our growth, financial condition and results of operations.

Our operating results may be adversely affected by significant fluctuations in the exchange rate between the U.S. dollar and the NIS, fluctuations in the Israeli consumer price index and in interest rates.

We report our financial results in NIS. Bezeq receives payments in NIS for most of its sales. As a result, fluctuations in rates of exchange between NIS and the U.S. dollar may affect our operating results and financial condition. As a result of B Communications' issuance of 7 % Senior Secured Notes in February 2014, it incurred \$800 million of U.S. denominated debt that is subject to exchange rate fluctuations. Although we have entered into certain hedging arrangements to protect against certain foreign currency exchange rate risks associated with the Notes, such hedging activities may be ineffective or may not offset more than a portion of the adverse financial impact resulting from foreign currency variations. Gains or losses associated with hedging activities also may negatively impact operating results. In addition, if one (or more) of our counterparties falls into bankruptcy, claims we have under any such hedging arrangements may become worthless. In addition, in the event that we refinance our debt or otherwise terminate hedging agreements, we may be required to make termination payments, which would result in a loss.

We, B Communications, and other members of the Eurocom Group are subject to the Control Permit for holding the controlling interest in Bezeq. Failure to comply with this permit or other regulatory provisions relating to the control of Bezeq may result in the revocation of the Control Permit and our rights with respect to our Bezeq interest would be adversely impacted, which would materially and adversely affect our business and financial position.

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

The Control Permit includes several conditions, including, among others, the requirement that SP2 be controlled exclusively by the other parties to the Control Permit and that the parties to the Control Permit hold not less than 30% of any type of Means of Control of Bezeq and SP2. In February 2011, the Ministers permitted such percentage to decrease to 29% for a period of six months commencing from the date such holdings fall below 30%, in the event of dilution resulting from the exercise of options by Bezeq employees. In addition, the Control Permit requires that 19% of SP2 be held at all times by an "Israeli Party," as defined in the Communications Order. The Control Permit also includes certain notice requirements regarding changes in the composition of the board of directors and certain holdings in us and B Communications. If we, B Communications or any other member of the Eurocom Group subject to the Control Permit fails to comply with the terms of the Control Permit or with other regulatory provisions relating to the control of Bezeq, such permit could be revoked and our rights with respect to our Bezeq interest would be adversely impacted, which would have a material adverse effect on our business and financial position.

Any event in which a receiver is appointed with respect to B Communications' holdings in SP2 or SP2's holdings in Bezeq will constitute grounds for the cancellation of the Control Permit. In addition, in the event that the Ministers determine that a material change in the details included in the application for the Control Permit has occurred or the members to the Control Permit failed to provide requisite notifications in accordance with the Control Permit, and there is a real concern that the essential service provided by Bezeq will be harmed, the Ministers may cancel the Control Permit or set conditions for its continuation pursuant to the provisions of the Israeli Communications Law. In the event that the Control Permit is cancelled and an application to reissue another control permit is denied, our holdings in Bezeq must be liquidated within 15 to 60 days (depending on the cause for such cancellation) pursuant to the Communications Order.

In accordance with the recently enacted Concentration Law, if either we or B Communications are unable to delist our ordinary shares from the TASE and redeem any publicly held debt or go private prior to December 10, 2019, B Communications will not be permitted to control Bezeq after such date.

Under the recently enacted Concentration Law, a second-tier company (i.e., a company with publicly held debt or equity securities that is subject to reporting obligations under the Israeli Securities Law and controlled by a first-tier company), is prohibited from controlling another tier company. In the case of existing companies, a second-tier company is entitled to continue to control another tier company that it controlled on the publication date of the Concentration Law for a period of six years from the date of publication of the Concentration Law, i.e., until December 10, 2019. In the event that a second-tier company controls another tier company contrary to the provisions of the Concentration Law, a district court may appoint a trustee, who will be awarded the Means of Control in such tier company for the purpose of selling such Means of Control. The trustee shall act pursuant to the orders of such court with respect to the Means of Control. Such court may, instead of appointing a trustee and under certain circumstances, order that the Means of Control held by the controlling shareholder shall not provide any rights whatsoever. Until the appointment of a trustee by a district court, the Means of Control held by a tier company that illegally controls another tier company shall not grant any voting rights at the illegally held tier company's shareholder meetings. The Concentration Law sets forth certain mechanisms intended to enable a tier company to make various arrangements for the repurchase of its publicly-held shares and the early redemption of publicly-held debt in order to comply with the provisions of the law.

Under the Concentration Law, we are deemed to be a first-tier company, B Communications is deemed to be a second-tier company and Bezeq is deemed to be a third-tier company. Accordingly, if either B Communications or we are unable to redeem any publicly held debt and delist our ordinary shares from the TASE (which would require 90-days' prior notice to the TASE) or go private prior to December 10, 2019, B Communications will not be permitted to control Bezeq after such date and its holdings in Bezeq may be transferred to a trustee for the purpose of selling such holdings. Furthermore, if a trustee is appointed, he may motion a district court to order the cancellation of distributions made by Bezeq prior to his appointment if they are deemed to not be in Bezeq's interest.

If we do not maintain control of Bezeq we may be deemed to be an "investment company" under the Investment Company Act of 1940, which could materially and adversely affect our business.

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

If we were to no longer maintain the control of Bezeq, we could, among other things, be required either (i) to change substantially the manner in which we conduct our operations to avoid being subject to the Investment Company Act or (ii) to register as an investment company. An investment company that is organized under the laws of a foreign country may not register as an investment company, or publicly offer its securities through interstate commerce in the United States, unless the company applies to the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC"), for an order

permitting the company to register under the Investment Company Act, and to make a public offering in the United States. The SEC may issue an order granting the application if it finds that, by reason of special circumstances or arrangements, it is both legally and practically feasible effectively to enforce the provisions of the Investment Company Act against the issuer, and further finds that granting the application is otherwise consistent with the public interest and the protection of investors.

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

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

Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act requires any company subject to the reporting requirements of the U.S. securities laws to do a comprehensive evaluation of its and its combined subsidiaries' internal control over financial reporting. To comply with this statute, we are required to document and test our internal control over financial reporting and our management is required to assess and issue a report concerning our internal control over financial reporting. The rules governing the standards that must be met for management to assess our internal control over financial reporting are relatively 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 Our Relationship with Eurocom Communications Ltd.

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

Messrs. Shaul and Yossef Elovitch, directly and through their control of Eurocom Communications, beneficially owned 70.4% of our outstanding ordinary shares, as of April 27, 2015. For as long as Eurocom Communications has a controlling interest in our company, it, Mr. Shaul Elovitch, the chairman of our board of directors and the chairman of the board of directors of Eurocom Communications, and the controlling shareholder of Eurocom Communications will have the power to determine or significantly influence the outcome of matters submitted to a vote of our shareholders that require a simple majority, including the power to elect all of the members of our board of directors (except external directors, within the meaning of Israeli law) and will have the ability to exercise a controlling influence over our business and affairs, including any determinations with respect to potential mergers or other business combinations involving us, our acquisition or disposition of assets, our incurrence of indebtedness, our issuance of any additional ordinary shares or other equity securities, our repurchase or redemption of ordinary shares and our payment of dividends. Because the interests of Eurocom Communications and Mr. Elovitch may differ from the interests of our other shareholders, actions taken by Eurocom Communications with respect to us may not be favorable to our other shareholders.

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

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

• **Cross officerships, directorships and share ownership.** A few of our directors and officers also serve or are employed by Eurocom Communications and/or B Communications. The cross officerships and directorships as well as the ownership interests of our directors and officers 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 different companies; and

• **Intercompany transactions.** From time to time, Eurocom Communications, B Communications or other companies within the Eurocom Group may enter into transactions with us or our subsidiaries or other affiliates. Although the terms of any such transactions will be established based upon negotiations between employees of such companies and us and, when appropriate, subject to the approval of our independent directors or a committee of disinterested directors and in some instances a vote of shareholders, the terms of any such transactions may not be as favorable to us or our subsidiaries or affiliates as may otherwise be obtained in arm's-length negotiations with unaffiliated third parties.

Risks Related to Our Ordinary Shares

Our share price has been volatile and may decrease 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;
- Price movements in the market price of Bezeq's ordinary shares;
- Operating results that vary from the expectations of securities analysts and investors;

Changes in expectations as to our future financial performance, including financial estimates by securities analysts and investors;

- Regulatory changes that impact pricing of services and competition in Bezeq's markets;

- Changes in market valuations of other communications companies;
- Announcements of technological innovations or new services by Bezeq or its competitors;
- Announcements by Bezeq or its competitors of significant contracts, acquisitions, strategic partnerships, joint ventures or capital commitments;
- Changes in the status of Bezeq's intellectual property rights;
- Announcements by third parties of significant claims or proceedings against us or Bezeq;
 - Additions or departures of key personnel;
 - Future sales of our ordinary shares; and
 - Stock market price and volume fluctuations.

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

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

We have never declared or paid cash dividends on our ordinary shares and have not adopted a dividend distribution policy. B Communications' indirect wholly-owned subsidiary, SP2, which directly holds Bezeq's shares and our principal source of revenues and income, is subject to limitations on the payment of dividends under the terms of the financing agreements entered into in connection with its acquisition of the controlling interest in Bezeq. You should not rely on an investment in our company if you require dividend income from your investments.

There is a significant risk that we are a passive foreign investment company, which would subject our U.S. investors to adverse tax rules.

For U.S. federal income tax purposes, we would be classified as a passive foreign investment company, or PFIC, for any taxable year in which either: (i) 75% or more of our gross income is passive income or (ii) at least 50% of the average quarterly value of our assets for the taxable year produce or are held for the production of passive income. Based on our current and projected income, assets and activities, there is a significant risk that we are currently a PFIC.

If we were classified as a PFIC for U.S. federal income tax purposes, complex rules would apply to U.S. investors owning our ordinary shares. Such investors could suffer adverse U.S. tax consequences. If eligible, a U.S. investor may avoid many of the negative consequences of the PFIC rules by making a "mark-to-market" election (as explained below) for each taxable year in which our company is a PFIC. For more information please see "Item 10. Additional Information – E. Taxation – United States Federal Income Taxation – Passive Foreign Investment Companies." You are urged to consult your tax advisors regarding the application of the PFIC rules to you.

Risks Related to the Operations of Bezeq and Our Company 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, B Communications and the Bezeq Group companies are organized and based in the State of Israel and Bezeq derives substantially all of its revenues from markets within the State of Israel. As a result, political, economic and military conditions affecting Israel directly influence us. Since its establishment in 1948, Israel has been involved in a number of armed conflicts with its Arab neighbors and a state of hostility, varying from time to time in intensity and degree, has continued into 2014. In recent years, there was an escalation in violence among Israel, Hamas, the Palestinian Authority and other groups. Also, since 2011, riots and uprisings in several countries in the Middle East and neighboring regions have led to severe political instability in several neighboring states and to a decrease in the regional security situation. Such instability may affect the local and global economy, could negatively affect business conditions and, therefore, could adversely affect our operations. In addition, Iran has threatened to attack Israel and is widely believed to be developing nuclear weapons. Iran is also believed to have a strong influence among extremist groups in areas that neighbor Israel, such as Hamas in Gaza and Hezbollah in Lebanon. Although these matters have not had any material effect on our business and results of operations to date, the regional security situation and worldwide perceptions of it are outside our control and there can be no assurance that these matters will not negatively affect us in the future. 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.

Our results of operations may be negatively affected by the obligation of our personnel to perform military service.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ITEM 4. INFORMATION ON THE COMPANY

A. History and Development of the Company

We were organized 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 our shares are traded on the NASDAQ Global Select Market and TASE. Our registered offices and principal place of business are located at 2 Dov Friedman Street, Ramat Gan 5250301, Israel, and our telephone number is +972-72-924-0000. Our website address is www.igld.com. The information on our website is not incorporated by reference into this annual report on Form 20-F.

We are a leading communications group in Israel. Our principal subsidiary, B Communications, is the controlling shareholder of Bezeq (TASE: BZEQ), Israel's largest telecommunications provider. Since B Communications' initial public offering in October 2007, its ordinary shares have been listed on the NASDAQ Stock Market (symbol: BCOM) and the TASE, and since January 1, 2011 its ordinary shares are listed on the NASDAQ Global Select Market. We currently own 66.71% of the ordinary shares of B Communications. B Communications maintains a website at www.bcommunications.co.il. The information on B Communications' website is not incorporated by reference into this annual report on Form 20-F.

We began providing Internet access services in 1996, and began offering broadband services in 2001 and traditional voice services in 2004. As part of our internal restructuring in 2006, we transferred our broadband and traditional voice services businesses, which we refer to in this annual report as the legacy communications business, to B Communications (formerly named 012 Smile. Communications), and our media operations to Goldmind Media Ltd. (formerly named 012 Smile.Media). During 2010 and 2011 we sold all of our media assets.

Acquisition of the Controlling Interest in Bezeq

On April 14, 2010, B Communications completed the acquisition of 30.44% of Bezeq's outstanding shares from Ap.Sb.Ar. Holdings Ltd. for a purchase price of approximately NIS 6.5 billion in cash and became the controlling shareholder of Bezeq. The Bezeq interest was directly acquired by an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of B Communications. In accordance with the terms of the transaction, effective as of the closing of the acquisition, we designated seven directors to replace the Apax-Saban-Arkin Group's representatives on Bezeq's 13 person Board of Directors. We began consolidating Bezeq's financial results into our financial statements effective as of the closing of the acquisition and began reporting the consolidated results in our 2010 second quarter earnings release.

In addition to our ownership of Bezeq shares, a total of 1,000,000 ordinary shares of Bezeq are jointly held by Mr. Shaul Elovitch, our controlling shareholder, and his brother Mr. Yossef Elovitch. Further, 72,360 ordinary shares of Bezeq are held by Ms. Iris Elovitch, the wife of Mr. Elovitch, and 11,556 ordinary shares of Bezeq are held by Ms. Orna Elovitch, the daughter-in-law of Mr. Elovitch.

Permit to Control Bezeq Granted to Members of the Eurocom Group

As part of B Communications' acquisition of the controlling interest in Bezeq, we, SP2, SP1 and other members of the Eurocom Group applied for authorization to control Bezeq, pursuant to the Communications Law and Communications Order. On April 13, 2010, the control permit was granted subject to the condition that SP2 continues to be controlled exclusively by the other parties to the control permit, referred to as the Companies' Control Permit. Concurrently, a separate control permit was also granted to Messrs. Shaul Elovitch and Yossef Elovitch, our controlling shareholders, referred to as the Individuals' Control Permit.

According to the Companies' Control Permit, the parties (through SP2) must hold not less than 30% of any type of means of control of Bezeq. Such percentage is permitted to decrease to 29% for a period of six months commencing from the date such holdings fall below 30%, in the event of dilution resulting from the exercise of stock options by Bezeq employees.

In connection with B Communications' issuance of the 7 % Senior Secured Notes, the Security Agent for such notes was granted a pledge permit which enabled B Communications to pledge the pledged Bezeq Shares and pledged SP2 Shares as collateral for the notes and certain hedging obligations. However, pursuant to the Communications Order and the Pledge Permit, no person (individually and acting in concert with other persons) may directly or indirectly hold, acquire or control, at any given time, more than 10% of the outstanding principal amount of 7 % Senior Secured Notes without first obtaining a permit.

For additional discussion about the Control Permit, see Item 4B. "Information On The Company-Regulatory- Permit to Control Bezeq Granted to Members of the Eurocom Group."

B.

Business Overview

Since April 14, 2010, we have been the controlling shareholder of Bezeq (TASE:BZEQ), Israel's largest telecommunications provider. Bezeq is the principal provider of communications services in Israel, providing a broad range of telecommunications operations and services, including domestic fixed-line, cellular and international communication services, Internet services, multi-channel television, television and radio broadcasts, satellite broadcasts, customer call centers, maintenance and development of communications infrastructures, provision of communications services to other communications providers and the supply and maintenance of equipment on customer premises, which is referred to as network end point, or NEP services. Bezeq was founded as a government company in 1980 and became a public company in 1990 with its shares traded on the TASE and included in the

TA-25 Index.

Bezeq's Operations

Our principal asset is our controlling interest in Bezeq, Israel's largest telecommunications provider based on revenue and subscribers. The Bezeq Group operates the most comprehensive telecommunications infrastructure in Israel, with a broad range of telecommunications services across all of its markets. Through its wholly-owned subsidiaries and 58.4% ownership of the satellite television provider, YES, the Bezeq Group is a leading provider in Israel of fixed-line telephony services and fixed-line broadband Internet infrastructure access services, cellular telephony services, ISP services, ILD services, international and domestic data transfer and network services and ICT, pay television services and other communications infrastructures and services. In each of these markets, the Bezeq Group holds a significant market share, as indicated in the chart below.

25

		As of December 31, 2014		
		Estimated		
Bezeq Group Segments	Service	Market Share		Market Position
Bezeq	Fixed-Line Telephony	65.0	%	1 of 4
	Fixed-Line Broadband Internet Infrastructure Access	66.0	%	1 of 2
Pelephone	Cellular Telephony	25.5	%	3 of 5
Bezeq International	ISP	42.0	%	1 of 4
	ILD	23.0	%	—
YES	Pay Television	42.0	%	2 of 2

The Bezeq Group had approximately 2.2 million active fixed telephone lines in its fixed-line telephony business, 1.36 million fixed-line broadband Internet infrastructure access services subscribers, 2.59 million cellular telephony services subscribers and 632,000 pay television services subscribers as of December 31, 2014. For the year ended December 31, 2014, the Bezeq Group had revenues of NIS 9.1 billion (approximately \$2.3 billion). As Bezeq does not consolidate YES's results into its financial statements, the foregoing amounts do not include the results of YES.

The Bezeq Group's diversified telecommunications services are based on highly advanced nationwide infrastructures and are provided by the following segments of the Bezeq Group:

Domestic Fixed-Line Communications (Bezeq)

Bezeq is the incumbent and largest provider of fixed-line telephony and fixed-line broadband Internet infrastructure access services in Israel. Its products and services include basic telephony services on domestic telephone lines and associated services and fixed-line broadband Internet infrastructure access services through its nationally deployed, high quality infrastructure network. Bezeq also offers, among other services, transmission and data communication services, services to other communications operators and broadcasting services. Bezeq's new high-speed next generation network, or NGN, is the most advanced fixed-line communications network in Israel. The NGN, which covers over 99% of Israeli households, uses VDSL2 technology and enables Bezeq to provide bandwidth of up to 100 Mbps (download) speed, as well as innovative value-added services.

	As at and for the year ended December 31, 2014 (in millions, except percentages)
Bezeq Domestic Fixed-Line Communications	
Revenues	NIS 4,317
Fixed-line telephony	
Estimated market share(1)	65%
Active lines	2.21
Churn rate	11.1%
Fixed-line broadband Internet infrastructure access	
Estimated market share	66%
Subscribers	1.36

(1) As of December 31, 2014, Bezeq's market share in the business and private sectors of the fixed-line telephony market is estimated to be 74% and 56%, respectively.

Cellular Telephony (Pelephone)

Pelephone is among the leading cellular telephony services providers in Israel. Pelephone provides cellular telephony services, sells handsets and other end-user equipment, and provides repair services for handsets sold by Pelephone. Pelephone's nationwide 3.5G UMTS/HSPA+ network supports download speeds of up to 42 Mbps and upload speeds of up to 5.7 Mbps, making it one of the fastest, highest quality and most advanced networks in Israel. We believe these network features provide Pelephone with a strong platform to continue to offer a variety of advanced services and products to its customers and to capitalize on the continued increasing demand for smartphones and advanced data services.

	As at and for the year ended December 31, 2014 (in millions, except percentages)
Pelephone	
Revenues	NIS 3,419
Estimated market share	25.5%
Active lines	2.59
Churn rate	27.0%

ISP, ILD, Data Services and ICT (Bezeq International)

Bezeq International is the leading provider of ISP services in Israel and one of Israel's leading providers of ILD and international and domestic data transfer and network services. Bezeq International provides comprehensive communications solutions that include ISP and related value-added services, international and domestic telephony, PBX supply and support, ICT, cloud computing services, data communications and information security, website server hosting and related managed services. Bezeq International also owns the JONAH high-speed submarine optical fiber communications cable system connecting Israel and Europe, which provides increased bandwidth (capacity and speed) and has positioned Bezeq International as the sole ISP in Israel to own and operate an advanced international network.

	As at and for the year ended December 31, 2014 (in millions, except percentages)
Bezeq International	
Revenues	NIS 1,504
ISP	
Estimated market share	42.0%
Churn rate	17.0%
ILD	

Multi-Channel Pay Television (YES)

YES is 58.4% held by Bezeq and 41.6% held by Eurocom DBS (the voting rights with respect to the shares held by Eurocom DBS are held in trust under an irrevocable power). Eurocom DBS is (indirectly) controlled by Mr. Shaul Elovitch, who indirectly controls us. YES offers nationwide coverage through its DTH technology and is the only company in Israel licensed to provide multi-channel pay television broadcasts via satellite and is one of only two companies in Israel licensed to provide multi-channel television services, with nation-wide coverage and innovative and advanced technologies, including PVR, VOD and HD television. YES focuses on creating clear differentiation from its main competitor, HOT, with respect to brand, content and service quality. In addition, YES has a strong track

record of innovative technology development and is a leading provider of value-added services, including hybrid IP and DTH based set-top boxes (including PVR and VOD).

	As at and for the year ended December 31, 2014 (in millions, except percentages)
YES	
Revenues	NIS 1,724
Estimated market share	42.0%
Subscribers (in thousands)	632
Churn rate	12.8%

Competitive Strengths

We believe that the following competitive strengths will enable us to retain our customer base, capitalize on growth opportunities and maintain and expand our current market share positions, which we expect to contribute to positive cash flow generation.

The Bezeq Group is a leading provider of telecommunications services and owner of telecommunications infrastructure in Israel and provides diversified telecommunications offerings across all Israeli telecom markets.

The Bezeq Group is the largest and the incumbent telecommunications provider in Israel, offering a broad range of services through its advanced, comprehensive and nationwide telecommunications infrastructure. The Bezeq Group holds a leading position in each of the markets in which it operates, with estimated market shares as of December 31, 2014 of 65% in fixed-line telephony, 66% in fixed-line broadband Internet infrastructure access, 25.5% in cellular telephony, 42% in ISP, 23% in ILD and 42% in pay television, based on the numbers of active lines, subscribers or outgoing minutes, as applicable. As a leading provider in each of these markets, the Bezeq Group has been able to maintain its strong performance and benefit from economies of scale. In addition, such leading positions across a diverse range of telecommunications offerings reduce the Bezeq Group's exposure to market and regulatory conditions. For example, the Bezeq Group is able to partially mitigate the negative effects of certain market trends, such as fixed-to-mobile substitution, as a result of its presence in the cellular telephony services market and its ability to capture a share of the growing mobile subscriber base. In addition, the Bezeq Group was able to partially offset a decline in revenues in its cellular telephony segment resulting from regulatory changes instituted in January 2011, which led to a significant reduction in interconnect fee tariffs, as a result of the reduction of the Bezeq Group's expenses for interconnect fees in the fixed-line communications segment.

We believe that the Bezeq Group's ability to maintain a leading position in the Israeli telecommunications market in the face of competitive and regulatory pressures reflects, among other things, the underlying strength of its advanced nationwide network infrastructures, the strength of its brands and its extensive offering of high quality content.

The Bezeq Group operates in an attractive macroeconomic environment with a developed telecommunications market.

Israel is a developed, industrialized market characterized by strong macroeconomic fundamentals.

The Israeli telecommunications market is highly developed and benefits from favorable dynamics, including high penetration rates across all telecommunications services, high penetration of postpaid contracts in the cellular telephony market, rapid adoption rates of new technologies and significant expenditures on telecommunications services by consumers and businesses. In addition, Israel is expected to experience steady population, which should provide a natural expansion of the addressable market. In particular, Bezeq expects such population trends will lead to a steady demand for fixed-line telephony services in Israel, especially among certain sectors of the growing population in Israel where fixed-line telephony is in widespread use. Furthermore, a relatively young population contributes to the attractiveness of the market, as such consumers typically spend more on telecommunications products and services while also driving increased demand for new technologies. We believe that the potential future growth in the Israeli telecommunications market will be driven by continued strong demand for higher bandwidth, both on the broadband Internet and mobile platforms, and advanced value-added services and technologies across all telecommunications services.

The Bezeq Group owns advanced nationwide network infrastructures and is positioned at the forefront of technological innovation across all of the telecom markets in Israel.

The Bezeq Group has historically made substantial investments in its fully owned infrastructure, which is one of the most technologically advanced in Israel and enables the Bezeq Group to reach customers nationwide.

Bezeq has a Next-Generation Network (NGN) based on a core IP network and deployment of an optical fiber network to street cabinets (a network topology known as Fiber to the Curb, or FTTC) and also based on an access network (a system that connects NEPs on the subscriber's premises to the network and engineering systems). The connection from the home, or the terminal equipment (equipment which is installed on the subscriber's premises, e.g., the actual telephone, private exchanges, fax machines, modems, routers, etc.) via which the subscriber receives the service, to the access network is based on copper cables and optical cables that connect the access systems to the backbone over optic cables (on special pipes or overground network) and on (negligible) part via wireless systems.

Today, using VDSL2 technology, it is possible to provide a bandwidth of up to 100 Mbps downstream, as well as innovative added-value services. Other advantages of the new technology are simplification of the network structure and better management ability.

As of the end of 2014, Bezeq had almost completed deployment of the network.

Graph – Changes in the surfing speeds of Bezeq's Internet subscribers 2010-2014 (in Mbps at the end of each year):

Pelephone currently operates communications networks using three main technologies:

- The 4G LTE technology is based on GSM standards. The advantages of this technology are larger data communication capacity and faster download rates than with the 3G technologies. All the terminal devices that support this technology also support the 3G technologies and the transition between the technologies is seamless.
- UMTS/HSPA, a digital technology based on the GSM standard. This technology is globally widespread and enables subscriber identification and services to be provided through a SIM card, which can be moved from one handset to another. The advantage of this technology, inter alia, is that it supports download speeds of up to 42 Mbps and upload speeds of up to 5.7 Mbps. This communication network is Pelephone's primary network.
- CDMA digital technology. This technology is less prevalent worldwide than UMTS/HSPA and subscriber identification is via identification details burned onto the subscriber's terminal equipment rather than by means of a SIM card. To date, this network serves a limited number of subscribers who seldom use the network. Since the UMTS/HSPA network was launched, Pelephone is working to transfer existing subscribers from CDMA to UMTS/HSPA, offering to upgrade their handsets to the new network. Pelephone is not expanding its investment in this network beyond the needs of current maintenance.

In December 2013, Pelephone entered into a network sharing agreement with Cellcom and Golan Telecom for the construction and operation of a shared 4G network and an agreement with Cellcom for the sharing of passive components of cell sites on each company's existing networks. The agreements are expected to provide significant cost savings and reduced capital expenditure requirements with respect to the deployment and maintenance of an LTE network, as well as with respect to the maintenance of its existing UMTS network. In May 2014, the Ministry of Communications published a paper regarding the "policy for sharing the broadband access network of a holder of a general license for the provision of mobile radio-telephone services" (the Policy Paper). Bezeq believes that the sharing agreement may not comply with the threshold terms included in the Policy Paper. Pelephone is evaluating alternatives to the network sharing format that would comply with the terms of the Policy Paper.

In the ISP, ILD, data transfer, networks and ICT services segment, Bezeq International is currently the sole ISP in Israel to own and operate its own high-speed submarine optical fiber communications cable system. The JONAH cable, which was launched in January 2012, has a capacity of over 7.0 Tbps and provides Bezeq International with greater capacity for utilization than any other ISP in Israel. In addition, Bezeq International is able to obtain such capacity at an incremental cost, while other ISPs in Israel are required to purchase capacity and rely on one of the two other cable operators in Israel (MedNautilus and Tamares). The JONAH cable is fully redundant (i.e., utilizes two equipped fiber pairs), and in addition, Bezeq International has available capacity on two alternate submarine routes to Europe.

In the multi-channel pay television segment, YES is the only licensed provider of multi-channel television broadcasts via satellite in Israel. While YES relies on third party providers for the provision of satellite capacity, it owns the satellite dishes that carry the signals from such satellites to subscriber residences and set-top boxes. YES differentiates itself from its main competitor, HOT, by offering a wide range of high quality content and by utilizing technology to be the first pay television services provider to offer new and innovative value-added services to subscribers. For instance, YES was the first provider in Israel to offer a set-top box that combined PVR, VOD and HD capabilities in one device (branded as "yes MaxTotal"). YES's PVR offering enables subscribers to download a movie or series to their

yes MaxTotal set-top box over the Internet and watch recorded content immediately or at a later time. YES is also the only provider in Israel that offers a multiroom service allowing subscribers to watch recorded content on multiple capable set-top boxes (“yes MultiRoom”) and in 2014 YES introduced its TV Everywhere service, branded as yesGo, which allows subscribers to watch content from mobile devices.

In December 2014, Cellcom launched its Cellcom TV service, allowing VOD viewing through a special decoder, via the web, as well as the DTT content.

The establishment and development of such services could substantially affect competition in the broadcasting sector, which is currently based on designated infrastructures, and this effect could intensify if providing of such content continues without regulatory supervision.

The Bezeq Group's brands are among the strongest and most widely recognized brands in Israel and are supported by its substantial investments in marketing, strong product and service offerings, extensive distribution network and leading customer service offerings.

The Bezeq Group's brands are among the strongest and most widely recognized brands in Israel, including Bezeq, Pelephone, Bezeq International and YES. The Bezeq Group's brands have been supported by its sustained and substantial investments in strong product and service offerings, marketing, extensive distribution network and leading customer service offerings. We believe the Bezeq Group's product and service offerings combined with its advanced technology and infrastructure are the key factors driving the association of the Bezeq, Pelephone, Bezeq International and YES brands with reliability, speed, excellent service and innovation throughout Israel. The Bezeq Group's marketing campaigns focus on and highlight various elements regarding each of its brands. For example, Bezeq focuses on the value-added services offered with its fixed-line broadband Internet infrastructure access service, Pelephone highlights the speed of its network, Bezeq International focuses on providing faster Internet speed than its competitors and its strong customer service, and YES emphasizes its large selection of high quality international content and the subscriber viewing experience associated with it. Furthermore, the Bezeq Group also provides its customers with award winning customer service offerings in order to enhance customer loyalty.

The Bezeq Group has an extensive offering of high quality content.

As a result of its holding in YES, the Bezeq Group is able to complement its extensive telecommunications infrastructure with a wide array of high quality content. For instance, YES, which benefits from strong content differentiation in the pay television market, provides a leading selection of television series and movies. With respect to television series, YES broadcasts new television series at a minimal delay, in some cases within hours from the time the content is originally aired in the United States or worldwide. YES also has an agreement with HBO pursuant to which YES aired all of HBO's new English language television series and movies, the majority of which were only aired in Israel on YES. The Bezeq Group's extensive offering of high quality content distinguishes it from competitors, and we believe that such distinction will likely enhance the Bezeq Group's competitive position if and when the Israeli wholesale market develops and the Bezeq Group's competitors that do not currently offer bundled packages with pay television begin doing so.

The Bezeq Group's strong cash flow generation supports substantial and consistent dividends while providing for investment in the business and maintenance of a conservative level of leverage.

The Bezeq Group is a highly cash generative business and has a proven track record of consistent operating cash flow generation. The Bezeq Group's stable, and in some segments, growing customer base and attractive offerings and services, together with its focus on profitability, provide it with strong revenues, Adjusted EBITDA margin and operating cash flow. While generating strong cash flow, the Bezeq Group has continued to invest in its business, technologies and infrastructure through major capital expenditure programs, several of which were completed in the last four years (including, the deployment of Bezeq's NGN, Pelephone's advanced 3.5G UMTS/HSPA+ [4G] cellular network and the launch of Bezeq International's JONAH cable).

The following table sets forth the Bezeq Group's operating cash flow and ratio of capital expenditures to revenues for the years ended December 31, 2012, 2013 and 2014.

	Year ended December 31,					
	2012	2013		2014		
	(NIS in millions except percentages)					
Operating cash flow	4,014	4,152		3,796		
Capital expenditure, net	1,235	916		1,045		
Capital expenditure, net as a % of revenue	12.0 %	9.6 %		11.5 %		

We believe the Bezeq Group has a conservative capital structure and that such conservative capital structure and strong cash flow generation have historically enabled Bezeq to make consistent dividend payments to its shareholders. Since 2006, Bezeq has distributed dividends in an amount equal to 100% of its net income after minority share in each year (and in addition, in each of 2007 and 2011, a special dividend was approved for distribution). The average dividend yield from 2006 through 2014 was equal to 14.5%. Such consistent and stable dividend distributions have in turn provided Bezeq's shareholders, including us, with substantial cash flow.

The Bezeq Group has an experienced management team with a proven track record in the Israeli telecommunications industry.

The Bezeq Group's management team has significant experience in the telecommunications industry, including with respect to the transformation of telecommunications companies and generating growth. The Bezeq Group's executive management has a proven track record in leading international and domestic technology and telecommunications companies and has successfully delivered efficient operating performance and strong returns for its shareholders despite increasing regulatory hurdles and competition in recent years. In recent years, the Bezeq Group's management has overseen significant investments in infrastructure to position the members of the Bezeq Group at the forefront of technology for the coming years.

We control B Communications which is the sole controlling shareholder of Bezeq and have a management team with significant experience in developing and operating telecommunications companies.

B Communications has sole control of Bezeq and, together with us and members of the Eurocom Group, are the only entities or persons that hold a permit to control and direct the activities of Bezeq. Since the acquisition of the controlling interest in Bezeq, B Communications has nominated all of the members of Bezeq's board of directors who were elected by shareholders, excluding employee representatives on the board whose nominations require the prior approval of our ultimate controlling shareholder, Mr. Shaul Elovitch, as chairman of Bezeq's board of directors, pursuant to Bezeq's collective bargaining agreement.

Our management team has long-standing experience in the communications sector. Our founder and Chairman, Mr. Shaul Elovitch, was also one of the founders of other Israeli leading telecommunications businesses (including, among others, YES and Partner) and other major investment businesses, and has over 40 years of experience in the telecommunications market. Our Chief Executive Officer, Doron Turgeman, has over 18 years of experience in the telecommunications sector.

Our controlling shareholder, Eurocom Communications, is one of Israel's largest holding groups, with extensive experience in the telecommunications market and controlling stakes in other telecommunications companies, including Spacecom, Satcom and Satlink, all of which operate in the field of satellite communications, Eurocom Cellular, a leading supplier in Israel of cellular devices, and Eurocom Digital, a leading supplier in Israel of communications products.

Our Strategy

We view our holding in Bezeq, through B Communications, as a strategic asset and currently expect to maintain a long-term controlling interest in Bezeq. The telecommunications market has historically served as a growth engine for the Eurocom Group and we intend to continue to focus our business on the telecommunications field. We intend to leverage our long-term experience and expertise in the telecommunications field to continue to contribute to Bezeq's management and operations, through ongoing involvement in its business and provision of extensive consulting and strategic services. Over the coming years we intend to gradually reduce our leverage level through the repayment of debt.

Products and Services

The Bezeq Group provides a wide range of telecommunications services for its business and private customers, including domestic fixed-line telephony and fixed-line broadband Internet infrastructure access services, cellular telephony services, ISP, ILD, data services, ICT solutions, multi-channel television broadcasts via satellite, customer call centers, maintenance and development of communications infrastructures, provision of communications services to other communications providers and the supply and maintenance of equipment on customer premises, also known as network end point, or NEP, services.

Since May 2010, Bezeq has been permitted to offer joint service packages with its subsidiaries to private subscribers, and since July 2012, Bezeq has been permitted to offer joint service packages with its subsidiaries to business subscribers, in each case, subject to the approval of the joint service package by the Ministry of Communications and other conditions contained in Bezeq's license. The joint service packages must be capable of being "unbundled" such that each service included in a package must be offered separately and on the same terms, which effectively prevents the Bezeq Group from enhancing the attractiveness of the offer by offering a discount on the joint service packages. Joint service packages marketed by Bezeq's subsidiaries that include the services of Bezeq are also subject to similar limitations, including "unbundling" (except for a bundle offered by a subsidiary that only contains Bezeq's fixed-line broadband Internet infrastructure access service). In October 2012, the Israeli Antitrust Commissioner informed YES that in its opinion, cooperation between YES and Bezeq for the marketing of "unbundled" joint service packages would constitute cooperation between potential competitors which requires approval under the Israeli Antitrust Law and that it would not grant an exemption from such approval and consequently, such packages are not offered.

Bezeq currently offers packages that combine a subscription to Bezeq's fixed-line broadband Internet infrastructure access and to the accompanying ISP service, with the ability to choose from any ISP provider in Israel, including Bezeq International. The packages are "unbundled" and offered at the same price that the standalone services would cost if subscribed to separately. In addition, Bezeq offers packages to business customers that combine Bezeq's business data lines and the accompanying ISP service from Bezeq International. The packages are also "unbundled" and offered at the same price that the standalone services would cost if subscribed to separately. Business customers are also not required to use Bezeq International as their ISP provider and have the ability to choose any ISP provider in Israel.

Domestic Fixed-Line Communications (Bezeq)

Fixed-Line Telephony Services

Bezeq's fixed-line telephony services include basic telephony service on domestic telephone lines and associated value-added services, such as voice mail, caller ID, call waiting, call forwarding and conference calls. Bezeq also offers its business customers national toll free numbers which provide for full or partial payment for customer calls by the business customer.

As of December 31, 2014, Bezeq had 2.2 million active fixed telephone lines in Israel. Bezeq offers a variety of payment plans, ranging from a monthly subscription fee per fixed telephone line and charge per second of use, to various fixed-line telephony packages comprised of monthly amounts of minutes for a fixed monthly fee.

Most of Bezeq's fixed-line telephony services are subject to regulatory tariff control and the prices for such services are governed by such regulations. With respect to services that are not subject to tariff control, Bezeq is required under the Israeli Communications Law to set reasonable tariffs for such services. In addition, Bezeq is allowed to offer "alternative payment packages" for services that are subject to tariff control, with different pricing than the regulated tariff, subject to certain conditions.

Fixed-Line Broadband Internet Infrastructure Access Services

Internet service in Israel is segregated into two separate elements comprised of infrastructure or network access services and ISP services. As such, a customer wishing to subscribe to fixed-line Internet services in Israel effectively needs to purchase infrastructure access services, which are provided exclusively by Bezeq and HOT, the only telecommunication operators in Israel that own national fixed-line network infrastructures, and ISP services, which can be provided by any licensed provider. The customer retains the choice with regards to providers for both services, i.e., it may choose to subscribe to the fixed-line broadband Internet infrastructure access facilities of Bezeq or HOT while using a separate ISP provider.

Bezeq provides fixed-line broadband Internet infrastructure access services to approximately 65% of the Israeli market based on the number of subscribers. There has been a growing demand for higher bandwidth speed from Bezeq's fixed-line broadband Internet infrastructure access services subscribers in recent years.

Bezeq offers its fixed-line broadband Internet infrastructure access services in a variety of packages, with prices varying according to bandwidth, and currently offers its subscribers packages with bandwidth speeds ranging from 5 Mbps up to 100 Mbps, depending, among other things, on the distance of the subscriber's premises from the street cabinet and the technology available at the subscriber's premises. Since April 2012, Bezeq has not been permitted to offer its fixed-line broadband Internet infrastructure access services at a reduced price when sold together with its fixed-line telephony services.

Bezeq also offers add-on and value-added services to its fixed-line broadband Internet infrastructure access services subscribers, including Bezeq's recent offering of a shared national free WiFi network (a service allowing Bezeq's

broadband subscribers to share a portion of their wireless bandwidth with other subscribers in return for the ability to browse outside of their homes using other subscribers' wireless bandwidth), free cloud services, anti-virus and parental controls. Bezeq charges its subscribers a monthly fee for certain of these add-on services.

Transmission and data communication services

Bezeq provides a wide variety of data and transmission services, both to its business customers and to other telecommunication operators. Bezeq's data service offerings include point to point, or point to multi point, network topology for business to business and multi-branch business customers, as well as connectivity, Internet access and remote access services. Bezeq provides these services on multiple platforms, from its legacy infrastructures to its newer and more advanced infrastructures, such as IPVPN and metro Ethernet.

Bezeq offers high-speed transmission services to a substantial number of the communications operators in Israel. Among other services, Bezeq provides backhaul services to cellular telephony operators and transmission connectivity services to wireline operators, ILD providers, ISPs and to the Palestinian Authority operators. Bezeq offers similar services to business customers, with a wide variety of bandwidths and interfaces.

Other Services

Miscellaneous services to communications operators. Bezeq provides various services to other communications operators, including rental of space and provision of services in its rented properties, hosting of cellular sites, billing and collection for ILD operators and special services for ISPs.

Infrastructure services for HOT. Bezeq installs and provides maintenance for the portion of HOT's cable network that runs through Bezeq's ducts and poles, which accounts for a substantial portion of HOT's cable network.

Broadcasting services. Bezeq operates and maintains radio transmitters that are operated by radio stations and operators, including the Israel Broadcasting Corporation and the Israeli Defense Force Radio (Galei Zahal). Bezeq also operates DTT transmitters for the Second Authority. While Bezeq is responsible for the operation and maintenance of the transmitters, it is not responsible for the content of the broadcasts.

Contract work. Bezeq performs setup and operational work on networks and sub-networks for various customers such as the Israel Ministry of Defense, radio and television broadcasting companies, cellular and international communication operators, local authorities, municipalities and government agencies.

Cellular Telephony (Pelephone)

Pelephone offers its subscribers comprehensive voice, data and text messaging services and advanced multimedia services through its nationwide 3.5G UMTS/HSPA+ [4G] network. Pelephone's basic cellular telephony (voice) services include basic call services, call completion services and auxiliary services such as call waiting, call forwarding, voice mail, voice conference call and caller ID. Pelephone's customers can also access Internet services by using their handsets or through a cellular modem, or netstick, with download speeds of up to 42 Mbps. Pelephone's value-added services include short text messages, or SMS, multimedia messages, or MMS, and content services. Pelephone also offers its customers handset repair services for a monthly payment.

Pelephone offers a variety of packages that combine the several services it makes available to subscribers. Such packages are primarily "unlimited" packages (where the subscriber pays a fixed usage fee and is entitled to make unlimited use of the services according to the terms of the purchased plan), however Pelephone also offers usage fee packages (where the subscriber pays a monthly fee for up to a limited usage and are charged according to their excess use beyond the limit). Since February 2011, Pelephone's contracts with private customers have not included any commitment period. Pelephone's arrangements with large business customers with over 100 subscribers include commitment periods of up to 36 months.

Pelephone also provides international roaming services, based on agreements it has with cellular telephony operators abroad. In addition, Pelephone provides inbound roaming services to the customers of foreign operators while they are in Israel.

Between 2012 and 2014 Pelephone provided domestic roaming services to Rami Levy Communications and HOT Mobile. The agreement with HOT Mobile terminated in December 2014.

Pelephone offers its customers various types of cellular handsets, car telephones and hands-free devices, as well as support for its range of services. Pelephone also offers its customers modems, laptop computers and tablets. Since January 2013, the sale of handsets is no longer linked to benefits and discounts on cellular telephony services.

ISP, ILD, Data Services and ICT (Bezeq International)

ISP services

Bezeq International provides a large variety of ISP services to private and business customers, including terminal equipment and support, with an emphasis on broadband Internet access services ranging from 5 Mbps to 200 Mbps based on Bezeq's ADSL infrastructure and local cable company infrastructure (HOT's UFI). Such access services are offered in various bandwidths and qualities of service based on available transmissions. Bezeq International also offers its customers a wide range of value-added services, including automatic online backup for personal computer files, antivirus, anti-spyware, anti-phishing, anti-spam, parental control over Internet use and premium technical support. Such value-added services are often provided as an integrated service package together with ISP services. In addition, Bezeq International offers packages of ISP services and fixed-line broadband Internet infrastructure access services of either Bezeq or HOT .

33

ILD services

In the ILD services market, Bezeq International offers international direct dialing services to business and private customers, toll-free number services for business customers overseas, international call routing and termination services (i.e., hubbing, the transfer of international calls between foreign communication providers worldwide), telephone card services enabling prepaid and postpaid dialing from Israel, and domestic telephony services by means of VoB access (a service that allows users to make and receive telephone calls over the Internet through an Internet connection) through its wholly owned subsidiary B.I.P. Communications Solutions Limited Partnership.

Business Sector-Data Services and ICT

Bezeq International specializes in providing IT and communications solutions for large local and international enterprises, offering a wide range of services and comprehensive solutions that combine its communications network and the customer's organizational computer infrastructures. Bezeq International offers a range of ICT services, including IT systems, computerized infrastructures, information security, networking and wireless and data back-up solutions, as well as maintenance for organizational computer networks, help desks and IT expert outsourcing services. Bezeq International also provides its business customers with international data networks, virtual private routed networks, or VPRN, and multiprotocol label switching, or MPLS, networks, and high-speed ISP services through a variety of broadband technologies, such as transmission, metro, ADSL, cables and WiFi.

Bezeq International offers its business customers services which allow for the upgrade and adjustment of such services to meet its customers' ever-changing requirements, which is referred to by Bezeq International as "IT as a Service" (such as IT Infrastructure as a Service, cloud computing and data backup, virtual servers and cloud call centers).

Bezeq International's customers also benefit from its advanced data centers, which supply website server hosting and co-location services as well as advanced disaster recovery solutions. Bezeq International operates large data centers and utilizes its international points-of-presence and global data network for the benefit of its international enterprise customers.

Bezeq International specializes in installing, maintaining and supporting internal organizational telephony exchanges, IP exchanges and call centers for some of the world's leading manufacturers. In traditional international communications, Bezeq International utilizes a switching system ("Soft Switch") that provides Intelligent Network services for international calls enabling cost-effective advanced monitoring and customer use restrictions.

Bezeq International also provides data services to ISPs and international communications providers through its submarine optical fiber communications cable system.

Multi-Channel Pay Television (YES)

Broadcasts

YES currently offers a wide range of high quality content on 160 different channels, including 20 HD channels. Such channels include MTV, National Geographic, Discovery and Eurosport. YES attempts to secure the best available programming across feature films, television series, documentary programming and original productions, while emphasizing both quality and ratings. YES broadcasts new television series at a minimal delay in some cases, within hours from the time the content is originally aired in the United States or worldwide. YES also has an agreement with HBO pursuant to which YES aired all of HBO's new English language television series, the majority of which were only aired in Israel on YES. YES also offers a variety of local content as well as VOD services, pay-per-view

channels, radio channels, music channels and interactive services.

YES's package offerings include a basic package, which each subscriber is required to purchase, as well as additional channels chosen by the subscriber, whether as a package or as single and PPV channels. For example, YES currently offers, among others, a sports channels package, an entertainment and series package, a movies channels package, a business and news channels package, a science and nature channels package, a youth and music channels package, a Russian language channels package and an Arabic language channels package.

Advanced services

YES offers its subscribers a variety of value-added services, which are among the most advanced in the world, including:

• PVR set-top boxes which interface with YES's electronic program guide and enable special services, including ordering recordings in advance, recording series and pausing live broadcasts;

- HD broadcasts through YES's set-top boxes;
- VOD services via the Internet (accessed through the set-top boxes);

smartphone and tablet applications that offer viewing content as well as the option to remotely record content on the subscriber's set-top box. At the beginning of 2010, YES launched the option of viewing a variety of its content on iPhones and expanded the service to support iPads in March 2011. The iPad application incorporates viewing content at HD quality and connection to Facebook and both the iPad and iPhone applications offer the option to remotely record on the PVR;

- "yes streamer," a service that facilitates the viewing of video, pictures and music in diverse formats from the home computer on television (using YES set-top boxes) in addition to access to certain Internet content, such as YouTube, Picasa, Flix and Flickr; and

"yes MultiRoom," a service launched in June 2013 that allows subscribers to watch content that was recorded on one capable set-top box from other capable set-top boxes they have in other rooms using the home network.

The above advanced services are available to subscribers through YES's set-top boxes, depending on the type of advanced service, which include "yes Max" (PVR capabilities and, in some of them, VOD capabilities), "HDvod" (HD and VOD capabilities) and "yes MaxTotal" (PVR, HD, VOD, streaming capabilities and yes MultiRoom in the same set-top box). In addition, YES recently announced the upcoming launch of yesGo, a TV Everywhere feature that will enable subscribers to watch a significant part of its content (both linear channels and VOD) via personal computers and mobile devices such as smartphones and tablets.

Marketing, Sales and Customer Service

Under the structural separation limitations, each of the Bezeq Group companies maintains independent marketing and sales operations.

Domestic Fixed-Line Communications (Bezeq)

Bezeq has marketing, sales and service systems for its business and private customers, which include customer managers for the business sector, combined sales and service call centers around the country, technical support centers for private and business customers, Bezeq stores throughout Israel offering sales and services, as well as a virtual online shop.

Bezeq markets its services mainly through advertising in the mass media, including commercial television, newspaper advertisements and billboards, as well as telephone sales centers, customer managers and an array of independent dealers who are mainly ISPs, and sales centers that are operated by authorized dealers. Bezeq engages with popular Israeli celebrities as presenters and aims to increase customer awareness of the Bezeq brand by associating the services with values such as reliability, quality and simplicity.

Cellular Telephony (Pelephone)

In a competitive market, speed, reliability and customer service play major roles. Pelephone's customer service system includes its website, online chat service and 10 designated call centers that provide general information and service on various matters, plus technical support, customer billing information, value-added services and sales.

As of December 31, 2014 Pelephone's distribution system included 27 service and sales centers, located throughout Israel, which handle customer service, sales and retention and also assist customers with handset malfunctions, including by providing them with a substitute handset while sending the malfunctioning handset for repair to a central facility owned by Pelephone. The distribution system is reinforced with 41 points of sale, most of which are operated by Pelephone's employees, with the remaining locations operated by authorized dealers. In addition, Pelephone operates through sales agents, and service and sales representatives for the business sector.

Pelephone markets its services mainly through advertising in the mass media, including commercial television, newspaper advertisements and billboards.

ISP, ILD, Data Services and ICT (Bezeq International)

Bezeq International's quality of service and the professional support provided to its customers are key drivers of its success. Bezeq International's customer services for its residential and business customers include designated call centers, its website, different social network interfaces (such as Facebook) and an advanced set of online web tools (such as chat, remote takeover software and advanced monitoring systems). Bezeq International's ICT and VoB customers are also provided with field technical support and installation services by trained technicians.

Bezeq International's marketing and advertising strategy highlights the importance of a smooth and fast Internet experience and emphasizes its unique value proposition as the best broadband Internet performance provider in Israel. For the private customer market, Bezeq International uses a broad range of distribution channels to sell its products throughout Israel, including call centers for ISP and ILD services and sales agents who make door-to-door sales. In addition, Bezeq International offers joint services packages. For the business customer market, Bezeq International's marketing channels include call centers, business service and solution centers, and customer managers according to customer type (SMB, SME customers designated for outsourcing transactions, etc.).

Multi-Channel Pay Television (YES)

YES customer service operations are carried out mainly by in-house and outsourced call centers, as well as by self-service via interactive voice response, YES's website and set-top boxes. Field technical support and installations are performed by YES technicians and subcontractors.

YES's sales operations are carried out via door-to-door sales personnel, call centers and third party dealers. YES focuses its marketing strategy on media campaigns with high presence on television as well as other medias such as radio, newspapers, Internet and billboard commercials, using well-known international actors and marketing special offers. YES's campaigns highlight its role as a global technology pioneer with leading value-added services (VOD, PVR, HD, yes MultiRoom, streamer and mobile applications). YES also highlights its relationships with other well-known, popular brands.

Networks

Domestic Fixed-Line Communications (Bezeq)

Bezeq offers private and business customers, as well as communication providers, a wide variety of services through a nationally deployed, fully-owned, advanced communication networks. Bezeq was the first fixed-line communications company in the world to provide a national NGN deployment. Over the past four years, Bezeq has deployed thousands of street cabinets, equipped with MSAG systems containing ADSL2+ and VDSL2 cards, through which Bezeq supplies its customers with telephone services, Internet access, data and value-added services, all on a unified IP network. The thousands of street cabinets are fiber optically linked through a metro Ethernet network, reaching dozens of aggregation sites leading to Bezeq's nationally distributed mega points of presence (POP) sites. The street cabinets are distributed in a manner by which the average distance from the customer does not exceed several hundred meters, enabling Bezeq to offer its customers, using VDSL2 technology, up to 100 Mbps bandwidth.

NGN network deployment and the transition to providing the array of services on a unified IP network has generated significant operational savings, by enabling Bezeq to gradually "shut down" the old PSTN network, as a result of which many structures that were formerly used to store the PSTN switches became redundant and are offered for sale upon removal of the PSTN switches (certain structures have already been sold) and following the removal of the copper cables in segments that were replaced by fiber optics.

Bezeq operates an extensive national network of optic fibers, providing relay and data communication services for business customers, government offices and security forces, as well as communication operators, while utilizing a wide variety of technologies, including SDH, metro Ethernet, IPVPN and more, with a wide variety of bandwidths. Bezeq recently began an initiative to extend the optical fiber network to be as close as possible to buildings and customer homes (FTTB/FTTH). This activity is expected to result in ultra-fast data transfer rates, significantly higher than the maximum rate provided on the current network (100 Mbps).

The data communication networks consist of thousands of switches and routers spread throughout hundreds of sites nationwide, as well as tens of thousands of kilometers of optical fiber, usually installed within duct infrastructures, enabling simple and rapid installation and maintenance. This array is deployed in a ring configuration, enhancing survivability.

Cellular Telephony (Pelephone)

Pelephone has a resilient and advanced network system in Israel, allowing it to offer its services with nationwide coverage and consistent high quality. Pelephone's cellular telephony license is valid until September 8, 2022. During the years ended December 31, 2012, 2013 and 2014, Pelephone made net capital expenditures of NIS 381 million, NIS 315 million and NIS 321 million (approximately \$83 million), respectively, on its network infrastructure.

Pelephone currently operates communications networks using the 4G LTE, UMTS/HSPA and CDMA technologies.

The 4G LTE technology is based on GSM standards. The advantages of this technology are larger data communication capacity and faster download rates than with the 3G technologies. All the terminal devices that support this technology also support the 3G technologies and the transition between the technologies is seamless.

UMTS/HSPA is a digital technology based on the GSM standard. This technology is globally widespread, and enables subscriber identification and services to be provided through a SIM card, which can be moved from one handset to another. The advantage of this technology, inter alia, is that it supports download speeds of up to 42 Mbps and upload speeds of up to 5.7 Mbps. This communication network is Pelephone's primary network.

CDMA digital technology is less prevalent worldwide than UMTS/HSPA and subscriber identification is via identification details burned onto the subscriber's terminal equipment rather than by means of a SIM card. To date, this network serves a limited number of subscribers who seldom use the network. Since the UMTS/HSPA network was launched, Pelephone is working to transfer existing subscribers from CDMA to UMTS/HSPA, offering to upgrade their handsets to the new network. Pelephone is not expanding its investment in this network beyond the needs of current maintenance.

As at the date of this report, Pelephone's network infrastructure is based on two switch farms that are connected to more than 2,200 sites. Pelephone's network is interconnected with the networks of Bezeq and HOT in several locations across Israel. Pelephone's network is also connected to all of the cellular networks in Israel, the eight Israeli ILD operators, the fixed-line telephone network of Paltel and the cellular network of Wataniya, and indirectly to the cellular network of Jawwal in the Palestinian Authority.

Pelephone's transmission network is made up of leased lines (fiber optic) from Bezeq and Pelephone's own microwave links. Pelephone's UMTS base stations are connected using a hybrid connection (ATM for voice call via Bezeq's SDH network and IP for data calls via Bezeq's metro Ethernet network).

Pelephone's networks cover substantially all of the population in Israel. Pelephone is continuing to expand and improve the coverage, capacity and quality of its 3.5G UMTS/HSPA+ network. Pelephone's network architecture is based on two mobile telephone switching offices (MTSOs), each one with an IP based core network that can support all the traffic in the network.

In April 2014, Pelephone signed an agreement with Ericsson to upgrade its network center to support LTE, purchase and install radio equipment and implement additional adjustments to the network to support LTE. The equipment to be supplied to Pelephone will also support Advanced 4.5G LTE technology.

In September 2014, Pelephone signed a three-year framework agreement under which Ericsson will be Pelephone's exclusive supplier for expanding the deployment of the 4G LTE radio network. The agreement is an extension of the agreement signed in April 2014 for deploying the first stage of the network.

The costs of establishing the network (payments to Ericsson and additional costs linked to the deployment and adaptation of the network) for 2014 through 2017 is expected to amount to NIS 600 million, including the NIS 96 million cost to acquire frequencies in a governmental auction. In addition, over the coming decade, Pelephone will be required to continue to establish new broadcasting sites, among other things, to comply with the terms of the cellular license.

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

In July 2014, the Ministry of Communications published a tender for the allocation of 4G frequencies. The Ministry allowed all of the existing cellular operators to immediately upgrade the technology of their systems to use LTE technology and to begin using a 5 MHz frequency bandwidth temporarily within the 1800 MHz spectrum.

On August 3, 2014, the Ministry of Communications authorized Pelephone to provide 4G services using LTE technology on the temporary bandwidth allocated to it. In the same month, Pelephone gradually launched the service in those areas where LTE infrastructure was available, thus enabling the hundreds of thousands of compatible handsets that operate over the Pelephone network to benefit from advanced data services in those locations. Further deployment of the network is currently underway.

On January 21, 2015, Pelephone participated in an online tender held by the State of Israel for the allocation of 4G LTE frequencies. Under the tender, Pelephone received 15 MHz of bandwidth within the 1800 MHz spectrum, at a total cost of NIS 96 million. On March 5, 2015, the Minister of Communications approved the outcome of the tender. The temporary allocation will expire on the earlier of the date of the actual allocation of the purchased frequencies or on the date that the frequency band in the temporary allocation is allocated to another operator.

Pursuant to the provisions of the tender, receipt of a license for the frequencies is contingent upon an amendment to the existing license. Under this exclusive amendment, the requirements regarding deployment and quality of service via the 4G network are more stringent than the current standards.

Entry of additional operators that own infrastructure

The launch of HOT Mobile and Golan Telecom in May 2012 resulted in a very significant increase in the level of competition among all the cellular operators in the cellular market. The increased competition led to a rise in subscriber mobility, a fierce price war that continues to intensify, and substantial decline in communication package prices for thousands of existing subscribers. These trends continued in 2014 and the beginning of 2015.

Prior to 2014, Golan Telecom and HOT Mobile focused on the private market. In 2014, HOT Mobile began marketing packages to large-scale business clients at prices lower than those offered by the incumbent companies. In January 2015, Golan Telecom also entered into this target market. To cope with the competition in the business market, Pelephone in 2014 substantially lowered the price of the communications packages it provides to many large-scale business clients.

Pelephone expects these trends to continue in 2015, leading to further erosion of revenues and profitability. Pelephone is introducing streamlining measures and cost structure adjustments in an effort to reduce the impact of these trends on its profit margins.

Domestic roaming agreements

During the period 2012 through 2014, Pelephone provided domestic roaming services to Rami Levy and HOT Mobile. Pelephone's revenues from domestic roaming services amounted to NIS 244 million in 2014 and NIS 271 million in 2013, with most of these revenues from HOT Mobile. The agreement with HOT Mobile terminated in December 2014.

Ministry of Communications policy concerning infrastructure sharing

Pursuant to the recommendations of an inter-ministerial team established by the Ministry of Communications in May 2014, the Ministry published a "Policy for sharing broadband access networks belonging to holders of a general license, for providing mobile radio telephone services," or the Policy Paper.

The main points of the Policy Paper are:

- The Ministry of Communications encourages and will continue to encourage the active sharing of network sites and masts, as well as the active sharing of antennas, among all operators.
 - In general, the Ministry of Communications believes that in order to streamline the frequency spectrum, the active sharing of antennas, frequencies and radio equipment (multi-operator core network (MOCN)) is preferable to active sharing of antennas and radio equipment without the sharing of frequencies (multi-operator radio access network (MORAN)). However, the Ministry did not rule out the possibility that under special circumstances it would consider it appropriate to approve a MORAN agreement, if requested.
- In general, the Ministry of Communications will allow the sharing of transmission from cellular sites to centralized radio-based stations in a bandwidth-sharing configuration, nonetheless, under exceptional conditions, and at the Ministry's discretion, it may allow sharing of transmission from the cellular sites to centralized radio-based stations as well.
- When reviewing individual network-sharing agreements, the Ministry of Communications will take into account the considerations specified in the Policy Paper with regard to four key aspects: (i) the existing level of competition and

the potential for harm to the competition; (ii) the existing and expected inventory of frequencies and how efficiently they are being used; (iii) the survivability and redundancy of the networks from the national perspective; and (iv) ensuring the level of telecommunications services over time.

- Based on the foregoing, the Ministry outlined guidelines for examining each individual network-sharing agreement submitted for its approval, which provide, among other things, that MOCN-based sharing will not be allowed for two cellular operators with fully deployed 3G networks, but may be considered regarding a new operator with a partially deployed 3G network with an established operator with a fully deployed 3G network, and that the Ministry will allow MOCN-based sharing, provided that at least three independent wireless access networks are being operated in every region in Israel. Other conditions are also prescribed in the Policy Paper.
- The Ministry of Communications does not intend to permit any sharing of radio infrastructure, including shared transmission to radio base stations, between Bezeq Group and HOT Group, which are the only owners of fixed-line infrastructure in Israel.
- The Minister of Communications will consider revoking all or some of the network sharing approvals, depending on the circumstances, if it appears that the level of competition, coverage or customer service is harmed.

Infrastructure sharing agreements and providing right of use of networks

Partner - HOT Mobile

In November 2013, Partner and HOT Mobile reported their entry into a contract to establish a partnership which would maintain, develop and operate a single state-of-the-art cellular network for both companies, in which each company would hold 50% of the rights. According to the report, each party will continue to maintain and operate its core network separately and will provide cellular communication services to its customers only. They also reported that until the duly required permits are obtained, Partner will grant HOT Mobile rights to use its cellular network, once preparations have been made and in accordance with any agreement or law.

In May 2014, Partner and HOT Mobile announced that the Commissioner had decided to approve the terms of their networks sharing agreement. In its report Partner noted that it believes that the networks sharing agreement that they signed is, in principle, in keeping with the Policy Paper and that the companies are in the process of obtaining the required Ministry of Communications approvals for implementing the networks sharing agreement. To the best of Pelephone's knowledge, the Ministry of Communications has not yet given approval.

Cellcom - Golan Telecom

In December 2013, Cellcom signed an agreement with Golan Telecom to provide rights of use of its G2 and G3 cellular networks. This agreement replaces the domestic roaming agreement between the companies.

In 2014, Cellcom announced that it had signed an agreement with Golan granting it the joint ownership and right to use the 4G network that it intends to establish. This agreement is in addition to the agreement for the right to use of the 2G and 3G networks that Cellcom and Golan signed in December 2013. These agreements are subject to the regulatory approvals. Cellcom's announcement also noted that it is continuing its efforts to implement network sharing, including the sharing of the passive components at its cellular sites. To the best of Pelephone's knowledge, the required regulatory approvals have not yet been given.

Pelephone - Cellcom

In December 2013, before the Ministry of Communications issued its Policy Paper, Pelephone entered into an infrastructure sharing agreement with Cellcom and a second agreement with Cellcom and Golan Telecom. Neither of these agreements were in compliance with the subsequently issued Policy Paper.

In September 2014, Pelephone entered into a cooperation agreement with Cellcom for the maintenance of the passive components located at both of their cellular sites, including uniting passive components and reducing costs through the use of a joint supplier (contractor). The supplier, which will be chosen through a tender, will sign separate agreements with Pelephone and Cellcom for a period of at least five (5) years. The agreement is subject to regulatory approvals that have not yet been obtained. On March 24, 2015, the Antitrust Authority notified the two companies that it has no objection to the terms contained in the application for exemption. The two companies have prepared a list of potential suppliers and established procedures for a feasibility study regarding passive infrastructure sharing. These preliminary actions have been taken prior to obtaining the requested exemption for the agreement.

The infrastructure sharing model contains potential for reducing the costs to establish and operate the network. Accordingly, if Pelephone does not receive permission to operate under a network sharing model, the costs of Pelephone's network are likely to be higher than those of its principal competitors.

MVNO - Mobile Virtual Network Operator

The Ministry of Communications granted MVNO licenses to eleven companies and several additional license applications have been submitted to the Ministry of Communications by various entities.

There are presently five MVNO operators in the market and the most significant among them have agreements with Pelephone. Rami Levy uses Pelephone's network under an agreement between the companies. Pelephone and Alon Cellular have entered into an agreement for the use of Pelephone's network (application of an exclusivity clause in the agreement is subject to the receipt of regulatory approvals. In 2014, Pelephone and Alon Cellular prepared the technological infrastructure for applying the agreement and at the end of 2014, the transfer of Alon Cellular's subscribers to Pelephone's network began.

In June 2014, the Ministry of Communications announced a hearing on the ruling that in hosting agreements drawn up between cellular operators and MVNOs the cellular operators may not demand hosting tariffs that are higher than the lowest tariff given to business customers in cellular agreements. Pelephone submitted its objection to this directive.

In November 2014, an order was received from the director of the Ministry of Communications regarding a mechanism for testing if the price charged a MVNO is reasonable, based on the steps set out in the decision.

Once a new coverage area has been identified, Pelephone's technical staff determines the optimal base station location and the required coverage characteristics. The area is then surveyed to identify network sites. In urban areas, typical sites are building rooftops. In rural areas, masts are usually constructed. Technical staffs also identify the best means of connecting the base station to the network. Once a preferred site has been identified and the exact equipment configuration for that site decided, Pelephone begins the process of obtaining necessary approvals.

The erection and changing of most of these network sites requires building permits from local or regional authorities, as well as a number of additional permits from governmental and regulatory authorities, such as erection and operating permits from the Ministry of Environmental Protection, permits from the Civil Aviation Authority, in certain cases, and permits from the Israeli Defense Forces.

ISP, ILD, Domestic Services and ICT (Bezeq International)

In December 2011, Bezeq International completed the deployment of a new high-speed submarine optical fiber communications cable system connecting Israel and Europe, which was launched in January 2012 and has increased bandwidth (capacity and speed) at affordable rates and positioned Bezeq as the sole Internet service provider in Israel to own and operate such infrastructure. This high-speed optical fiber system named JONAH, covers 2,300 kilometers across the Mediterranean, is fully redundant (i.e., utilizes two equipped fiber pairs) and leverages Alcatel-Lucent's advanced submarine communications networking technology. The cable system can operate at 100 gigabits-per-second data transmissions to enable data capacity of over 7.0 Tbps between Tel Aviv and Bari, Italy. This ultimate data capacity could allow the simultaneous download of 100,000 MP3 files in one minute and the streaming of 15,000 HDTV channels. The system integrates Alcatel-Lucent OALC-5 cable, optimized with coherent submarine fiber (CSF), repeaters and the 1620 Light Manager submarine line terminal which is designed to accommodate 10G/40G/100G wavelengths in the same platform, enabling seamless capacity upgrades on a flexible grid for channel spacing without traffic interruption. This solution, which features advanced optical coherent technology, offers a pathway to multi-terabit capacity using 100G channels, far exceeding the maximum capacity achievable with 40G. This protects the investment from the risk of obsolescence or capacity limitations due to changes in transmission technology. Bezeq International's submarine optical fiber communications cable is extended from Bari terrestrially through Interoute's network to major European cities such as London, Frankfurt and Milan.

In parallel with the completion of the deployment of JONAH in the fourth quarter of 2011, Bezeq International invested in the purchase of a submarine fiber pair connecting Israel to Cyprus, known as the ARIEL cable, which extends to Marseilles, France via the ALEXANDROS submarine cable. In addition, Bezeq International holds multiple 10Gbps capacity indefeasible rights of use via the MedNautilus submarine cable system.

Bezeq International's capacity on the JONAH, ARIEL and MedNautilus submarine cables allows the delivery of faster connectivity to Israel and the Mediterranean region, fostering the delivery of innovative IP-based services for which capacity and speed are critical elements to meet end-users' demand. Bezeq International is the only telecom operator in Israel that provides three different routes of multiple 10Gbps to Europe.

In July 2014, Bezeq International launched the "Bigger" service for the business sector in which it offers an innovative digital platform for managing the marketing and advertising of small and medium size businesses.

Multi-Channel Pay Television (YES)

YES is the sole DTH provider in Israel. YES uses space segments from the Amos 2 and Amos 3 satellites, operated by Spacecom. YES is currently using 12 space segments (ten space segments on Amos 2 and two space segments on Amos 3). In November 2013, YES entered into an agreement with Spacecom, extending the leases for space segments leased on the Amos 2, Amos 3 and Amos 6 satellites or another satellite to be agreed between the parties, until the end

of 2028.

YES operates a hybrid platform of satellite and IPTV OTT. YES's IP platform, based on progressive download technology, enables YES to provide its VOD service, which was launched in March 2010 using OTT technology, with a versatile and user friendly interface in HD quality incorporated into the electronic program guide.

As at December 31, 2014, YES offers 180 television channels including 20 HD channels transmitted over 12 space segments (36 MHz each) on Amos 2 and 3. The main uplink site in Kfar Saba transmits content over eight carriers, while the secondary site of RRsat Global Communications Network Ltd. ("RRsat") transmits content over four space segments. Up to six transport-streams can be transferred from the main site of YES to its secondary site and be uplinked from RRsat. Ten transport-streams are transmitted using MPEG2 and DVB-S parameters and the two HD transport-streams are transmitted using MPEG4 and DVB-S2 standards.

YES owns the satellite dishes and other endpoint devices that carry and receive the signals from such satellites to subscriber residences and set-top boxes. In addition, YES leases some of the set-top boxes and cards that decode the coded signals received from the satellite to its subscribers, while other set-top boxes and cards are provided to subscribers for a deposit (an immaterial number of set-top boxes are sold to subscribers).

40

Additionally, YES offers an extensive VOD library based on an OTT content solution, making it accessible to all households with an Internet connection with bandwidth of at least 2.5 Mbps. The VOD platform is comprised of transport-streams which reside in YES's data center and components which reside in two points of presence ("POPs") of two ISPs.

Competition in the Israeli Telecommunications Market

The telecommunications industry in Israel has developed rapidly in recent years, both the technology and regulations governing the industry, and is expected to continue to undergo significant changes. As a result of consolidation in recent years, competition has become concentrated among large telecommunication groups operating in most, if not all, of the segments of the telecommunications market. The Israeli telecommunications market is dominated by four main groups, the Bezeq Group, the Cellcom Group, the HOT Group and the Partner Group, each of which have interests in some or all of the main telecommunications segments in Israel.

Cellcom Group. The Cellcom Group provides communications services through Cellcom and its wholly-owned subsidiary, Netvision. These companies provide cellular telephony services (including cellular Internet), fixed-line telephony services (mainly to business customers) through Cellcom's own infrastructure and fixed-line telephony services using VoB technology, transmission and data communication services for business customers through Cellcom's own transmission network, ISP services and international telephony services.

In December 2014, Cellcom launched an Internet-based television service which includes VOD services, internet content and the integration of the Idan+ channels.

HOT Group. The HOT Group provides communications services through HOT and its wholly-owned subsidiaries HOT Mobile, HOT Net and HOT Telecom. The HOT Group owns a cable infrastructure deployed nationwide and provides multi-channel cable television services, as well as fixed-line telephony services, cellular telephony services, ISP services and transmission and data communications services. The HOT Group is subject to limitations of structural separation which are generally less stringent than those that apply to the Bezeq Group.

Partner Group. The Partner Group provides communications services through Partner and its wholly-owned subsidiary, 012 Smile, which provide cellular telephony services (including cellular Internet), fixed-line telephony, transmission and data communications, ISP services, international call services and fixed-line telephony using VoB technology.

On May 22, 2014, the Antitrust Authority published the Commissioner's decision giving conditional approval for the infrastructure sharing agreement between Hot Mobile and Partner. According to the decision, HOT Communications Systems may not place or enforce any restriction on the use of fixed-line Internet infrastructure services based on a customer's cumulative surfing volume. HOT Telecom may also not set the price and quality of the fixed-line Internet infrastructure services according to the customer's cumulative surfing volume until the earlier of December 31, 2015, or 30 days after the Minister of Communications has established the conditions and tariffs for providing wholesale services on HOT Telecom's Internet infrastructures. HOT Telecom may also not restrict or block, directly or indirectly, customers from using any service or application provided on the Internet at any time, including by setting prices or the use of technology. HOT Telecom's Internet infrastructure services must be sold and supplied on equal terms to all HOT Telecom customers, irrespective of whether or not they purchase additional communications services from HOT. The Antitrust Authority determined that the sale of discounted Internet infrastructure services as part of a service bundle will not, in itself, be deemed a breach of the conditions.

Other operators. In addition to the four large telecom groups, there are several small telecom operators active mainly in the fields of fixed-line telephony (through VoB), international telephony, cellular telephony (Golan Telecom and

MVNO operators) and ISP services.

On January 12, 2015, the Ministry of Communications conducted a tender of frequencies for LTE networks, following which an increase in the capacity of cellular networks is expected because of the increased popularity of 4G services.

New Fixed-Line Infrastructure Company. In August 2013, IBC, a telecommunications joint venture between the government-owned IEC and a consortium of non-government companies that was selected by the IEC in a tender procedure, was granted a general license for the provision of telecommunications infrastructure services (including data services, digital transmissions and VPN) via fiber optic networks to telecommunication services providers. According to the license, IBC will enter into an agreement with the IEC to use the IEC's fiber optic network in Israel to provide such wholesale products to telecommunication services providers. If IBC is successful, it would compete with Bezeq and HOT in the wholesale market, as well as providing such services directly to large business customers. IBC has begun operating in several cities and announced its intention to begin operating in additional cities in 2015.

41

The popularity of service bundles (packages that include different combinations of several communications services) has increased in recent years. Communications groups market, or are likely to market in the future, "joint" service bundles consisting of different communications services of the companies in each group. The operation of the wholesale market will enable ISPs and telecommunication companies (holders of a single license) to offer customers service bundles that include Internet infrastructure based on the infrastructures and services of Bezeq (in exchange for supervised tariffs that will be paid by the telecommunication providers to the Bezeq Group). As a rule, the marketing of joint bundles enables the communications group to offer its customers tariffs that are more attractive than purchasing each service separately (in some cases with "cross-subsidization" among the bundle's components), and a total solution that does away with the need to use a number of different providers. These trends may be reinforced when a wholesale market develops which will allow operators that do not own infrastructures to offer full end-to-end service bundles (including infrastructure) to their customers. In the event the mechanism for preventing a 'margin squeeze' is implemented, similar to the one described in the hearing of the Ministry of Communications, Bezeq's ability to market offerings of its wholesale services, in terms of both prices and time to market, will also suffer.

Unlike the other communications groups, Bezeq Group is at present, subject to the stricter limitations. The following hearings and decisions published by the Ministry of Communications have increased the trend towards unity and the shift to competition between the communications groups.

- Hearing of October 16, 2013 concerning regulation of the international communications sector and allowing domestic fixed line and mobile carrier license holders to provide international communications services for the public.
- On October 16, 2013 and October 5, 2014, the Ministry of Communications published hearing reports concerning new regulations in the international communication services market. Any fixed-line domestic carrier or cellular operator will be allowed to provide international communications services as part of the service packages they offer to subscribers, under the conditions prescribed in the hearing reports. The proposed regulation also includes international data and transmission services provided by fixed-line domestic carriers and cellular operators. Bezeq submitted its response to the hearings, agreeing to the measures under various conditions.
- On February 1, 2015, the Ministry published another hearing report concerning special regulations applicable to the Bezeq Group and HOT Group for an interim period until the obligation to maintain structural separation for these groups is abolished, whereby Bezeq and HOT will only be permitted to provide these services through other operators. The Bezeq Group opposes the proposed change.
- The decision of the Minister of Communications on November 17, 2014, concerning regulation of a unified general license will allow providers to provide all the services currently provided through a special domestic carrier license, MVNO services, international services, ISP, and NEP services. Pursuant to the decision, a communications group which holds licenses for more than one of the following services, MVNO, international services, special general domestic carrier, or unified license, will also be able to apply for and merge its operations under one license per group, unless the Minister has approved a deviation from this principle. Allocation of the licenses commenced in February 2015.

Fixed-Line Telephony Services Market

The number of fixed-lines has been growing moderately in Israel since 2009, which compares favorably to most Western European countries where the number of fixed-lines has declined due to the increasing number of individuals who use only cellular phones. We believe the growth in the number of fixed-lines is driven by the relatively high population growth rate in Israel and particularly the growth rate of households. Furthermore, certain populations within Israel where the use of fixed-line telephony is relatively higher compared to the general population are growing

at a higher rate than the general population and generate steady demand for fixed-line telephony lines. Additionally, we believe that Israeli consumers tend to keep their subscription to fixed-line telephony lines as a security backup, due to the resilient nature of the infrastructure.

Bezeq, the incumbent fixed-line telephony service provider in Israel, is the largest provider of fixed-line telephony services, with 2.2 million active fixed telephone lines and an estimated market share of 65% of the fixed-line telephony services market (74% and 56% of the business and private sectors, respectively) as of December 31, 2014. HOT is Bezeq's main competitor in fixed-line telephony. In addition to Bezeq and HOT, fixed-line telephony services can also be purchased from providers of VoB services (a service that allows users to make and receive telephone calls over the Internet through an Internet connection).

The fixed-line telephony market in Israel is characterized by:

• **Pricing Pressure:** The price erosion experienced in recent years has been partly driven by a reduction in termination rates and the increase in competition, including from cellular telephony operators that introduced unlimited packages in 2012, resulting in the decline of fixed-line telephony average revenue per line in Bezeq and HOT's networks.

• **Commoditization:** In recent years, fixed-line telephony services have been largely commoditized and uptake has become increasingly dependent on a quality broadband Internet offering by the same provider, or the overall attractiveness of the bundled offerings, which, mainly in the case of bundles offered by Bezeq's competitors, may combine fixed-line telephony with one or more of broadband Internet access, cellular telephony and pay television services. However, while usage of fixed-line telephony is declining, high penetration rates of fixed line telephony services are being maintained.

• **Growing Enterprise Data Services:** The enterprise segment has shown an increase in consumption of transmission and data communications services that have partially compensated for the overall decline in fixed-line telephony usage.

• **Technology Convergence between Communications Systems:** The transition to solutions based on IP protocol promotes technology convergence between the different communications systems and penetration of integrated products, facilitating various communications solutions on one handset (e.g. cellular and fixed-line telephony on one handset).

Internet Access-Infrastructure and ISP Services

Internet service in Israel is structured as it is segregated into two separate elements comprised of infrastructure, or network access services, and ISP services. Infrastructure access service relates to access to the physical network infrastructure within Israel that is required to connect the customer's device to the infrastructure access service provider. This service is provided exclusively by Bezeq and HOT, the only telecommunications operators in Israel that own a national fixed-line network infrastructure. ISP services, which can be provided by any licensed provider, consist of providing customers access to the local and global Internet network utilizing the infrastructure of Bezeq or HOT. ISPs generally also provide certain value-added services such as data protection services, security solutions, e-mail services and system administration services. Accordingly, a customer wishing to subscribe to Internet services in Israel effectively must purchase both fixed-line broadband Internet infrastructure access services and ISP services and retains the choice with regards to the provider of each service.

Fixed-Line Broadband Internet Infrastructure Access Services Market

The market for fixed-line broadband Internet infrastructure access services has been one of the fastest growing communication markets in Israel in recent years. Bezeq provides fixed-line broadband Internet infrastructure access services to approximately 66% of the Israeli market, based on the number of subscribers, as of December 31, 2014. Bezeq's NGN, which is based on a core IP network and uses VDSL2 technology, enables Bezeq to provide bandwidth of up to 100 Mbps (download) speed, as well as innovative value-added services such as free WiFi and cloud services.

HOT provides broadband services through a hybrid fiber coaxial cable (a broadband network which combines optical fiber and coaxial cable).

Wholesale Market Regulation. Following hearings in January 2014 and August 2014, in November 2014, the Minister of Communications decided to amend the license of infrastructure owners (Bezeq and Hot Telecommunications) and to delineate the basket of services under that license, i.e., managed broadband access and wholesale telephony services. The regulations attached to the Minister's decision contained the obligation to provide the services, including accompanying services and the regulation of maximum rates (which require the finance minister's approval) for the provision of the wholesale services. Bezeq expects that the implementation of the wholesale services regulation in the manner specified above could adversely affect its results of operations; however, the possible cancellation of the structural separation and supervision over Bezeq's fees as a result of the wholesale market regulation could positively impact Bezeq. In December 2014, Bezeq filed a petition with the Israeli High Court

of Justice, or the High Court of Justice, to cancel the decision, and consequently to cancel the amendment of Bezeq's license, the regulations prescribing the obligation to provide the services and the regulation of the maximum rates for the wholesale services, and to schedule an urgent hearing on the petition.

In a hearing on the petition that took place on March 25, 2015, the court ordered the parties to return to the negotiation table to discuss various matters that arose in the petition and to notify the court within 60 days of the outcome. On April 20, 2015, Bezeq received a letter from the Ministry of Communications stating that the Ministry believes that the provision of wholesale telephony services can in fact be implemented with small adjustments, within a short period of time and at minimal cost to Bezeq. The Ministry also suggested possible technological solutions for providing the service.

The Ministry therefore expects that Bezeq will prepare for the provision of the service by May 17, 2015. Bezeq rejected the statements in the letter, and intends to send a detailed response to the Ministry.

ISP Market

While only Bezeq and HOT provide broadband Internet infrastructure access services in Israel), many telecommunications companies hold ISP licenses, including Bezeq International, 013 Netvision (which merged with Cellcom), 012 Smile (which merged with Partner), HOT Net (a subsidiary of HOT) and numerous minor niche players. Bezeq International's estimated market share of the ISP market, based on the number of subscribers, was 42% as of December 31, 2014 compared to 40% as of December 31, 2013. The Israeli ISP market is a saturated market and as competitors are typically unable to differentiate themselves based on price, they attempt to differentiate themselves primarily by strengthening customer loyalty; however, competition has led to increased churn rates.

Broadband infrastructure and ISP Services Markets Trends

The Internet access market in Israel is characterized by:

• **Increasing Broadband Speeds:** Israeli Internet consumers continue to demand increased Internet bandwidth speeds.

• **Slow-Down in Market Growth Rates:** Despite the fact that the Israeli fixed-line broadband Internet infrastructure access services market is still growing in terms of the number of subscribers, the increase in penetration rate is slowing compared to previous years as a result of the high penetration levels in the market.

• **Increasing Adoption of Services and Value-Added Applications:** Advanced and value-added services, such as data protection services, e-mail, anti-virus and cloud services, are increasingly becoming differentiators in the market, and are believed to enhance customer loyalty and reduce churn rate.

Cellular Telephony Services Market

The Israeli cellular telephony market is mature and highly competitive. Three cellular telephony operators, Cellcom, Partner and Pelephone, have historically led the Israeli cellular telephony market. The cellular market growth rate is lower due to "penetration rate" saturation. Penetration rate is the ratio between the number of subscribers in the market and the total population in Israel (excluding foreign workers and Palestinians, although they are included in the number of subscribers). The penetration rate at December 31, 2014 is 124%.

The Israeli cellular telephony market is characterized by a dominant post-paid market (i.e. purchased subscriptions rather than use of pre-paid cards).

In 2014, the trends that began in 2012 continued with increased competition in the Israeli cellular communications market. The entry of the new infrastructure operators, Golan and Hot Mobile, and to a lesser extent the activity of virtual cellular operators, resulted in the erosion of prices and the continued high level of mobility of customers between the companies.

Cellcom and Partner operate nationwide cellular networks based on GSM, UMTS/HSPA and 4G technologies. HOT Mobile and Golan Telecom are able to utilize the existing operators' networks based on a national roaming model for a period of up to seven years from the launch of their operations (with an option to extend such period for another three years, subject to regulatory approval). HOT Mobile and Golan Telecom have yet to complete the rollout of their networks. HOT Mobile currently uses national roaming services provided by Partner, and prior to 2015, it used national roaming services provided by Pelephone. Golan Telecom uses the national roaming services provided by Cellcom.

In addition, following measures taken by the Israeli government to encourage competition in the cellular telephony market, 11 MVNO licenses have been granted to date by the Israeli government. We believe that only four of the MVNO licensees currently provide services: Rami Levy (which signed hosting agreements with Pelephone), Alon Cellular (which signed hosting agreements with Partner and Pelephone), Azi Communications (which signed a hosting agreement with Pelephone and Partner) and Home Cellular (which signed a hosting agreement with Cellcom). A fifth MVNO, Cellact, signed a hosting agreement with Pelephone. The main trends that characterize the cellular telephony market in Israel are:

Increasing Competition, Followed by Potential ARPU Stabilization. The entry of the new operators as a result of regulatory changes, together with regulations banning exit fees and reducing interconnect fees, led to intensified competition in the cellular telephony market in Israel. Golan Telecom and HOT Mobile had a strong incentive to obtain market share, as depending on their market share after the grant of their license, they could have been required to pay a license fee of up to NIS 360 million and NIS 710 million, respectively. These developments resulted in higher churn rates among the existing operators and a significant decrease in tariffs. In November 2013, HOT Mobile was notified by the Ministry of Communications that as a result of meeting certain market share targets, the vast majority of its guarantee is reduced. We believe that Golan Telecom is expected to receive similar notification in the near future.

Changing Pricing Dynamics. Partly as a result of intensified competition, during 2012 the manner of pricing services in the cellular telephony market changed significantly. Instead of charging subscribers for actual usage, the cellular telephony operators are primarily offering packages with unlimited usage. The increased competition and change in the format of the communication packages led to a significant decrease in ARPU and higher churn rates.

Increasing Demand for Data Transfer Services. The penetration of smartphones has led to a rise in the supply of alternative applications and services, resulting in a higher level of consumption of data transfer services. The increasing demand for data transfer services has the potential to offset, in part, revenue shortfalls from traditional voice services.

LTE Technology. LTE technology, which is based on an Internet Protocol that can transfer data at higher speeds than the existing Generation 3.5 technology, is used by many operators around the world and is now supported by many smartphones in operation in the Israeli market. In March 2012, the Ministry of Communications published a work plan with respect to the introduction of LTE technology. The Ministry of Communications issued a tender for allocating LTE frequencies in 2014 and Pelephone was awarded 15 MHz on the 1800 frequency band, at an aggregate cost of NIS 96 million. Pelephone also entered into network sharing arrangements for 4G networks with Cellcom and Golan Telecom, similarly to an agreement reached by Partner and HOT Mobile, both subject to governmental approvals, including the Israeli Antitrust Authority. Technological developments in the area of LTE, could have a significant effect on the market.

On January 12, 2015, the Ministry of Communications conducted a tender of frequencies for LTE networks, following which an increase in the capacity of cellular networks is expected due to the increased popularity of 4G services.

Network Sharing Agreements. In December 2013, Pelephone entered into a network sharing agreement for the construction and operation of a shared 4G network with Cellcom and Golan Telecom for a term of 15 years with an option to extend for an additional 15-year term, and an agreement with Cellcom for the sharing of passive components of cell sites on each company's existing networks for a term of 15 years. The agreements are expected to provide significant cost savings and reduced capital expenditure requirements with respect to the deployment and maintenance of an LTE network, as well as with respect to the maintenance of existing UMTS network. The network sharing arrangements are subject to approvals by the Israeli authorities, including the Israeli Antitrust Authority. The December 9, 2013 agreement followed the November 2013 announcement by Partner and HOT Mobile that they had entered into a 15-year network sharing agreement. On May 15, 2014, the Ministry of Communications published a paper on "policy for sharing the broadband access network of a holder of a general license for the provision of mobile radio-telephone services." From Pelephone's review of the Policy Paper, it emerges that the sharing agreement apparently does not comply with the threshold terms included therein. In September 2014, Pelephone entered into a cooperation agreement with Cellcom for maintenance of the passive components at their cellular sites, including uniting passive components and reducing costs through a joint contractor. The agreement is subject to the necessary regulatory approvals.

Estimated number of subscribers of Pelephone and its competitors in 2014 and 2013 (thousands of subscribers, approximate).

		Pelephone	Partner	Cellcom	Golan Telecom(1)	HOT Mobile	MVNOs(1)	Total subscribers in market
At December 31, 2013	No. of subscribers(2)	2,642	2,956	3,092	390	810	144	10,034
	Market share	26.3%	29.5%	30.8%	3.9%	8.1%	1.4%	

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At	No. of	2,600	2,894	3,010	600	932	165	
September	subscribers(2)							10,201
30, 2014	Market share	25.5%	28.4%	29.5%	5.9%	9.1%	1.6%	

(1) Golan Telecom and most of the other MVNOs are private companies which do not publish data on their number of subscribers and these figures are based on estimates.

(2) The number of subscribers as at September 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013, are based on the public reports issued by Cellcom, Partner and HOT Mobile.

ILD Market

As of December 31, 2014, there were seven competitors in the ILD services market in Israel: Bezeq International, 013 Netvision, 012 Smile, 018 Xfone, Telzar International Communication Services Ltd., Golan Telecom and HOT Mobile. During 2012, cellular telephony operators also started to offer ILD services as part of their cellular telephony services. Bezeq International's estimated market share of the ILD market in Israel for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2014, was approximately 21.2% and 23%, respectively.

Pay Television Services Market

Israel's primary television platforms are dominated by pay television, with relatively limited penetration of free platforms such as terrestrial television or free DTH. Approximately 70% of the households in Israel subscribe for multi-channel pay television services from either YES, which provides multi-channel satellite pay television services, or HOT, which provides multi-channel cable pay television services (Source: Informa Telecoms & Media). YES, the only company licensed to provide multi-channel pay television broadcasts via satellite to subscribers in Israel, provides encoded and digital multi-channel broadcast services as well as other services. HOT, which provides cable pay television services, focuses its marketing strategy on offering bundles that include multi-channel pay television broadcast services together with other services such as ISP and fixed-line broadband Internet infrastructure access services (known as a "triple play").

Television viewers in Israel are also able to receive free television services through DTT, a terrestrial implementation of digital television technology using an aerial to broadcast to a conventional television antenna (or aerial) instead of a satellite dish or cable television connections. In August 2009, the Second Authority, the public authority that supervises commercial broadcasting in Israel, launched DTT broadcasts on a nationwide basis, enabling the free distribution to the public of five DTT channels free of charge upon purchasing a set top box. DTT currently offers access to only six channels, there is currently no access to premium or thematic content (such as sports, movies or children's programming) and it has no interactive functionalities (such as VOD). DTT has limited capacity to transfer a significant number of channels simultaneously and quality can be affected by the weather. However, pursuant to recent legislation, the DTT array may be expanded to include additional channels (including, among others, channels dedicated to specific themes and HD versions of any of the channels included in the DTT array) and the DTT system may be operated by a private entity instead of the Second Authority, and consequently, DTT could become more attractive in the future.

The transmission of video content over additional communication infrastructures has led to an increase in the amount and range of video content accessible to the public (whether with or without authorization from the holders of title to the content) and to a change in the format in which downloaded content is used for streaming. Viewing the content is by means of various items of terminal equipment, among them computers, televisions, tablets, and mobile phones. This trend allows diverse video content to be provided without the need for establishing specific network infrastructure (including by international entities) and at present, without regulatory supervision. In December 2014, Cellcom launched its Cellcom TV service, allowing VOD viewing through a special decoder, via the web, as well as DTT content. To the best of DBS's knowledge, other entities are considering launching similar services. The establishment and development of such services could substantially affect competition in the broadcast sector, which is currently based on designated infrastructures, and this effect could intensify if the provision of such content continues without regulatory supervision.

Historically, Bezeq was not allowed to control YES or offer bundled services that include pay television services. On March 26, 2014, the Israeli Antitrust Authority issued a decision which provides that upon the fulfillment of certain terms, the restrictions imposed on the Eurocom Group with respect to its ownership interest in YES would be removed and Bezeq's merger with YES would be allowed. Such terms include: (a) prohibiting Bezeq from imposing any

restriction on the utilization of Internet infrastructure services based on customers' cumulative surfing volume; (b) requiring Bezeq to deduct amounts relating to the supply of multi-channel television services from the payments of ISP providers for ISP connection to Bezeq's network; (c) prohibiting Bezeq from restricting or blocking customers' use of any service or application provided via the Internet at any time; (d) requiring that Bezeq's television services and Internet infrastructure services be sold and supplied at equal terms to all Bezeq customers whether or not they purchase additional telecommunications services from Bezeq; (e) mandating that Bezeq and YES will cancel all exclusivity arrangements with respect to certain productions to which they are party; and (f) prohibiting Bezeq for a period of two years from the merger approval date from preventing any entity, other than a broadcast licensee, from purchasing rights in certain productions. The Bezeq Group could benefit from potential cost savings, as well as additional revenue and marketing synergies from a merger of Bezeq and YES.

Competition in the broadcasting market focuses on content, service and the offering of advanced services, such as VOD, PVR set-top boxes and HD broadcasts. The pay television services market in Israel is characterized by:

Personal Television Services: In recent years there has been a discernible trend toward increased demand for and supply of personal television services, such as PVR and VOD, which allow the customer to choose which content to view and when to view it (in contrast to viewing linear channels where the content broadcasting sequence is determined by the broadcasting entity).

•Video Content via Additional Infrastructure: The increase in the bandwidth in Israel, together with technological improvements, enabling the transmission of video content via the Internet, cellular networks and additional infrastructure, and compression capabilities, enable wider use of the infrastructures for the use of video content. In recent years, the number and range of video content accessible to the public via the various communications infrastructures has increased. Some cellular telephony operators have recently announced their intention to offer video content, which includes DTT broadcasts together with additional content, via the Internet.

Regulatory

Permit to Control Bezeq Granted to Members of the Eurocom Group

The Israeli Communications Law and the Communications Order provide that the control over Bezeq requires a control permit from the Ministers.

As part of the acquisition of the controlling interest in Bezeq, we, B Communications, SP2, SP1, and other members of the Eurocom Group applied for authorization to control Bezeq, pursuant to the Israeli Communications Law and Communications Order. On April 13, 2010, the Control Permit was granted subject to the condition that SP2 is controlled exclusively by the other parties to the control permit. Concurrently, a separate control permit was also granted to Messrs. Shaul Elovitch and Yossef Elovitch, our controlling shareholders (the “Individuals’ Control Permit”). According to the Communications Order, B Communications was not allowed to transfer the control or any Means of Control which will result in a decrease of its minimum holding requirement in Bezeq (30%) without the prior consent of the Ministers. The foregoing includes a transfer of the Bezeq interest in one transaction or a series of transactions, by one party or together with the other parties to the Control Permit or the parties to the Individuals’ Control Permit. However, the parties may transfer the Means of Control of Bezeq among themselves, subject to compliance with certain conditions set forth in the Control Permit.

According to the Control Permit, the parties (through SP2) must hold not less than 30% of any type of Means of Control (as described below) of Bezeq. Such percentage is permitted to decrease below 30% to no less than 29% for a period of six months, in the event of dilution resulting from the exercise of stock options by Bezeq employees. However, the Communications Order prohibits issuance of shares which will result in a decrease of the minimum holding requirement in Bezeq (30%) or the ceasing to control Bezeq without the prior consent of the Ministers (certain permitted issuances do not require the Minister’s prior consent). SP2, which owns most of B Communications’ Bezeq shares, is deemed to hold the Bezeq shares directly notwithstanding that ownership is recorded in the name of a trust company wholly-owned by Bank Hapoalim that has a lien over the Bezeq shares that SP2 holds as security for the repayment of the debt obtained for the funding of the acquisition of the Bezeq interest.

In accordance with the Control Permit, SP2, which holds the Bezeq shares is required to notify the Ministers of any changes in the composition of its board of directors every six months and if the change represents half or more of the members of the board of directors, within 30 days of the change. We and B Communications are also required to notify the Ministers of any “Exceptional Holdings” in Bezeq (as described below) immediately upon becoming aware of such event. We and B Communications are also required to notify the Ministers in the event a shareholder becomes a “principal shareholder” (namely, holds, directly or indirectly, over 5% of our issued and outstanding share capital) and regarding any 1% or more change in the holdings of a “principal shareholder” within 48 hours of becoming aware of such change. Our Articles of Association require our shareholders to notify us within a specified period of time after crossing any such threshold.

Under the Communications Order, no person may hold, directly or indirectly, “significant influence” over Bezeq or 5% or more of any particular class of Means of Control in Bezeq. The Communications Order defines “holding” as the holding, acquisition, transfer and encumbrance of the Means of Control in Bezeq, defines “significant influence” as the

ability to substantially influence the activity of a company, either alone or together with others or using others, directly or indirectly, which arises by virtue of the possession of Means of Control therein or in another corporation, including where such ability is pursuant to the corporation's articles of association, or pursuant to an agreement (whether written or oral) with the controlling shareholder. "Means of Control" is defined under the Communications Order as the right to vote at a general meeting of the company, to appoint a director or general manager of the company, or to participate in the profits of the company or a share of the remaining assets of the company after payment of its debts upon liquidation. Additionally, no person, together with any other person, appoint, elect or dismiss the general manager of Bezeq or cause the election, appointment or dismissal of any director of Bezeq, without the prior written consent of the Ministers. A person shall be deemed to have "significant influence" if (i) he has the right to appoint a director or the chief executive officer; or (ii) if that person holds 25% or more of the Means of Control of a corporation. Additionally, no person, together with any other person, may appoint, elect or dismiss the general manager of Bezeq or cause the election, appointment or dismissal of any director of Bezeq, without the prior written consent of the Ministers.

Subject to certain exceptions, prior written approval of the Ministers is also required to increase the holdings or other rights in excess of those determined in the initial approval, including by means of an agreement (including a voting agreement). Furthermore, under the Communications Order, no person may transfer control, “significant influence” or Means of Control in Bezeq to another, if, as a result of the transfer, the holdings of the transferee would require approval pursuant to the Israeli Communications Law or Communications Order and the transferee is not in possession of the requisite approval. Any such unauthorized holding or acquisition is referred to as “Exceptional Holdings.”

The Communications Order provides that in the event that a person holds “significant influence” or Means of Control in Bezeq, to a degree that requires the Ministers’ prior approval, without receiving prior approval for such Exceptional Holdings (including as a result of the realization of a pledge over Means of Control), such person must report such Exceptional Holdings in writing to Bezeq and must submit an application to the Ministers for approval of such Exceptional Holdings all within 48 hours. Such application is required to be in the form of the questionnaire annexed to the Communications Order and must be accompanied by a power of attorney authorizing Bezeq’s board of directors to sell the applicant’s Exceptional Holdings (unless the Ministers have granted an exemption from providing a power of attorney). Following the submission of the application and all relevant documents, the Ministers have 60 days to inform the applicant and Bezeq as to their decision.

In addition to the possibility of obtaining a retroactive approval as described above, the Communications Order establishes the following procedure for the sale of Exceptional Holdings: (i) with respect to a person who has not applied for approval by the Ministers, as described above, such person must sell his Exceptional Holdings within seven days; (ii) with respect to a person whose permit has been revoked or has expired, and who has not submitted a new application, such person must sell his Exceptional Holdings within 14 days after the date of the revocation or expiration, as the case may be; and (iii) with respect to a person who has applied for approval by the Ministers, including a party whose permit has been revoked or has expired and who has submitted a new application, and whose application has been rejected, such person must sell his Exceptional Holdings within 60 days after the date on which the Ministers informed such person that his application has been rejected. If a person does not sell his Exceptional Holdings as detailed in sub-sections (i)-(iii) and Bezeq holds a power of attorney from such person as required by the Communications Order, Bezeq will sell the Exceptional Holdings within 60 days, on a stock exchange, in Israel or abroad, or through an off-exchange transaction. The proceeds of the sale will be delivered to the holder, less expenses involved in the sale.

In accordance with the Israeli Communications Law and Communications Order, and as set forth in our Articles of Association, a holder of Exceptional Holdings (including a holder that submitted an application for approval which was submitted to the Ministers, whether such application was rejected or has not yet been approved) will not be entitled to any rights in respect of its holdings in Bezeq, including with regard to the receipt of dividends, unless and to the extent permitted under the Communications Order. Accordingly, a holder of Exceptional Holdings will not have any voting rights at a general meeting of shareholders. Each shareholder participating in a general meeting of shareholders is required to certify to us prior to the vote or, if the shareholder is voting by a proxy or any similar instrument, on such proxy card or similar instrument, as to whether or not his holdings in our company or his vote require the approval of the Ministers pursuant to the Israeli Communications Law and Communications Order. In addition, no director may be appointed, elected or removed from office by virtue of the vote of a holder of Exceptional Holdings. If a director is appointed, elected or removed from office by virtue of the vote of a holder of Exceptional Holdings, such appointment, election or removal from office shall have no effect.

The holding of control, “significant influence” or 5% or more of any particular class of Means of Control without the required approval or in violation of the terms of the approval constitutes a criminal offense and could subject the holder to criminal penalties as follows: (i) a person transferring control of Bezeq or acquiring and holding control over Bezeq without the required approval is subject to three years imprisonment or a fine currently in the amount of NIS

2.26 million as well as an additional fine for each day the offense continues (currently in the amount of NIS 14,000 per day); (ii) a person holding “significant influence” or more than 5% of the Means of Control of Bezeq without the required approval is subject to six months imprisonment or a fine currently in the amount of NIS 226,000 as well as an additional fine for each day the offense continues (currently in the amount of NIS 14,000 per day); and (iii) a person transferring “significant influence” or Means of Control of Bezeq, knowing that as a result of the transfer, the holdings of the transferee require approval pursuant to the Israeli Communications Law or the Communications Order, without being first shown the appropriate approval by the transferee, shall be subject to a fine currently in the amount of NIS 226,000.

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

- At least 19% of each of the Means of Control of SP2 must be held by an Israeli Party at all times; or
- At least 19% of the rights to vote at the general meeting of shareholders of SP2 and the rights to appoint directors of SP2 must be held by an Israeli Party at all times; and
- The right to appoint at least one-fifth of the directors of Bezeq and Bezeq's subsidiaries and not less than one director of each such company will be held by an Israeli Party at all times, provided that the percentage of the Israeli Party's direct or indirect shareholdings in Bezeq is not less than 3% of any of the Means of Control of Bezeq. Indirect shareholdings will be calculated as the product of the Israeli Party's lowest rate of holdings in each of the Means of Control in SP2, multiplied by the percentage of the holdings of the parties to the Control Permit in each of the Means of Control in Bezeq.

The Ministers have determined that we and B Communications are deemed to be "Israeli Parties," so long as we and B Communications are controlled by a citizen and resident of Israel and that the ownership interest of Messrs. Shaul Elovitch and Yossef Elovitch in our company and B Communications does not fall below 50% at any time.

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

According to the Communications Order a "principal shareholder" or a person with "significant influence" in Bezeq shall not be one of the following:

- a hostile state, a citizen or resident of a hostile state, a corporation registered or incorporated in a hostile state or a corporation controlled by a citizen or resident of a hostile state; or
- a government corporation, unless approved by the Ministers.

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

The Control Permit also authorizes an interested party in B Communications and our company that is not a party to the Control Permit or the Individuals' Control Permit to hold Means of Control in Bezeq, provided that such interested party does not hold more than 15% of any type of Means of Control of B Communications and our company. The foregoing authorization is subject to the condition (among others) that the percentage of holdings of the parties to the Control Permit in our company, of our company's holdings in B Communications and of Eurocom Communications' holdings in our company exceed 50% of the Means of Control in each of such companies at all times. We and B

Communications are required to notify the Ministers of the share ownership of any such interested party.

If we, B Communications or any other member of the Eurocom Group subject to the Control Permit fails to comply with the terms of the Control Permit or with other regulatory provisions relating to the control of Bezeq, such permit could be revoked and our rights with respect to our Bezeq interest would be adversely affected.

Any event in which a receiver is appointed with respect to our holdings in SP2 or SP2's holdings in Bezeq will constitute grounds for the cancellation of the Control Permit. In the event that the Control Permit is cancelled and an application to reissue a Control Permit is denied, B Communications' holdings in Bezeq must be liquidated within 15 to 60 days (depending on the cause for such cancellation) pursuant to the Communications Order.

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

The Concentration Law

In December 2013, the Knesset passed the Concentration Law, which regulates the following principal matters: (i) limitations on the control over companies with publicly held debt or equity securities through a pyramidal ownership structure by imposing a limitation on the number of public companies (tiers) in such pyramidal structure; (ii) authorizes financial regulators to set forth limitations on the amount of credit that financial institutions are permitted to provide to a corporation or a group of companies under the control of the same controlling shareholder; and (iii) limitations on the holdings by a significant non-finance company in a significant finance company or the holdings of both kinds of companies under common control; and (iv) requires governmental authorities responsible for the award of rights in public assets (including in the communications field) in certain events to consider control concentration factors and industry-specific competitive factors.

Limitations on the control of public companies through a pyramidal ownership structure

Prohibition on a second-tier company controlling another tier company

The purpose of the Concentration Law is to limit the possibility to control a “tier company” (generally defined as a company with publicly held debt or equity securities that are subject to reporting obligations under the Israeli Securities Law) through a pyramidal structure of additional tier companies. Each of B Communications, our company and Bezeq is considered a “tier company” for the purposes of the Concentration Law. A “second-tier” company is a tier company that is directly controlled by a first-tier company, and accordingly, B Communications is deemed a “second-tier” company under the Concentration Law.

The Concentration Law prohibits a second-tier company from controlling another tier company. In the case of existing pyramidal structures, a second-tier company is entitled to continue to control another tier company that it controlled on the publication date of the Concentration Law for a period of six years from the date of publication of the Concentration Law (until December 10, 2019).

In the event that a second-tier company controls another tier company contrary to the provisions of the Concentration Law, a district court may appoint a trustee, who will be awarded the means of control (including voting rights and right to appoint directors) in such tier company for the purpose of selling such means of control. The trustee shall act pursuant to the orders of the district court with respect to such means of control and will be entitled to petition the district court to rule, among other things, that an appointment of directors in the tier company that was made prior to the trustee’s appointment is void, to cancel transactions between the controlled tier company and its controlling shareholder or transactions in which the controlling shareholder had a personal interest if they have not yet been completed and to order the cancellation of a dividend distribution that was not in the tier company’s interests which occurred prior to the trustee’s appointment. The district court may, instead of appointing a trustee and under certain circumstances, order that the means of control held by the controlling shareholder shall not provide any rights whatsoever. Until the appointment of a trustee by the district court, the means of control held by a second-tier company that illegally controls another tier company shall not grant any voting rights at the illegally held tier company’s shareholder meetings.

The Concentration Law sets forth certain mechanisms intended to enable a tier company, which is subject to the prohibition of controlling another tier company, to make various arrangements for the repurchase of its publicly-held shares and the early redemption of publicly-held debt in order to comply with the provisions of the law. These mechanisms enable the repurchase of publicly-held shares and the early redemption of publicly-held debt securities under a court-approved scheme of arrangement pursuant to the Israeli Companies Law, at fair value and in accordance with the conditions prescribed by the Concentration Law, while providing certain relief from shareholders or debenture holder majority requirements for the approval of the arrangement.

Appointment of directors and the composition of the board of a “third- tier” company during the transition period

Beginning six months after the publication of the Concentration Law and until the end of the six years’ transition period during which a “third-tier” company can no longer be controlled by a second-tier company, the board of directors of a company that is a “third-tier” company (such as Bezeq) must be comprised of a majority of “independent directors,” within the meaning of the Israeli Companies Law, and the number of “external directors” pursuant to the Israeli Companies Law shall be at least half the number of the company’s directors less one (rounded upwards) but not less than two. The election of such external directors will be by a majority vote of the shareholders and the controlling shareholder’s vote will not be counted for such purpose. The Israeli Minister of Justice is authorized to enact regulations setting forth a lower number of required external directors, provided that such number will not be lower than one-third of the board members.

On June 11, 2014, the Regulations to Promote Competition and Reduce Concentration (Relief with Regard to the Number of External Directors), 2014, were published. Pursuant to these regulations, if a director of a company who is appointed according to the proposal of a representative labor union under a collective labor agreement serves in another tier company, the number of external directors in the tier company required under the Concentration Law who meet the provisions of the law may be reduced, provided that the external directors account for at least one-third of the board members. Bezeq complies with the provisions of the Concentration Law in this respect.

Limitations on the provision of credit to corporations and issuer groups

The Minister of Finance and the Governor of the Bank of Israel are authorized to enact regulations and directives limiting the amount of credit provided by financial institutions in Israel, cumulatively, to a corporation or a group of companies under the control of the same controlling shareholder. Such regulations have not yet been enacted.

The Bezeq Group

The Bezeq Group is subject to various regulatory requirements and obligations including communications and broadcasting laws (including provisions applicable to providers of essential services), general antitrust law, securities and companies laws, consumer protection laws, planning and construction laws, environment, health and safety laws, as well as technical and other regulations. The communications and broadcasting industry in Israel is highly regulated and requires service providers to obtain licenses from, and comply with the terms of such licenses and the policy statements of, the Ministry of Communications or the Israeli Council for Cable and Satellite Broadcasting, or the Broadcasting Council, with respect to the various communications and broadcasting services, respectively, before offering such services to the public. Holding Means of Control in telecommunications services providers is also subject to regulation, including certain prohibitions on cross-holdings in communications companies. The ever-changing regulatory environment has had and will likely continue to have a material effect on the Bezeq Group's activities. Certain key provisions of the regulations governing the Bezeq Group's activities are set forth below. This description is not intended to be an exhaustive description of all regulations nor a review of specific obligations which have been imposed on the Bezeq Group.

As a general matter, the regulatory principles are set forth in the laws enacted by the Knesset, primarily the Israeli Communications Law. These laws are amended from time to time upon enactment by the Knesset. The laws authorize the Ministry of Communications (in some cases with the approval of the Economic Affairs Committee of the Knesset) to issue regulations which provide for specific requirements based upon the principles set forth in the applicable laws. In addition to the regulations, the Ministry of Communications issues policy statements after a public review and consultation process. These policy statements expand upon the Ministry of Communications' policy with respect to certain basic issues in the relevant market. The Ministry of Communications grants licenses in accordance with the Israeli Communications Law and regulations. Bezeq was also declared a provider of essential services under the Communications Order and is subject to the provisions of such order.

General

Structural Separation

Bezeq is subject to a duty to maintain structural separation between itself and its subsidiaries set forth in its domestic fixed-line license (including Pelephone, Bezeq International and YES). Separation is required between the managements of Bezeq and its principal subsidiaries, as well as separation between the financial and marketing systems, assets and employees.

The structural separation limitations result in high administrative overheads and place the Bezeq Group in an inferior competitive position compared with other Israeli communications groups that are subject to certain structural limitations, but not of the same scope.

In July 2013, the Knesset approved an amendment to the Israeli Communications Law, providing, among other things, that the authority of the Minister of Communications to mandate structural separation between two license holders for the purpose of providing certain services also includes separation between the provision of services to another license holder and the provision of services to a subscriber. According to the explanatory notes to the draft amendment, the

existing form of structural separation in the Israeli communications market is expected to be gradually cancelled; however, structural separation between the provision of services to a subscriber and the provision of services to another license holder is expected to be required if a wholesale market does not develop or if its development encounters difficulties such as price discrimination and high barriers for entry.

In October 2013, the Ministry of Communications published a hearing for public comment regarding the implementation of new a regulatory regime in the ILD market. Under the proposed regime, domestic fixed-line operators and cellular telephony operators would be allowed to provide ILD services as part of the service packages they offer to their subscribers. The proposed regime would also allow domestic fixed-line operators and cellular telephony operators to provide international data transfer and transmission services. If such regulatory regime is approved, it could have a significant impact on Bezeq International's ILD operations.

Limitations on Marketing of Bundles

Historically, the structural separation limitations prevented Bezeq from marketing joint service bundles. Since May 2010, following the decrease of Bezeq's market share of the private fixed-line telephony services market to below 85%, Bezeq has been permitted to offer joint service packages with its subsidiaries to private subscribers, and since July 2012, Bezeq has been permitted to offer joint service packages with its subsidiaries to business subscribers, subject to approvals by the Ministry of Communications and other conditions contained in Bezeq's license, including the following:

- The joint service packages must be able to be “unbundled” so that each service included in a package must be offered separately and on the same terms; and

- At the time a request for approval of a joint service package is submitted, all of the services to be offered must be marketed as a package to private subscribers by a license-holder which is not a subsidiary of Bezeq, or a group that includes license holders that are not affiliated with Bezeq.

Joint service packages marketed by Bezeq's subsidiaries that include the services of Bezeq are also subject to similar limitations, including “unbundling” (except for a bundle offered by a subsidiary that only contains its ISP service with Bezeq's fixed-line broadband Internet infrastructure access service).

Despite the easing of the limitations on offering “unbundled” joint service packages in 2012, the Israeli Antitrust Authority informed YES and Bezeq that the marketing of “unbundled” joint service packages by Bezeq and YES constitute a restrictive arrangement which requires an exemption under the Israeli Antitrust Law and that the Israeli Antitrust Commissioner does not intend to grant such exemption. Consequently, such packages are not currently offered.

These limitations, and in particular the “unbundling” obligation, limit the Bezeq Group's ability to offer discounts on the components of a joint service package and effectively prevent the Bezeq Group from offering bundles, except for a bundle that contains fixed-line broadband Internet infrastructure access service and ISP service. Competing Israeli telecommunications groups are not subject to similar limitations in marketing joint service packages (other than a limitation on marketing bundles by HOT Net and other companies in the HOT Group).

Additional Limitations on Cooperation between the Bezeq Group Companies-Antitrust Laws and the Provisions of Bezeq's Domestic Fixed-Line License

Additional regulatory provisions impose limitations on cooperation between members of the Bezeq Group including provisions of Bezeq's domestic fixed-line license that obligate Bezeq to provide its services on an equal basis to all and to ensure that its relationships with its subsidiaries do not result in favoring them over their competitors. Bezeq is also subject to the Israeli Antitrust Law and regulatory orders issued by the Israeli Antitrust Commissioner. Bezeq was declared a monopoly in its main fields of activity under the Israeli Antitrust Law, as discussed in the Fair Competition and Antitrust Laws section below.

Wholesale Market Regulation

In May 2012, the Ministry of Communications published the Wholesale Market Policy Document concerning expansion of the level of competition in the fixed-line communications market, primarily adopting the main recommendations of the Hayek Committee, which were published in October 2010.

The key points of the Wholesale Market Policy Document are as follows:

Owners of universal fixed-line access infrastructures that provide retail communications services, including Bezeq and HOT, will be obligated to sell wholesale services to other telecommunications services providers, including bit-stream access, lease of access segments, dark fibers, duct access and transmission services, on an equal and non-discriminatory basis and with no discounts for size. In this regard, a procedure was established for negotiating an agreement for these services and as soon as such agreement is signed, the infrastructure providers are required to publish a “shelf offering” for the sale of the services based on the agreement and which also includes additional services as the Ministry of Communications may determine from time to time and such services’ prices. In this regard, “agreement” shall apply to an agreement entered into by an infrastructure owner and a substantial service provider that is not an affiliate of the infrastructure owner. When the Minister of Communications believes that an agreed term or price is (i) unreasonable; (ii) might hinder competition; (iii) might harm the public’s interest, or (iv) might harm a services provider’s interest, the Minister has the power to establish conditions or prices for the services. The infrastructure providers must submit to the relevant telecommunications services providers the information relating to distribution of their existing infrastructures, with exceptions to be defined.

¶ If a license holder or a company affiliated with a license holder sets a tariff for a retail communications service in a manner that may hinder competition, the Minister of Communications will take measures to amend the wholesale tariff that is relevant for the provision of the retail service accordingly.

¶ The ancillary activities, services and arrangements relating to the wholesale services (rental of space, maintenance, etc.), and the arrangements for ordering, payment terms, provisioning and their tariffs, will also be negotiated by infrastructure owners and service providers, and the infrastructure owners will be allowed to demand reasonable and non-discriminatory prices. In the absence of agreement between the relevant license holders, the Minister of Communications will determine such terms.

¶ The Ministry of Communications will make use of a model for enforcement and supervision, which will help the Ministry of Communications to (i) ensure that the tariffs set in the shelf offering are in accordance with the conditions set out above, (ii) monitor the actual provision of the wholesale services in a reasonable and non-discriminatory manner, and (iii) track the level of implementation of the wholesale market.

¶ Infrastructure owners will provide, on an ongoing basis, information about ordering of wholesale services and the deployment of existing infrastructure to other license holders in accordance with the requirements of the Ministry of Communications, subject to exceptions that will be determined by the Ministry of Communications.

- The “shelf offering” will be published on the websites of both the infrastructure owners and the Ministry of Communications. Upon publication of such “shelf offering,” other entities (including affiliates of the infrastructure owner) may also purchase wholesale services on the same terms from the infrastructure owner, as long as such services shall be provided concurrently to any other entity, on a non-discriminatory basis. Under this procedure, Bezeq will be able to provide wholesale telephony services to its subsidiaries that are not supplied over a broadband network, provided that these services are also available to third parties without discrimination.

¶ Within nine months of publication of the “shelf offering,” the Minister of Communications will eliminate the structural separation between the infrastructure provider who published the aforementioned offering and the ILD providers and ISPs that are affiliated with such infrastructure provider, replacing it with an accounting separation, unless the Minister believes that this will adversely affect competition or the public interest. As a result, Bezeq will be able, for example, to offer bundles that include local and ILD services, broadband Internet infrastructure access services and ISP services.

¶ The Ministry of Communications will determine indicators or conditions under which the Minister of Communications may conclude that the level of development of the wholesale market and the level of development of competition based on joint service packages which include fixed-line telephony and cellular telephony services in the private sector, permits the grant of relief from the structural separation between an infrastructure owner and an affiliated cellular telephony operator, or the elimination of the structural separation and its replacement with an accounting separation.

¶ If the Minister of Communications determines that the wholesale market has developed and the degree of competition based on joint service packages consisting of fixed-line services and cellular telephony services in the private sector permits, the Minister will consider eliminating the structural separation between an infrastructure provider and a cellular telephony operator who is affiliated with such provider.

¶ The Minister of Communications will examine the matter of the unbundling of broadcasting services included in the joint service packages which also include Bezeq services (fixed-line telephony or cellular telephony) or broadband access services. The structural separation between the infrastructure providers and multi-channel television services

providers will be eliminated if there is a reasonable possibility in the Israeli market to provide a basic television service package over the Internet by service providers with no nationwide infrastructure.

¶ If a wholesale market does not develop in a satisfactory manner (based on parameters to be defined for this purpose) within 24 months of the publication of the Wholesale Market Policy Document, the Minister of Communications will take action to implement structural separation between the infrastructure and the services provided by general domestic fixed-line license holders.

¶ Within six months of publication of the “shelf offering,” the Minister of Communications is required to take action to change the method of control over Bezeq’s tariffs so that tariffs will be controlled by setting a maximum price.

¶ Within nine months of publication of the “shelf offering,” the Ministry of Communications is required to formulate a regulatory scheme aimed at increasing the investment in and upgrade of fixed-line communications infrastructures in Israel.

The Amendment to the Communications Law in the Economic Arrangements Law, July 2013 expands the powers of the Minister of Communications with the purpose of overseeing competition in the era of a wholesale market. The Minister of Communications was empowered (by the Minister of Finance) to determine payments for a license holder to use Bezeq installations operated by another license holder, to establish maximum or minimum tariffs for a license holder's services, and this, in part, based on cost plus a reasonable profit or on a benchmark point derived from parameters prescribed in the law. The Minister may also request a report on the tariffs before services commence, he may instruct the tariff that a license holder may ask for a service, and may instruct the license holder to take action to prevent an immediate infringement of the competition. The amendment also prescribes provisions concerning a basic package of broadcasts, its content and payment for the package.

In accordance with the policy document on the expansion of competition, the structural separation which is currently in place will gradually be phased out. Nevertheless, the Minister's power to impose structural separation also applies vertically (between services rendered to subscribers and services rendered to a license holder), and that the directive may be applied if a wholesale market does not develop at all, or problems emerge in the development of such a market, in part due to price discrimination, high entry barriers, etc.

The following actions were subsequently taken by the Ministry of Communications:

- On January 15, 2014, the Ministry of Communications issued a list of the services that Bezeq will be obligated to offer as a wholesale service to the service providers. The list of services included: managed broadband access (Bitstream Access) (for a countrywide, regional or local connection); Sub Loop Unbundling (at this stage only on the Bezeq network); use and access to Bezeq's physical infrastructure, and wholesale telephony service.
- On November 17, 2014, the Minister of Communications issued a decision on the regulation of wholesale services and the format for the provision of wholesale services and the setting of rates for these services on Bezeq's network.

The Minister of Communications adopted the recommendations of the Ministry's professional echelon to amend the licenses of Bezeq and Hot Telecom and to detail the basket of services covered by the license - managed broadband access (including Multicast) and wholesale telephony service. These services must be provided within 3-6 months from the date of the decision. The regulations that were included in the Minister's decision define the obligation to provide the services, including accompanying services and the maximum tariffs for these wholesale services to be provided by Bezeq (to date, no tariffs have been prescribed for HOT Telecom's services).

In accordance with the Minister's decision, the tariffs are as detailed below:

	2015	2016	2017	2018	Unit
Access service – excluding telephony	32.56	32.70	32.87	33.21	NIS per line per month
Access service – including telephony	39.43	38.53	38.80	39.13	NIS per line per month
Subloop unbundling service (or SLU)	19.34	20.04	20.74	21.47	NIS per line per month
Data transfer service on the network's core	30.36	24.11	18.73	14.18	NIS per MB per month
Data transfer in multicast configuration 1	15,517	12,267	9,456	7,236	NIS per MB per month
Creating a phone call	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	NIS per minute
Access service to the duct 2	398	398	400	400	NIS per km per month

First dark fiber on a line	484	484	487	485	NIS per km per month
Additional dark fiber on a line (up to a total of 4 fibers)	2.18	2.14	2.11	1.99	NIS per km per month
Technician house call service	158	158	158	158	NIS per visit

1) The price for reaching customers connected to a maximum of 1,000 MSAG boxes. The prices for greater numbers of MSAG boxes are stated in the draft regulations.

2) Including access to pits, boxes and poles.

The tariffs are as of the end of 2014 based on the CPI published in November 2014 and are updated once a year.

On December 29, 2014, Bezeq petitioned the High Court of Justice to repeal the decision and as a direct consequence to cancel the amendment to Bezeq's license, cancel the regulations that define the obligation to provide the services and the maximum tariffs for the wholesale services, and to schedule an urgent hearing of the petition. In its petition, Bezeq argued, among other things, that parts of the decision were made without authority, that parts of the decision are unreasonable in the extreme, and that parts of the decision are impossible to implement. Bezeq further argued that the decision-making process was improper, that the Minister did not have in his possession the necessary basis for the decision, that the decision was made before its opinion was fully heard, and that on certain matters its opinion had not been heard at all.

The hearing on the petition was heard on March 25, 2015. Although provision of the access services began on February 17, 2015, the Court believed that the damage that may be caused to Bezeq was reversible. At the hearing, the Court orally ordered the parties to go back to the table for a "post-hearing" on the various issues that were raised in the petition and to update the Court within 60 days.

Commencing February 17, 2015, Bezeq provides wholesale BSA services and customers can receive services from other providers on Bezeq's infrastructures. BSA services are managed broadband access services that enable service providers to connect to the network of the infrastructure's owner and offer broadband services to subscribers. The connection to the network of the infrastructure's owner may be countrywide (single-point connection to the core of the network of the infrastructure's owner, and services offered to subscribers nationwide), or regional (multipoint connections to the network of the infrastructure's owner and provision of services to subscribers in those regions).

The Ministry of Communications is discussing operation of the service with Bezeq and the relevant operators and in February 2015, it issued various addenda to the BSA wholesale service file. The Ministry of Communications is also currently conducting oversight proceedings against Bezeq in which it contends that Bezeq was allegedly in breach of certain of the Ministry's instructions in those addenda. Bezeq believes that these addenda were issued without authority and intends to submit a response to the oversight report.

On January 27, 2015, Bezeq received a decision from the Ministry of Communications on the regulation of wholesale services - service portfolios for access to physical infrastructures and SLU. The decision stipulates that Bezeq must start providing these services on August 1, 2015. In his decision, the Director General of the Ministry of Communications noted that while the infrastructure owner's obligation to provide wholesale services to the service providers has already been established, the decision concerning the duty of reciprocity (between infrastructure owners) is the first of its kind, and given that the authority must apply restraint in its decision-making process with respect to any matters that are not urgent, a decision on this subject is expected to be made by the next elected government. Israel held general elections in March 2015 and the appointment of a new Minister of Communications is currently pending.

In connection with its SLU service and in accordance with an administrative directive, Bezeq provided Cellcom and Partner (under secure conditions) information about the geographic location of certain of its sites and facilities. Domestic carrier license holders, as part of their deployment for implementing a particular wholesale SLU service, are entitled to receive this information from Bezeq.

On November 17, 2014, Bezeq received a Ministry of Communications hearing the purpose of which was to establish a policy and control measures for preventing margin squeeze - a situation in which infrastructure owners lower their retail prices and "squeeze" the margin between the retail and wholesale price for the infrastructure inputs that are purchased by the service providers to a level that erodes the profit of the service providers, making their continued operation uneconomical. According to the hearing, the infrastructure owners will be required to submit any marketing proposal for review by the Ministry of Communications, and the Ministry will notify the infrastructure owner within 14 days whether it will prohibit the marketing of the package due to fears of margin squeeze. Bezeq submitted its comments on the hearing document. This review mechanism and the resulting restriction on the prices for retail services, if it is applied, may affect Bezeq's ability to make marketing offers to its retail services. Bezeq believes that if Minister of Communication's decision is implemented, its performance will be adversely affected. Nevertheless, Bezeq also believes that taking into account the possible cancellation of the structural separation and elimination of price controls, which are anticipated as a consequence of the wholesale market regulation, there may also be positive effects on Bezeq.

Merger with YES

As a result of a decision of the Supreme Court in 2009 not to approve the merger of Bezeq and DBS, Bezeq ended its control of DBS and discontinued consolidation of its financial statements with those of DBS as of August 21, 2009 (from that date the investment in DBS shares were presented according to the equity method). Until March 25, 2015, Bezeq held 49.78% of the shares of DBS and it also held stock options which conferred a right to 8.6% of the shares of DBS. The balance of the outstanding DBS shares are held by Eurocom DBS. To the best of Bezeq's knowledge, the voting rights on account of these shares were, until March 25, 2015, held in trust under irrevocable power of attorney in accordance with the terms laid down in the transaction for acquisition of control in Bezeq which stipulates that the trustee would act as owner of the shares. To the best of our knowledge, the Commissioner made his approval of our acquisition of the control of Bezeq conditional on Eurocom DBS selling its holdings in DBS within the period defined in the approval, which has been periodically extended.

On March 26, 2014, the Antitrust Authority determined that when certain conditions were met, the limitations that were imposed on Eurocom Group with respect to its holdings in DBS would be cancelled and the merger between Bezeq and DBS would be permitted.

A sub-committee of the Board of Directors of Bezeq was established to deal with the possible merger in October 2013 and with the help of external consultants selected by the sub-committee, Bezeq reviewed the feasibility of the merger and the options open to it in light of the Commissioner's decision, including the purchase of the DBS shares held by Eurocom.

On February 10, 2015, the sub-committee, Audit Committee and Board of Directors of Bezeq approved a transaction between Bezeq and Eurocom DBS in which Bezeq will acquire all the holdings of Eurocom DBS in DBS, which at that time constituted 50.22% of the issued share capital of DBS (41.62% fully diluted) as well as all the shareholders' loans that Eurocom provided to DBS (NIS 1,538 million as at December 31, 2014), or the Purchase Transaction. It was also decided that, prior to the Purchase Transaction, Bezeq would also exercise its option to acquire 8.6% of the issued share capital of DBS for no consideration. Under the conditions of the Purchase Transaction, Bezeq will pay Eurocom DBS NIS 680 million in cash against the purchase of the shares and the shareholders' loans. Furthermore, Eurocom D.B.S. will be entitled to two additional contingent payments: one additional payment of up to NIS 200 million will be paid contingent on the final decision by the Israeli Tax Authority with respect to periods in the settlement period as a result of the tax synergies created by the merger; and an additional payment of NIS 170 million will be paid according to the business results of DBS in the next three years.

On March 23, 2015 the general meeting of Bezeq's shareholders approved the merger conditions and the exercise of the option, as well as the Purchase Transaction. Bezeq and DBS announce their acceptance of the merger conditions and on March 25, 2015 Bezeq exercised its option to acquire 8.6% of the issued share capital of DBS, increasing its ownership interest to 58.4%. Later the same day, Bezeq received notice from the Antitrust Authority that the restrictions imposed on the Eurocom Group with regard to its holdings in DBS (held by a trustee and must sell) were rescinded. Bezeq's proposed transaction with Eurocom DBS to acquire its holdings in DBS requires approval of the Minister of Communications and is yet to be closed. The agreement with Eurocom DBS was extended by 90 days.

The Concentration Law-Limitations on the Allocation of Rights in Public Assets

The Concentration Law establishes a procedure that governmental authorities are required to follow when granting rights (such as a license, franchise or an agreement with the State of Israel for the operation of essential infrastructure) in "Essential Infrastructure Fields" to an entity that is a "Concentrating Entity." "Essential Infrastructure Fields" include activities for which certain telecommunication licenses are required (excluding a specialized domestic operator (such as a VoB operator) and radio and cellular phone operator), broadcasting licenses, various types of licenses in the energy field, water production, natural resources and other areas.

A "Concentrating Entity" is an entity that will be included in the list of concentrating entities that will be promulgated under the Concentration Law, which will include, among others, a significant non-finance company - a corporation or group whose sales turnover exceeds NIS 6 billion, or NIS 2 billion in a monopoly market, or whose total credit exceeds NIS 6 billion, as well as an influential entity in the field of broadcasting or printed media (including, among others, newspapers and publishers, broadcasters, news producers, cable and satellite television broadcast licensees).

On December 11, 2014, the Antitrust Authority published the list of concentrated entities according to the law. Bezeq, the corporations it controls and that are controlled by its controlling shareholders, and DBS are all included on the list and are considered "concentrated entities."

The Concentration Law contains provisions according to which a governmental authority is entitled to not grant rights in an Essential Infrastructure Field to a “Concentrating Entity,” after finding that not granting such rights is unlikely to cause significant harm to the relevant field and its regulation. A governmental authority may not award, and may not determine conditions for the award of rights, in Essential Infrastructure to a “Concentrating Entity,” before considering control concentration factors and consulting the Committee for Reducing Concentration that will be established in accordance with the Concentration Law, which must, in turn, provide its opinion within a period of 60 days from the governmental authority’s referral. The governmental authority and the Committee are obliged to consider, among other things, factors concerning the prevention of the expansion of the operations of the “Concentrating Entity.”

The extension of existing licenses in an Essential Infrastructure Field for a cumulative period exceeding ten years will be considered an “award of rights” and will, therefore, be subject to the foregoing provisions. In addition, the procedure described above will also apply to the grant of approval for the transfer to a “Concentrating Entity” of means of control of companies held by the State of Israel or that were previously State-owned companies (such as Bezeq).

The foregoing provisions were effective in December 2014, except that the provisions concerning the extension of existing licenses will become effective December 2017.

In addition, a governmental entity must consider factors relating to the promotion of an industry's competitiveness when awarding certain types of rights, which include rights in "Essential Infrastructure" as well as licenses for fields of activity that are not considered as Essential Infrastructure if the number of workers in the industry subject to the award of rights is restricted. The Commissioner will publish a list of rights whose award may have a significant impact on competition and an entity will be required to consult with the Commissioner before awarding any of the listed rights.

Consumer Protection

Changes in consumer legislation regularly affect the operations of Bezeq and its subsidiaries. The Bezeq Group is subject, among other things, to the Israeli Consumer Protection Law and regulations promulgated thereunder. The Israeli Consumer Protection Law allows consumers to cancel transactions and to disconnect from on-going services and requires service providers to obtain the express consent of a customer to continue the service after the end of an initial term of the contract. The Israeli Consumer Protection Law also sets forth provisions concerning a refund of charges that were collected from subscribers not in accordance with the terms of the agreement with them, as well as a maximum waiting time for a human response in call centers. In addition, a number of pending legislative proposals provide for additional consumer protection and may affect the conduct of Bezeq and its subsidiaries with their subscribers.

Limitation on the Exit Fees a License-Holder May Collect From a Subscriber

Under the Israeli Communications Law, fixed-line telephony subscribers, ILD subscribers and pay television subscribers whose average monthly bill is less than NIS 5,000 and who entered into an agreement after August 8, 2011 cannot be charged exit fees, nor can the subscriber be denied a benefit that he or she would have received had he or she not terminated the agreement. Commencing November 8, 2011, the amendment also applies to subscribers who entered into agreements before the amendment became effective and subsequently cancelled their agreements. In addition, a telecommunications license-holder may not demand immediate payment of the balance owed for terminal equipment in the event of cancellation of the agreement.

Similar provisions applied to cellular telephony operators with respect to subscribers with a certain number of phone lines. In April 2012, an amendment to the Israeli Communications Law was published, eliminating exit fees for cellular telephony customers that hold up to 100 phone lines and who entered into agreements with the cellular telephony operator subsequent to November 1, 2011.

In October 2013, the Ministry of Communications delivered to Bezeq an initial inspection report stating that Bezeq prevents subscribers that terminate their agreement with Bezeq from receiving a refund for terminal equipment (routers), allegedly in violation of the provisions of the Israeli Communications Law. Bezeq submitted its response to the Ministry of Communications objecting to the initial determination reflected in the inspection reports. We believe that Bezeq acts lawfully.

Interconnect Tariffs

All fixed-line, cellular telephony and ILD operators in Israel are legally required to provide interconnection services to any other licensed telecommunications operator in Israel. The interconnect tariffs are set forth in the Israeli Communications Regulations (Telecommunications and Broadcasts) (Payments for Interconnect) 2000 that impose a uniform call interconnect tariff for fixed-line and cellular telephony operators.

Commencing January 1, 2011, the interconnect tariffs that cellular telephony operators may collect from customers were significantly reduced. Below are the interconnect tariffs that cellular telephony operators could and may collect from customers as of the dates indicated: (*)

Tariff	At December 31, 2011	At December 31, 2012	At December 31, 2013	From 2014 onwards
Call minute interconnect tariff	7.15	6.78	6.43	6.01
SMS (text) interconnect tariff	0.17	0.16	0.15	0.14

(*)The tariffs, which are denominated in Agorot (NIS 0.01) are revised annually on January 1 each year and linked to the CPI (the base index being the average CPI for 2009), plus both VAT and the rate of royalties applicable to cellular telephony operators under the Royalties Regulations multiplied by the indexed interconnect tariff. The tariffs in the table do not include VAT.

In October 2013, the Ministry of Communications declared that interconnect tariffs on a fixed-line network will be reduced and set as a maximum tariffs of NIS 0.001 per minute throughout the day (VAT not inclusive). The tariff would be linked to the CPI and updated once a year. We believe that the change in the interconnect tariffs will not have a material effect on Bezeq's results.

Royalties

The Israeli Communications Law states that a holder of a license for the provision of telecommunications services shall pay royalties to the State of Israel out of its revenues from providing the services named in the applicable Israeli royalties regulations. In 2012, the applicable rate of royalties was reduced on average to 1.75% for Bezeq and YES and to 1.3% for Pelephone (the rate of royalties for Bezeq International is 1%), and from 2013 the rate is 0% for all of the Bezeq Group companies.

Administrative Enforcement

During 2011, the Israeli Securities Law was amended, and during 2012, the Israeli Communications Law and the Israeli Antitrust Law were amended. All the amendments introduced administrative enforcement procedures and authorized the relevant regulators to impose monetary sanctions for violation of these laws, the regulations promulgated thereunder and regulatory orders issued thereunder. Administrative enforcement was also introduced to labor laws with the legislation of the Enforcement of Labor Laws Law, 2011. Similar amendments to the Israeli Consumer Protection Law and the Protection of Privacy Law, 1981 are in advanced stages of legislation.

Copyright/Trademark Laws

Israel grants copyright protection to original literary, dramatic, musical and artistic works, as well as sound recordings and computer programs under the Israeli Copyright Law. Copyright protection automatically exists with respect to works which comply with the terms set forth in the Israeli Copyright Law and generally runs from the date of creation until the end of the seventieth year after the year of the death of the author.

In Israel, trademarks are governed by the Trade Marks Ordinance (New Version), 1972. A trademark registration is valid for 10 years from the date of the trademark application and the registration may be renewed for further periods of 10 years after each renewal. The Bezeq Group has numerous registered trademarks and trademark applications, see “Description of our Business—Intellectual Property.”

Hearing About Call Center Waiting Times

On August 18, 2014, the Ministry of Communications published hearings with respect to the communications license holders, including holders of cable and satellite licenses, telecommunications, fixed communications, virtual operators and ISPs, relative to the response times of call and support centers that serve private and business subscribers of the license holders. The main provisions in the proposed amendments determine a maximum average waiting time and its measurement; the possibility to leave a telephone number to receive a return call; operation of specific malfunctions centers throughout all hours of the day and a customer service call center for 13 hours (in DBS, 15 hours a day); access to service centers via toll-free numbers; submission and publication of reports and service data on the website of the license holders; definition of a menu for human and automated responses; possibility to cancel a service by phone; recording of calls in all call centers; and a memorandum for the amendment of the Communications Law that determines a compensation without proof of damage in the event the response time in the call centers is higher than defined, and compensation for overcharge for an amount up to 10 times the amount overcharged. Responses to the hearing opposing the arrangements proposed were submitted. If the proposed arrangement is approved, an increase in the operation costs of the Bezeq Group’s call centers is expected.

Amendment of Licenses Relative to Ensure Operational Continuity of Communication Companies in Emergencies

On March 1, 2015, the licenses of communications operators were amended, including the licenses of Bezeq, Pelephone and B.P.I. In accordance with the amendment, the license holders must comply with minimum

requirements to ensure operational continuity in emergencies. Operational continuity includes a business continuity plan and a plan for the recovery of the network from a disaster. In this respect, the license holders must implement a work plan that includes a risk assessment, as well as service and recovery objectives. Furthermore, the amendment to the licenses includes provisions relative to the management's and Board of Directors' responsibility, emergency management, preparation of personnel for each area of operation to enable operational continuity, as well as provisions relative to security of information systems, back up and survivability of the network and the infrastructure (including electricity and energy), agreements with vendors and subcontractors, and more.

Bezeq

Communications Order

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

58

The main provisions of the Communications Order are:

• Limitations on the transfer and acquisition of Means of Control, which includes a prohibition on holding “significant influence” over Bezeq or 5% or more of Means of Control of a certain kind without the prior written approval of the Ministers. Transferring, holding or acquiring control in Bezeq requires the approval of the Ministers by means of a control permit. Any unauthorized holding or acquisition is referred to as “Exceptional Holdings.” Exceptional Holdings must be sold within the periods prescribed by the Communications Order. Nationality requirements were established for the controlling shareholder in Bezeq. For more information see “Regulatory—Regulations of Control Over Bezeq-Permit to Control Bezeq Granted to Members of the Eurocom Group.”

• A duty to report to the Ministers upon demand is imposed on Bezeq with respect to any information on matters relating to provision of an essential service.

• 75% of the members of the Board of Directors of Bezeq must be Israeli citizens and residents who have security clearance from the General Security Service.

• The Chairman of the Board of Directors of Bezeq, the external directors (within the meaning of the Israeli Companies Law), the chief executive officer, the deputy chief executive officer and other office-holders in Bezeq as listed in the Communications Order, must be Israeli citizens and residents and have a security clearance appropriate to their functions.

• The approval of the Ministers is required for the grant of rights in certain assets of Bezeq (switches, cable network, transmission network and data bases). In addition, the grant of rights in Means of Control in the subsidiaries of Bezeq, including allotment of more than 25% of the shares in a subsidiary, requires the approval of the Ministers.

• Provisions were established for the protection of computerized systems and the purchase of hardware and software.

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

• The ongoing management of Bezeq and the center of its business must be in Israel, and Bezeq’s board and shareholder meetings must be held in Israel.

Bezeq’s Domestic Fixed-Line License

Bezeq was granted a general domestic fixed-line license for an unlimited period. The principal provisions of the license include:

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

• Structural separation-Bezeq must operate under the principles of structural separation (see —The Bezeq Group—General—Structural Separation”).

• Marketing joint service packages-Bezeq may request permission to market joint service packages, subject to certain limitations (see “—The Bezeq Group—General—Limitations on Marketing Bundles”).

•**Tariffs**-If Bezeq provides a service or package of services for which no tariff is set under the Israeli Communications Law, such service or services must be offered at a reasonable price to all, without discrimination and at a uniform tariff.

•**Operations of networks and service standards**-Bezeq is required to maintain and operate its network and provide its services at all times, including at times of emergency, in an orderly and proper manner commensurate with the technical requirements and the nature of the service, and to work towards improving its services on an ongoing basis. The license includes an appendix, "Service Standards for the Subscriber," which is to be amended after Bezeq provides the Ministry of Communications with data. Bezeq submitted its proposal for an amendment to the appendix, adapting it to the current state of affairs and the licenses of other operators, but the amendment has not yet been adopted.

•**Duty to provide services**-Bezeq is required to provide interconnect services to other public switching networks and to allow other telecommunications license holders to use its network. Bezeq has a duty to provide infrastructure services to other telecommunications license holders on reasonable and equal terms and must refrain from providing preferable terms to its affiliates. Bezeq is also obliged to provide some of its telecommunications services to the entire public in Israel. According to the Ministry of Communications' interpretation of this provision and the provisions regarding the provision of infrastructure services to license-holders, Bezeq is also obliged to provide infrastructure and transmission services to competing communications operators for services which compete with those of Bezeq.

Security arrangements-Bezeq's license includes provisions relating to the operation of its network in times of emergency. Bezeq is required to design and operate its network in a manner that will prevent its collapse in an emergency. Bezeq provides special services to the security forces and is required to provide telecommunications services and maintain terminal equipment infrastructure for the security forces in Israel and abroad, as provided in its agreements with the Israel Defense Forces. Bezeq is required to appoint a security officer and to comply fully with the security instructions contained with the applicable provisions in its license.

Supervision and reporting-The license imposes on Bezeq extensive reporting requirements to the Ministry of Communications. In addition, the Director General has the authority to enter the facilities and offices used by Bezeq and to seize documents.

Revocation of the License-Pursuant to the Israeli Communications Law and the provisions of Bezeq's license, the Minister of Communications may revoke the license in certain events, including, among others, in the event of a material breach of the license by Bezeq or an immaterial breach of the license that was not cured in accordance with the instructions of the Minister of Communications, in the event that certain insolvency or liquidation proceedings are initiated against Bezeq, failure to comply with certain instructions provided under the Israeli Communications Law or to perform the services in an adequate manner, or if the public interest requires the revocation of the license.

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Miscellaneous:

The license includes limitations on the acquisition, maintenance and transfer of Means of Control pursuant to the Communications Order, as well as on cross-ownership, which are mainly a prohibition on cross-holdings by entities with an interest in another material domestic fixed-line licensee, and limitations on cross-holdings by entities with domestic fixed-line licenses or general licenses in the same segment of operation.

Bezeq is required to prepare a draft of the standard agreement it plans to offer to subscribers and to submit them for the review by the Director General upon demand. The Director General has the authority to instruct that changes be made. Bezeq is in the process of preparing such an agreement.

Pursuant to the requirement of the license, Bezeq provided a \$10 million bank guarantee to secure its fulfillment of the terms of the license and to indemnify the State of Israel against any loss it may incur due to violations. The Minister of Communications may declare the guarantee or part of it forfeit based on the terms of the license.

The Director General has the power to impose a monetary sanction for violation of any of the terms of the license.

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

Fair Competition and Antitrust Laws

Provisions prohibiting Bezeq from engaging in anti-competitive practices can be found in its domestic fixed-line license, in the various communications regulations and in the Israeli Antitrust Law.

Bezeq was declared a monopoly under the Israeli Antitrust Law in its main fields of activity, including basic fixed-line telephony services, provision of communications infrastructure services, transfer and transmission of broadcasting services to the public, provision of high-speed access services through its access network to subscribers and provision of high-speed access services for ISPs through a central public telecommunications network.

In October 2010, Bezeq began to provide infrastructure and transmission services to competing telecommunications operators following an examination carried out by the Ministry of Communications. In October 2011, the Israeli Antitrust Authority informed Bezeq that the Commissioner was considering issuing a ruling to the effect that Bezeq had violated the provisions of the Israeli Antitrust Law by, among other things, not providing fixed-line infrastructure and transmission services for telephony and Internet services to its competitors, Cellcom and Partner.

On November 16, 2014, Bezeq received the decision of the Deputy Commissioner of the Antitrust Authority pursuant to Section 43(A)(5) of the Antitrust Law, to the effect that Bezeq had abused its position as a monopoly and determined unfair purchase and sale prices of a service in a monopoly, in contravention of the provisions of Section 29A to the Antitrust Law, in that it determined prices for Internet and telephony services that were lower than the Internet infrastructure only, in a campaign in which it had offered to new subscribers for six months a fixed telephone line plus 200 minutes of free calls to fixed-line destinations for NIS 19.90 a month. The Commissioner claimed that given that internet access infrastructure service is a critical input for the supply of internet-based telephony services, then the price set by Bezeq placed competitors who wish to offer this service at a disadvantage, as the price of the critical input for supply of the service (NIS 25 for an NDSL internet line only) is higher than the price of the final service which Bezeq offered its customers. Bezeq is studying the decision and intends to appeal it since, in Bezeq's opinion, it acted pursuant to the provisions of the law and the approval of the Ministry of Communication.

Bezeq has adopted an internal compliance procedure containing guidelines and an internal reporting and control system in order to make sure that the activities of Bezeq and its employees are carried out in accordance with the provisions of the Israeli Antitrust Law.

In October 2013, the Ministry of Communications issued a hearing notice regarding new regulation in the international telephony services market. In accordance with the proposed regulation, each holder of a domestic fixed-line license and cellular telephony license will be permitted to provide international telephony services as part of the services packages that it offers its subscribers, according to the terms set forth in the hearing notice. The proposed regulation also includes the provision of international transmission and data communication services by domestic fixed-line telephony and cellular telephony providers.

In November 2014, the Deputy Antitrust Commissioner's issued a finding that Bezeq took advantage of its status as a monopoly by fixing prices contrary to the provisions of Section 29a of the Restrictive Trade Practices Law, 5748-1988. Bezeq is studying the finding and it intends to appeal them, since it believes that it acted lawfully and in accordance with the approval of the Ministry of Communications.

Control of Bezeq's Tariffs

Bezeq's telephony tariffs and certain other tariffs are prescribed in regulations. As a result of a deliberate regulatory policy, the monthly usage tariff for a fixed-telephone line is set at a level that does not cover the costs involved in providing it (a situation known as "accessibility deficit"). This deficit has been reduced over the years, but still exists. The tariffs are updated according to a formula set forth in the regulations. Bezeq's controlled tariffs are reviewed by a public committee every few years, at which time Bezeq is exposed to material changes in its tariff structure and tariff levels. The mechanism for the update of the tariffs has resulted in the erosion of the tariffs over time.

Control of the tariffs creates or could create difficulties for Bezeq in providing an appropriate and competitive response to changes in the market and in offering competitive prices on short notice. In addition, the restrictions on granting discounts on tariffs limit Bezeq's ability to participate in certain tenders.

Under the Israeli Communications Law, Bezeq may apply to the Minister of Communications and the Minister of Finance, for an approval for an alternative payment package for a set of services for which tariffs are prescribed in the regulations, subject to certain conditions. Unless either the Minister of Communications or the Minister of Finance announces his objection within the period set forth in the Israeli Communications Law, Bezeq may offer the alternative payment package.

Under the Israeli Communications Law, a telecommunications license holder can demand reasonable payment for a telecommunications service for which the tariff is not set in the regulations. Bezeq sets the tariffs for these types of services.

Deployment of Communications Facilities

The deployment and manner of set-up of communication facilities in Israel are regulated by the NOP 36 and NOP 56. These plans were designed to ensure coverage for transmitting and receiving radio, television and wireless communications, while avoiding radiation hazards, minimizing damage to the environment and simplifying and increasing the efficiency of the processes involved in setting up new facilities.

Part A of NOP 36 deals with guidelines for erecting small and miniature broadcasting installations. Bezeq has obtained building permits for most of its small broadcasting installations in accordance with NOP 36A. From time to time, a need arises to add broadcasting installations which require that building permits be obtained in accordance

with NOP 36A. Given the exemption granted under the orders of the Planning and Construction Law and of the Israeli Communications Law, we believe that Bezeq is not obliged to obtain building permits for miniature broadcasting installations, which are “wireless access facilities” under those laws. There are a number of initiatives to cancel this exemption, and its cancellation could have materially adverse implications, including making it difficult for Bezeq to provide universal service as required by the provisions of its license.

NOP 56 became effective in June 2008 and regulates the manner of erection and licensing of communications facilities in the Palestinian Administered Territories. NOP 56 has transition provisions for facilities erected with a permit for small installations. The guidelines also include a requirement for obtaining a communications license and the receipt of necessary consents from the Commissioner of Government Property at the Civil Administration. Bezeq has obtained licenses for 76 installations in the Palestinian Administered Territories and is in the process of obtaining licenses for an additional five installations in the Palestinian Administered Territories.

As a result of a process initiated by the State of Israel, IBC, a third fixed-line communications infrastructure company was recently established, 40% of which is held by the government-owned IEC and 60% of which is held by a consortium of non-government companies that was selected by the IEC in a tender procedure in June 2013. In August 2013, IBC was granted a general license for the provision of telecommunications infrastructure services (including data services, digital transmissions and VPN) via fiber optic networks. According to the license, IBC will enter into an agreement with the IEC to use the IEC's fiber optic network in Israel to provide wholesale products to telecommunication services providers. In addition, IBC was granted a five-year special license to provide wired domestic data communications services, according to which it is entitled to provide IPVPN services and broadband data communications services.

Exemption from a Permit to Add Antennas to Existing Lawful Broadcasting Facilities

On August 1, 2014, the Planning and Building (Works and Buildings that are Exempt from a Permit) Regulations, 2014, entered into effect. These regulations provide that the addition of an antenna to an existing, lawful broadcasting facility is exempt from a permit, subject to meeting a combination of conditions and exclusions, including that it is consistent with the plans and applicable spatial instructions, to be determined by the local planning committees. Bezeq began to add antennas to its broadcasting facilities pursuant to the provisions of these regulations.

Pelephone

Cellular Telephony Licenses

Pelephone has been granted a general license to establish and operate a cellular telephone network in Israel, which is valid until September 8, 2022. In addition, in April 2001, the Civil Administration for the Administered Territories granted Pelephone a general license for the provision of cellular telephony services in the Administered Territories that is valid until September 2022 and the provisions of the general license granted to Pelephone by the Ministry of Communications are also applicable to this license. The following are the principal provisions of Pelephone's general cellular telephony license:

Under certain circumstances, the Minister of Communications is entitled to modify, restrict or suspend the terms of the license, and in certain instances to revoke it.

The license is non-transferable, and it contains restrictions on the acquisition or transfer (including by means of a charge), directly or indirectly, of control or of 10% or more of any Means of Control in Pelephone, unless the Minister of Communications has given his consent beforehand. The license includes certain prohibitions on crossholdings in Pelephone and in other telecommunications operators.

Pelephone is obliged to provide interconnect services under equal terms to all other operators and must refrain from any discrimination in the implementation thereof.

Pelephone must refrain from giving a preference in providing its infrastructure services to a licensee with an interest (as defined in the license), such as a related party, over another licensee.

Pelephone is generally not entitled to sell, lease or mortgage any of the assets used for the implementation of the license without the consent of the Minister of Communications, except as stipulated in the license.

In periods of emergency, the relevant governmental authority may issue certain instructions to Pelephone with respect to its mode of operation and/or manner of provision of services.

•The license sets forth the types of payments that Pelephone may collect from its subscribers for cellular telephony services, mechanisms for setting tariffs, reports that Pelephone must submit to the Ministry of Communications and also the duty of serving notice to the Ministry of Communications prior to modifying its tariffs. The license also determines the Minister's power to intervene in setting tariffs in certain instances.

•The license commits Pelephone to provide a minimal standard of service, including setting up of service call centers, the determination of a maximum period for repair of malfunctions, an accounts collection procedure and protection of the privacy of the recipient of the service.

•To secure Pelephone's undertakings and to compensate and indemnify the State of Israel for any damage caused by acts committed by Pelephone, Pelephone has furnished a \$10 million bank guarantee, which is subject to forfeiture.

•Pursuant to the Israeli Communications Law and the provisions of Pelephone's license, the Minister of Communications may revoke the license in certain events, including, among others, in the event of a material breach of the license by Pelephone or breach of certain obligations specified in the license, in the event that certain insolvency or liquidation proceedings are initiated against Pelephone, if officers of Pelephone are convicted of committing certain offenses, or if the public interest requires the revocation of the license.

Hearing in regard to the required coverage and quality

In July 2014, the Ministry of Communications published a hearing directed to holders of a general license for providing cellular services, including Pelephone. The hearing discusses an amendment to the operators' licenses that will tighten the coverage and quality requirements for public telecommunications systems using 2G and 3G technology with nationwide deployment and in the Administered Territories. Pelephone submitted its comments and reservations to the hearing. If the coverage and quality requirements are amended as specified in the hearing, Pelephone and the other operators will likely face significant additional costs.

Limitations on Charges for Roaming Services Abroad

In December 2013, the Minister of Communications approved an amendment to the licenses granted to the cellular telephony operators (including Pelephone) effective as of February 18, 2014, which primarily provides as follows: (i) new and existing subscribers will be blocked from international cellular Internet services, subject to certain exceptions; (ii) subscribers who purchased an international roaming package will receive an alert by text message (SMS) when reaching a certain usage rate for each component in the package; and (iii) subscribers will be blocked from using international roaming when reaching the roaming limit of the purchased package. In addition, the Minister of Communications announced that he will consider opening the roaming market to competition between all operators, for which purpose there will be a separation between international roaming services and the roaming services that the subscriber receives from its local cellular telephony operator.

Allocation of Frequencies

The Telegraph Ordinance regulates the use of the electromagnetic spectrum, and is applicable to Pelephone's use of radio frequencies as part of its infrastructure. Under the Telegraph Ordinance, the establishment and operation of a system using radio frequencies requires a license and the use of radio frequencies requires designation and allocation of a suitable frequency. The Telegraph Ordinance imposes license fees and fees for designation and allocation of frequencies.

For several years, there has been a shortage of radio frequencies for public use in Israel (due in part to the allocation of many frequencies for security uses), and the Israeli government has limited the number of licenses issued for the use of frequencies, while increasing fees payable in respect of the allocation of frequencies. The shortage of frequencies may also cause difficulties in implementing certain technologies (e.g. advanced technological infrastructures such as LTE).

LTE technology, which is based on an Internet Protocol that can transfer data at higher speeds than the existing Generation 3.5 technology, is used by many operators around the world and is now supported by many smartphones in use in the Israeli market. The Ministry of Communications issued a tender for allocating LTE frequencies in 2014 and Pelephone was awarded 15 MHz on the 1800 frequency band, at an aggregate cost of NIS 96 million. Technological developments in the area of LTE, could have a significant effect on the market.

Network Site Permits

The set-up and operation of a wireless communication infrastructure, including cellular communications, are subject to the provisions of the Planning and Construction Law and the Israeli Radiation Law and permits from the Ministry for Protection of the Environment are required.

Local Building Permits

Pelephone's cellular telephony services are provided through cellular sites spread over Israel in accordance with engineering requirements. The constant need to upgrade and improve the quality of the cellular telephony services requires setting-up cellular sites and changes in configuration and existing antenna systems. Pelephone has deployed two main types of broadcasting sites: (i) macro sites that require a building permit from planning and building councils; and (ii) wireless access devices, which historically did not require a building permit. Under a temporary order of the Israeli Supreme Court initially issued in September 2010, Pelephone is currently not subject to certain limitations with respect to the erection of new wireless access devices absent a permit, as described below.

The licensing of cellular broadcasting sites is governed by the National Outline Plan for Communications 36 ("NOP 36"). The purpose of NOP 36, which came into effect in 2002, is to regulate the deployment and manner of setting-up broadcasting facilities, so that the entire country is covered for transmission and reception, with minimal damage to the environment and the landscape. Pelephone and its competitors have encountered difficulties in obtaining some of the required approvals and in particular, approvals from planning and building authorities. There is a pending proposal to amend NOP 36, which may result in more stringent regulations that could complicate and impede the process of obtaining building permits for cellular sites.

At the same time, criticism has been leveled at NOP 36 by various entities, including the contention that it is not applicable to 3G frequencies, which has led to a proposal to amend NOP 36. The amended NOP 36 is currently pending government approval.

As part of the “pergola reform,” on August 1, 2014, Amendment 101 to the Planning and Building Law, 1965, the Planning and Building (Works and Buildings that are Exempt from a Permit) Regulations, 2014, entered into effect. Regulation 34 provides, among other things, that the addition of an antenna to an existing, lawful broadcasting facility is exempt from a permit, subject to compliance with a combination of conditions and exclusions, including consistency with the plans and the applicable spatial instructions, to be determined by the local planning committees.

On July 27, 2014 the Forum for Cellular Sanity and others filed a petition to the High Court of Justice for an order instructing the Minister of Interior to explain why Regulation 34 of the Planning and Building Regulations (Works and Buildings that are Exempt from a Permit), 2014 is invalid or alternatively, should be revoked, and to issue an order deferring the effectiveness of Regulation 34 until a ruling is issued otherwise under the petition.

On August 3, 2014 the State filed its response to the petition with the High Court of Justice asking that it be denied. Pelephone's response to the petition was filed on August 10, 2014, wherein Pelephone requested that the Court deny the petition.

On March 9, 2015 a hearing was held on the petition and the petitioners arguments were heard, claiming that the petition in question is related to another petition (HCJ 5045/09 Forum for Cellular Sanity v. Attorney General and others) for which an order was granted and arguments were heard. The petitioners argued that the link between the petitions should not be severed and that the hearing be deferred until after a ruling is made with respect to the other petition. The High Court of Justice also stipulated that if a ruling is not made with respect to the other petition within six months, the petitioners may return and request that a hearing be held.

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

There are administrative or other delays in some planning and building councils regarding the issuance of building permits for sites. As a result, Pelephone operates a number of broadcasting sites that have not yet received permanent building permits. Pelephone has applied to the planning and building authorities for the building permits and these applications are at various stages of discussion and approval.

The establishment of a broadcasting site without obtaining a building permit constitutes, among other things, a breach of the Planning and Construction Law, and in some instances, this has resulted in demolition orders against sites, indictments or the initiation of civil proceedings against Pelephone and some of its officers. Pelephone has succeeded in most of these instances to avoid demolition or to delay the execution of demolition orders pursuant to arrangements it reached with the planning and building authorities to resolve the lack of licensing. These arrangements have not required any admission of guilt by officers of Pelephone or their conviction. However, it is not certain that this will continue in the future, or that there will be no further instances in which demolition orders are issued and indictments are filed in respect of building permits, including against officers.

Pelephone has also established broadcasting sites using wireless access devices, which require specific radiation permits according to the Israeli Radiation Law, but historically did not require a building permit if they were

constructed pursuant to the conditions provided in an exemption provision pursuant to the Israeli Communications Law and the planning and construction law. Some local authorities disputed the applicability of the exemption provision to wireless access devices and to their use. Pelephone's position regarding the applicability of the exemption was accepted in a number of rulings and decisions by local courts and the use of such facilities and the supporting equipment were approved. One verdict provided an opposite ruling. Appeals have been filed for some of these rulings and decisions. Under a temporary order issued by the High Court of Justice on September 15, 2010, as amended on February 16, 2011 and July 17, 2012, and as extended on September 30, 2013, Pelephone, Cellcom and Partner are permitted under the exemption provision to exchange wireless access devices with another wireless access device for maintenance purposes, provided that the new device is in the exact same location as the replaced device and subject to other conditions in the temporary order, but are prohibited from erecting new wireless access devices under the exemption provision. HOT Mobile and Golan are temporarily permitted to deploy wireless access devices, under more lenient conditions.

On September 15, 2014, a hearing was held on petitions filed with the High Court of Justice and the arguments of all the parties were heard. In this context, the High Court of Justice recommended that the parties attempt to reach an arrangement that will balance the conflicting interests and move the process of promulgating the regulations forward in the spirit of the draft regulations from March 2010. The High Court of Justice further instructed the State to file an updated notice within 120 days which will include, among other things, the Minister of the Interior's current position, the current position of the Minister of Communications with respect to both the draft regulations and the existing regulations, the current position of the Antitrust Commissioner and an update of the Knesset Economic Affairs Committee discussions. The parties were also granted permission to respond to the State's position within 30 days of receipt. The High Court of Justice also instructed the parties to advise, no later than January 20, 2015 as to whether they have reached agreement and determined that after receiving notice from all the parties, the High Court of Justice will decide on how the cases will continue. In the State's update notice to the High Court of Justice dated January 19, 2015, the State explained, among other things, that the Minister of the Interior at that time, Gideon Saar, announced his decision to terminate his position and consequently the terms of office of the relevant ministers changed. The State further stated that on December 8, 2014, the Knesset passed a bill to dissolve itself, ending the session and the Knesset went to pre-election recess. It may take a few weeks to for a new government following the elections on March 17, 2015. Under these circumstances, the State requested an extension from the High Court of Justice for filing its update notice until July 15, 2015, and on January 21, 2015, the High Court of Justice granted the requested extension.

Pelephone and the other cellular telephony operators in Israel have encountered difficulties in the past in connection with the establishment, upgrading and operation of broadcasting sites as a result of the position of planning and building councils or public opposition due to alleged radiation concerns.

Permits of the Ministry of Environmental Protection

The Minister for Environmental Protection also promulgated regulations pursuant to the Israeli Radiation Law that address issues such as fees for permits, the method of measuring radiation, etc.

In January 2009, the Radiation Supervisor at the Ministry for Environmental Protection published guidelines regarding safety ranges and maximum permitted exposure levels with respect to radio frequency radiation, including from cellular aerials.

In 2010, the Ministry of Environmental Protection notified Pelephone of a new condition for all of its network site operation permits, according to which it must install in its systems software (provided by the Ministry of Environmental Protection) that monitors and reports the level of power created in real time from the operation of its network sites.

Additional Environmental Regulation

Israeli Consumer Protection Regulations (Information regarding Non-Ionizing Radiation from a Cellular Telephone), 2002 specify the maximum permitted radiation level for a cellular telephone measured in units of Specific Absorption Rate ("SAR") and require Pelephone to notify its customers regarding the maximum permitted radiation level. As far as we are aware, all the cellular telephones that Pelephone markets comply with the relevant SAR standards.

Pelephone conducts periodic radiation tests in order to ascertain its compliance with permitted operation standards and the standards of the International Radiation Protection Agency. These tests are outsourced and performed by companies authorized by the Ministry for Protection of the Environment. Pelephone has an internal enforcement procedure for supervision of implementation of the provisions of the Israeli Radiation Law, which is supervised by a senior manager. The purpose of the procedure is to incorporate the provisions of the Israeli Radiation Law into the procedures of Pelephone and limit the possibility of violations.

Pelephone is subject to laws that define obligations to publicize and inform customers about the sources of the radiation that it operates and the mobile handsets that it supplies. The Radiation Supervisor at the Ministry for Protection of the Environment publishes information on the Ministry's website about active cellular broadcasting facilities and those that are under construction. The Ministry for Protection of the Environment continuously monitors the cellular broadcasting facilities that Pelephone erects and operates, as it does to the other operators. On its website, Pelephone publishes information about radiation emitted from cellular phones and Ministry of Health regulations regarding preventive caution when using cellular phones.

Cellular Infrastructure Sharing

In July 2011, the Ministry of Communications issued a press release listing the following main recommendations of the inter-ministerial committee on the sharing of infrastructures in the cellular market:

- ◆ A model of forced sharing of sites will be defined, while giving preference to the possibility of enabling the new operators (HOT Mobile and Golan Telecom) to share sites;
- ◆ Obtaining a permit to set up a cellular site will be conditional on a proposal for sharing such sites with all operators;

•The cellular telephony operators will be obligated to erect sites that facilitate sharing with up to four participants;

•All the components and infrastructures used for broadcasting from the facility will be shared, excluding active designated equipment (radio equipment);

- The costs of sharing sites will be shared; and

- All license holders will be encouraged and obligated to reduce the number of unshared sites each year.

Pelephone has submitted its reservations to the recommendations to the Ministry of Communications.

In May 2013, the Ministry of Communications, Ministry of Health and the Ministry of the Environment announced that a pre-condition to the deployment of fourth generation cellular infrastructure is the implementation of the inter-ministerial task force's recommendations regarding the sharing of cellular infrastructures.

Import of Cellular Telephony Handsets

In September 2012, a reform of the regulations relating to the importation of cellular telephony handsets became effective. The reform includes an exemption from obtaining a trade license and an exemption from the need to obtain approval for the import of cellular devices that comply with accepted European and American standards. The reform has resulted in intensified competition in the terminal equipment market.

Separation between the Sale of Terminal Equipment and the Sale of Cellular Telephony Services

In January 2013, an amendment to the Israeli Communications Law became effective, under which a cellular telephony operator may not make a subscriber's commitment to receive cellular telephony services dependent on that subscriber's agreement to purchase, rent, borrow or lease terminal equipment. In the past, Pelephone's principal sales method was to offer discounts on the price of cellular telephony services subject to the purchase of terminal equipment. This amendment has had a negative effect on the sale of terminal equipment.

Ministry of Communications Hearing Concerning WiFi

On August 6, 2014, the Ministry of Communications published a hearing report on the issue of amending Bezeq International's ISP license (corresponding with the bill discussed by the Economic Affairs Committee). The main points of the amendment are expansion of the existing obligation under the provisions of the Communications Law to inform customers and offer them an opportunity to protect themselves against offensive Internet content by means of basic filtering software that is provided free of charge. As part of the hearing, the Ministry sought, among other things, to require Bezeq International to offer its customers more advanced filtering software free of charge, allowing them to choose between an applicative filter (which must be compatible for all devices) and the use of a network filter. Some of these solutions cannot be applied at the present time.

Bezeq International

International Telecommunications Service License

Bezeq International operates under a general license for the provision of international voice and data services, which is valid until May 2022 and can be extended for additional periods of ten years each. In accordance with the requirements of the Ministry of Communications, Bezeq International provided a bank guarantee of NIS 10.3 million to fulfill all of the conditions of the license for provision of international telecommunications services. The Minister of

Communications is entitled to cancel, limit or suspend the license upon certain circumstances set out in the license or if Bezeq International has ceased to satisfy the conditions set out in the Israeli Communications Law and applicable regulations. The license limits the transfer of Means of Control, if as a result, the transferee will hold “significant influence” (as defined in the license) or become a controlling shareholder of Bezeq International, unless the Minister of Communications approved the transfer in writing in advance. Any holder of Means of Control in Bezeq International or in an interested party in Bezeq International may not pledge such Means of Control if the exercise of the pledge would cause the debtor to hold “significant influence” or become a controlling shareholder of Bezeq International, unless the pledge agreement provides that the realization of the pledge is subject to the prior written approval of the Minister of Communications. During a state of emergency, the persons authorized by law may provide instructions to Bezeq International regarding the operation of the system and the provision or limitation of services in order to protect the security of the State of Israel or to ensure the provision of essential services. Bezeq International is required to indemnify the State of Israel for any monetary liability that it will incur towards a third party as a result of the use of the license. Bezeq International is required to obtain insurance for itself and its employees against all liabilities that they may incur due to physical or property damage caused as a result of the use of the license and against any loss or damage that may be caused to the system. On July 9, 2014, the Minister of Communications granted Bezeq International the powers pertaining to land that are listed in Chapter 6 of the Communications Law, including access to land for the purpose of laying and maintaining a network.

Special General Domestic Fixed-Line License

On February 8, 2009, the Minister of Communications granted Bezeq International's wholly-owned subsidiary, B.I.P. Communications Solutions Limited Partnership, a special general license for the provisions of domestic fixed-line telecommunications services, which allows it to provide domestic telephony services via broadband Internet access (VoB). The license is valid until February 2029 and can be extended for additional periods of ten years each. In August 2009, Bezeq International started providing these services to private subscribers and on December 30, 2009, the license was amended to permit Bezeq International to provide the services to business subscribers (subject to the limitation on infrastructure through which the services are provided). In accordance with the requirements of the Ministry of Communications, Bezeq International provided a NIS 10 million bank guarantee to fulfill the conditions of its license.

Special License for the Provision of ISP Services

On August 10, 2009, Bezeq International received a special license to provide ISP services, valid until April 30, 2019. Such services were previously provided by Bezeq International under its international telecommunications services license. The license may not be transferred without the prior written approval of the Minister of Communications. Any holder of Means of Control in Bezeq International or in an interested party in Bezeq International may not pledge such Means of Control, unless the pledge agreement provides that the realization of the pledge is subject to the prior written approval of the Minister of Communications. Bezeq International is required to indemnify the State of Israel for any damage or expense that it will be liable for towards a third party as a result of the use of the license.

NEP License

On December 31, 2006, the Ministry of Communications confirmed the transfer of the NEP license to Bezeq International from BezeqCall (a Bezeq subsidiary which had engaged in the provision of NEP services prior to its merger into Bezeq International). Since the merger date, Bezeq International has provided NEP services under this license. On April 30, 2010, the NEP license was extended until April 30, 2015. Bezeq International is taking measures to extend the license beyond this date. The Minister of Communications is entitled to cancel or suspend the license prior to its expiration upon certain circumstances set forth in the license, including if Bezeq International refuses to provide information to the Minister or if its activities harm competition. Any change in the holdings in the Means of Control in Bezeq International requires the prior written approval of the Minister of Communications (even if the change does not constitute a change in control and including the transfer of substantially all of the assets of Bezeq International). During a state of emergency, the Minister of Communications and Director General are entitled to take the steps required for the security of the State of Israel and its public. Bezeq International is required to indemnify the Ministry of Communications for any damage or expenses caused as a result of a third party claims against the Ministry with respect to an act or omission of Bezeq International under the license.

Offering of ILD Services by Cellular Telephony Operators; Hearing re Proposed Regulatory Regime in the ILD Market

During 2012, cellular telephony operators with ILD licenses started offering direct dial services as part of their cellular telephony services.

On October 16, 2013 and October 5, 2014, the Ministry of Communications published a hearing report concerning new regulations in the international communication services market. Any fixed-line domestic carrier or cellular operator will be allowed to provide international communications services as part of the service packages they offer to subscribers, under the conditions prescribed in the hearing report. The proposed regulation also includes international data and transmission services provided by fixed-line domestic carriers and cellular operators. Bezeq submitted its

response to the hearing, agreeing to the measures under various conditions. However, on February 1, 2015, the Ministry published a secondary hearing report concerning special regulations applicable to the Bezeq Group and HOT Group for an interim period until the obligation to maintain structural separation for these groups is abolished, whereby Bezeq and HOT will only be permitted to provide these services through other operators. The Bezeq Group opposes the proposed change.

VoB or VoC Services

In November 2012, the Ministry of Communications determined that VoB or VoC services are a fixed-line service and that such services will be regulated through a domestic fixed-line license (general or special and not through an MVNO license) (See “—Bezeq—VoB or VoC Services”).

Amendment to the Israeli Communications Law on the filtering of offensive content

In August 2012, the Ministry of Communications amended the licenses of the ISPs (fixed and mobile), adding provisions to the licenses concerning filters for offensive sites and content, as a supplementary measure to the provisions of the law on this subject. The amendment stipulates that a license holder will be required, among other things, to inform its subscribers about offensive sites and content on the Internet which are not suitable for children and teenagers, and to include details of ways of blocking access to these sites and content. Likewise, the license holder must offer its subscribers an effective service for filtering offensive sites and content for no additional payment.

On August 6, 2014, the Ministry of Communications published a hearing report on the issue of amending Bezeq International's ITS license (corresponding with the bill discussed by the Economic Affairs Committee). The main points of the amendment are expansion of the existing obligation under the provisions of the Communications Law to inform customers and offer them an opportunity to protect themselves against offensive Internet content by means of basic filtering software that is provided free of charge. As part of the hearing, the Ministry sought, among other things, to require Bezeq International to offer its customers more advanced filtering software free of charge, allowing them to choose between an applicative filter (which must be compatible for all devices) and the use of a network filter. Some of these solutions cannot be applied at the present time.

YES

The television broadcasting industry in Israel is highly regulated. Broadcasting is carried out pursuant to various broadcast licenses and is subject to the ongoing supervision of the Ministry of Communications and the Broadcasting Council. YES's operations are regulated by and subject to an extensive system of laws that apply to the area of broadcasting, including the Israeli Communications Law and regulations thereunder and the Communications Rules, as well as administrative directives and Broadcasting Council decisions. Pursuant to the Communications Rules, various obligations and restrictions apply to YES, including those relating to broadcast content and the amount and manner of investment in local productions. In addition, YES may own up to 30% of the local channels broadcast by it.

Satellite Broadcasting License

YES's broadcasting license is valid through January 2017 and may be extended for additional six-year periods. This license is the main regulatory permit for YES's operations. The Minister of Communications has the authority to cancel YES's broadcasting license (after consulting with the Broadcasting Council and after YES is granted an adequate opportunity to state its opinion) in instances and for causes set out in the Israeli Communications Law and regulations thereunder. The Minister of Communications and the Broadcasting Council have parallel authority to amend YES's broadcasting license, only after YES is granted an adequate opportunity to state its opinion with regard to the proposed amendment.

The Israeli Communications Law and broadcasting license include limitations with respect to the transfer, attachment and encumbrance of the broadcasting license and any of the assets associated with the broadcasting license. The broadcasting license requires receipt of the prior written approval of the Minister of Communications (after consulting with the Broadcasting Council) for the following changes (whether executed directly or indirectly and whether in one or more transactions): (i) any change of control; (ii) any change in holding of more than 10% of any one Means of Control in YES (in one or more transactions); and (iii) changing any portion of Means of Control in YES, if pursuant to such transaction, one has become or ceased to be an interested party in YES, has gained or lost control over YES. Any change which was made in violation of the aforementioned clause will be void. Any of the Means of Control in YES may not be pledged if the realization of the pledge shall constitute a transfer of Means of Control mentioned above, unless such pledge agreement contains an exception according to which any realization will be subject to a prior written consent of the Minister of Communications. The license imposes a reporting requirement regarding the holders of the Means of Control in YES, including such holders' holdings in the journalism, communications and broadcasting fields. Such reporting requirements were incorporated into YES's articles of association and therefore, apply to its shareholders. YES, its office holders and any corporation YES controls or owns 5% or more of its shares, or is the biggest shareholder, is prohibited from adversely affecting competition in terms of provision of broadcasting and services unless approved in advance in writing by the Broadcasting Council. The license includes an obligation to file reports with the Ministry of Communications as well as conditions regarding the regulation of the activity of YES, such as the content of YES's broadcasts and its agreements with its subscribers (such as the types of payments that may be collected) and suppliers. YES is required to provide bank guarantees, currently approximately NIS 40 million (principal), to the Ministry of Communications to guarantee YES's undertakings under the license.

The broadcasting license includes provisions relating to the content of YES's broadcasts, including an obligation to obtain the Broadcasting Council's approval of the channels broadcast by YES. The Israeli Communications Law prohibits the broadcast of advertisements, subject to certain exceptions. Additionally, the broadcasting license includes conditions regarding the terms of the services to subscribers and prohibition of discrimination between subscribers as well as an obligation to have the Broadcasting Council and the Standard Contracts Tribunal approve the subscriber agreement. The approval for the Standard Contracts Tribunal expired in 2006 and YES has sought the Broadcasting Council approval of amendments to the agreement.

The broadcasting license includes provisions regarding the types of fees the licensee may collect from its subscribers for services provided under the license, and those fixed in YES price list.

The vast majority of subscribers subscribe to special offers, which offer the services of DBS, including different combinations of content packages, related services, as well as the receiving and installation of terminal equipment at prices which are below YES listed prices.

Under Section 6(49) of the Communications Law, the license may stipulate maximum prices that can be charged to subscribers. At the date of this report, no such prices had been set.

License for Satellite Television Broadcasts in the Judea and Samaria Region

YES broadcasts satellite television to the Judea and Samaria region by virtue of a license valid through 2016. The provisions of such license are similar to those of YES's main broadcasting license (described above).

Licenses to Perform Uplink Operations

YES holds a license to perform uplink operations (transfer of broadcasts from YES's broadcasting center to the broadcasting satellite), which is valid until the earlier of January 2017 or the end of YES's broadcasting license. YES is negotiating the extension of a second uplink license which recently lapsed. The uplink license contains various restrictions with respect to the same issues and in general, on the same terms, as described above with respect to YES's broadcasting license.

Requirement to Invest in Local Content Productions

Under the provisions of the broadcasting license and the Council's decisions, DBS was required to invest an amount equal to no less than 8% of its revenue from subscription fees (including terminal equipment installation and VOD services) in local productions in 2014, and according to the communications regulations and the decisions of the Council, DBS is required to invest in various genres of local productions. In 2014, DBS also supplemented investment shortfalls set by the Council for certain genres. The obligation to invest in local productions in 2015 remains at 8%.

Requirement to Transmit Channels

YES is required to allow the producers of channels identified in the Israeli Communications Law to use its infrastructures to transmit broadcasts to its subscribers in exchange for payment, or a transmission fee, to be determined in their agreement with YES, and in the absence of an agreement, in exchange for a payment to be determined by the Minister of Communications, after consulting with the Broadcasting Council.

In accordance with an amendment to the Israeli Communications Law in 2010, certain channels are exempt from payment of transmission fees to HOT and YES. In July 2014, DBS's appeal to the High Court of Justice against the validity and applicability of this amendment was dismissed.

Broadcasting Rights

The broadcast and distribution of content by YES on various media involves the payment of royalties to the owners of copyrights of musical works, voice records, scripts and content direction, including under the Israeli Copyright Law and the Performers and Broadcasters Rights Law. Payment of royalties is made through a number of organizations that operate in Israel that collect the royalties for the owners of the intellectual property rights. YES has blanket licenses with these organizations. Payments by YES under these licenses are, at times, based on a fixed payment and at other times on various pricing methods. With respect to some of the organizations, YES may be required to pay additional amounts of royalties for transmitting content via certain media and for secondary broadcasting of certain content. Such payments are not expected to be significant. YES is also expected to pay royalties for secondary

broadcasts of certain content in amounts that YES believes are not significant.

DTT

The Second Authority for Television and Radio, or the Second Authority, operates a digital terrestrial television and radio broadcasting system, or DTT, commercially known as Idan Plus, through which certain channels are broadcasted to the public, free of charge. It currently broadcasts the channels of the Broadcasting Authority (Channel 1 and Channel 33), the commercial channels (Channel 2 and Channel 10) and the Knesset Channel (Channel 99). The DTT operator may broadcast additional channels including radio channels, educational channels and special topic channels. These channels will generally carry broadcasting fees, but the Ministers of Communications and Finance may elect to subsidize the broadcasting fees for subject-based channels and niche channels. The subject-based channels may, under the law, finance their broadcasts by charging a subscription fee in addition to the alternative financing through commercials. The Ministers of Communications and Finance may appoint a private entity to operate the DTT system, in place of the Second Authority. At present, the DTT provides a limited alternative product to the multi-channel television broadcasts. DBS believes that an increase in the number or range of channels broadcast via DTT, as well as the possibility of a private entity operating the DTT system, could increase the scope of programs broadcasted and may therefore have a material detrimental effect on DBS's results.

Narrow Package Offering

In accordance with a decision of the Broadcasting Council, beginning December 2012, YES and HOT must allow subscribers to purchase, in addition to the basic package of channels that the licensees are obligated to offer to all their subscribers by law, a package of channels that includes certain basic channels and at least four channels produced in Israel, including a sports channel and a channel for pre-school children or a channel for children and teens based on the conditions defined in the Broadcasting Council's decision. According to the decision, YES and HOT were required to offer these channels until May 31, 2013. In May 2013, the Broadcasting Council announced an extension of the period during which YES and HOT may offer the limited group of channels until August 31, 2013.

In July 2013, the Knesset passed a second and third reading of provisions concerning the offering of a basic package in cable and satellite broadcasts as part of the Law for the Change of National Priorities (Legislative Amendments for Achieving Budget Targets for 2013-2014), 2013. According to such law, the Minister of Communications will stipulate the number of channels and price of the package and he will be authorized to stipulate the policy concerning the specifications of and types of channels in the package. The Broadcasting Council will issue instructions for implementation of the Minister of Communications' stipulations, including with respect to the specification, content, standard and scope of the channels. The Minister of Communications' stipulations will remain in force for a period of no more than three years, but the Minister of Communications' may, after consulting with the Broadcasting Council, instruct an extension for additional periods. Payment may not be collected from subscribers for the basic package for related services (including installation fees or the cost of installation and for terminal equipment) if subscribers are not charged for other packages, and in any event such payment will not exceed the payment requested from subscribers of other packages without permission from the Broadcasting Council.

In August 2013, the Broadcasting Council announced that it is considering amending the Communications (Broadcasting Licensee) Rules, 1987 and adopting a different model from the present model. According to the new model, YES and HOT will be obligated to offer their subscribers a basic package of broadcasts which will include the mandatory channels as well as a number of additional channels which the subscriber will be able to choose from the broadcast channels offered by the license holder (except for a small number of channels), so that the basic package will include, together with the mandatory channels, between 17 and 24 channels.

In February 2014, the Minister of Communications and the Broadcasting Council, issued their decision regarding the basic packages to be provided as well as the maximum price at which a basic package can be offered, under an amendment to the Communications Law. DBS markets three such basic packages. DBS believes that if there is a significant switch to the basic packages, this could adversely affect DBS results.

Transmission of Video Content via Media Infrastructures

In February 2014, the Minister of Communications appointed a committee to review the regulation of commercial broadcasts that will apply to all companies engaged in broadcasting of audio visual content. The committee was also required to make recommendations regarding the possible inclusion of commercials in HOT and DBS broadcasts. The committee was required to formulate its recommendations by August 2014. Further to a request from the committee, DBS submitted its position on the foregoing issues to the committee in April 2014.

In August 2014, the Committee submitted its recommendations to the Minister of Communications in an interim report. The committee recommended, among other things, that a license need not be required to provide audio-visual services over the Internet; that the regulations applicable to the new providers be imposed on a gradual basis, based on qualifying tests to be defined and the number of subscribers; and that a national communications authority be established to serve as a central regulator, which will incorporate the Ministry of Communications, the Second Authority and the Council. In September 2014, DBS submitted its response, in which it argued that licensing

requirements should also apply to new suppliers, that the regulations should apply equally to holders of broadcasting licenses and to new providers, and that if the regulations are applied gradually, the date on which the regulations become applicable should be limited (not only by quantitative measures). As of the date of this report, the committee is has not submitted its final report. The committee's decisions, if applied, may affect the developing trend of video content transmitted over the web.

DBS believes that the VOD services it provides over the web are not subject to the regulations currently applicable to the multi-channel television broadcasts and as far as it is aware, this is the position of the Ministry of Communications. DBS also believes that the other services it provides via the internet (such as yesGo) are also not subject to such regulation. Nonetheless, if other regulations will be formulated or applied, they may affect the foregoing services provided by DBS.

Suppliers

The Bezeq Group has important relationships with several suppliers of hardware, software and related services that are used to operate its businesses. During 2014, no supplier accounted for more than 5% of the Bezeq Group's total annual purchases, nor did any supplier account for more than 10% of total purchases in a specific segment of operation.

Bezeq

Most of the equipment purchased by Bezeq for data communication, switching, transmission and radio systems has been specially modified or developed for its use, and the ability to obtain support other than through the manufacturer is limited.

Bezeq relies on manufacturer support from a number of its key suppliers for certain of its systems, and may have difficulty replacing them. Bezeq's key suppliers include: (i) Alcatel Group (represented in Israel by Alcatel Telecom Israel Ltd.) in the areas of public switching and metro transmission, (ii) Dialogic Networks (Israel) Ltd. for migration exchanges for linking operators to Bezeq's switching network, (iii) Comverse, Inc. for switching exchanges for end customers on the NGN network, (iv) the NGN of Adtran Holdings Ltd., (v) Oracle in the area of databases, (vi) EMC for hardware solutions for back-up, recovery and archiving of systems and infrastructures, (vii) VMware for infrastructure for the entire virtualization of Bezeq's servers, and (viii) ECI Telecom for systems that connect Bezeq's network and business customers on its transmission network.

Agreements with the key suppliers are generally long-term and usually include a warranty period for a specified period, followed by another period of maintenance or support. Where necessary, Bezeq may enter into an agreement with a supplier for the supply of support and/or maintenance services for further periods. These agreements usually contain various forms of recourse for Bezeq should the supplier breach the agreement.

Pelephone

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

Pelephone purchases handsets and accessories from a variety of suppliers and importers. Contractual engagements with most of the suppliers are based on framework agreements, which also set forth the technical support provided by the supplier for the equipment and spare parts and turnaround time for repairs. These agreements generally do not include a commitment of Pelephone to acquire a minimum quantity of devices and acquisitions are made by means of purchase orders. Generally, if an agreement with a particular supplier of equipment is cancelled, Pelephone can increase the quantity purchased from other suppliers or purchase equipment from a new supplier.

Pelephone has an agreement with Apple Distribution International for the purchase and distribution of iPhone handsets in Israel, which is in effect until May 2016. The agreement includes Pelephone's undertaking to purchase a minimum quantity of iPhone handsets. These handsets account for a substantial percentage of the handsets sold by Pelephone. If Pelephone fails to meet the minimum quantities it may be in breach of the agreement, which may involve payment of damages. Other than Apple Distribution International, Pelephone is not dependent on any supplier for the purchase of handsets.

Pelephone acquires the UMTS/HSPA+ network equipment from Ericsson and has a long-term agreement with Ericsson for the maintenance, support and upgrading of software for its UMTS/HSPA+ network. We believe that Pelephone could be deemed to be dependent on Ericsson for the support of its UMTS/HSPA+ network. The CDMA

network equipment is acquired from Nortel and Motorola, and Pelephone maintains such equipment independently. In addition, the cellular networks use transmission facilities for which Bezeq is Pelephone's main supplier.

Bezeq International

Bezeq International has cooperation agreements with approximately 200 foreign operators for approximately 240 destinations worldwide. Since fixed-line broadband Internet infrastructure access services are provided to its subscribers by Bezeq and HOT, Bezeq International is dependent upon Bezeq and, to a lesser degree, HOT for domestic capacity in the provision of its ISP services and for connecting the subscriber to the international exchange.

Under its agreement with MedNautilus, Bezeq International purchased indefeasible rights of use to an unparticular non-specific part of the communication capacity of the undersea cable system operated by MedNautilus between Israel and Europe for a period of up to 15 years from the date on which it started using this capacity (with an option to extend the period of use). The periods of use are at least until 2027, depending on the date of the start of use of the capacity. In consideration for such rights of use, Bezeq International paid a non-recurring payment around the date on which it started using the capacity. In addition, in October 2011, Bezeq International entered into an agreement with MedNautilus to expand and change the existing rights of use in the international optic network that it operates, so that such rights of use will serve as a backup for Bezeq International's JONAH submarine cable.

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

YES

YES purchases set-top boxes from three suppliers. Under a framework agreement entered into in August 2000, as amended from time to time, among YES, Advanced Digital Broadcast S.A. ("ADB") and Eurocom Digital, YES purchases set-top boxes (including the PVR set-top boxes) from Eurocom Digital, which imports them from ADB and provides the warranty for the set-top boxes. Eurocom Digital is controlled by Mr. Shaul Elovitch, who is a controlling shareholder of Bezeq. In addition, YES purchases HD set-top box zappers from Pace Micro Technology PLC and HD set-top box zappers DSD 4145 STB from Altech Multimedia International (Pty) Ltd.

YES purchases services for the operating systems of its broadcast and encryption setup from NDS Ltd. ("NDS"), as well as hardware for these services. YES is dependent on the regular supply of these services and products, including integration in connection with the various types of set-top boxes it uses for the operating systems for which NDS provides services. Under the terms of the agreement with NDS, NDS supplies development, licensing, supply, training, assimilation and maintenance services for encryption, broadcasting and ancillary software and equipment required for YES's broadcasts and services. NDS has undertaken to adapt the equipment and services it supplies to the various set-top boxes and systems purchased by YES and also to supply a warranty for its products and also support services. YES makes one-time payments and periodic payments for the services and products of NDS. These payments are based primarily on the number of set-top boxes it uses and the number of its active subscribers. The agreement with NDS expires at the end of April 2015.

Property

Bezeq

According to a settlement agreement entered into in 2004 between Bezeq, the Israel Land Administration, or ILA and the State of Israel, which concerns most of the real estate that was transferred to Bezeq pursuant to the 1984 asset transfer agreement with the State of Israel, the assets remaining in Bezeq's possession have the status of a capitalized lease and are subject to the execution of individual lease contracts (contracts have been signed for approximately 110 of the 205 properties for which contracts are required). The settlement agreement allows Bezeq to enter into transactions and to improve the properties beyond the rights according to plans approved in the settlement agreement and it provides for a mechanism for payment to the ILA for such improvements, if undertaken, at the rate of 51% of the increase in value of the property following the enhancement (less part of the amounts paid for a betterment levy, if paid). The settlement agreement also provides that 17 properties must be returned to the ILA. Bezeq has returned 15 of those properties and the two remaining properties will be returned after Bezeq receives substitute properties, as provided in the settlement agreement.

The following is a list of Bezeq's real estate assets in accordance with the material rights in the asset. Bezeq also has interests (transition rights, etc.) in other real estate (such as for the erection of offices and for laying cables):

Right	Number of Assets (thousand sq. m.)	Area of the Plot (thousand sq. m.)	Built Area	Remarks
	360	960	200	

Ownership, lease or right of lease				Of this, 350 assets cover an area of 920 thousand sq. m., and 180 thousand sq. m. built up are assets for communication needs, and the remainder for administration needs. 30 are jointly owned with the Ministry of Communications and/or the Israel Postal Co. Ltd., with whom an agreement was signed for defining and regulating the rights of the parties in these properties. The parties operate as required by the orders of the agreement, and to separate joint debits and systems.
Possession (authorized/possession rights by law)	40	2.5	0.8	Assets in Israeli settlements in the Administrated Territories, all for communication needs. There is no written regulation of the contractual rights for these properties, but in Bezeq's opinion this does not create material exposure.
Lease	330	30	70	310 assets, out of which 11 thousand sq. m. built up are for communication needs and the remainder for administration needs. Out of which, approximately 3.6 sq.m. built up are sublet. These are rooms for cables and installations for residential communications. For most of the assets there is no arrangements for rights in writing (for example, the ILA, settlement entities, the entrepreneurs of the projects in which the properties are located, and house committees).
Miscellaneous rights in 'residential rooms'	1,000	11	19	In April 2013, an authorization agreement was signed with ILA for an area of 11.5 hectares. Bezeq is in contact with the planning authorities to exercise its rights pursuant to the provisions of the agreement.
Right to receive areas for warehouses and offices	An asset in Sakia (near the Mesubim junction)	70 net	-	

Following a new review of Bezeq's real estate assets by Bezeq's management the Board of Directors of Bezeq approved further sales of assets which are not actively used and/or which can be relatively easily vacated without incurring significant expenses. The transition to the NGN allows Bezeq to increase the efficiency of the network and to sell some of the real estate assets that will be vacated as a result of the transition. During 2014, Bezeq sold 21 such properties, comprising 50,000 sq.m. of land and 30,000 sq.m. built up, for approximately NIS 190 million.

According to Bezeq's estimates, the future sale of real estate assets that are not active or that can easily be vacated without incurring significant expenses and for which Bezeq has no use, may generate capital gains for Bezeq which may, in the aggregate over the coming years, reach significant amounts estimated at hundreds of millions of shekels (before tax). It should be emphasized that this estimate also relates to real estate assets where no concrete decision has yet been made to sell them, and there is no certainty regarding the timing of their sale. The estimate is based on appraisals prepared for some of the assets, some of which are not final or current, as well as to internal estimates prepared by Bezeq (including with respect to assets that were not appraised at all). Some of these assets may not be easily sold, including if there is no demand or there are local planning board limitations. At present, Bezeq is unable to foresee what, if any, consideration will be received upon the sale of these assets.

Pelephone

Pelephone does not own any of its sites and leases the premises that it uses for its operations from others, including Bezeq. Pelephone's radio and switching sites are spread out around the country and are leased for various periods (in many instances, for a period of five years and Pelephone has an option to extend the agreements for another five years).

Pelephone's headquarters are located in Givatayim, Israel and cover a total area of 17,800 square meters. The lease for these premises expires on December 31, 2015, with an option to extend the lease for an additional five years until December 31, 2020. Pelephone has an option to terminate the lease, under certain circumstances, commencing in 2017. Pelephone leases 31 service and sale centers throughout Israel and has additional lease agreements for warehouses, offices and telephone call centers that it uses for its operations.

Some of the radio sites leased by Pelephone are in areas owned by the ILA. Pelephone previously entered into an agreement with the ILA to use land in those areas for the erection and operation of communications sites for the period ended December 31, 2010. From 2010 negotiations were held with the ILA to conclude the terms for further use of the sites in the ILA areas. In June 2013, Pelephone entered into a framework agreement with the ILA for the use of land in the areas owned by the ILA for the erection and operation of communications sites for the period from January 1, 2011 until December 31, 2019, which agreement regulates, among other things, the fee for the use of the land.

Bezeq International

Bezeq International has long-term leases for its two principal facilities that expire in 2015 and 2024 (with an option to extend the leases). Bezeq International's technological infrastructures, which support its voice, data and Internet setups, are deployed in five sites, inside and outside Israel, in order to provide redundancy and high survivability of the networks.

YES

YES's central broadcasting center is located in Kfar Saba, Israel. YES's secondary broadcasting center is operated by a third party in accordance with an agreement valid until the end of 2018 (with an extension option available to YES). YES's two broadcasting centers contain reception and transmission equipment, as well as computer and

communication systems.

YES leases a number of real estate assets which serve as its offices, customer service centers, broadcast centers, logistics centers and employee recruitment centers. YES's principal offices and central broadcast center are located on leased land in Kfar Saba under an agreement that expires in 2019. The balance of the lease periods for the remaining properties leased by YES vary from a few months to approximately six years (assuming that YES exercises its options to extend such leases).

73

YES recently entered into an agreement for a new logistics center in Modi'in, Israel, for a period of ten years, with an option to terminate the agreement after five years.

Intellectual Property

Trademarks

The Bezeq Group uses a variety of trade names and trademarks in its business. Bezeq has approximately 200 trademarks that are registered or are in the process of being registered in Israel, including its denominative trademark "Bezeq," the trademark "NGN Next Generation Network" and its logo "B." Pelephone owns a number of trademarks registered in Israel, including its denominative trademark "Pelephone." Bezeq International owns a number of trademarks registered in Israel, including its denominative trademark "Bezeq International" and the trademark "Private NGN." YES owns a number of trademarks registered in Israel, including its denominative trademark "YES."

Broadcast Rights and Copyrights

YES licenses some of its television programming content for the YES suite of channels from third-party content providers. YES also enters into license agreements with producers of independent channels which it broadcasts over its network. In addition, YES enters into agreements with third parties for the production of content and has the right to broadcast such content over its network (typically on an exclusive basis for an initial period of time) and in most cases, YES is entitled to use other rights to the content and share the revenues stemming from additional use of the content. The broadcast and distribution of content by YES on various media involves the payment of royalties to the owners of copyrights, including under the Israeli Copyright Law and the Broadcasters Rights Law. Royalty payments are made in accordance with blanket licenses with certain organizations in Israel that collect royalties on behalf of owners of intellectual property rights.

In October 2012, YES entered into a settlement agreement and license agreement with the Association of Music Composers, Writers and Producers in Israel Ltd., or ACUM, an authors' right society in Israel, following a dispute regarding the amount of royalties to be paid by YES in addition to the advance it had paid for the use of works whose rights are protected by ACUM for the period from 2003 to 2011. Under the agreements, YES has a license to broadcast works whose rights are protected by ACUM until December 31, 2016, and it has agreed to settle all of ACUM's claims from 2003 until 2011 with respect to past royalties and has also agreed on royalty rates for 2012 to 2016.

Employees

As of December 31, 2014, we have five employees. These employees also provide services to B Communications. Our five employees are all located in Israel and 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. We have entered into an arrangement with B Communications according to which our employees provide services to both companies and each company will pay 50% of their compensation. We entered into a similar arrangement with B Communications and Eurocom Communications with respect to the management services supplied by Mr. Doron Turgeman to the three companies.

As of December 31, 2014, the Bezeq Group employed 12,939 persons, of whom 5,964 persons were employed by Bezeq, 3,001 persons were employed (or otherwise retained) by Pelephone, 1,932 persons were employed by Bezeq International and 2,042 persons were employed by YES.

Bezeq

As of December 31, 2014, Bezeq employed 5,964 employees compared to 6,479 employees as of December 31, 2013. The decrease in the number of employees as of December 31, 2014 compared to December 31, 2013 is primarily due to increased efficiency and improved technology used in customer relations resulting in a decrease in customer service employees. During the course of 2014, 141 tenured employees retired from Bezeq. The Board of Bezeq also approved the early retirement of additional employees. In 2014, early-retirement expenses of employees in an early retirement track amounted to NIS 176 million.

Bezeq's Board of Directors currently consists of 11 directors, including four external, two independent directors pursuant to the Israeli Companies Law and two employee representatives. Our Chairman, Mr. Shaul Elovitch, also serves as the Chairman of the Board of Directors of Bezeq and Internet Gold.

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

Labor relations with Bezeq's employees are regulated by the collective agreements among Bezeq, the workers' representatives and the Histadrut, and by personal contracts. Additionally, expansion orders to certain general collective agreements apply to Bezeq's employees, such as cost-of-living increment agreements.

In December 2006, Bezeq entered into a special collective agreement with the employee union and the Histadrut, regulating labor relations, which was subsequently amended in December 2012. Under the special collective agreement, all agreements, arrangements and existing practices existing prior to the execution of the agreement, including the mechanism for linkage of wages to the public sector wages, continue to apply only to Bezeq's tenured employees, subject to changes set forth in the agreement. Under the agreement, as amended, new employees with tenure are entitled to wages in accordance with Bezeq's wage policy and market wages and upon termination of employment, a new tenured employee is entitled only to increased severance pay, depending on the number of years of employment. The employment of existing and future new tenured employees is on the basis of monthly/hourly wage agreements based on market wage models according to position. The agreement sets forth limitations on certain future organizational changes as well as a mechanism of notification, negotiation and arbitration with the union in the event of organizational changes. Under the agreement, as amended, Bezeq is entitled to terminate the employment of up to 245 tenured employees in each of the years from 2009 to 2016. In accordance with the agreement, during the term of the agreement, two employee representatives nominated by the union will serve as directors on Bezeq's Board of Directors (subject to their election by Bezeq's shareholders).

On November 14, 2014, Bezeq was notified of a strike starting on December 10, in accordance with the provisions of the Settlement of Labor Disputes Law 1957 ("the Notice"), organized by the Histadrut, the General Organization of Workers in Israel, the General Organization of State Employees. According to the Notice, the issues in conflict were the impact of the reforms in the wholesale market on the employees, their work conditions, their wages, their position and occupational security, and a request by the Union to enter into negotiations for a new collective agreement prior to the implementation of the aforementioned reform, whereby the rights, work conditions and occupational security of the employees would be anchored. While Bezeq does not believe that the Union did not have any basis to issue the Notice, it has entered into negotiations with the employees' representatives. Bezeq cannot at this time assess the implications deriving from the Notice.

Pelephone

The table below provides data with respect to the number of Pelephone employees at December 31, 2013 and December 31, 2014:

	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2014
Management and headquarters	228	201
Content and product marketing	57	46
Service-private customers	1,784	1,719
Business customers	483	362
Operation and logistics	260	199
Engineering and information systems	476	474
Total	3,288	3,001

Prior to December 17, 2013, all Pelephone employees were employed under standard personal agreements according to their professions and the roles in which they are employed, under monthly or hourly wage agreements. Most of the service and sales employees are shift workers who work part time and are employed on an hourly basis.

On December 17, 2013, Pelephone entered into a collective agreement with the Histadrut and its workers committee. The agreement is in effect until December 31, 2016 and thereafter, will be automatically extended for periods of 18 months each, unless one of the parties provides notice of its desire to amend the agreement. The agreement applies to all of Pelephone's employees, with the exception of up to 126 employees and managers of Pelephone (with an

additional 35 future positions). Under the agreement, a Pelephone employee as of the date of the agreement will be deemed to be a tenured employee after 36 months and an employee who joins Pelephone after the execution of the agreement will be deemed to be a tenured employee after 48 months. The agreement provides mechanisms to include the worker's committee in decisions made in connection with the staffing of jobs, relocation and termination of permanent employees. In addition, the agreement specifies quotas for dismissals due to Pelephone's streamlining initiatives and compensation to employees who end their employment in the framework of such processes, as well as annual salary increases and additional benefits (such as subsidized summer camps and social activities) which Pelephone will provide its employees during the term of the agreement.

In November 2014, Pelephone signed a collective agreement with the New General Labor Federation and Pelephone's workers committee regarding voluntary redundancy in 2014, under which 156 employees resigned at an overall cost of NIS 18 million.

Bezeq International

The following table provides data relating to the number of persons employed by Bezeq International, including outsourced employees, at December 31, 2013 and December 31, 2014:

	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2014
Head office employees	1,231	1,173
Sales and service representatives	776	759
Total	2,007	1,932

Bezeq International has a number of employee groups whose wage structure includes a component of performance-linked commissions and incentives. These groups include sales employees, telephone sales representatives and telephone service and support representatives. Employees have arrangements for pension and health insurance that are fully subsidized by Bezeq. Bezeq International is not a party to any collective bargaining agreement.

In March 2014, Bezeq International received a notice from the New Labor Federation (“the Histadrut”) that more than one third of Bezeq International’s employees had chosen to sign up as members of the Histadrut and therefore it is the representative workers union of Bezeq International’s employees. After reviewing the enrollment forms that it received, Bezeq International informed the Histadrut that it was inclined to recognize it as the representative workers union of Bezeq International. The parties are negotiating a collective labor agreement.

Effective May 15, 2014, Moti Elmaliach succeeded Yitzhak Benbenisti as the CEO of Bezeq International.

YES

The following table provides data with respect to the number of persons employed by YES at December 31, 2013 and December 31, 2014:

	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2014
Marketing	32	36
Customer service	1,388	1,227
Content	74	64
Engineering	100	106
Finance and operations	111	106
Human resources	65	59
Regulation and legal management	5	7
Information systems	136	141
Management and spokesperson	6	5
Sales	291	291
Total	2,208	2,042

YES employees are employed under personal employment agreements, on the basis of a monthly salary or an hourly wage, with some of the employees also entitled to performance-based compensation. The employment agreements are generally for an undefined period, and each party may terminate the agreement by prior notice in accordance with the agreement or applicable law. YES employs personnel in some of its departments on the weekly day of rest and on days of rest prescribed by the State of Israel, and it has an appropriate permit for such employment.

On February 18, 2015, YES received a notice from the Histadrut that more than one third of YES’s employees had joined the Histadrut and therefore it is the representative workers union of YES’ employees. On February 24, 2015, after reviewing the enrollment forms that YES received from the Histadrut, YES confirmed the Histadrut’s notice and

recognized it as the representative workers union of YES.

C.

Organizational Structure

Messrs. Shaul and Yossef Elovitch, directly and through their control of Eurocom Communications, are the beneficial owner of 70.4% of our ordinary shares (13,519,929 ordinary shares) as of April 27, 2015. 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 99.33% owned by Eurocom Holdings. The remaining 0.67% interest in Eurocom Communications is directly owned by Mr. Shaul Elovitch. Accordingly, Mr. Shaul Elovitch may be deemed to have the sole voting and dispositive power over our ordinary shares held by Eurocom Communications. 925,000 of our ordinary shares are held directly by a joint account of Messrs. Shaul and Yossef Elovitch. Mr. Shaul Elovitch may also be deemed to be the beneficial owner of 26,893 ordinary shares held of record by his wife, Mrs. Iris Elovitch. In addition 8,300 shares are held by other family members of Mr. Shaul Elovitch.

Eurocom Communications' other principal controlled holdings are: Eurocom Cellular Communications Ltd., the representative of Nokia mobile phones in Israel; Eurocom Industries (1986) Ltd., a holding company that owns Eurocom Digital Communications Ltd., or Eurocom Digital, which markets electronic office equipment and consumer electronic products; Trans-Global Industries PTE 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 of communication satellites; Satlink Communication Ltd., a satellite service provider; Eitag Ltd., a Real Estate Ltd Company; Eurocom Real Estate Ltd., a real estate company; and Enlight Renewable Energy Ltd. which specializes in initiating, developing, constructing and operating clean electricity production projects from renewable energy sources.

We operate through our 66.71% ownership interest in B Communications, which is the controlling shareholder of Bezeq, Israel's largest telecommunications provider. B Communications and its wholly-owned subsidiaries own 30.72% of Bezeq's outstanding shares.

D. Property, Plants and Equipment

Our corporate headquarters are located in a 30 square meter facility in Ramat Gan, Israel, which we lease from Eurocom Communications at a token rent. The lease is for a three-year period, which may be extended each year for an additional one year period on the mutual consent of the parties.

ITEM 4A. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

Not applicable.

ITEM 5. OPERATING AND FINANCIAL REVIEW AND PROSPECTS

A. Operating Results

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

Overview

We are the controlling shareholder of B Communications which currently holds 30.72% of Bezeq's outstanding shares, and we consolidate Bezeq's financial results into our financial statements.

The Bezeq Group operates the most comprehensive telecommunications infrastructure in Israel, with a broad range of telecommunications services across all of its markets. Through its wholly-owned subsidiaries and 58.4% ownership of the satellite television provider, YES, the Bezeq Group is a leading provider in Israel of fixed-line telephony services and fixed-line broadband Internet infrastructure access services, cellular telephony services, ISP services, ILD services, international and domestic data transfer and network services and ICT, pay television services and other communications infrastructures and services. In each of these markets, the Bezeq Group holds a significant market share.

Key Factors Affecting the Businesses of the Bezeq Group

The operations of the Bezeq Group and the operating metrics discussed below have been, and will likely continue to be, affected by certain key factors as well as certain historical events and actions. The key factors affecting the business of the Bezeq Group and its results of operations include, among others, competition, government regulation, the build out of infrastructures, macro-economic and political risks, churn, seasonality, impact of currency fluctuations and inflation, effective corporate tax rate, conditions in Israel and trade relations. For further discussion of the factors affecting our results of operations, see “Risk Factors.”

Competition

The Bezeq Group faces significant competition from established and new competitors who provide fixed-line telephony, fixed-line broadband Internet infrastructure access, cellular telephony, ISP and pay television services. In addition to the entrance of new competitors, competition among the existing communications groups in Israel is intensifying. Four main groups, each consisting of companies under common or joint control, hold a significant share of the communications market in Israel today: the Bezeq Group, the Cellcom Group, the Partner Group and the HOT Group. The Bezeq Group’s three principal competitors may in some cases be required to comply with fewer regulations because, among other reasons, they use different technologies to provide their services or do not own their own fixed-line network.

Bezeq expects competition to continue to increase amid the changing legislation in Israel and consolidation in the telecommunications industry that permits certain service providers to market a combination of fixed-line telephony, fixed-line broadband Internet infrastructure access, ISP and pay television services (a “bundle”) for an aggregate price which is lower than the price of the individual products and services in the bundle. The Bezeq Group is currently subject to restrictions on marketing bundles, which are stricter than the restrictions applicable to its competitors.

Fixed-Line Telephony. Competition in the fixed-line telephony market is intense. We believe that competition in this market will continue to increase due to the low barriers to entry and regulations permitting new service providers who receive a license to provide telephony services using voice over VoIP or VoB technology. While such services utilize the fixed-line broadband Internet infrastructure access network owned by either Bezeq or HOT, and therefore require end-users to purchase fixed-line broadband Internet infrastructure access services directly from Bezeq or HOT, such services have reduced demand for fixed-line telephony services.

Fixed-Line Broadband Internet Infrastructure Access. Bezeq’s principal competitor in the fixed-line broadband Internet infrastructure access service market is HOT, which is currently the only other fixed-line broadband Internet infrastructure access provider in Israel. In addition, Bezeq’s fixed-line broadband Internet infrastructure access services business faces competition from cellular telephony operators as they are increasingly able to utilize a combination of technologically advanced handsets and high bandwidth technologies, such as UMTS and LTE technology.

Cellular Telephony. The cellular telephony market in Israel is characterized by saturation and a very high penetration level in excess of 100%. In recent years, competition in the cellular telephony industry has intensified. This has led to lower prices and higher customer churn rates, which in turn has affected the Bezeq Group’s results. Until 2012, three cellular telephony operators, Cellcom, Partner and Pelephone, led the Israeli cellular telephony market. During 2012, a number of other cellular telephony operators began to operate, including Golan Telecom and HOT Mobile, which has led to intensified competition, resulting in higher churn rates among the existing operators, a significant decrease in tariffs and, consequently, a decrease in profits. Pelephone’s current principal competitors, Cellcom, Partner and HOT Mobile (since February 2012), also provide ISP services and fixed-line communications, and they market a variety of joint service packages. Pelephone also faces competition from MVNOs that provide cellular telephony services under their own brand using the network infrastructure of another service provider.

International Telephony. The ILD market in Israel is characterized by a high degree of competition. At the end of 2013, there were eight companies offering ILD services to private and business customers in Israel. Changes in licensing policies and the expanded use of VoIP technology have significantly reduced the barriers of entry into this market. In addition, during 2012, cellular telephony operators began to offer ILD services as part of the unlimited packages they offered.

Internet Service Providers. Access to broadband Internet in Israel requires households to purchase Internet access services from a licensed ISP and broadband Internet infrastructure access services from a separate provider. While there are only two fixed-line broadband Internet infrastructure access service providers in Israel many telecommunication companies hold ISP licenses in Israel. The Israeli ISP market is a saturated market and as competitors are typically unable to differentiate themselves based on price, they attempt to differentiate themselves primarily by strengthening customer loyalty; however, competition has led to increased churn rates and reduced income per customer.

Pay Television. The Israeli television market is characterized by a very high penetration rate and an increasing emphasis on new television technology, in particular digital, HD and interactive television services, such as VOD, requiring high-bandwidth and bi-directional distribution platforms. In the multi-channel pay television market, YES and HOT are the only two companies in Israel licensed to provide multi-channel pay television broadcasts. Other factors impacting competition in the market include the availability of free-to-air television DTT channels and the

increasing availability and quality of video content offered over the Internet and cellular networks, which is not currently regulated and does not require designated infrastructure.

Government Regulation

The Bezeq Group operates in a highly regulated industry in Israel, which limits its flexibility in managing its business efficiently, and may increase its administrative and operational expenses and limit its revenue. The Bezeq Group is subject to government supervision and regulation relating to, among other things:

- regulations requiring structural separation between the members of the Bezeq Group;
- regulations restricting the Bezeq Group's ability to market bundles;
- price regulation for certain services that the Bezeq Group provides;

- rules and regulations imposed on telecommunications service providers with significant market share;
- rules governing the interconnection between different telephone networks and the interconnection rates that the Bezeq Group can charge and pay;
- regulations governing the prohibition of exit-fees or cancellation charges;
- regulations requiring the Bezeq Group to grant other telecommunications operators access to its infrastructure;
 - regulations governing roaming charges and other billing and customer service matters;
 - rules for authorizations, licensing, acquisitions, renewals, pledging and transfers of licenses;
- requirements covering a variety of operational areas such as land use, health and safety and environmental protection, technical standards and subscriber service requirements rules and regulations relating to subscriber privacy;
- rules and regulations relating to payment of royalties (zero rate as of 2014);
- rules and regulations relating to universal service provision and requirements to extend the Bezeq Group's services to areas of Israel even where it is not economically profitable to do so; and
- regulations restricting the number of television channels YES can own and specifying the minimum investment YES is required to make in local content productions.

For additional information see "Regulatory."

Build Out of Infrastructure

The Bezeq Group has historically made substantial investments in its fully owned infrastructure, which is one of the most technologically advanced in Israel and enables the Bezeq Group to reach customers nationwide.

In the domestic fixed-line communications segment, Bezeq's NGN, which was completed in 2012, is the most advanced fixed-line communications network in Israel, offering broadband Internet bandwidth of up to 100 Mbps (download) speed, as well as innovative value-added services.. In January 2013, Bezeq began laying optical FTTB and FTTH.

In the cellular telephony segment, Pelephone's nationwide 3.5G UMTS/HSPA. While Pelephone substantially completed the installation of its 3.5G UMTS/HSPA+ network in 2010, it has continued to invest in the network. We believe these network features provide Pelephone with a strong platform to continue to offer a variety of advanced services and products to its customers and to capitalize on the continued increasing demand for smartphones and advanced data services, which constitute the higher value segment of the cellular telephony market.

In the ISP, ILD, data transfer, networks and ICT services segment, Bezeq International is currently the sole ISP in Israel that owns and operates its own high-speed submarine optical fiber communications cable system. The JONAH cable, which was launched in January 2012 provides Bezeq International with greater capacity for utilization than any other ISP in Israel. In addition, Bezeq International is able to obtain such capacity at an incremental cost, while other ISPs in Israel are required to purchase capacity and rely on one of the two other cable operators in Israel (MedNautilus and Tamares).

In the multi-channel pay television segment, YES is the only licensed provider of multi-channel television broadcasts via satellite in Israel and one of only two companies in the Israeli pay television services market [update]. While YES relies on third party providers for the provision of satellite capacity, it owns the satellite dishes that carry the signals from such satellites to subscriber residences and set-top boxes. Such equipment and infrastructure act as a significant barrier to entry against any potential competitor in the satellite pay television market.

During the three years ended December 31, 2014, the Bezeq Group companies invested NIS 1.5 billion, NIS 1.2 billion and NIS 1.3 billion (approximately \$334 million), respectively, in capital improvements, substantially all of which was invested in infrastructure and technology.

Macro-Economic and Political Risks

The Bezeq Group is subject to macro-economic and political risks that are outside of its control. For example, high levels of sovereign debt in the U.S., certain European countries and countries in the Middle East, combined with weak growth and high unemployment, could lead to fiscal reforms (including austerity measures), sovereign debt restructurings, currency instability, increased counterparty credit risk, high levels of volatility and, potentially, disruptions in the credit and equity markets, as well as other outcomes that might adversely impact the Bezeq Group. Moreover, as a business operating in Israel, we and the Bezeq Group are subject to the inherent risks associated with the political and military conditions in Israel and the potential for armed conflicts with Israel's neighbors. Further, while the majority of the Bezeq Group's revenues are in NIS, a portion of the Bezeq Group's operational expenses are in U.S. dollars. The exchange rate between U.S. dollars and NIS has been volatile in the past and may continue to be so in the future. Although we attempt to mitigate currency rate risk through hedging, sharp changes in the exchange rate could have a material effect on our results of operations.

Churn

The fixed-line telephony, fixed-line broadband Internet infrastructure access, cellular telephony and multi-channel pay television industries typically exhibit churn as a result of high levels of competition. Churn levels may be affected by changes in our or our competitors' pricing, our level of customer satisfaction, disconnection of non-paying subscribers and changes in regulations. Increases in churn may lead to increased costs and reduced revenues. In recent years our churn rates increased, particularly in our cellular telephony segment as new competitors entered the market and advantageous billing plans were introduced. Similarly, competition has increased in recent years as a result of the prohibition on exit fees, long-term commitments and, as of January 2013, linkage of the price and terms of handsets sales to cellular telephony service prices and benefits.

Seasonality

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

Impact of Currency Fluctuations and Inflation

Although the majority of our revenues and expenses are denominated in NIS, we are subject to risks caused by fluctuations in the exchange rate between the NIS and the U.S. dollar.

During 2014, the U.S. dollar strengthened against the NIS. A depreciation of the NIS in relation to the U.S. dollar has the effect of reducing the U.S. dollar value of any of our expenses or liabilities which are payable in NIS, unless those expenses or payables are denominated in or linked to the dollar. This depreciation also has the effect of decreasing the U.S. dollar value of any asset which consists of NIS or receivables payable in NIS, unless the receivables are denominated in or linked to the dollar.

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

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

Effective Corporate Tax Rate

Israeli companies are generally subject to income tax on their taxable income. The applicable Israeli company income tax rate was 25% in 2012 and 2013. In 2014, our applicable income tax rate increased to 26.5%.

As of December 31, 2014, we had tax loss carryforwards in the amount of NIS 492 million (approximately \$127 million) and capital losses carry forward in the amount of NIS 298 million (approximately \$77 million). Under current Israeli tax laws, tax loss carryforwards do not expire and may be offset against future taxable income.

Conditions in Israel

We are organized in, based in and derive substantially all of our revenues from markets within the State of Israel. See “Risk Factors-Risks Relating to the Operations of the Bezeq Group and Our Company in Israel” for a description of governmental, economic, fiscal, monetary or political polices or factors that have materially affected or could materially affect our operations.

Trade Relations

Israel is a member of the United Nations, the International Monetary Fund, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Finance Corporation and the World Trade Organization. In addition, Israel is a signatory to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, which provides for reciprocal lowering of trade barriers among its member and has been granted preferences under the Generalized System of Preferences from the United States, Australia, Canada and Japan. These preferences allow Israel to export products covered by such programs either duty-free or at reduced tariffs.

Israel and the European Union Community concluded a Free Trade Agreement in July 1975, which confers certain advantages with respect to Israeli exports to most European countries and obligates Israel to lower its tariffs with respect to imports from these countries over a number of years. In 1985, Israel and the United States entered into an agreement to establish a Free Trade Area. The Free Trade Area has eliminated all tariff and specified non-tariff barriers on most trade between the two countries. On January 1, 1993, an agreement between Israel and the European Free Trade Association, known as EFTA, established a free-trade zone between Israel and the EFTA nations. In November 1995, Israel entered into a new agreement with the European Union, which included a refinement of rules of origin and other improvements, including providing for Israel to become a member of the research and technology programs of the European Union. In recent years, Israel has established commercial and trade relations with a number of other nations, including China, India, Russia, Turkey and other nations in Eastern Europe and Asia.

On May 10, 2010, the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, or OECD, invited Israel to become a member of the organization, whose mission is to promote co-operation between its members while keeping high international economic standards.. On September 7, 2010, on signing the OECD Convention, Israel pledged its full dedication to achieving the Organization's fundamental aims. Israel was the 32nd country to join the organization, along with Estonia and Slovenia.

Explanation of Key Income Statement Items

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

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

Bezeq International's revenues are primarily derived from ISP services for private and business customers (including terminal equipment and support), voice services (including, ILD services to business and private customers and international call routing and termination services), hosting services, supply of international data communication solutions for business customers and ICT solutions for business customers and PBX services.

YES's revenues are primarily derived from the sale of subscriptions for its multi-channel satellite pay television broadcast services. Revenue from subscriptions is recognized ratably over the contract period, which is generally one to twelve months. YES does not provide revenues to Bezeq.

Bezeq also includes a category of "Other" in its consolidated financial statements, which mainly includes revenue from customer call center services through its Bezeq Online Ltd. subsidiary, investments in a venture capital fund and ownership of Walla!, a popular Israeli provider of Internet and portal services.

On May 20, 2014, Walla completed the sale of all the share capital of Coral-Tell Ltd. ("Coral-Tell"), a subsidiary which operates the Yad2 website, to Axel Springer Digital Classifieds Holding GmbH, a foreign media company incorporated in Germany, for NIS 805 million. Pursuant to the sale agreement, Walla and Bezeq agreed not to engage in the areas of operation of Coral-Tell for 24 months. Bezeq recorded a pre-tax profit of NIS 582 million with respect to the sale.

Depreciation and Amortization. Subsequent to B Communications' acquisition of the controlling interest in Bezeq, we adopted policies regarding the depreciation and amortization expenses related to Bezeq's communications business network equipment and capacity that were based on Bezeq's policies. Depreciation and amortization expenses primarily consist of depreciation on computer equipment, software, leasehold improvements, capitalized software development costs and amortization of purchased intangibles. In connection with our acquisition of the controlling interest in Bezeq, we assigned fair value to fixed assets acquired in the Bezeq acquisition. The difference between the book value and the fair value of those assets was recognized as an asset in our consolidated statement of financial position. The acquired assets are depreciated and amortized according to their expected useful life. Over time such assets are fully depreciated by Bezeq, and by us respectively. As a result, the excess fair value balance we assigned to the acquired assets decreases and our related future depreciation expenses will decrease as well.

Salaries. Salaries include salary costs, social, statutory and employment benefits, and commissions of all our employees. Bezeq's consolidated salary expenses primarily consist of operating and general and administrative salaries, benefits, stock-based compensation and incentive compensation.

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

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

Finance Expenses. Our finance expenses primarily include interest expenses, US Dollar exchange rate differences and CPI linkage expenses on B Communications' Senior Secured Notes, bank and institutional loans and debentures. In addition our finance expenses also include interest and exchange rate differences on other financial liabilities and changes in fair value of financial assets or liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss. Bezeq's financing expenses primarily consist of interest expenses for its financial liabilities, linkage and exchange rate differences, changes in fair value of financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss, financing expenses for employee benefits and other financing expenses.

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

At the end of 2011 the Knesset passed an amendment to the Israeli Tax Ordinance, pursuant to which the corporate tax rate was set at 25%. In 2014, our applicable income tax rate increased to 26.5% pursuant to legislative amendments.

Results of Operations

The following table sets forth our results of operations in NIS in millions and as a percentage of revenues for the three years ended December 31, 2014:

Year ended December 31,

	2012		2013				2014	
	NIS	%	NIS	%	NIS	%	NIS	%
Revenues	10,278	100 %	9,563	100 %	9,055	100 %		
Depreciation and amortization	2,367	23 %	2,014	21 %	1,873	21 %		
Salaries	1,980	19 %	1,874	20 %	1,771	19 %		
General and operating expenses	3,997	39 %	3,586	37 %	3,371	37 %		
Other operating expenses	(1)	-	57	1 %	(535)	(6)%		
Operating income	1,935	19 %	2,032	21 %	2,575	29 %		
Finance expense	997	10 %	931	10 %	1,329	15 %		
Finance income	(582)	(6)%	(535)	(6)%	(635)	(7)%		
Income after financing expenses (income), net	1,520	15 %	1,636	17 %	1,881	21 %		
Share of losses in equity-accounted investee	245	3 %	252	3 %	170	2 %		
Income before income tax	1,275	12 %	1,384	14 %	1,711	19 %		
Income tax	556	5 %	524	5 %	667	7 %		
Income for the year	719	7 %	860	9 %	1,044	12 %		
Income (loss) attributable to owners of the Company	(37)	(1)%	26	1 %	(103)	(1)%		
Income attributable to non-controlling interest	756	8 %	834	8 %	1,147	13 %		
Income for the year	719	7 %	860	9 %	1,044	12 %		
Basic earnings (loss) per share	(1.94)		1.33		(5.38)			
Diluted earnings (loss) per share	(1.97)		1.26		(5.50)			

As a result of the Bezeq acquisition, we assigned fair value to the assets acquired and liabilities assumed using the acquisition method. Adjustments to record the allocation of the consideration paid for assets acquired and liabilities assumed for Bezeq have not been reflected in the separate reporting of the segments because they are not being reviewed by our Chief Operating Decision Maker in order to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segments and assess their performance. Accordingly, the purchase accounting adjustments are presented under the “adjustments” column.

The following three tables provide summary financial information regarding the operating results of the individual operating segments of the Bezeq Group and on a consolidated basis for the three years ended December 31, 2014.

Year ended December 31, 2014

	Domestic fixed-line communications NIS	Cellular communications NIS	International communications and internet services NIS	Multi-channel television NIS	Others NIS	Adjustments NIS	Consolidated NIS
Revenue from external entities	4,045	3,361	1,419	1,724	209	(1,724)	9,034
Inter-segment revenues	272	58	85	0	17	(411)	21
Total revenue	4,317	3,419	1,504	1,724	226	(2,135)	9,055
Depreciation and amortization	688	430	130	298	23	304	1,873
Segment results-operating income	1,980	449	232	273	629	(988)	2,575
Finance income	285	77	9	26	11	227	635
Finance expenses	(472)	(21)	(18)	(619)	(2)	(197)	(1,329)
Total finance income (expense), net	(187)	56	(9)	(593)	9	30	(694)
Segment profit (loss) after finance expenses, net	1,793	505	223	(320)	638	(958)	1,881
Share in losses of equity-accounted investee	-	-	1	-	(3)	(168)	(170)
Segment profit (loss) before income tax	1,793	505	224	(320)	635	(1,126)	1,711
Income tax	478	132	60	1	147	(151)	667
Segment results - net profit (loss)	1,315	373	164	(321)	488	(975)	1,044
Additional information:							
Segment assets	8,483	3,541	1,206	1,820	682	2,087	17,820
Goodwill	-	-	6	-	10	2,665	2,681
Investment in equity-accounted investee	-	-	4	-	11	1,042	1,057
Segment liabilities	12,369	696	392	6,484	107	(1,256)	18,792
Investments in property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	835	339	110	332	17	(332)	1,301

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Year ended December 31, 2013

	Domestic fixed-line communications NIS	Cellular communications NIS	International communications and Internet services NIS	Multi-channel television NIS	Others NIS	Adjustments NIS	Consolidated NIS
Revenue from external entities	4,198	3,741	1,365	1,633	241	(1,633)	9,545
Inter-segment revenues	280	68	68	2	21	(421)	18
Total revenue	4,478	3,809	1,433	1,635	262	(2,054)	9,563
Depreciation and amortization	683	458	130	263	31	449	2,014
Segment results - operating income	1,991	608	227	268	(4)	(1,058)	2,032
Finance income	314	137	9	7	-	68	535
Finance expenses	(534)	(46)	(23)	(654)	(6)	332	(931)
Total finance income (expense), net	(220)	91	(14)	(647)	(6)	400	(396)
Segment profit (loss) after finance expenses, net	1,771	699	213	(379)	(10)	(658)	1,636
Share in losses of equity-accounted investee	-	-	1	-	-	(253)	(252)
Segment profit (loss) before income tax	1,771	699	214	(379)	(10)	(911)	1,384
Income tax	408	178	56	2	5	(125)	524
Segment results - net profit (loss)	1,363	521	158	(381)	(15)	(786)	860
Additional information:							
Segment assets	7,767	4,126	1,248	1,617	232	2,580	17,570
Goodwill	-	-	6	-	87	2,732	2,825
Investment in equity-accounted investee	-	-	3	-	14	998	1,015
Segment liabilities	11,234	1,242	440	5,960	249	(868)	18,257
Investments in property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	777	335	106	327	19	(327)	1,237

	Year ended December 31, 2012							Consolidated NIS
	Domestic fixed-line communications NIS	Cellular communications NIS	International communications and Internet services NIS	Multi-channel television NIS	Others NIS	Adjustments NIS		
Revenue from external entities	4,339	4,371	1,286	1,636	256	(1,636)		10,252
Inter-segment revenues	291	97	54	-	36	(452)		26
Total revenue	4,630	4,468	1,340	1,636	292	(2,088)		10,278
Depreciation and amortization	730	531	136	248	25	697		2,367
Segment results - operating income	1,929	892	219	253	(13)	(1,345)		1,935
Finance income	312	146	10	2	-	112		582
Finance expenses	(581)	(101)	(18)	(563)	(7)	273		(997)
Total finance income (expense), net	(269)	45	(8)	(561)	(7)	385		(415)
Segment profit (loss) after finance expenses, net	1,660	937	211	(308)	(20)	(960)		1,520
Share in losses of equity-accounted investee	0	-	1	-	-	(246)		(245)
Segment profit (loss) before income tax	1,660	937	212	(308)	(20)	(1,206)		1,275
Income tax	463	239	52	2	(3)	(197)		556
Segment results - net profit (loss)	1,197	698	160	(310)	(17)	(1,009)		719

Year Ended December 31, 2014 Compared with Year Ended December 31, 2013

Revenues. Our revenues decreased by 5.3% to NIS 9.1 billion (approximately \$2.3 billion) for the year ended December 31, 2014 from NIS 9.6 billion for the year ended December 31, 2013. For both periods, our consolidated revenues consisted entirely of Bezeq's consolidated revenues. The decrease in revenues in 2014 was primarily due to a NIS 390 million (approximately \$100 million), or 10.2%, decrease in the revenues of the cellular communications segment, driven by continued increased competition in the cellular market in 2014. To a lesser extent, the decrease in revenues is also attributable to the NIS 161 million (approximately \$41 million), or 3.6%, decrease in the revenues of the fixed-line segment. The decrease was partially offset by a NIS 71 million (approximately \$18 million), or 5.0%, increase in the revenues of the international communications and Internet services segment.

Bezeq's revenues in the year ended December 31, 2014 decreased to NIS 4.3 billion (approximately \$1.1 billion) compared with NIS 4.5 billion in the year ended December 31, 2013, a decrease of 3.6%. The decrease in the segment's revenues was primarily due to a NIS 303 million (approximately \$78 million), or 15.4%, reduction in telephony revenues as a result of a decrease in the average revenue per line, or ARPL, and a decrease in the number of access lines. The decrease in revenues was partially offset by a NIS 107 million (approximately \$28 million), or 8.3%, increase in revenues from internet services as a result of an increase in the number of Internet subscribers.

Telephone's revenues in the year ended December 31, 2014 decreased to NIS 3.4 billion (approximately \$879 million) compared with NIS 3.8 billion in the year ended December 31, 2013, a decrease of 10.2%. Revenues from services in the year ended December 31, 2014 decreased to NIS 2.45 billion (approximately \$631 million) compared to NIS 2.8 billion in the year ended December 31, 2013, a decrease of 12.6%. The decrease is primarily attributable to the reduction in tariffs that resulted from the continued intensified competition in the cellular market. The intensified competition led to a migration to unlimited usage plans which resulted in a decrease in ARPU, as well as to a decrease in the total number of subscribers. Revenues from the sale of terminal equipment in the year ended December 31, 2014 decreased to NIS 966 million (approximately \$248 million), compared to NIS 1 billion in the year ended December 31, 2013, a decrease of 3.5%. The decrease is primarily attributable to a decrease in handset sales and prices. The decrease was partially offset by increased revenues from the sale of accessories.

Bezeq International's revenues in the year ended December 31, 2014 increased to NIS 1.5 billion (approximately \$387 million) compared with NIS 1.4 billion in the year ended December 31, 2013, an increase of 5%. The increase in revenues is primarily attributable to an increase in revenues from call transfers between communication carriers worldwide, increased revenues from enterprise communication solutions (ICT) and increased revenues from internet operations due to an increase in the number of subscribers. The increase was partially offset by a decrease in revenues from outgoing calls attributable to the transition in the cellular market to packages that include unlimited overseas calls.

Depreciation and Amortization. We recorded depreciation and amortization expenses of NIS 1.9 billion (approximately \$482 million) for the year ended December 31, 2014 compared to NIS 2.0 billion for the year ended December 31, 2013, a decrease of approximately 7%. The decrease was primarily due to a 15.6% decrease in depreciation and amortization arising from the purchase price allocation relating to B Communications' purchase of the controlling interest in Bezeq, to NIS 593 million (approximately \$152 million) during the year ended December 31, 2014 compared with NIS 703 million during the year ended December 31, 2013. To a lesser extent, the decrease in depreciation and amortization is also attributable to the NIS 30 million (approximately \$8 million), or 2.3%, decrease in the Bezeq Group depreciation and amortization that resulted from the end of depreciation of certain property, plant and equipment assets in the cellular communications and the Domestic Fixed-Line Communications segments during 2013.

The Bezeq Group recorded consolidated depreciation and amortization expenses of NIS 1.28 billion (approximately \$329 million) for the year ended December 31, 2014 compared to NIS 1.3 billion for the year ended December 31, 2013, a decrease of 2.3%. The decrease is primarily attributable to lower depreciation of certain property, plant and equipment assets and subscriber acquisition costs in the cellular communications segment.

Bezeq's depreciation and amortization expenses amounted to NIS 688 million (approximately \$177 million) in the year ended December 31, 2014 compared with NIS 683 million in the year ended December 31, 2013, an increase of 0.7%.

Pelephone's depreciation and amortization expenses in the year ended December 31, 2014 amounted to NIS 430 million (approximately \$111 million) compared to NIS 458 million in the year ended December 31, 2013, a decrease of 6.1%. The decrease is primarily attributable to the conclusion of the capitalization of subscriber acquisition costs and the depreciation of other property, plant and equipment.

Bezeq International's depreciation and amortization expenses in the year ended December 31, 2014 amounted to NIS 130 million (approximately \$33 million), the same as for the year ended December 31, 2013.

Salaries. Salaries decreased 5.5% to NIS 1.8 billion (approximately \$455 million) for the year ended December 31, 2014 from NIS 1.9 billion for the year ended December 31, 2013, primarily due to a decrease in the number of employees in the Cellular and Domestic Fixed-Line Communications segments.

Bezeq's salary expenses decreased 8.7% to NIS 895 million (approximately \$230 million) for the year ended December 31, 2014 from NIS 980 million for the year ended December 31, 2013. The decrease in salary expenses was primarily due to a decrease in the number of employees and in share-based compensation. The decrease was partially offset by higher employee wages during 2014.

Pelephone's salary expenses decreased 5% to NIS 417 million (approximately \$107 million) for the year ended December 31, 2014 from NIS 439 million in the year ended December 31, 2013. The decrease in salary expenses is primarily attributable to a decrease in the number of employees. The decrease was partially offset by higher employee wages during 2014.

Bezeq International's salary expenses increased 3.8% to NIS 298 million (approximately \$77 million) for the year ended December 31, 2014 from NIS 287 million in the year ended December 31, 2013. The increase in salary expenses was primarily attributable to an increase in the number of employees providing outsourcing services in ICT operations.

General and Operating Expenses. General and operating expenses decreased 6% to NIS 3.4 billion (approximately \$866 billion) for the year ended December 31, 2014 from NIS 3.6 billion for the year ended December 31, 2013. The decrease was primarily attributable to the Cellular Communications and the Domestic Fixed-Line Communications segments, as a result of lower terminal equipment costs and interconnect fees.

Bezeq's general and operating expenses decreased 13.2% to NIS 777 million (approximately \$200 million) in the year ended December 31, 2014, from NIS 895 million in the year ended December 31, 2013. The decrease is primarily attributable to a decrease in interconnect fees and a reduction in terminal equipment costs following a transition from selling home network routers to rental. The decrease was also attributable to a decrease in structure maintenance costs.

Pelephone's general and operating expenses decreased 6.2% to NIS 2.1 billion (approximately \$541 million) in the year ended December 31, 2014, from NIS 2.2 billion in the year ended December 31, 2013. The decrease was mainly attributable to: (i) changes in the sales mix; (ii) a decrease in repair costs and warranty services following a decrease in the number of service subscribers and the number of repair calls; (iii) a decrease in interconnect fees following a reduction in call termination rates to domestic fixed-line communication operators; and (iv) lower content expenses together with a reduction in content revenue. The decrease was partially offset by: (i) an increase in distribution fee costs, following an increase in the number of subscribers migrating to this segment; (ii) greater expenses for doubtful accounts; (iii) a one-time reduction in net collection costs recorded in the previous year; and (iv) an increase in site rental fees (following a one-time decrease of NIS 30 million recorded last year after adjusting a liability estimate).

Bezeq International's general and operating expenses increased 7% to NIS 844 million (approximately \$217 million) in the year ended December 31, 2014, from NIS 789 million in the year ended December 31, 2013. The increase is primarily attributable to an increase in the cost of call transfers between communications carriers worldwide and increased expenses from enterprise communications solutions. The increase was partially offset by a decrease in expenses for outgoing calls, consistent with the decline revenues.

Other Operating Expenses, net. We had other operating income, net of NIS 535 million (approximately \$138 million) in the year ended December 31, 2014 compared to other operating expenses, net of NIS 57 million in the year ended December 31, 2013. The increase was a result of the one-time pre-tax capital gain of NIS 582 million (\$150 million)

from the sale of Coral-Tell shares.

Finance expenses, net. Our consolidated finance expenses, net increased by 75% to NIS 694 million (approximately \$178 million) for the year ended December 31, 2014 from NIS 396 million for the year ended December 31, 2013. The increase is primarily attributable to one-time expenses relating to the early repayment of the loans incurred to acquire B Communications' controlling interest in Bezeq and the early redemption of all of its outstanding Series A Debentures that were part of B Communications' refinancing process and to net finance expenses related to the revaluation of B Communications' Cross Currency Swap hedge transactions.

Our finance expenses, net for the year ended December 31, 2014 increased to NIS 591 million (approximately \$152 million) compared with NIS 287 million for the year ended December 31, 2013, an increase of 106%. The increase is primarily attributable to one-time expenses of NIS 183 million (approximately \$47 million) relating to the early repayment of the loans incurred to acquire B Communications' controlling interest in Bezeq and the early redemption of all of its outstanding Series A Debentures that were part of B Communications' refinancing process and to net finance expenses related to the revaluation of B Communications' Cross Currency Swap hedge transactions of NIS 85 million (approximately \$22 million).

88

The Bezeq Group's consolidated finance expenses, net decreased 10.3% to NIS 130 million (approximately \$33 million) in the year ended December 31, 2014 compared to NIS 145 million in the year ended December 31, 2013. The decrease is primarily attributable to a decrease in net finance expenses in the Domestic Fixed-Line Communications segment. The decrease was partially offset by decrease in net finance income in the cellular communications segment.

Income Tax. Income tax expenses increased by 27.3% to NIS 667 million (approximately \$172 million) for the year ended December 31, 2014 from NIS 524 million for the year ended December 31, 2013. The increase was mainly attributable to an increase in the pre-tax profit as a result of the sale of the Coral Tell shares.

Bezeq's consolidated income tax expenses in the year ended December 31, 2014 represented 27.9% of its pre-tax profit, compared to 26.9% in the year ended December 31, 2013.

Income (Loss) Attributable to the Owners of Our Company. Loss attributable to the owners of our company amounted to NIS 103 million (approximately \$26 million) for the year ended December 31, 2014, compared to an income of NIS 26 million for year ended December 31, 2013. The loss attributable to the owners of our company is primarily attributable to the one-time expenses of NIS 183 million (approximately \$47 million) that B Communications' incurred relating to the early repayment of the loans it incurred to acquire its controlling interest in Bezeq and the early redemption of all its outstanding Series A Debentures that were part of B Communications' refinancing process and to net finance expenses related to the revaluation of B Communications' Cross Currency Swap hedge transactions of NIS 85 million (approximately \$22 million).

Income Attributable to Our Non-Controlling Interests. Income attributable to our non-controlling interests increased to NIS 1.15 billion (approximately \$294 million) for the year ended December 31, 2014 compared to NIS 834 million for the year ended December 31, 2013. The increase in income attributable to our non-controlling interests is primarily attributable to the one time capital gain from the sale of Coral-Tell shares together with lower depreciation and amortization expenses with respect to the purchase price allocation relating to B Communications' purchase of the controlling interest in Bezeq.

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

Revenues. Our revenues decreased by 7.0% to NIS 9.6 billion (approximately \$2.8 billion) for the year ended December 31, 2013 from NIS 10.3 billion for the year ended December 31, 2012. For both periods, our consolidated revenues consisted entirely of Bezeq's consolidated revenues. The decrease in revenues in 2013 was primarily due to a NIS 659 million (approximately \$190 million), or 14.7%, decrease in the revenues of the cellular communications segment, driven by continued increased competition in the cellular market in 2013. To a lesser extent, the decrease in revenues is also attributable to the NIS 152 million (approximately \$44 million), or 3.3%, decrease in the revenues of the fixed-line segment. The decrease was partially offset by a NIS 93 million (approximately \$27 million), or 6.9%, increase in the revenues of the international communications and Internet services segment.

Bezeq's revenues in the year ended December 31, 2013 decreased to NIS 4.5 billion (approximately \$1.3 billion) compared with NIS 4.6 billion in the year ended December 31, 2012, a decrease of 3.3%. The decrease in the segment's revenues was primarily due to a NIS 283 million (approximately \$82 million), or 12.6%, reduction in telephony revenues as a result of a decrease in the average revenue per line, or ARPL, and a decrease in the number of access lines. The decrease in revenues was partially offset by a NIS 121 million (approximately \$35 million), or 10.4%, increase in revenues from internet services as a result of an increase in the number of Internet subscribers and an increase in the ARPU.

Pelephone's revenues in the year ended December 31, 2013 decreased to NIS 3.8 billion (approximately \$1.1 billion) compared with NIS 4.5 billion in the year ended December 31, 2012, a decrease of 14.7%. Revenues from services in the year ended December 31, 2013 decreased to NIS 2.8 billion (approximately \$809 million) compared to NIS 3.3 billion in the year ended December 31, 2012, a decrease of 13.9%. The decrease is primarily attributable to the reduction in tariffs that resulted from the continued intensified competition in the cellular market. The intensified competition led to a migration to unlimited usage plans which resulted in a decrease in ARPU, as well as to a decrease in the total number of subscribers. The decrease in revenues was partially offset by an increase in the revenues from cellular operators that are hosted on Pelephone's network. Revenues from the sale of terminal equipment in the year ended December 31, 2013 decreased to NIS 1.0 billion (approximately \$288 million), compared to NIS 1.2 billion in the year ended December 31, 2012, a decrease of 17.1%. The decrease is primarily attributable to a decrease in handset sales and prices that resulted from regulatory changes that prevent carriers from subsidizing handset sales and the opening of the handset market to third-party imports that led to the opening of numerous independent handset stores.

Bezeq International's revenues in the year ended December 31, 2013 increased to NIS 1.4 billion (approximately \$413 million) compared with NIS 1.3 billion in the year ended December 31, 2012, an increase of 6.9%. The increase in revenues is primarily attributable to an increase in revenues from call transfers between communication carriers worldwide, increased revenues from enterprise communication solutions (ICT) and increased revenues from internet operations due to an increase in the number of subscribers. The increase was partially offset by a decrease in revenues from outgoing calls attributable to the transition in the cellular market to packages that include unlimited overseas calls.

Depreciation and Amortization. We recorded depreciation and amortization expenses of NIS 2.0 billion (approximately \$580 million) for the year ended December 31, 2013 compared to NIS 2.4 billion for the year ended December 31, 2012, a decrease of approximately 15.1%. The decrease was primarily due to a 25.8% decrease in depreciation and amortization arising from the purchase price allocation relating to B Communications' purchase of the controlling interest in Bezeq, to NIS 698 million (approximately \$201 million) during the year ended December 31, 2013 compared with NIS 941 million during the year ended December 31, 2012. To a lesser extent, the decrease in depreciation and amortization is also attributable to the NIS 125 million (approximately \$36 million), or 8.7%, decrease in the Bezeq Group depreciation and amortization that resulted from the end of depreciation of certain property, plant and equipment assets in the cellular communications and the Domestic Fixed-Line Communications segments during 2012.

The Bezeq Group recorded consolidated depreciation and amortization expenses of NIS 1.3 billion (approximately \$378 million) for the year ended December 31, 2013 compared to NIS 1.4 billion for the year ended December 31, 2012, a decrease of 8.7%. The decrease is primarily attributable to the end of depreciation of certain property, plant and equipment assets in the cellular communications and the Domestic Fixed-Line Communications segments during 2012.

Bezeq's depreciation and amortization expenses amounted to NIS 683 million (approximately \$197 million) in the year ended December 31, 2013 compared with NIS 730 million in the year ended December 31, 2012, a decrease of 6.4%. The decrease was primarily attributable to the conclusion of depreciation of the segment's old network and other property, plant and equipment in 2012, as well as a revision of depreciation rates. The decrease was partially offset by the initiation of amortization of new investments.

Pelephone's depreciation and amortization expenses in the year ended December 31, 2013 amounted to NIS 458 million (approximately \$132 million) compared to NIS 531 million in the year ended December 31, 2012, a decrease of 13.7%. The decrease is primarily attributable to the conclusion of the capitalization of subscriber acquisition costs and the depreciation of other property, plant and equipment.

Bezeq International's depreciation and amortization expenses in the year ended December 31, 2013 amounted to NIS 130 million (approximately \$37 million) compared to NIS 136 million in the year ended December 31, 2012, a decrease of 4.4%. The decrease is primarily attributable to the extension of the term of the agreement for irrevocable bandwidth usage rights in the capacity of a submarine cable that serves as a back-up for the submarine cable owned by Bezeq International.

Salaries. Salaries decreased 5.3% to NIS 1.9 billion (approximately \$540 million) for the year ended December 31, 2013 from NIS 2.0 billion for the year ended December 31, 2012, primarily due to a decrease in the number of employees in the Cellular and Domestic Fixed-Line Communications segments.

Bezeq's salary expenses decreased 5.4% to NIS 980 million (approximately \$282 million) for the year ended December 31, 2013 from NIS 1.0 billion for the year ended December 31, 2012. The decrease in salary expenses was primarily due to a decrease in the number of employees and in share-based compensation. The decrease was partially

offset by higher employee wages during 2013.

Pelephone's salary expenses decreased 10.6% to NIS 439 million (approximately \$126 million) for the year ended December 31, 2013 from NIS 491 million in the year ended December 31, 2012. The decrease in salary expenses is primarily attributable to a decrease in the number of employees.

Bezeq International's salary expenses increased 3.2% to NIS 287 million (approximately \$83 million) for the year ended December 31, 2013 from NIS 278 million in the year ended December 31, 2012. The increase in salary expenses was primarily attributable to an increase in the number of employees providing outsourcing services in ICT operations, a decrease in capitalized salary costs, and an increase in the value of executive share-based compensation.

General and Operating Expenses. General and operating expenses decreased 10.3% to NIS 3.6 billion (approximately \$1.0 billion) for the year ended December 31, 2013 from NIS 4.0 billion for the year ended December 31, 2012. The decrease was primarily attributable to the cancellation of the mandatory royalty payments to the State of Israel commencing in 2013 in the cellular and domestic fixed-line communications segments.

Bezeq's general and operating expenses decreased 13.4% to NIS 895 million (approximately \$258 million) in the year ended December 31, 2013, from NIS 1 billion in the year ended December 31, 2012. The decrease is primarily attributable to the cancellation of the mandatory royalty payments to the State of Israel commencing in 2013, a decrease in interconnect fees paid to cellular networks operators which was offset in great measure by a corresponding decrease in revenues from interconnect fees and due to Bezeq's streamlining efforts. During 2012 general and operating expenses were reduced by a reduction in the obligation to pay frequency licensing fees.

Pelephone's general and operating expenses decreased 12.2% to NIS 2.2 billion (approximately \$646 million) in the year ended December 31, 2013, from NIS 2.6 billion in the year ended December 31, 2012. The decrease is primarily attributable to a decrease in the costs of selling terminal equipment, primarily due to a decrease in the number of handsets sold, the cancellation of mandatory royalty payments to the State of Israel commencing in 2013 and a decrease in inter-content expenses, consistent with the decline revenues. In addition during 2013 Pelephone recognized a one-time decrease of NIS 30 million (\$9 million) in site rental fees following an adjustment of a liability estimate included in the financial statements, and a one-time decrease in net collection expenses.

Bezeq International's general and operating expenses increased 11.6% to NIS 789 million (approximately \$227 million) in the year ended December 31, 2013, from NIS 707 billion in the year ended December 31, 2012. The increase is primarily attributable to an increase in the cost of call transfers between communications carriers worldwide and increased expenses from enterprise communications solutions. The increase in the general and operating expenses was partially offset by a decrease in expenses for outgoing calls, consistent with the decline revenues.

Other Operating Expenses, net. We had other operating expenses, net of NIS 57 million (approximately \$17 million) in the year ended December 31, 2013 compared to other operating income, net of NIS 1 million in the year ended December 31, 2012. The transition from income to expenses is primarily attributable to a NIS 61 million (approximately \$18 million) one-time expense recorded in the cellular communications segment resulting from the implementation of the collective agreement signed in December 2013 between Pelephone, the Histadrut and the employee union. Also contributed to the transition from income to expenses was a provision for severance pay with respect to employee early retirements which was recognized in 2013 and lower gains from the sale of real estate and copper in the Bezeq's fixed-line domestic communications segment.

Finance expenses, net. Our consolidated finance expenses, net decreased by 4.6% to NIS 396 million (approximately \$114 million) for the year ended December 31, 2013 from NIS 415 million for the year ended December 31, 2012. The decrease is primarily attributable to lower interest and CPI linkage expenses relating to the bank loans B Communications incurred in connection with the purchase of the controlling interest in Bezeq. During 2012 our finance expenses were reduced as a result of a NIS 74 million gain recorded as a result of the sale of Bezeq's holdings in Traction Communications Systems Ltd.

Our finance expenses, net for the year ended December 31, 2013 decreased to NIS 287 million (approximately \$83 million) compared with NIS 299 million for the year ended December 31, 2012, a decrease of 4.0%. The decrease is primarily attributable to lower interest expenses that resulted from the reduction in the amount of the outstanding bank debt that B Communications incurred to purchase the controlling interest in Bezeq and from lower floating interest rates in 2013. The decrease was partially offset by lower earnings on our investments in marketable securities in 2013 compared with 2012 and by the revaluation of Norisha Holdings Ltd.'s option to purchase B Communications shares from us in the second half of 2013.

The Bezeq Group's consolidated finance expenses, net decreased 4.0% to NIS 145 million (approximately \$42 million) in the year ended December 31, 2013 compared to NIS 151 million in the year ended December 31, 2012. The decrease is primarily attributable to a decrease in net finance expenses in the domestic fixed-line communications and

cellular communications segments. During 2012 finance expenses, net were reduced by the NIS 74 million gain that resulted from the sale of Bezeq's holdings in Traffix Communications Systems Ltd.

Income Tax. Income tax expenses decreased by 5.8% to NIS 524 million (approximately \$151 million) for the year ended December 31, 2013 from NIS 556 million for the year ended December 31, 2012. The decrease is primarily attributable to lower provisions for our prior year's tax assessments and lower non-deductible tax expenses in the Bezeq Group. The decrease was partially offset by higher tax expenses that resulted from higher income before tax and a onetime adjustment made to the deferred taxes that we allocated with respect to our Bezeq purchase price allocation that was required because of changes in the Israeli tax rate during 2013.

Bezeq's consolidated income tax expenses in the year ended December 31, 2013 represented 26.9% of its profit after net finance expenses, compared to 29.4% in the year ended December 31, 2012. The decrease in tax expenses is primarily attributable to lower non-deductible tax expenses in 2013 in the domestic Fixed Line Communications segment.

Income Attributable to the Owners of our Company. Income attributable to the owners of our company increased to NIS 26 million (approximately \$8 million) for the year ended December 31, 2013, compared to a loss of NIS 37 million for year ended December 31, 2012. The increase in income attributable to the owners of our company is primarily attributable to lower depreciation and amortization expenses in the year ended December 31, 2013 with respect to the purchase price allocation relating to B Communications' purchase of the controlling interest in Bezeq. The increase was partially offset by the decrease in Bezeq's net income.

Income Attributable to our Non-Controlling Interests. Income attributable to our non-controlling interests increased to NIS 834 million (approximately \$240 million) for the year ended December 31, 2013 compared to NIS 756 million for the year ended December 31, 2012. The increase in income attributable to our non-controlling interests is primarily attributable to lower depreciation and amortization expenses with respect to B Communications' purchase price allocation relating to the Bezeq transaction. The increase was partially offset by the decrease in Bezeq's net income.

B. Liquidity and Capital Resources

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

In April 2005, we completed an offering of NIS 220 million of convertible debentures and warrants, in Israel, exclusively to Israeli residents. The debentures are to be repaid during the period April 2008 through April 2015, and were traded on the TASE. The interest rate of these debentures is 4% and are convertible into ordinary shares at a conversion price of NIS 50. Due to the significant increase in our share price, NIS 75.9 million of such convertible debentures were converted into 1,518,008 of our ordinary shares during 2010. In January 2008, our Board of Directors authorized the repurchase of up to NIS 112 million of the convertible debentures. In September 2011, we completed an early redemption of 242,561 par value Series A Debentures, together with index-linkage differentials and accrued interest. As a result of the early redemption, our Series A Debentures were delisted from the TASE on September 26, 2011. As of December 31, 2014, an immaterial amount of such convertible debentures were outstanding.

The warrants to purchase up to 2.5 million of our ordinary shares were exercised in full prior to October 15, 2007, their expiration date. Our proceeds from the exercise of such warrants totaled NIS 104 million. The proceeds were used for general corporate purposes including working capital.

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

In December 2009, we issued additional Series B debentures in two private placements to institutional investors in Israel for NIS 400 million. The terms of these additional Series B debentures issued in December 2009 are identical to those of the Series B debentures issued in September 2007. As of December 31, 2014, NIS 61 million (\$16 million) of the Series B Debentures remained outstanding. The Series B Debentures continue to trade on the TASE.

In 2009 we completed the repurchase of 5,481,859 of our ordinary shares for an aggregate of NIS 140 million, or an average price of NIS 25.3 per share, under two repurchase programs authorized in November 2007 and July 2008. In 2010, our Board of Directors authorized a third repurchase program, for the repurchase of up to an additional NIS 44 million of our ordinary shares in the open market from time to time at prevailing market prices. As of December 31, 2012, we had repurchased 330,756 ordinary shares under the third program at a total purchase price of NIS 30 million (\$8 million), or an average price of NIS 90.7 (\$24.30) per share. No repurchases were made in 2012.

In September 2010, we completed the public offering in Israel of NIS 170 million of our Series C Debentures. The Series C Debentures are payable in four equal annual installments on March 10 of each of the years 2016 through 2019 and pay interest at a fixed annual rate of 4.45%, which is payable semi-annually on March 10 and September 10 of each of the years 2011 through 2019 (the last interest payment is payable on March 10, 2019). The Series C Debentures are NIS denominated and are not linked to the Israeli CPI. The Series C Debentures contain standard

terms and conditions and are unsecured, non-convertible and do not restrict our ability to issue any new series of debt instruments or distribute dividends in the future. The Series C Debentures are listed for trading on the TASE. The net proceeds from the public offering, after deduction of arranger's fees, early commitment fees and other expenses and commissions, were NIS 169 million. Midroog Ltd. awarded the newly issued Series C Debentures an A3 stable rating.

In December 2010, we issued additional Series C Debentures in a private placement to certain institutional investors, in a principal amount of NIS 148 million. We issued the additional Series C Debentures in exchange for NIS 125 million principal amount of our outstanding Series B Debentures, reflecting an exchange ratio of 1:1.188. In February 2011, we issued additional Series C Debentures in a private placement to a number of Israeli institutional investors. The offering price was NIS 1.0275 per debenture, which represented a yield of 4.2%. The aggregate proceeds were approximately NIS 133.6 million. In December 2011, January 2012, November 2013 and December, 2013 we completed private placements of NIS 65 million, NIS 14 million, NIS 60 million and NIS 65 million, respectively, of our Series C Debentures. The private placements were offered to a number of Israeli institutional investors pursuant to Regulation S under the Securities Act. The terms of all issued Series C Debentures are identical to the terms of Series C Debentures issued in 2010 and they are listed on the TASE. In November 2013, Midroog confirmed a Baa1 rating for our Series C Debentures in connection with the NIS 60 million issuance of additional Series C Debentures.

As of December 31, 2014, NIS 523 million (approximately \$134 million) of Series C Debentures are outstanding.

In March 2014, we completed a public tender for an offering in Israel of Series D Debentures, with a fixed annual interest rate of 6%. In the tender, we accepted orders for 117,597 units of the non-convertible Series D Debentures for an aggregate principal amount of NIS 117.5 million (approximately \$33.7 million) at a price per unit of NIS 1,070. Midroog awarded a local Baa1 stable rating for the Series D Debentures Offering. The Series D Debentures were listed on the TASE.

We will repay the principal amount of the Series D Debentures in five installments as follows: (i) payments of 10% of the principal amount of the Series D Debentures will be made on each of September 15, 2018 and 2019; (ii) payments of 30% of the principal amount of the Series D Debentures will be made on each of September 15, 2020 and 2021; and (iii) a final payment of 20% of the principal amount of the Series D Debentures will be made on September 15, 2022. Interest on the outstanding principal of the Series D Debentures will be paid on March 15 and September 15 of each of the years 2014-2022, other than the first interest payment which was made on September 15, 2014. The principal and interest will be linked to the consumer price index of January 2014.

On June 9 and 22, 2014 we completed a private placement of NIS 219,238,087 par value of Series D Debentures to certain institutional investors in Israel in exchange for NIS 106,938,290 par value of our outstanding Series B Debentures and NIS 95,324,216 par value of our outstanding Series C Debentures held by such institutional investors (or approximately 51% and 12% of the outstanding Series B Debentures and Series C Debentures, respectively).

On October 22, 2014 we completed an additional private placement of NIS 106,813,717 par value of Series D Debentures to certain institutional investors in Israel in exchange for NIS 103,102,043 par value of our outstanding Series C Debentures held by such institutional investors (or approximately 15% of the outstanding Series C Debentures).

On November 20 and 26, 2014 we completed an additional private placement of NIS 86,254,219 par value of Series D Debentures to certain institutional investors in Israel in exchange for NIS 84,979,526 par value of our outstanding Series C Debentures held by such institutional investors (or approximately 15% of the outstanding Series C Debentures).

As of December 31, 2014, NIS 532 million (approximately \$137 million) of Series D Debentures are outstanding.

In January 2015, Midroog confirmed the Baa1 Stable outlook rating with respect to our Series B, C and D Debentures.

As of December 31, 2013 and 2014, we had on an unconsolidated basis cash and cash equivalents as well as marketable securities of NIS 329 million and NIS 322 million (approximately \$83 million), respectively.

Agreement with Norisha

On June 27, 2013, we and Norisha Holdings Limited, or Norisha, entered into a share purchase agreement, or the SPA, pursuant to which we sold 3,571,741 ordinary shares, par value NIS 0.1 each, of B Communications to Norisha; and agreed, that upon certain terms, Norisha would be entitled to receive adjustment shares and to purchase option shares. On May 29, 2014, we and Norisha agreed to revise the terms of the SPA under the following basic terms: (1) Norisha will waive any of its current and future rights under the SPA, including any rights to receive any "adjustment shares" or "option shares"/"additional shares", under the SPA; (2) instead of the previous rights, we will transfer to Norisha, without any further payment, and on a "cashless" basis, 396,860 additional ordinary shares, par value NIS 0.1 each, of B Communications.

Bezeq's Dividend Distributions

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

On March 31, 2011, the Tel Aviv District Court approved a NIS 3 billion distribution by Bezeq to its shareholders in six equal, semi-annual payments during the period 2011 through 2013. The Court approval was required as the amount of the distribution exceeded Bezeq's accounting profits according to its financial statements. All of the six semi-annual payments of NIS 0.5 billion were distributed to Bezeq's shareholders.

Bezeq paid total cash dividends of NIS 3.2 billion, NIS 3.1 billion and NIS 2.8 billion (approximately \$815 million) in the three years ended December 31, 2013.

As part of its dividend distribution policy, on March 27, 2014, Bezeq's shareholders approved the payment of a dividend of NIS 802 million to Bezeq's shareholders. The dividend was paid on April 23, 2014.

Refinancing for B Communications' Debt Incurred for the Acquisition of the Bezeq Shares

On April 14, 2010, B Communications completed the acquisition of 30.44% of Bezeq's outstanding shares for approximately NIS 6.5 billion and became the controlling shareholder of Bezeq. The acquisition was funded with the proceeds that B Communications received from the sale of its legacy communications business and the following loans:

On the closing date of the acquisition of the Bezeq interest, B Communications' indirect fully owned-subsubsidiary SP2, which holds the Bezeq interest acquired on that date, received a bank loan from certain banking and financial institutions in a total principal amount of NIS 4.6 billion (approximately \$1.3 billion). The loan was divided into four tranches. SP2 also created liens for the lenders as security for its obligations under the loan agreement and agreed to pay the lenders certain fees, expenses and cost increases. SP2 also issued phantom stock options to the banks. SP2's undertakings and limitations under the loan agreement included, among other things: (a) the obligation to provide the lenders with certain financial information; (b) limitations as to the use of amounts which will be received from Bezeq and the ability to withdraw and distribute them to SP2's shareholders; and (c) an undertaking to object to certain changes in Bezeq's incorporation documents if the lenders find such changes would prejudice their rights. In certain situations, payments from Bezeq must be used for early repayment of the loan or may not be withdrawn by SP2 to its parent company.

On November 5, 2013, SP2, entered into an amendment to its then principal loan agreement with respect to the financing incurred to acquire B Communications' controlling interest in Bezeq, which provided for improved terms.

The proceeds of B Communications' February 2014 \$800 million senior secured note offering were used to repay all of the outstanding balances under the loans B Communications incurred to acquire its controlling interest in Bezeq.

B Communications' \$800 Million Note Offering

On February 19, 2014, B Communications completed a private offering to eligible purchasers of \$800 million of 7 % Senior Secured Notes due 2021. The Notes were offered and sold in the United States to qualified institutional buyers pursuant to Rule 144A under the U.S. Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the “Securities Act”), and to certain qualifying investors in offshore transactions, including in Israel, in reliance on Regulation S under the Securities Act.

The Notes are senior obligations and are guaranteed by B Communications’ two subsidiaries, SP1 and SP2 on a senior secured basis. The Notes and the guarantees are secured by first priority liens over all of the capital stock of SP2, the capital stock of Bezeq held by SP2, which constitute, as of the date of the issuance of the Notes, approximately 30% of the outstanding voting capital stock of Bezeq, and additional collateral.

The Notes and the guarantees are secured by security interests in the collateral described above, which collateral also secures the obligations under certain hedging obligations. In connection with the sale of the Notes, B Communications, SP1 and SP2 entered into an intercreditor agreement, or the Intercreditor Agreement, with, among others, the Security Agent (as hereinafter defined) under the indenture for the Note, or the Indenture, the Trustee under the Note, and the hedging counterparties with whom B Communications entered into hedging arrangements, or the Hedging Counterparties. Pursuant to the terms of the Intercreditor Agreement and subject to certain limitations as set forth below, any liabilities in respect of counterparties to certain hedging obligations that are permitted to be secured by Collateral will receive priority with respect to any proceeds received upon any enforcement action over, and certain distressed disposals of, any Collateral. The Intercreditor Agreement provides that a common security agent, who will also serve as the security agent for the creditors under B Communications’ hedging obligations and any additional debt or other obligations secured by the collateral permitted to be incurred under the Indenture, or the Security Agent, will act as provided for in the Intercreditor Agreement, subject to the provisions of the Pledge Permit, the Israeli Communications Law and Communications Order. The Intercreditor Agreement regulates the ability of the Trustee or the holders of the Notes to instruct the Security Agent to take enforcement action.

Pursuant to the Communications Order issued by the Ministry of Communications in respect of Bezeq, there are legal limitations on the ability of any person (individually and together with others) directly or indirectly holding, acquiring or controlling 5% or more of the voting power or share of economic rights in Bezeq. In connection with the offering of the Notes, the Security Agent was granted a pledge permit from the Ministers, or the Pledge Permit, which enables B Communications to pledge the pledged Bezeq Shares and pledged SP2 Shares as collateral for the Notes and certain hedging obligations. However, pursuant to the Communications Order and the Pledge Permit, no person (individually and acting in concert with other persons) may directly or indirectly hold, acquire or control, at any given time, more than 10% of the outstanding principal amount of Notes without first obtaining a permit from the Ministers.

The Indenture, among other things, restricts B Communications' ability to: (i) incur additional indebtedness; (ii) use a portion of the proceeds of any dividends received from the Bezeq Group and make certain payments and investments create certain liens; (iii) impose restrictions on the ability of B Communications' subsidiaries to pay dividends or other payments to B Communications; (iv) transfer or sell ownership interests in the Bezeq Group; (v) merge or consolidate with other entities; and enter into transactions with affiliates.

Prior to February 15, 2017, B Communications will be entitled to redeem all or a portion of the Notes at a redemption price equal to 100% of the principal amount of the Notes plus the applicable "make-whole" premium and accrued and unpaid interest and additional amounts, if any, to the redemption date. On or after February 15, 2017, B Communications will be entitled to redeem all or a portion of the Notes at certain redemption prices plus accrued and unpaid interest and additional amounts, if any, to the redemption date. Prior to February 15, 2017, B Communications will be entitled on one or more occasions to redeem the Notes in an aggregate principal amount not to exceed 40% of the aggregate principal amount of the Notes with the net cash proceeds from certain equity offerings at a redemption price equal to 107.375% of the principal amount outstanding in respect of the Notes, plus accrued and unpaid interest and additional amounts, if any, to the redemption date, so long as at least 60% of the aggregate principal amount of the Notes remains outstanding immediately after each such redemption and each such redemption occurs within 90 days after the date of the relevant equity offering.

In the event of certain developments affecting taxation (with respect to the Notes), B Communications may redeem all, but not less than all, of the Notes at 100% of the principal amount thereof, plus accrued and unpaid interest and additional amounts, if any, to the redemption date. In the event of certain developments affecting applicable regulations with respect to the ownership of the Bezeq Group, B Communications may redeem all, but not less than all, of the Notes at 101% of the principal amount thereof, plus accrued and unpaid interest to the date of redemption. Upon the occurrence of certain events constituting a "change of control," B Communications will be required to offer to repurchase all outstanding Notes at a purchase price in cash equal to 101% of the principal amount thereof on the date of purchase plus accrued and unpaid interest to the date of purchase.

Financing of Ongoing Operations

We expect to have sufficient funds to meet our long term working capital needs, capital expenditures, debt service and other funding requirements, both on a consolidated level (including B Communications which consolidates Bezeq's results) and with respect to our own debt service (not including B Communications and Bezeq),

We expect to have sufficient funds to service our indebtedness (excluding Bezeq's indebtedness) from our current cash and cash equivalents, our ability to raise additional funds, including through the sale or pledge of a portion of our shareholdings in B Communications that are free from any encumbrances, and from future dividends from B Communications.

Following the execution of its refinancing agreement, B Communications declared its first dividend as a public company on November 7, 2013, a dividend of NIS 3.41 per share and NIS 102 million in the aggregate. The record

date for the distribution of the dividend was November 18, 2013 and the payment date was December 3, 2013. We received NIS 69 million (approximately \$20 million) from the dividend distributed by B Communications. Dividend amounts paid in U.S. dollars were converted from NIS based upon the representative rate of exchange published by the Bank of Israel on November 18, 2013. Tax was withheld at a rate of up to 25%.

As noted above, Bezeq paid total cash dividends of NIS 2.1 billion (approximately \$532 million) in the year ended December 31, 2014, out of which B Communications received NIS 638 million (approximately \$164 million).

As of December 31, 2014, our cash and cash equivalents and current investments in marketable securities (not including B Communications and Bezeq) totaled NIS 322 million (approximately \$83 million).

In addition, we own 20 million unencumbered ordinary shares of B Communications having a value at December 31, 2014 of NIS 1.4 billion (66.71% of B Communications' outstanding share capital). These shares can, if necessary, be used to support the refinance of existing debt or be sold for cash (up to 5 million shares can be sold without endangering our controlling interest in B Communications). We believe these funds, are sufficient to service our debenture installments through December 31, 2016. Beyond 2016, we expect to have sufficient funds to serve our expected indebtedness.

Liquidity and Capital Resources of the Bezeq Group

As of December 31, 2014 the Bezeq Group had cash and cash equivalents and current investments of NIS 2.9 billion (approximately \$741 million) compared to cash and cash equivalents and current investments of NIS 1.7 billion at December 31, 2013.

The Bezeq Group incurred consolidated capital expenditures of NIS 1.3 billion (approximately \$334 million) for the year ended December 31, 2014, compared with NIS 1.2 billion for the year ended December 31, 2013. The capital expenditures in 2014 were primarily for the development of communications infrastructure in the amount of NIS 1.1 billion (approximately \$278 million) and for investments in intangible assets and deferred expenses in the amount of NIS 194 million (approximately \$50 million) compared with investments of NIS 1.0 billion for the development of communications infrastructure and of NIS 186 million for intangible assets and deferred expenses in 2013.

In the year ended December 31, 2014, the Bezeq Group repaid debt and paid interest of NIS 1.6 billion (approximately \$406 million), the same as for the year ended December 31, 2013. In 2014, the Bezeq Group raised NIS 1.4 billion (approximately \$372 million) of debt by means of loans and an issuance of debentures approximately the same amount that was raised in 2013. In addition, the Bezeq Group paid dividends of NIS 2.1 billion (approximately \$532 million) in 2014 compared to NIS 2.8 billion in 2013.

The Bezeq Group's average debt (including current maturities) to financial institutions and debenture holders for the year ended December 31, 2014 was NIS 9.8 billion (approximately \$2.5 billion). The average supplier credit for the year ended December 31, 2014 was NIS 631 million (approximately \$162 million), the average short-term customer credit for the year ended December 31, 2014 was NIS 2.4 billion (approximately \$575 million), and average long-term customer credit was NIS 581 million (approximately \$149 million).

The Bezeq Group working capital surplus as of December 31, 2014 was NIS 1.7 billion (approximately \$435 million) compared with a surplus of NIS 1.5 billion on December 31, 2013. Bezeq (according to its separate financial statements) had a working capital surplus of NIS 386 million (approximately \$99 million) as of December 31, 2014, compared with a working capital surplus of NIS 248 million as of December 31, 2013.

The Board of Directors of Bezeq reviewed the company's existing and projected resources and cash flows for the foreseeable future and its investment needs, as well as the sources of finance and the potential amounts that will be required by the Bezeq Group in the foreseeable future. On the basis of its review of all these factors, Bezeq's Board of Directors concluded that the Bezeq Group can meet its existing cash needs and its needs for the foreseeable future from cash generated from its operations, by receipt of dividends from subsidiaries and by raising debt, from banking and non-banking sources, should it determine to do so.

Bezeq

The table below describes Bezeq's long-term loans as of December 31, 2014:

Loan term	Source of financing	Amount (NIS millions)	Currency or linkage	Type of interest and change mechanism	Average interest rate	Effective interest rate	Interest range in 2014
Long-term loans	Banks	1,656	Unlinked NIS	Variable, based on prime rate*	1.75%	1.76%	1.75%-2.50%
	Banks	2,096	Unlinked NIS	Fixed	5.25%	5.30%	2.40%-6.85%
	Non-bank sources	734	Unlinked NIS	Variable, based on annual STL rate**	1.61%	1.68%	1.61%-2.25%
	Non-bank sources	1,729	Unlinked NIS	Fixed	5.92%	6.13%	5.70%-6.65%
	Non-bank sources***	3,602	CPI-linked NIS	Fixed	2.77%	2.86%	2.53%-5.95%

*The Prime interest rate (1.75%) was calculated as at December 2014 (the Prime interest rate as at March 2015 is 1.6%).

**STL yield per year (1115) – 0.214% (average last 5 trading days of November 2014) for the interest period that began on December 1, 2014 (the STL yield per year (216) is valid for the interest period that began on March 1, 2015 is 0.124%).

*** Not including Debentures (Series 5) held by a wholly-owned subsidiary.

Bezeq's Outstanding Debentures

In May 2004, Bezeq issued NIS 600 million of Series 5 debentures of NIS 1 par value each, repayable in six equal annual installments on June 1 of each of the years 2011 to 2016, which bear 5.3% annual interest, linked (principal and interest) to the CPI in April 2004. The debentures were sold to institutional investors and to Bezeq Zahav Holdings, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Bezeq, whose entire activity is holding such debentures. An additional NIS 1.5 billion of Series 5 debentures were sold to Bezeq Zahav Holdings in 2004. On March 30, 2005, an additional NIS 287 million of Series 5 debentures was issued. Standard terms were established for immediate repayment of the debentures, including breach events, insolvency, dissolution procedures or receivership.

As of December 31, 2014, Bezeq had NIS 472 million (approximately \$121 million) in non-publicly traded debentures outstanding. In addition, Bezeq created a negative pledge in favor of the debenture holders and in favor of a bank, subject to certain exceptions. The lenders have a right to call the debentures for immediate payment (i) if Bezeq does not repay the debentures, (ii) if there is a breach of terms of the debentures, (iii) if a significant attachment is imposed on Bezeq's assets, (iv) if a receiver is appointed for Bezeq's assets or a liquidation order is given against Bezeq, (v) if Bezeq ceases to run its business, or (vi) if the holder of another charge realizes the charge it has on the assets of Bezeq. In our opinion, Bezeq was in compliance with all of the aforementioned terms at December 31, 2014.

On July 3, 2011, Bezeq issued the following debentures (Series 6 to 8) pursuant to a shelf prospectus:

• NIS 958,088,000 par value of debentures (Series 6), bearing fixed annual interest of 3.70%. The debentures are to be repaid in five equal, annual installments, payable every year on December 1, from 2018 through 2022 (inclusive). The first interest payment was made on December 1, 2011 and subsequently interest is payable twice a year on June 1 and December 1 every year through 2016. The principal of the debentures (Series 6) and their interest is linked to the CPI published in June 2011.

• NIS 424,955,000 par value of debentures (Series 7), bearing variable interest at the short-term government loan yield per annum, or base interest, plus a margin of 1.40%. The debentures are to be repaid in five equal, annual installments, payable every year on December 1 from 2018 through 2022 (inclusive). The first interest payment was made on September 1, 2011 and subsequently interest is payable four times a year on March 1, June 1, September 1, and December 1, through 2022. The debentures (Series 7) are not linked to the CPI or to any currency.

• NIS 1,329,363,000 par value of debentures (Series 8), bearing fixed annual interest of 5.70%. The debentures are to be repaid in three equal, annual installments, payable on June 1 every year from 2015 through 2017 (inclusive). The first interest payment was made on December 1, 2011 and subsequently interest will be paid twice a year on June 1 and December 1 every year through 2016. The last interest payment will be made on June 1, 2017. The debentures (Series 8) are not linked to the CPI or to any currency.

In May 2013, Bezeq issued additional Series 6 and Series 7 debentures to private investors in the aggregate amount of NIS 600 million and NIS 190 million par values, respectively.

In November 2013, Bezeq issued NIS 434,782,609 par value of debentures (Series 6) in consideration of NIS 500 million in a private placement to institutional investors.

In August 2014, Bezeq issued additional Series 6 and Series 7 debentures to qualified and institutional investors in the aggregate par value amounts of NIS 881 million and NIS 119 million, respectively.

As of December 31, 2014, Bezeq had NIS 6.3 billion (approximately \$1.6 billion) of debentures outstanding.

97

Additional Bank Loans

Between May 12, 2011, and May 18, 2011, Bezeq entered into NIS 2 billion of loans with Israeli banks and with a financial institution. NIS 1.4 billion of this amount is long-term debt (with an average duration of 6.2 years), and NIS 600 million of this amount is short-term debt. Some of the debt was raised as part of the exercise of a letter of liability for the extension of long-term credit that Bezeq received from a bank on February 17, 2011. As a result, the available credit under this letter was reduced from NIS 1.5 billion to NIS 700 million. Subsequently, on August 2, 2011, Bezeq obtained a long-term NIS 600 million loan (average duration of 5.3 years) from a bank, to replace the short-term loan of the same amount mentioned above. Upon taking this loan, the letter of undertaking was cancelled.

Between October 29, 2012, and November 15, 2012, Bezeq raised NIS 650 million of NIS denominated debt having a term of 4.3 years that is unlinked to CPI.

In connection with this debt, Bezeq made the following commitments towards each of the entities that had extended the credit, or the financing entities:

• An undertaking not to create any other liens on its assets (negative lien) under the same conditions as those of the negative lien given in favor of the banks, and subject to exceptions defined therein.

- The financing documents include grounds for recalling the credit, including violations, insolvency, liquidation procedures, receivership or the like, as well as the right to demand immediate repayment if a third-party lender demanded immediate repayment of Bezeq's debts towards it for an amount that is more than the defined amount.

• Bezeq undertook that should it make a commitment towards any additional lending entity in connection with financial covenants, the financing entities may (under certain conditions) ask Bezeq to sign an identical undertaking towards them.

Bezeq's Undertakings

In connection with its Series 6 to 8 debentures and bank loans totaling NIS 3.75 billion as at December 31, 2014 and NIS 400 million of debentures issued to financial institutions, Bezeq has undertaken the following:

• Bezeq will not create additional pledges on its assets unless pledges are created at the same time in favor of the debenture holders and the lending banks (negative pledge). Bezeq may create additional pledges under certain circumstances, including liens that are created for the purchase or expansion of Bezeq's assets and pledges of immaterial amounts.

• Standard grounds were included for immediate repayment of the debentures and loans, including breach events, insolvency, dissolution procedures or receivership. In addition, a right was provided to call for immediate repayment if a third party lender calls for immediate repayment of Bezeq's debts in an amount exceeding the amount determined.

In addition, for Bezeq's Debentures Series 6 to 8 and banks loans in the amount of NIS 2.14 billion as at December 31, 2014 (out of the total bank loans in the amount of NIS 3.75 billion), and for debentures issued to financial institutions in the amount of NIS 400 million, Bezeq has undertaken that if it makes an undertaking towards any entity in respect of compliance with financial covenants, it will also provide the same undertaking to these debenture holders and banks (subject to certain exceptions).

In addition, Bezeq has made an undertaking to holders of Debentures Series 6 to 8 to take steps so that, to the extent under its control, the debentures will be rated by at least one rating company, so long as there are debentures of the relevant series in circulation.

In the year ended December 31, 2014, Bezeq made NIS 1.6 billion (approximately \$406 million) of principal and interest payments (including on its debentures).

Credit Rating

Bezeq debentures are rated il/AA/Stable rating by S&P Maalot Ltd. and with an Aa2 rating with a stable outlook by Midroog Ltd.

Other Debt

Bezeq incurs debt from time to time to manage its cash flows and it may enter into new bank loans or issue private or public debt, or both.

As of December 31, 2014, the Bezeq Group companies have provided NIS 100 million of guarantees in favor of the Ministry of Communications to secure the terms of their licenses (mostly linked to the U.S. dollar exchange rate) and bank guarantees totaling NIS 84 million to third parties. In addition, Bezeq has provided an additional NIS 20 million of guarantees on behalf of YES and an indirect subsidiary.

During 2015, Bezeq expects to repay approximately NIS 1,735 million of loan principal and interest (including debentures).

From time to time, Bezeq raises capital for financing its cash flow. Its financing options are to raise debt through new bank loans and/or by the issuance of public or privately issued debt securities.

Bezeq presently has sufficient cash reserves to complete the acquisition of the remaining interests in YES. Notwithstanding, to finance the entirety of Bezeq's cash flow needs for 2015, Bezeq intends to take on approximately NIS 500 million of debt.

Pelephone

Pelephone's operations are primarily financed out of its cash flow from operating activities and debt. It has long-term loans from banks, private (non-tradable) debentures and loans received from Bezeq. Pelephone's operations are financed out of cash flow from operating activities. Pelephone has bank loans and private debentures (non-negotiable).

The average and effective interest rates on Pelephone's loans in 2014 were:

Source of financing	Amount at December 31, 2014 (NIS millions)	Currency or linkage	Average interest rate	Effective interest rate
Banking sources	20	CPI-linked NIS	4.49%	4.5%
Non-banking sources	73	CPI-linked NIS	4.46%	4.51%

In 2014, Pelephone repaid loans and debentures amounting to NIS 179 million.

The credit extended to Pelephone is not reportable credit under the reportable credit guidelines. As at December 31, 2014, Pelephone is in compliance with its undertakings towards the banks and the debenture holders.

Credit facilities

As at December 31, 2014, Pelephone has no approved bank credit facilities.

Credit rating

In April 2014 Maalot ratified its i1AA\stable rating for Pelephone's debentures (Series A through C).

Pelephone expects to repay all its liabilities, in an amount of NIS 93 million, during 2015. Although Pelephone intends to make further investments in property, plant and equipment (mainly in the LTE network), it estimates that it will not need to issue additional debt in 2015.

Bezeq International

Bezeq International has no outstanding debt other than to Bezeq.

YES

Bank financing

YES is party to a financing agreement with a consortium of banks dated May 23, 2001, which was restated in July 2012. According to the financing agreement, YES was provided with an on-going credit facility of NIS 170 million and a hedge facility of \$10 million until the end of 2015.

99

The table below shows the average interest rates payable on YES's loans:

Source of financing		Amount at December 31, 2014 (NIS millions)	Currency or linkage	Average interest rate	Effective interest rate
Long-term loans	Banking sources	79	NIS	3.45%	3.48%
	Non-bank (1)	1,739	CPI-linked NIS	6.8%	6.9%
	Shareholder loans(2)	4,054	CPI-linked NIS	6.1%	6.2%

(1) The non-banking credit, which is valid until December 31, 2014, is made up of debentures.

(2) Loans provided to YES by its shareholders are linked to the CPI and are divided into three types: A. interest-free loans; B. loans bearing annual interest of 5.5%; C. loans bearing annual interest of 11%.

Bank financing

YES is party to a financing agreement with a consortium of banks which was renewed in July 2012. According to the payment schedule of the financing agreement and YES' debentures, in 2015 YES is expected to repay NIS 241 million on account of principal and interest of its loans.

Institutional financing

YES issued a debenture series in 2007 to institutional investors, which are listed on the TACT Institutional system at the TASE under a deed of trust between YES and Hermetic Trust (1975) Ltd., which was expanded in April 2014. YES also issued a debenture series in 2010 to institutional investors, under a deed of trust between YES and Hermetic Trust (1975) Ltd. This series was listed on the TACT institutional system at the TASE and was expanded in 2011, 2012 and in 2014. In May 2012, YES obtained a loan from several institutional investors.

S&P Maalot ratings for YES and its debentures

After raising the rating in April 2014, debentures issued under the institutional financing documents are rated by S&P Maalot as -ilA with a stable outlook. At the same time, the rating was put on a watch list with a positive outlook. S&P Maalot ratified these ratings in January 2015.

Credit facilities (in NIS millions)

Credit facility	Used as at Dec. 31, 2014	Used as at March 9, 2015
170	4	4

Assessment of need to raise sources of financing in 2015

YES expects to repay NIS 493 million on account of principal and interest of its loans in 2015.

YES's management, based on the projected cash flows approved by the YES board of directors, believes that the sources of financing available to it will be sufficient for its operations in 2015. Should additional sources be necessary to meet operational needs, YES will adjust its operations so that it will not require additional sources beyond those available to it.

Cash Flows of our Company

The following table summarizes our cash flows on a consolidated basis for the periods presented:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2012	2013	2014
Net cash provided by operating activities	3,997	4,141	3,782
Net cash used investing activities	(1,160)	(1,033)	(1,989)
Net cash used in financing activities	(3,520)	(3,005)	(1,928)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(683)	103	(135)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	1,447	764	867
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	764	867	732

Operating Activities

Consolidated cash provided by operating activities in the year ended December 31, 2014 amounted to NIS 3.8 billion (approximately \$972 million) compared to NIS 4.1 billion in 2013. The decrease of NIS 359 million was primarily attributable to the decline in the profits of the Cellular Communications segment and changes in working capital.

Investing Activities

Consolidated cash used in investing activities in the year ended December 31, 2014 was NIS 2.0 billion (approximately \$511 million) compared to NIS 1.0 billion in 2013. The increase of NIS 956 million was primarily attributable to a net increase in investments in deposits and marketable securities which was partially offset by the sale of Coral-Tell Ltd..

Financing Activities

Consolidated cash used in financing activities in the year ended December 31, 2014 was NIS 1.9 billion (approximately \$496 million) compared to NIS 3.0 billion in 2013. The decrease of NIS 1.1 billion in cash used in financing activities was primarily attributable to an increase in the amount of NIS 2.7 billion in proceeds from issuance of new debentures and loans received and a decrease in the amount of NIS 523 million in dividends paid to non-controlling interests during 2014 compared to 2013. This increase was partially offset by the NIS 2.1 billion increase in principal and interest payments in 2014 compared to 2013.

Bezeq Group's Cash Flows

The following table summarizes the Bezeq Group's consolidated cash flows for the periods presented:

	2012	Year ended December 31,	
		2013	2014
		(NIS in millions)	
Net cash provided by operating activities	4,014	4,152	3,796
Net cash used in investing activities	(1,237)	(917)	(1,546)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	(3,663)	(3,091)	(2,200)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and equivalents	(886)	144	50
Cash and cash equivalents as at the beginning of the period	1,352	466	610
Cash and cash equivalents as at the end of the period	466	610	660

Operating Activities

Consolidated cash flows operating activities for the year ended December 31, 2014 amounted to NIS 3.8 billion (approximately \$976 billion) compared to NIS 4.2 billion for the year ended December 31, 2013, a decrease of NIS 356 million (\$92 million). The decrease is primarily attributable to the decline in the profits of the Cellular Communications segment and changes in working capital.

Investing Activities

Net cash used in investing activities for the year ended December 31 2014 was NIS 1.5 billion (approximately \$398 million) compared to NIS 917 million in the year ended December 31, 2013. The increase of NIS 629 million was primarily attributable to a 1.0 billion net increase in investments in deposits and marketable securities which was partially offset by the NIS 596 million of net proceeds from the sale of Coral-Tell Ltd.

Financing Activities

Net cash used in financing activities by the Bezeq Group for the year ended December 31, 2014 was NIS 2.2 billion (approximately \$566 million) compared to NIS 3.1 billion for the year ended December 31, 2013. The decrease of

NIS 891 million in cash used in financing activities was primarily attributable to the NIS 761 million decrease in dividends paid and a NIS 82 million increase in proceeds from issuance of new debentures during the 2014 compared to 2013.

101

Critical Accounting Policies

We adopted the critical accounting policies of Bezeq after our acquisition of the controlling interest in Bezeq. The preparation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the valuation of assets and expenses during the reporting period. There can be no assurance that actual results will not differ from these estimates.

Consolidation of the financial statements and investments in associates

Business combinations. Business combinations are accounted for by applying the acquisition method. The acquisition date is the date on which the acquirer obtains control over the acquiree. Control exists when the Bezeq Group is exposed or has rights to variable returns from its involvement with the acquiree and it has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the acquiree. Substantive rights held by the Bezeq Group and others are taken into account when assessing control.

Transactions eliminated on consolidation. Intra-group balances and income and expense arising from intra-group transactions are eliminated in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements.

Non-controlling interests. Transactions with non-controlling interests, while retaining control, are accounted for as equity transactions. Any difference between the consideration paid or received for change in non-controlling interests is recognized in capital reserve for transactions with non-controlling interests. The Bezeq Group elected to present the difference under capital reserve for transactions with non-controlling interests.

Associates (accounted for by the equity method). Associates are those entities in which the Bezeq Group has significant influence, but not control, over financial and operating policy. In respect of equity-accounted investments, goodwill is included in the carrying amount of the investment. When the Bezeq Group holds additional long-term interests in the associate (such as loans), which are a part of the Bezeq Group's net investment in the associate, and when the Bezeq Group's proportionate share in the additional interests is different from the Bezeq Group's share in the equity of the associate, the Bezeq Group recognizes its share in the additional losses of the associate at its proportionate share in the additional interests according to the percentage of the Bezeq Group's participation in all the levels of the additional interests and according to the order of priority of the additional levels of interests ("the Levels Method"). If, subsequently, the Bezeq Group recognizes its share in the profits of the associate, the Bezeq Group will recognize its share in the profits up to the amount of the cumulative losses previously recognized.

Financial instruments

Non-derivative financial assets. Non-derivative financial assets include mainly investments in exchange traded notes, financial funds, ETFs, deposit certificates, debt instruments, shares, trade and other receivables, and cash and cash equivalents. The Bezeq Group initially recognizes loans and receivables when they are originated. All other financial assets are initially recognized at the date that the Bezeq Group becomes a party to contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets are derecognized when the contractual rights of the Bezeq Group to the cash flows from the asset expire, or the Bezeq Group transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows from the financial asset in a transaction in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred. Regular way sales of financial assets are recognized on the trade date, meaning on the date the Bezeq Group undertook to sell the asset.

Cash and cash equivalents. Cash comprises cash balances available for immediate use and call deposits. Cash equivalents comprise short-term highly liquid investments (with original maturities of three months or less) that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and are exposed to insignificant risks of change in value.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss. A financial asset is classified at fair value through profit or loss if it is held for trading or is designated as such upon initial recognition. Upon initial recognition, attributable transaction costs are recognized in the statement of income as incurred. These financial assets are measured at fair value and changes therein are recognized in the statement of income.

Available-for-sale financial assets. The Bezeq Group's investments in shares (through a venture capital fund) are classified as available-for-sale financial assets. These investments are measured at fair value and changes therein, other than impairment losses, are recognized directly in other comprehensive income. At the date of derecognition of the investment, profits from realization of the investment and profits that were recognized in capital reserve, are recognized in profit or loss. The Bezeq Group elected to recognize profits or losses from disposal of available-for-sale financial assets under financing income or expenses.

Loans and receivables. Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. Such assets are recognized initially at fair value plus attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, loans and receivables are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, net of impairment losses.

Non-derivative financial liabilities. Non-derivative financial liabilities include debentures issued by the Bezeq Group, loans and borrowings from banks and other credit providers, and trade and other payables. The Bezeq Group initially recognizes debt instruments as they are incurred. Financial liabilities are initially recognized at fair value plus any attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, these financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Financial liabilities are derecognized when the obligation of the Bezeq Group, as specified in the agreement, expires or when it is discharged or canceled.

CPI-linked assets and liabilities that are not measured at fair value. The value of CPI-linked financial assets and liabilities, which are not measured at fair value, is revaluated in each period according to the actual increase in the CPI.

Offsetting financial instruments. Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when, and only when we or the Bezeq Group currently have a legal right to offset the amounts and intend either to settle on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Change in terms of debt instruments. An exchange of debt instruments having substantially different terms, between an existing borrower and lender is accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability at fair value. Furthermore, a substantial modification of the terms of the existing financial liability or part of it is accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability.

The terms are substantially different if the discounted present value of the cash flows according to the new terms, including any commissions paid, less any commissions received and discounted using the original effective interest rate, is different by at least ten percent from the discounted present value of the remaining cash flows of the original financial liability.

Derivative financial instruments

Hedge accounting. The Bezeq Group holds derivative financial instruments to hedge cash flows for risks to future changes in the CPI and foreign currency exchange rate risks. Forward contracts are measured at fair value. Changes in the fair value of the derivative hedging instrument designated as a cash flow hedge are recognized through other comprehensive income, in a hedging reserve under equity, to the extent that the hedge is effective. To the extent that the hedge is ineffective, changes in fair value are recognized in profit or loss. The amount recognized in the hedging reserve is removed and included in profit or loss in the same period as the hedged cash flows affect profit or loss under the same line item in the statement of income as the hedged item.

Economic Hedges. The Bezeq Group holds other derivative financial instruments to economically hedge its exposure to foreign currency and changes in the CPI. Hedge accounting is not applied to derivative instruments that economically hedge financial assets and liabilities. Derivative instruments are recognized initially at fair value and attributable transaction costs are recognized in the statement of income as incurred. Subsequent to initial recognition, derivative financial instruments are measured at fair value and the changes in fair value are recognized in the statement of income as incurred.

Property, plant and equipment

Recognition and measurement. Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Cost includes expenditures that are directly attributable to acquisition of the asset. The cost of self-constructed assets includes the cost of materials, direct labor and financing costs as well as any other cost directly attributable to bringing the asset to the condition for its use intended by the

management, and the costs of dismantling and removing the items and restoring the site on which they are located in cases where the Bezeq Group has an obligation to vacate and restore the site. The cost of purchased software that is integral to the functionality of the related equipment is recognized as part of the cost of the equipment. Spare parts, servicing equipment and stand-by equipment are classified as property, plant and equipment when they meet the definition of property, plant and equipment in IAS 16, and are otherwise classified as inventory. When major parts of the property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of the property, plant and equipment. Gains or losses on disposal of property, plant and equipment are determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount of the asset, and are recognized net under "other operating income" in the statement of income.

Subsequent expenditure. The cost of replacing part of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognized in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefit embodied in the replaced item will flow to the Bezeq Group and its cost can be measured reliably. The costs of day-to-day servicing are recognized in the statement of income as incurred.

Depreciation. Depreciation is recognized in the statement of income on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of each part of an item of property, plant and equipment, since this most closely reflects the expected pattern of consumption of the future economic benefits embodied in the asset. Leased assets under finance lease agreements are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives. Depreciation of an asset starts when it is ready for use, meaning when it reaches the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Leasehold improvements are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term, including the extension option held by the Bezeq Group and intended to be exercised) and the expected life of the improvement.

Assets are depreciated based on the following annual percentages:

	Years	Principal depreciation rate (%)
Fixed line and international network equipment (switches, transmission, power)	4-12	12
Network	12-25	6
Subscriber equipment and installations	3-6	21
Vehicles	6-7	15
Office and general equipment	5-14	13
Electronic equipment, computers and internal communication systems	3-7	21
Cellular network	4-10	10
Buildings	25	4
Submarine communications cable	4-25	4

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at least at each reporting year and adjusted as required.

Non-current assets

Non-current assets are classified as held for sale if it is highly probable that they will be recovered primarily through a sale transaction rather than their ongoing use. These assets are presented at the lower of the carrying amount and fair value, less selling costs.

Intangible assets

Goodwill and brand name. Goodwill and brand names that arise upon the acquisition of subsidiaries are included in intangible assets. Subsequent to initial recognition, goodwill and brand names are measured at cost less accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill and brand names are measured at least once a year to assess impairment.

Software development costs. Software development costs are recognized as an intangible asset only if the development costs can be measured reliably; the software is technically and commercially feasible; and the Bezeq Group has sufficient resources to complete the development and intends to use the software. The costs recognized as an intangible asset include the cost of the materials, direct labor and overhead expenses directly attributable to preparation of the asset for its intended use. Other development costs are recognized in the statement of income as incurred. Capitalized development costs are measured at cost less amortization and accumulated impairment losses.

Software. Software that is an integral part of the hardware, which cannot function without the programs installed on it, is classified as property, plant and equipment. However, licenses for stand-alone software, which adds functionality to the hardware, is classified (mainly) as intangible assets. Software depreciation is recognized in the statement of income using the straight-line method over the estimated useful life of the asset.

Rights to frequencies. Rights to frequencies refer to Pelephone's rights to cellular communication frequencies according to a Ministry of Communications tender. Depreciation of the asset is recognized in the statement of income using the straight line method over the license term, which is 13 years and 7 months starting from the use of the frequencies.

Other intangible assets. Other intangible assets acquired by the Bezeq Group, which have a definite useful life, are measured at cost less amortization and accumulated impairment losses.

Subsequent expenditure. Subsequent expenditure is recognized as an intangible asset only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates. All other expenditures, including expenditures relating to generated goodwill and brands, are recognized in the statement of income as incurred.

Amortization. Amortization, except for goodwill, brand name and customer relationships, is recognized in the statement of income on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the intangible assets, from the date on which the assets are available for use. Goodwill and brand name are not systematically amortized but are tested for impairment at least once a year. Customer relationships are amortized according to the economic benefit expected from those customers each period, which results in accelerated amortization during the early years of the relationship.

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

Type of Asset	Amortization Period
Frequency usage right	Over the term of the license for about 14 years starting from the use of the frequencies
Computer programs and software licenses	3 - 10 years according to the term of the license or the estimated time of use of the program
Customer relationships	8-12 years
Other rights	2-13 years according the useful life

Leased assets

Leases, including leases of land from the ILA, where the Bezeq Group assumes substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as finance leases. Upon initial recognition, the leased asset is measured at an amount equal to the lower of its fair value and the present value of the minimum lease payments. Subsequent to initial recognition, the asset is accounted for in accordance with the accounting policy applicable to the asset. Other leases are classified as operating leases and the leased assets are not recognized in the Bezeq Group's statement of financial position. Payments made under operating leases are recognized in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

Determining whether an arrangement contains a lease: At inception or upon reassessment of an arrangement, the Bezeq Group determines whether such an arrangement is or contains a lease. An arrangement is a lease or contains a lease if the following two criteria are met: (1) The fulfillment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets; and (2) The arrangement contains rights to use the asset. If, in accordance with these terms, the Bezeq Group determines that the agreement does not contain a lease, the agreement is accounted for as a service agreement and payments for the service are recognized in profit or loss on a straight line basis, over the service period.

Right of use of capacities

Transactions for acquiring an indefeasible right of use (IRU) of submarine communication cable capacities are mostly accounted for as service transactions. The prepaid expense is amortized on a straight-line basis as stated in the agreement, but for no longer than the expected estimated useful life of those capacities. Identifiable capacities which serve Bezeq exclusively meet the definition of a finance lease and are recognized in property, plant and equipment. The asset is depreciated on a straight-line basis as stated in the agreement, but for no longer than the expected estimated useful life of those capacities.

Inventory

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realizable value. The cost of inventories is based on the moving average method. The inventories of a subsidiary include terminal equipment and accessories intended for sale and service, as well as spare parts used for repairs in the repair service it provides to its customers. Slow-moving inventory of terminal equipment, accessories and spare parts are stated net of the provision for impairment.

Impairment

Non-derivative financial assets. The Bezeq Group tests a financial asset for impairment when objective evidence indicates that one or more loss events have had a negative effect on the estimated future cash flows of that asset. Significant financial assets are tested for impairment on an individual basis. The remaining financial assets are assessed for impairment collectively, in groups that share similar credit risk characteristics. The financial statements

include specific provisions and Group provisions for doubtful debts, which properly reflect, in the estimation of the management, the loss inherent in debts for which collection is in doubt.

Non-financial assets. Timing of impairment testing: The carrying amounts of Bezeq Group's non-financial assets, other than inventory and deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated. The Bezeq Group assesses the recoverable amount of goodwill and brand name once a year, or more frequently if there are indications of impairment.

Measurement of recoverable amount: The recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit is the greater of its value in use and fair value less costs to sell. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset or cash-generating unit, for which the estimated future cash flows from the asset or cash-generating unit were not adjusted.

Determining cash-generating units: For the purpose of impairment testing, the assets are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash from continuing use that are largely independent of other assets or groups of assets.

Allocation of goodwill to cash-generating units: For purposes of goodwill impairment testing, cash-generating units to which goodwill has been allocated are aggregated so that the level at which impairment testing is performed reflects the lowest level at which goodwill is monitored for internal reporting purposes, but in any event is not larger than an operating segment. Goodwill acquired in a business combination is allocated to cash-generating units that are expected to generate benefits from the synergies of the combination.

For purposes of goodwill impairment testing, when the non-controlling interests are initially measured according to their relative share of the acquiree's net identifiable assets, the carrying amount of the goodwill is adjusted according to the share which The Bezeq Group holds in the cash-generating unit to which the goodwill is allocated.

Investments in equity-accounted investees. An investment in an associate is tested for impairment when objective evidence indicates that there has been impairment. Goodwill that forms part of the carrying amount of an investment in an associate is not recognized separately, and therefore is not tested for impairment separately.

Employee benefits

Post-employment benefits. The Bezeq Group has a number of post-employment benefit plans. The plans are usually financed by deposits with insurance companies and they are classified as defined contribution plans and defined benefit plans.

Defined contribution plans: A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which the Bezeq Group pays fixed contributions into a separate entity and has no legal or constructive obligation to pay further amounts. The Bezeq Group's obligations for contributions to defined contribution pension plans are recognized as an employee benefit expense in the statement of income in the periods during which services are rendered by employees.

Defined benefit plans: The Bezeq Group's net obligation in respect of defined benefit pension plans is calculated separately for each plan by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in return for their service in the current and prior periods. That benefit is presented at its present value and the fair value of any plan assets is deducted. The discount rate is the yield at the reporting date on high quality corporate bonds denominated in NIS and linked to the CPI, that have maturity dates similar to the terms of the Bezeq Group's obligations. The calculation is performed annually by a qualified actuary. Net interest costs on a defined benefit plan are calculated by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the annual period to the then-net defined benefit liability. The Bezeq Group elected to recognize the interest costs that were recognized in the statement of income under financing expenses. Re-measurement of the net defined benefit liability comprises actuarial gains and losses and the return on plan assets (excluding interest). Re-measurements are recognized immediately directly in retained earnings through other comprehensive income. When the benefits of a plan are improved or reduced, the portion of the increased benefit relating to past service by employees or the gain or loss from the reduction are recognized immediately in the statement of income when the plan improvement or reduction occurs.

Other long-term employee benefits. Bezeq Group's net obligation in respect of long-term employee benefits other than pension plans is the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in return for their service in the current and prior periods. The amount of these benefits is stated at its present value. The discount rate is the yield at the reporting date on high quality corporate bonds denominated in NIS and linked to the CPI, that have maturity dates similar to the terms of the Bezeq Group's obligations. The calculation is performed using the projected unit credit method. Any actuarial gains or losses are recognized in the statement of income in the period in which they arise.

Benefits for early retirement and dismissal. Employment termination benefits are recognized as an expense when the Bezeq Group is committed demonstrably, without realistic possibility of withdrawal, to a formal detailed plan to terminate employment before the normal retirement date. Termination benefits for voluntary redundancies are recognized as an expense if the Bezeq Group has made an offer of voluntary redundancy, it is probable that the offer will be accepted, and the number of acceptances can be estimated reliably.

Short-term benefits. Short-term employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognized for the amount expected to be paid under short-term cash bonus or profit-sharing plans if the Bezeq Group has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably. The employee benefits are classified, for measurement purposes, as short-term benefits or as other long-term benefits depending on the date when the benefits are expected to be wholly settled. In the statement of financial position the employee benefits are classified as current benefits or as non-current benefits according to the time the liability is due to be settled.

Share-based payments. The fair value on the grant date of options for Company shares granted to employees is recognized as a salary expense with a corresponding increase in equity over the period during which the employee becomes entitled to the options. The amount recognized as an expense is adjusted to reflect the actual number of share options that are expected to vest. The fair value of the amount payable to employees in respect of share-based payments, which are settled in cash, is recognized as an expense with a corresponding increase in liabilities, over the period that the employees become entitled to payment. The liability is re-measured at each reporting date until the settlement date. Any changes in the fair value of the liability are recognized in the statement of income. The Bezeq Group elected to recognize the changes in fair value of the liabilities under salary expenses.

Provisions

A provision is recognized if, as a result of a past event, the Bezeq Group has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation.

Legal claims. Contingent liabilities are accounted for according to IAS 37 and its related provisions. Accordingly, the claims are classified by likelihood of realization of the exposure to risk, as follows:

- More likely than not-more than 50% probability;
- Possible-probability higher than unlikely and less than 50%; or
- Remote-probability of 10% or less.

For claims which the Bezeq Group has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, which are more likely than not to be realized, the financial statements include provisions which, in the opinion of the Bezeq Group, based, among other things, on the opinions of its legal advisers retained in respect of those claims, are appropriate to the circumstances of each case, despite the claims being denied by the Bezeq Group companies. There are also a few legal proceedings, received recently, for which the risks cannot be assessed at this stage, therefore no provisions have been made.

Site dismantling and clearing costs. A provision in respect of an obligation to dismantle and clear sites is recognized for those rental agreements where the Bezeq Group has an undertaking to restore the rental property to its original state at the end of the rental period, after dismantling and transferring the site, and restoring it as necessary. The provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows. The carrying amount of the provision is adjusted each period to reflect the time that has passed and is recognized as a financing expense.

Warranty. A Bezeq Group subsidiary recognizes a provision for warranty in respect of first-year insurance for cellular handsets. The warranty is limited to technical malfunctions defined by the subsidiary, and does not include a warranty as a result of customer caused damage. However, an asset exists in respect of the manufacturer's warranty for those handsets, which is limited to technical malfunctions defined by the manufacturer.

C. Research and Development, Patents and Licenses

We did not engage in any research and development during the last three fiscal years.

D. Trend Information

From 2012 until 2014, Bezeq experienced a decline in revenues. Bezeq's revenues decreased from NIS 10.3 billion for the year ended December 31, 2012 to NIS 9.6 billion for the year ended December 31, 2013 and decreased further to NIS 9.1 billion (approximately \$2.3 billion) for the year ended December 31, 2014. The decrease in revenues is primarily attributable to the decline in service revenues in the Cellular Communications segment and fixed-line telephone revenues in the Domestic Fixed-Line Communications segment. The decrease in revenues in 2014 was primarily due to a NIS 390 million (approximately \$100 million), or 10.2%, decrease in the revenues of the cellular communications segment, driven by continued increased competition in the cellular market in 2014. To a lesser extent, the decrease in revenues is also attributable to the NIS 161 million (approximately \$41 million), or 3.6%, decrease in the revenues of the fixed-line segment. The decrease was partially offset by a NIS 71 million (approximately \$18 million), or 5.0%, increase in the revenues of the international communications and Internet services segment.

Based on the information currently known to the Bezeq Group, the forecast for 2015 is as follows:

- Net profit for shareholders is expected to be approximately NIS 1.5 billion.
 - EBITDA is expected to be NIS 4.2 billion.
- The Bezeq Group's free cash flow is expected to be approximately NIS 2 billion.

The projections do not include the effect of provisions for voluntary redundancy of employees and/or the signing of collective bargaining agreements, if they are signed, and execution of the transaction to acquire Eurocom DBS's holdings in YES (the projections include the effect of the increase in Bezeq's holdings in YES to 58.4% after exercise of Bezeq's option to acquire 8.6% of the shares of YES). Bezeq's forecasts are based on its estimates regarding the structure of competition in the telecommunications market and regulation in this sector, the economic situation and accordingly, the Bezeq Group's ability to implement its plans in 2015.

E. Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

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

F. Tabular Disclosure of Contractual Obligations

The following table summarizes our (including Bezeq's) minimum contractual obligations and commercial commitments as of December 31, 2014 and the effect we expect them to have on our liquidity and cash flow in future periods:

Contractual Obligations	Total	Payments due by period (NIS in millions)			
		less than 1 year	1-3 years	3-5 years	more than 5 years
Long-term debt obligations (including interest)	18,095	2,161	4,621	4,347	6,966
Operating lease obligations	1,209	347	487	201	174
Purchase obligations	183	183	-	-	-
Other long term obligations	156	72	84	-	-
Total	19,643	2,762	5,192	4,548	7,140

ITEM 6. DIRECTORS, SENIOR MANAGEMENT AND EMPLOYEES

A. Directors and Senior Management

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

Name	Age	Position
Our Directors and Senior Management		
Shaul Elovitch(1)	67	Chairman of the Board of Directors
Felix Cohen	61	Director
Yossef Elovitch	64	Director
Dudi Ezra (2) (3)	46	External Director
Shoshana Shidlo (2) (3)	50	External Director
Anat Winner(2) (3)	55	Director
Doron Turgeman	47	Chief Executive Officer

Ehud Yahalom	37	Principal Financial Officer
Bezeq Group's Executive Management		
Stella Handler	54	Chief Executive Officer of Bezeq
David Mizrahi	45	Chief Financial Officer of Bezeq
Gil Sharon	52	Chief Executive Officer of Pelephone
Isaac Benbenisti	50	Chief Executive Officer of Bezeq International
Ron Eilon	50	Chief Executive Officer of YES

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- (1) Director of B Communications.
- (2) Member of our Audit Committee.
- (3) Member of our Compensation Committee.

Mr. Shaul Elovitch, Mr. Felix Cohen, Ms. Anat Winner and Mr. Yossef Elovitch will serve as directors until our 2015 annual general meeting of shareholders. Mr. Dudi Ezra and Ms. Shoshana Shidlo each serve as an external director pursuant to the provisions of the Israeli Companies Law for a first three year term until August 2017 (see Item 6C. “Directors, Senior Management and Employees - Board Practices - External and Independent Directors - External Directors”). Mr. Shaul Elovitch and Mr. Yossef Elovitch are brothers. There are no other family relationships among our directors or executive officers. Mr. Amikam Shorer ended his service as a director of our company on August 11, 2014. Mr. Shorer initiated this action so that one third of the members of the Board of Directors after August 11, 2014 would consist of independent and external directors, in conformance with the recommended corporate governance rules. Ms. Orly Guy and Ms. Ronit Gottlieb ended their service as external directors on the same day.

Our 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 of Eurocom Holdings and Eurocom Communications, our parent company, since 1985. Mr. Elovitch serves as the chairman of the board of directors of Bezeq and as a director and chairman of various companies of the Bezeq Group and the Eurocom Group. Mr. Elovitch also serves as a member of the board of directors of Space Communications Ltd., Satcom Systems Ltd., Satlink Ltd., Eurocom cellular communications Ltd., Eurocom Digital Communications Ltd. and other various companies within the Eurocom Group. Mr. Elovitch has served as chairman of the board of directors of B Communications since 2000. Mr. Elovitch is the brother of Mr. Yossef Elovitch, a director.

Felix Cohen was elected to serve as a director by our Board of Directors in February 2010. Mr. Cohen has served as the Chief Financial Officer of the Eurocom Group since 1988, and also serves as a director and/or officer of various other companies within the Eurocom Group, including Enlight Renewable Energy Ltd., Space-Communications Ltd. and D.M Engineering (3000) Ltd. Mr. Cohen also serves as a director of Bezeq and other companies within the Bezeq Group.

Yossef Elovitch has served as a director since 1993. Mr. Elovitch has served as director of Eurocom Communications since 1985. Mr. Elovitch serves as a director of various other companies in the Eurocom Group. Mr. Elovitch is the brother of Mr. Shaul Elovitch.

Dudi Ezra has served as an external director since August 2014. He has served as a financial officer in multiple companies of the Ituran group, including Carnet On Line Ltd., Hotas Holdings Ltd., Gear Protection Ltd and Hapoel Ironi Kiryat Shmona Football Club since 1996. From 1998 to 2004, Mr. Ezra served as a director of Ituran Location and Control Ltd., which is dual-listed on NASDAQ and the TASE. Mr. Ezra holds a B.B.A. degree in Accounting and Business from Baruch College of the City University of New York and is a certified public accountant in Israel and in the United States.

Shoshana Shidlo has served as an external director since August 2014. She has provided internal audit services to various organizations since 1996. Ms. Shidlo holds a B.A. degree in Accounting and Economics from Tel-Aviv University. She is a certified public accountant in Israel and a certified internal auditor in the United States.

Anat Winner has served as a director of our company since August 2001 and is a member of our audit committee. She served as a director of B Communications between October 2007 and August 2013. Ms. Winner has been self employed as a business advisor since July 2003 and served as a director of Magal Security Systems Ltd., publicly traded on the NASDAQ Global Market and TASE from 2003 to 2010. From October 2001 to July 2003, Ms. Winner served as chief executive officer and chief financial officer of Israel News Ltd. From 1999 to October 2001, Ms. Winner served as chief financial officer of DBS. 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 chief executive officer since October 2011 and previously had served as our deputy chief executive officer since October 2004 and as our chief financial officer since May 2001. Mr. Turgeman also serves as the chief executive officer of B Communications and as the chief financial officer of Eurocom Communications Ltd. Previously, Mr. Turgeman served as B Communications' chief financial officer and vice president of finance from February 2010 until October 2011 and served as a member of its board of directors from January 2008 to February 2010. During the last five years, Mr. Turgeman also served as an executive officer of several of our media and Internet companies, which have been sold. Mr. Turgeman holds a B.A. degree in Economics and Accounting from the Hebrew University of Jerusalem and is a certified public accountant in Israel.

Ehud Yahalom has served as our principal financial officer since October 2, 2011. Mr. Yahalom joined our company in May 2011 as a controller. Previously and from 2007, Mr. Yahalom served in Cellcom Israel Ltd.'s accounting department. Mr. Yahalom holds a B.A. degree in economics and accounting from the Haifa University, an M.B.A. degree from the College of Management Academic Studies in Rishon LeZion and is a Certified Public Accountant in Israel.

Bezeq Group's Executive Management

Stella Handler was appointed as the chief executive officer of Bezeq on April 14, 2013. Ms. Handler has held several senior positions in Israel's communications sector, among them as chairperson of HOT from May 2011 until January 2013 and chief executive officer of our company (then known as 012 Golden Lines) from 2003 until January 2010. Ms. Handler holds B.A. and M.A. degrees in Economics as well as an M.B.A. from the Hebrew University of Jerusalem.

David Mizrahi has served as Bezeq's deputy chief executive officer and chief financial officer since January 2013. Previously, from 2007 until December 2012, Mr. Mizrahi served as Vice President, Economics and Budgets of Bezeq. Mr. Mizrahi holds a B.A. degree in Economics from the Hebrew University of Jerusalem.

Gil Sharon has served as the chief executive officer of Pelephone since October 2005. From 2002 to 2005, Mr. Sharon was deputy chief executive officer and chief marketing officer of Pelephone. Prior to that, from 1998 to 2001 he served as the deputy chief executive officer of Barak 013 Ltd. Mr. Sharon holds a B.A. degree in Economics and Business Administration from the Hebrew University of Jerusalem and an M.B.A. degree from Tel-Aviv University.

Isaac Benbenisti has served as the chief executive officer of Bezeq International since November 2007. He served as the deputy chief executive officer of Bezeq International from May 2007 to November 2007. Prior to that, from 2003 to 2006, he served as the director and general manager of the Personal System Group & Business Partners Division at Hewlett-Packard Israel. Mr. Benbenisti holds a B.A. degree in Economics and an M.B.A. from the Hebrew University of Jerusalem. On February 10, 2014, Mr. Benbenisti gave notice that he will be resigning from his position as chief executive officer of Bezeq International effective as of August 11, 2014.

Ron Eilon has served as the chief executive officer of YES since August 2006. Mr. Eilon served as chief financial officer of Bezeq from 2003 to 2005, and as deputy chief executive officer of Bezeq from 2005 to 2006. From 1999 until 2002, he was the chief financial officer of Mirs. Mr. Eilon holds a B.A. in Economics and an M.B.A. degree from the Hebrew University of Jerusalem.

B.

Compensation

We have two executive officers, Doron Turgeman, our chief executive officer and Ehud Yahalom, our principal financial officer, and seven directors. Other than such officers, we have three additional employees who are engaged in management, financial and administrative activities. The aggregate direct compensation we paid to our directors and executive officers as a group (9 persons) for the year ended December 31, 2014 was NIS 2 million (approximately \$0.5 million). This amount includes directors compensation 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, 2014, no amount was reserved for pension, retirement, recreation payments and vacation or similar benefits for our directors and executive officers.

For so long as we qualify as a foreign private issuer, we are not required to comply with the proxy rules applicable to U.S. domestic companies, including the requirement to disclose information concerning the amount and type of

compensation paid to our chief executive officer and chief financial officer, rather than on an aggregate, basis. Nevertheless, a recent amendment to the regulations promulgated under the Israeli Companies Law requires us to disclose the annual compensation of our five most highly compensated officers (or all the named executive officers if there are less than five) on an individual basis, rather than on an aggregate basis, as was previously permitted for Israeli public companies listed overseas. Under the Companies Law regulations, this disclosure is required to be included in the notice of our annual meeting of shareholders each year or in a public document that accompanies such notice, which we furnish to the SEC under cover of a Report of Foreign Private Issuer on Form 6-K. The Companies Law regulations permit us to refer to a report filed pursuant to the laws of the country in which our shares are listed for trading that includes the required information in lieu of its inclusion in the notice of annual meeting. Because of that disclosure requirement under Israeli law, we are including such information in this annual report, pursuant to the disclosure requirements of Form 20-F.

The following table includes information for the year ended December 31, 2014 concerning compensation for our Named Executive Officers.

	Doron Turgeman (Chief Executive Officer) 1	Ehud Yahalom (Principal Financial Officer) 2
Annual fixed salary	NIS 536,160 plus VAT (linked to the Israeli consumer price index)	NIS 174,000 3
Retention Bonus (treated as salary costs in the company's financial statements).	Up to NIS 1 million in the event that Mr. Turgeman stays with our company until 2016 or a proportionally lower amount in the event he leaves prior to that date.	Up to NIS 100,000 in the event that Mr. Yahalom stays with our company until December 31, 2015.
Annual Bonus (treated as salary costs in the company's financial statements).	NIS 8,936 4	NIS 29,000 (paid by the company only).
Car Expenses, including lease costs, gas and maintenance, provided to the officers (treated as management and general costs in our company's financial statements).	NIS 58,400 plus VAT	NIS 18,000

- (1) We have entered into an arrangement with Eurocom Communications and B Communications according to which Mr. Turgeman will provide management services to us, B Communications and Eurocom Communications. Each of Eurocom Communications, us and B Communications will pay 33% of Mr. Turgeman's management services costs.
- (2) Mr. Yahalom's compensation cost is divided equally between us and Internet Gold.
- (3) Mr. Yahalom is entitled to an annual bonus equal to one month's salary (a "13th" salary) for each of 2014, 2015 and 2016. The total monthly salary costs for Mr. Yahalom are approximately NIS 40,600 (social benefits, etc.)
- (4) The variable portion of Mr. Turgeman's compensation is an annual bonus of up to two months' salary, according to a bonus plan with milestones which will be effective for three years ending December 31, 2015:
- (a) 50% of the bonus will be paid if the effective financing ratio (finance expenses divided by the total debt) will be 95% or lower than the expected financing ratio for that year according to the planned budget approved by our Board of Directors.
 - (b) 40% of the bonus will be paid if our company or one of its publicly traded debentures receives a higher rating from a recognized credit rating agency, compared to the rating given in the previous year by the rating agency. The credit rating is an acceptable and essential measurement of our company's financial strength and

flexibility over the long term.

- (c) 10% of the bonus will be paid if our company files its financial reports and its annual reports with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission within the time schedule set by the Board of Directors and in an appropriate manner.

During the year ended December 31, 2014, we paid to each of our external directors, as well as to our independent director, annual fees of NIS 69,000 (approximately \$17,742) and a per meeting attendance fee of NIS 2,576 (approximately \$662). Such fees are paid based on the fees set forth 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.

In addition, our internal auditor, who is also deemed to be an "officer" in accordance with the Israeli Companies Law received approximately NIS 20,000 for his services in 2014. Such costs are treated as management and general costs in our financial statements.

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 external 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 external directors as detailed below) may be reelected upon completion of their term of office. Our board of directors may appoint additional directors to temporarily fill any vacancies in the board of directors, provided that the total number of directors will not exceed nine and that if the total number of directors decreases below six, the board of directors may only act in emergency situations, or to fill the minimum number of vacancies, or to call a general meeting of shareholders, so that following such meeting there will be at least six directors in office.

The board of directors of an Israeli public company is required to determine that at least one or more directors will have “accounting and financial expertise,” as defined by regulations promulgated under the Israeli Companies Law. Our board of directors determined, accordingly, that at least two directors must have “accounting and financial expertise.” Our Board of Directors has further determined that Mr. Shaul Elovitch, Mr. Dudi Ezra, Mr. Felix Cohen, Ms. Shoshana Shidlo and Ms. Anat Winner have the requisite “accounting and financial expertise.”

As a controlled company within the meaning of the NASDAQ Stock Market Rules, we are exempt from the NASDAQ requirement regarding the nomination process of directors, and instead, follow Israeli law and practice, in accordance with which directors may be recommended by our board of directors for election by our shareholders. See Item 16G. “Corporate Governance - NASDAQ Exemptions for a Controlled Company.”

Potential Conflicts of Interest

Some of our directors also serve in various capacities for entities affiliated with Eurocom Communications and its affiliates. These relationships may give rise to conflicts of interest from time to time relating to (i) contracts, (ii) corporate opportunities, and (iii) use of directors’ time and expertise. We have not adopted any formal plan or procedures to address such conflicts of interest and intend to review all related party transactions on a case-by-case basis. Under Israeli law, certain approvals are required for related party transactions (see below in this Item 6C. “Directors, Senior Management and Employees - Board Practices - Fiduciary Duties; Approval of Related Party Transactions under Israeli Law”).

External and Independent Directors

External Directors

Under the Israeli Companies Law, companies incorporated under the laws of the State of Israel whose shares have been offered to the public are required to appoint at least two external directors. The external directors must meet certain statutory requirements of independence.

At least one of the external directors must have “accounting and financial expertise” and any other external director must have “accounting and financial expertise” or “professional qualification,” as such terms are defined by regulations promulgated under the Israeli Companies Law.

The external directors are elected for their first term of office by shareholders at a general meeting, provided that either:

•The majority of shares voting on the matter (not including abstentions), including at least a majority of the shares of the non-controlling shareholders (and of shareholders who do not have a personal interest in the election of the external director as a result of their relationship with the controlling shareholder) voting on the matter, vote in favor of the external director; or

•The majority of shares voting on the matter (not including abstentions) vote in favor of the external director and the total number of ordinary shares held by non-controlling shareholders (and of shareholders who do not have a personal interest in the election of the external director as a result of their relationship with the controlling shareholder) that voted against the election of the external director does not exceed 2% of all of the voting rights in the company.

In general, external directors serve for a three-year term and may be reelected to two additional three-year terms if one of the following conditions is met:

• One or more shareholders holding at least 1% of the voting rights in the company nominated the external director for an additional term of office and the appointment was approved by a majority of the shares voting on the matter, not including votes of controlling shareholders or shareholders who have a personal interest in the election of the external director as a result of their relationship with the controlling shareholder; and provided that the total number of shares held by non-controlling persons and by persons who have no personal interest in the appointment of the external director as a result of their relationship with the controlling shareholder, who voted in favor of the election of the nominee, exceeds 2% of the voting rights in the company; or

• The board of directors proposed the nominee for an additional term of office, and the election was approved by the general meeting of shareholders by the majority required for the election of an external director for a first term of office, as described above.

External 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 external 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 external directorship becomes vacant, the board of directors is required under the Israeli Companies Law to convene a shareholders meeting immediately to appoint a new external director.

Each committee of the board of directors that is authorized to exercise powers vested in the board of directors must include at least one external director, and the audit committee and compensation committee must include all the external directors. An external 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.

Mr. Dudi Ezra and Ms. Shoshana Shidlo each serve as an external director pursuant to the provisions of the Israeli Companies Law for a third three-year term until August 2017. Both have “accounting and financial expertise,” as such term is defined under the Israeli Companies Law.

Independent Directors

In general, NASDAQ Stock Market Rules require that a NASDAQ-listed company have a majority of independent directors on its board of directors and its audit committee must consist solely of independent directors, as defined under NASDAQ Stock Market Rules. Because Eurocom Communications own more than 50% of our ordinary shares, we are considered a “controlled company” within the meaning of NASDAQ Stock Market Rules. Accordingly, we are exempt from certain requirements under NASDAQ Stock Market Rules, such as the requirement to have a majority of independent directors on our board of directors. If the “controlled company” exemption would cease to be available to us under the NASDAQ Stock Market Rules, we may instead elect to follow Israeli law and would not be required to elect any additional independent directors.

Pursuant to the Israeli Companies Law, a director may be qualified as an independent director if such director is either (i) an external director; or (ii) a director who complies with the following requirements: (y) he or she is eligible for nomination as an external director and the audit committee has approved such eligibility; and (z) he or she has not acted as a director of the company for a period exceeding nine consecutive years.

Our board of directors has determined that each of Mr. Dudi Ezra and Ms. Shoshana Shidlo (both external directors under Israeli law) and Ms. Anat Winner qualifies as an independent director under the requirements of the SEC,

NASDAQ and Israeli law.

Audit Committee

Under the Israeli Companies Law, the board of directors of any public company must establish an audit committee. The audit committee must consist of at least three directors, must include all of the external directors and must have a majority of independent directors, as such terms are defined in the Israeli Companies Law. The audit committee may not include the chairman of the board of directors, any director employed by the company or by the controlling shareholder of the company or by a company controlled by the controlling shareholder or any director who provides services on a regular basis to the company or the controlling shareholder or a company controlled by a controlling shareholder, or a director that is financially dependent on the controlling shareholder, or a controlling shareholder or any of the controlling shareholder's relatives.

Our audit committee also serves, in compliance with the Israeli Companies Law and Israeli Companies Regulations (Provisions and Conditions regarding the Financial Statements' Authorization Process), 2010 as the committee of our board of directors that is required to examine our financial statements.

In addition, the NASDAQ Stock Market 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 SEC and NASDAQ and one of whom has accounting or related financial management expertise at senior levels within a company.

Our audit committee assists our Board of Directors in overseeing the accounting and financial reporting processes of our company and audits of our financial statements, including the integrity of our financial statements, compliance with legal and regulatory requirements, our independent registered public accountants' qualifications and independence, the performance of our internal audit function and independent registered public accountants, finding any defects in the business management of our company and proposing to our Board of Directors ways to correct such defects, approving related-party transactions as required by Israeli law, and such other duties as may be directed by our Board of Directors. The role of our audit committee also includes the determination of whether certain related party transactions are regarded as material, extraordinary, or insignificant, the review of the internal audit program and the operation of the internal auditor, as well as setting procedures for whistleblower protection.

Our audit committee consists of three members of our Board of Directors who satisfy the respective "independence" requirements of the SEC, NASDAQ and Israeli law for audit committee members. Our audit committee is currently composed of Mr. Ezra, Ms. Shidlo, and Ms. Winner. 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.

Compensation Committee

Our Board of Directors has established a Compensation Committee consisting of our three external directors (within the meaning of the Israeli Companies Law) who are also the members of our audit committee. The three members satisfy the "independence" requirements of the SEC, NASDAQ and Israeli law for audit committee members. Pursuant to a recent amendment to the Israeli Companies Law (the "Compensation Amendment"), which became effective on December 12, 2012, a compensation committee must be comprised of no fewer than three members and must include all of the external directors, whom must also constitute a majority of its members. All other members of the compensation committee must be directors who receive compensation that is in compliance with regulations promulgated under the Israeli Companies Law. In addition, the chairperson of the compensation committee must be an external director. Directors who are not qualified to serve on the audit committee may not serve on the compensation committee.

Under the Compensation Amendment, the compensation committee is responsible for: (i) making recommendations to the board of directors with respect to the approval of the compensation policy applicable to the company's office holders and any extensions thereto. The compensation policy must be based on those considerations, must include those provisions and needs to reference those matters as are detailed in the Israeli Companies Law; (ii) providing the board of directors with recommendations with respect to any amendments or updates to the compensation policy and periodically reviewing the implementation thereof; (iii) reviewing and approving arrangements with respect to the terms of office and employment of office holders; and (iv) determining whether or not to exempt a transaction with a candidate for chief executive officer from shareholder approval.

Pursuant to the Compensation Amendment, our Compensation Committee adopted a compensation policy and will be required to approve our compensation policies at least once every three years. The compensation policy was approved by our board of directors, after considering the recommendations of our Compensation Committee, and by our shareholders by a special majority in accordance with the Compensation Amendment.

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.

Exculpation, Indemnification and Insurance of Directors and Officers

Indemnification of Office Holders

Under the Israeli Companies Law and the Israeli Securities Law, 5738-1968, or the Israeli Securities Law, a company may, if permitted by its articles of association, indemnify an office holder for any of the following liabilities or expenses that they may incur due to an act performed or failure to act in his or her capacity as the company's office holder, either pursuant to an undertaking given by the company in advance of the act or following the act:

monetary liability imposed on the office holder in favor of a third party in a judgment, including a settlement or an arbitral award confirmed by a court. However, if a company undertakes to indemnify an office holder in advance of such a liability, the undertaking must be limited to foreseeable events based on the company's activities when the company undertook such indemnification, and to amounts or standards that the board of directors has determined are reasonable under the circumstances;

reasonable litigation expenses, including attorneys' fees, expended by an office holder as a result of an investigation or proceeding instituted against the office holder by a competent authority, provided that such investigation or proceeding concludes without the filing of an indictment against the office holder and either: no financial liability was imposed on the office holder in lieu of criminal proceedings, or a financial liability was imposed on the office holder in lieu of criminal proceedings with respect to an alleged criminal offense that does not require proof of criminal intent;

reasonable litigation expenses, including attorneys' fees, expended by the office holder or for which the office holder is charged by a court:

o in an action brought against the office holder by the company, on behalf of the company or on behalf of a third party,

o in a criminal action from which the office holder is acquitted, or

o in a criminal action in which the office holder is convicted of a criminal offense which does not require proof of criminal intent.

a payment that the office holder is obligated to make to an injured party pursuant to Section 52(54)(a)(1)(a) of the Israeli Securities Law, and expenses that the office holder incurred in connection with an administrative proceeding under the Israeli Securities Law, including reasonable litigation expenses and attorney fees.

Insurance of Office Holders

A company may, if permitted by its articles of association and subject to the conditions set forth in the Israeli Companies Law, obtain insurance for an office holder against liabilities incurred in his or her capacity as an office holder. These liabilities include a breach of duty of care to the company or a third-party, a breach of duty of loyalty and any monetary liability imposed on the office holder in favor of a third-party.

In addition, under the Israeli Securities Law, a company may, if permitted by its articles of association, obtain insurance for an office holder against liabilities incurred in his or her capacity as an office holder in connection with a payment that the office holder is obligated to make to an injured party pursuant to Section 52(54)(a)(1)(a) of the Israeli Securities Law, and expenses that the office holder incurred in connection with an administrative proceeding under the Israeli Securities Law, including reasonable litigation expenses and attorney fees.

Exculpation of Office Holders

Under the Israeli Companies Law, a company may, if permitted by its articles of association, also exculpate an office holder from a breach of duty of care in advance of that breach.. A company may not exculpate an office holder from a breach of duty of loyalty towards the company or from a breach of duty of care concerning dividend distribution or a purchase of the company's shares by the company or other entities controlled by the company.

Limitations on Exculpation, Insurance and Indemnification

Under the Israeli Companies Law, a company may indemnify or insure an office holder against a breach of duty of loyalty only to the extent that the office holder acted in good faith and had reasonable grounds to assume that the action would not prejudice the company. In addition, a company may not indemnify, insure or exculpate an office holder against a breach of duty of care if committed intentionally or recklessly (excluding mere negligence), or committed with the intent to derive an unlawful personal gain, or for a fine or forfeit levied against the office holder in

connection with a criminal offense. According to the Israeli Administrative Enforcement Law, a company cannot insure or indemnify an office holder for an administrative enforcement procedure, regarding payments to victims of the infringement or for expenses expended by the officer with respect to certain proceedings held concerning him or her, including reasonable litigation expenses and legal fees.

Pursuant to the Israeli Companies Law, exculpation of, procurement of insurance coverage for, and an undertaking to indemnify or indemnification of, our office holders must be approved by our Compensation Committee and our Board of Directors and, if the office holder is a director or the chief executive officer, also by our shareholders.

115

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 and Israeli Securities Law. We maintain a directors' and officers' liability insurance policy with liability coverage of up to \$10 million per claim and in the aggregate. We have undertaken to indemnify all of our directors and officers to the extent permitted by law, in an aggregate amount for all directors and officers not to exceed 25% of our equity (on a consolidated basis) in accordance with the our last financial statements published before the actual payment of the indemnity amount, to the extent that their liability is not covered under our directors' and officers' liability insurance policy. In November 2014, the Compensation Committee and Board of Directors approved the extension of the directors' and officers' liability insurance policy for the period from December 1, 2014 through April 30, 2016.

D.

Employees

On December 31, 2014, we had five employees who also provided services to B Communications. Our direct employees are all located in Israel and 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. We have entered into an arrangement with B Communications according to which our employees will provide services to both companies and each company will pay 50% of their compensation. We entered into a similar arrangement with B Communications and Eurocom Communications with respect to the management services supplied by Mr. Doron Turgeman to the three companies.

As of December 31, 2014, the Bezeq Group employed 12,939 persons, of whom 5,964 persons were employed by Bezeq, 3,001 persons were employed (or otherwise retained) by Pelephone, 1,932 persons were employed by Bezeq International and 2,042 persons were employed by YES.

As of December 31, 2013, the Bezeq Group employed 13,763 persons, of whom 6,576 persons were employed by Bezeq, 2,952 persons were employed (or otherwise retained) by Pelephone, 1,989 persons were employed by Bezeq International and 2,246 persons were employed by YES.

As of December 31, 2012, the Bezeq Group employed 14,987 persons, of which 7,422 persons were employed by Bezeq, 3,187 persons were employed (or otherwise retained) by Pelephone, 2,262 persons were employed by Bezeq International and 2,276 persons were employed by DBS.

Israeli labor laws govern the length of the workday, minimum wages for employees, procedures for hiring and dismissing employees, determination of severance pay, annual leave, sick days and other conditions of employment. Israeli law generally requires severance pay upon the retirement or death of an employee or termination of employment by our company. For those of our employees who are entitled to a pension arrangement, we fund future severance pay obligations by contributing to managers' insurance or other pension arrangements. A provision in our financial statements covers severance pay to those employees who are not entitled to managers' insurance or other pension arrangements. Furthermore, we and our employees are required to make payments to the National Insurance Institute, which is similar to the U.S. Social Security Administration. Such amounts also include payments by the employee for health insurance.

Labor relations with Bezeq's employees involved in fixed-line communications are regulated by the collective agreements among Bezeq, the workers representatives and the Histadrut, as well as by personal contracts. Additionally, expansion orders to certain general collective agreements apply Bezeq's employees, such as cost-of-living increment agreements.

E.

Share Ownership

As of April 27, 2015, none of our directors and executive officers beneficially owns any of our ordinary shares, other than Mr. Shaul Elovitch, the chairman of our board of directors, who is deemed to beneficially own 13,519,929 or 70.4% of our ordinary shares as of such date through his controlling interest in Eurocom Communications (which holds 12,594,929 ordinary shares) and through direct ownership of 925,000 ordinary shares, and Mr. Doron Turgeman, our Chief Executive Officer, who owns 800 of our ordinary shares. Mr. Shaul Elovitch 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 99.33% owned by Eurocom Holdings. The remaining 0.67% interest in Eurocom Communications is directly owned by Mr. Shaul Elovitch. Accordingly, Mr. Shaul Elovitch may be deemed to have the sole voting and dispositive power over our ordinary shares held of record by Eurocom Communications. In addition, Mr. Shaul Elovitch may be deemed to be the beneficial holder of 26,893 ordinary shares held of record by Mrs. Shaul Elovitch. In addition, 8,300 ordinary shares are held by other family members of Mr. Elovitch. Mr. Shaul Elovitch also serves as the chairman of the board of directors of B Communications, Eurocom Communications and Eurocom Holdings. Accordingly, Mr. Shaul Elovitch may be deemed to have the sole voting and dispositive power over our ordinary shares beneficially owned by Eurocom Communications. See also Item 7A. "Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions - Major Shareholders."

ITEM 7. MAJOR SHAREHOLDERS AND RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

A. Major Shareholders

The following table sets forth certain information as of April 27, 2015, 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)	12,594,929	65.59	%
Messrs. Shaul and Yossef Elovitch (3)	13,519,929	70.4	%

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

(2) The percentages shown are based on 19,203,186 ordinary shares issued and outstanding (which exclude 5,862,615 ordinary shares held as treasury shares) as of April 27, 2015.

(3) Mr. Shaul Elovitch, Mr. Yossef Elovitch, Eurocom Communications, and Eurocom Holdings are the beneficial owners of 12,594,929 ordinary shares of the Issuer that are held by Eurocom Communications. Mr. Shaul Elovitch and his brother, Mr. Yossef Elovitch, own 80% and 20%, respectively, of Eurocom Holdings. (Mr. Shaul Elovitch and Mr. Yossef Elovitch own 75% and 25%, respectively, of Eurocom Holdings' management shares). Eurocom Communications is 99.33% owned by Eurocom Holdings. The remaining 0.67% interest in Eurocom Communications is directly owned by Mr. Shaul Elovitch. Accordingly, Mr. Shaul Elovitch may be deemed to have the sole voting and dispositive power as to the ordinary shares of the Issuer held of record by Eurocom Communications. 925,000 ordinary shares of the Issuer are held directly by a joint account of Shaul and Yossef Elovitch. Mr. Shaul Elovitch may also be deemed to be the beneficial holder of 26,893 of our ordinary shares held of record by his wife, Mrs. Iris Elovitch. In addition, 8,300 of our shares are held by other family members of Mr. Shaul Elovitch.

Significant Changes in the Ownership of Major Shareholders

In 2014, Eurocom Communications sold 1,645,000 of our ordinary shares in private transactions, and also sold 925,000 of our ordinary shares to a joint account of Messrs. Shaul and Yossef Elovitch.

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 April 23, 2015, there were 23 holders of record of our ordinary shares, of which 19 record holders holding approximately 34% of our ordinary shares had registered addresses in the United States. These numbers are not representative of the number of beneficial holders of our shares nor are they representative of where such beneficial holders reside since many of these ordinary shares were held of record by brokers or other nominees (including one U.S. nominee company, CEDE & Co., which held approximately 33.9% of our outstanding ordinary shares as of such date). We believe that we have approximately 954 beneficial holders in the United States at such date.

B. Related Party Transactions

We receive and provide various services and products to and from related parties at market rates and in the ordinary course of business. Other than the transactions described below, none of our related party 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. Any of such transaction is subject to the approval of our audit committee and our board of directors (and in some circumstances, our shareholders). 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.

In the ordinary course of business, some of our subsidiaries and affiliates engage in business activities with each other. Such business activities are primarily among Bezeq, other Bezeq Group companies and other Eurocom Group companies, such as Eurocom Digital, Eurocom Cellular, Spacecom, Satcom and Satlink, and to a lesser extent other affiliated companies. Such business activities primarily relate to the provision, purchase or sale of communications and digital services and products, including the provision of satellite or broadcasting services, cellular and electronic products and equipment, and Internet and telephony services. The transactions among these related parties are made at prices and on terms equivalent to those charged in transactions with unrelated parties under similar conditions.

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

We and B Communications lease our principal offices from Eurocom Communications for an annual rent of NIS 32,500 for each company. In addition, Eurocom Real Estate provides us and B Communications with parking spaces for NIS 8,000 a year for each company. Eurocom Digital Communications provides us and B Communications with additional services, such as computing services and car maintenance for an annual sum of NIS 16,000 for each

company.

In addition, Eurocom Communications Ltd. provides the Company and B Communications with legal services in an annual sum of NIS 96,000 for each company.

118

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. Any of such transaction is subject to the approval of our Audit Committee and our board of directors (and our shareholders, if requires). In addition, generally we will not purchase a particular type of product or service solely from related parties, but will also have non-related vendors. Prices offered by non-related vendors are compared to those offered by related parties to ensure that the related parties are offering arm's length terms.

Registration Rights Agreement with Eurocom Communications

In July 1999, we entered into a registration rights agreement with Euronet Communications (which was subsequently assigned to Eurocom Communications) and our other than existing shareholders granting them the right to register their ordinary shares under the U.S. Securities Act. The registration rights include unlimited rights to request that their shares be included in any underwritten public offering of our ordinary shares (excluding any registration of employees' shares on Form S-8 or a similar form). Additionally, as of February 4, 2000, the holders of a majority of such shares are entitled to demand, up to three times in aggregate, that we register their shares. As of August 4, 2000, the holders of a majority of these shares are also entitled to request that we effect a registration of their shares on a shelf registration statement once in any 12-month period, up to three times in aggregate. All expenses incurred in connection with such registrations, other than underwriters' and brokers' discounts and commissions, will be payable by us.

Execution Services Agreement with Eurocom Capital Finance Ltd.

In November 2007, we entered into an execution services agreement with Eurocom Capital Finance Ltd., or Eurocom Capital, which is controlled by Mr. Shaul Elovitch, our controlling shareholder and the chairman of our Board of Directors, under which Eurocom Capital provides us with various financial services. Under the agreement, Eurocom Capital handles the execution of investments in our capital, pursuant to direct instructions from our chief executive officer. In consideration for these services, we agreed to pay Eurocom Capital fees which are customary for such agreements and on market terms. Eurocom Capital has agreed to act to preserve our financial resources according to a policy that will be set by our management and approved by the board of directors. We paid Eurocom Capital NIS 553,000, NIS 345,000 and NIS 615,000 (\$ 158,138) for the years ended December 31, 2012, 2013 and 2014, respectively.

Agreements with B Communications

Intercompany Agreement

In February 2008, B Communications entered into an execution services agreement with Eurocom Capital, which is controlled by Mr. Shaul Elovitch, our controlling shareholder and the chairman of our board of directors, under which Eurocom Capital provides B Communications with various financial services. Under the agreement, Eurocom Capital handles the execution of the financial investments of B Communications pursuant to direct instructions from our chief financial officer, which is based on a policy that was established by its management and approved by the board of directors of B Communications. In consideration for these services, B Communications agreed to pay Eurocom Capital fees which are customary for such agreements and on market terms. B Communications paid Eurocom Capital aggregate fees of NIS 620,000, NIS 403,000 and NIS 513,000 (approximately \$148,000) for its services in 2011, 2012 and 2013, respectively.

Registration Rights Agreement with B Communications

We and B Communications have entered into a registration rights agreement under which B Communications has granted us the right to register the ordinary shares of B Communications that we hold under the U.S. Securities Act. Under the registration rights agreement, we have “demand” registration rights that allow us, at any time after one year following the initial public offering in the United States of B Communications, to request to register under the U.S. Securities Act, some or all of the ordinary shares of B Communications that we own. We are entitled to an aggregate of five demand registrations. B Communications is not required to effect any demand registration unless such demand registration request is for a number of ordinary shares with a market value that is equal to at least \$7.5 million. B Communications is also not required to effect more than one demand registration during the first 12 months following its initial public offering in the United States or more than one demand registration during any 12-month period thereafter. B Communications is not obligated to grant a request for a demand registration within 90 days of any other demand registration. We also have “piggyback” registration rights that allow us to include the ordinary shares of B Communications that we own in any public offering of equity securities initiated by B Communications (other than public offerings pursuant to registration statements on Forms F-4, S-8 or any other successor forms). The “piggyback” registration rights are subject to proportional cutbacks based on the manner of the offering and the identity of the party initiating such offering. B Communications has also granted us the right to request a shelf registration on Form F-3, provided that it shall be eligible to utilize a registration statement on such form, providing for an offering to be made on a continuous basis, but for no longer than one year without the consent of the audit committee of B Communications.

Under the registration rights agreement, B Communications has agreed to indemnify us against any losses or damages resulting from any untrue statement or omission of material fact in any registration statement or prospectus pursuant to which we sell ordinary shares, unless such liability arose in reliance upon and in strict conformity with information that we furnished in writing. B Communications will pay all expenses incident to any demand registration, and we will pay our respective portions of all underwriting discounts, commissions and fees attributable to the sale of our ordinary shares it owns under the registration rights agreement.

Chief Executive Officer Employment Agreement

We have entered into an arrangement with Eurocom Communications, and B Communications according to which Mr. Turgeman provides management services to us, B Communications and Eurocom Communications. In consideration for such services, each of Eurocom Communications, B Communications and us will pay 33% of Mr. Turgeman's services costs.

We have entered into an arrangement with B Communications with respect Mr. Eli Holtzman, our former chief executive officer, according to which we shared his employment costs with B Communications. In connection with Mr. Holtzman's retirement from his positions in both companies, we entered into an additional arrangement with B Communications, according to which we paid Mr. Holtzman a one-time retirement award of \$800,000 and a monthly payment and other benefits for a 15 month period commencing October 2011. B Communications paid Mr. Holtzman one half of one monthly payment.

Bezeq Group Interested Party Guidelines

In March 2011, Bezeq's board of directors adopted guidelines and regulations to classify a transaction by Bezeq, any of its subsidiaries or affiliates of Bezeq with an interested party as an "insignificant transaction," which is not an "extraordinary transaction," as set out in the Israeli Securities Regulations (Annual Financial Statements), 2010. These guidelines and regulations are used to examine the scope of disclosure in periodic reports, prospectuses (including shelf offering reports) and immediate reports regarding a transaction of Bezeq, a company under its control and a subsidiary or affiliate of Bezeq with a controlling shareholder or in which the controlling shareholder has a personal interest.

From time to time, Bezeq and its subsidiaries or affiliates enter into "insignificant transactions," which are not extraordinary transactions, with an interested party in Bezeq or with related parties, including transactions for the sale or purchase of products and services, such as communication products and services, including fixed-line and cellular telephony handsets, software development products and services, maintenance services, voice-mail service agreements, rental transactions of real estate properties and advertising services.

In the absence of special, qualitative considerations under the specific circumstances, a transaction that is in Bezeq's regular course of business, is carried out in accordance with market conditions and has no material effect on the Bezeq Group, is deemed "insignificant" if all the following parameters exist:

- The amount of the transaction does not exceed NIS 10 million;
- Bezeq is not required to issue an immediate report for the transaction under applicable law; and
- The transaction does not involve employment terms (within the meaning of the Israeli Companies Law) of an interested party or any relative thereof.

According to the Israeli Companies Law, Bezeq's audit committee will review the parameters set out above and the need to update them on a yearly basis, prior to the publication of Bezeq's reports. Bezeq's board of directors may, from time to time and at its discretion, amend the parameters for an "insignificant transaction." In general, each transaction is tested separately for "insignificance." Nevertheless, separate transactions that are part of the same continuing transaction or very similar transactions that are carried out routinely and repeatedly, will be tested as one transaction on an annual basis for "insignificance," provided the scope of the transaction does not exceed NIS 10 million. In 2010, 2011 and 2012, the Bezeq Group entered into "insignificant transactions" with related parties of Bezeq Group or entities in which its controlling shareholder has a personal interest as described above.

In accordance with a recent amendment to the Israeli Companies Law, Bezeq's audit committee has determined that transactions of Bezeq or its subsidiaries (including YES) with Bezeq's controlling shareholders or in which Bezeq's controlling shareholders have a personal interest, must be approved following a competitive process, which includes approaching three competitors that provide a similar service or product (subject to certain exceptions). The audit committee has determined standards for conducting such competitive process and certain types of transactions for which a different approval procedure shall apply.

Bezeq Group Transactions Deemed to be Significant

Approval date of Bezeq's shareholders unless otherwise indicated	Nature of the transaction	Amount of the transaction
April 24, 2012	Approval of Bezeq's vote in the general meeting of YES in favor of the agreement between YES and Eurocom and ADB to acquire three yesMax Total converters in accordance with an existing framework agreement until December 31, 2014.	Total cost of \$10 million
July 25, 2012	Approval of Bezeq's vote at the general meeting of shareholders of YES in favor of YES' agreement with Eurocom and ADB for the acquisition of yesMaxTotal converters in accordance with the existing framework agreement until December 31, 2014	An additional cost of up to \$3 million, to the extent required by the market situation
October 11, 2012	Amendment to and extension of Pelephone's agreement with Eurocom Cellular Communications Ltd. Under the amendment, the agreement that was approved at the general meeting on June 10, 2010 will be expanded to include products manufactured by the Chinese electronics manufacturer ZTE. The agreement will be extended by three years until December 31, 2015.	Annual scope of up to NIS 300 million
Approved by Bezeq's Board of Directors on April 25, 2013 in accordance with the Companies Regulations (Relief in Transactions with Interested Parties), 2000 ("the Relief Regulations for Transactions with Interested Parties")	Extension of the arrangements approved at Bezeq's general meeting on October 14, 2010, between Bezeq and YES and between Bezeq International and YES for reciprocal marketing of products and services until December 31, 2015	The fees to be paid by the parties to each other will be in accordance with the criteria approved by the general meeting as part of the original approval for the agreement
May 8, 2013	Approval of Bezeq's vote at the general meeting of YES in favor of YES' agreement with Space Communications Ltd. ("Space Communications") for leasing space segments, in which the original agreement will be amended and extended. The agreement is valid until the	Total amount of up to \$227 million (net including discounts for satellite segments leased in the existing agreement)

end of 2028.

June 13, 2013

The amendment to Bezeq's three-year agreement with Eurocom Communications Ltd. ("Eurocom Communications") for ongoing management and consultation services valid until May 31, 2016, unless one of the parties announces its intention to terminate the agreement with three months' notice.

NIS 5.5 million per year

Approval date of Bezeq's shareholders unless otherwise indicated	Nature of the transaction	Amount of the transaction
Approved by Bezeq's Board of Directors on November 6, 2013 in accordance with the relief regulations for transactions with interested parties	Amendment to and extension of YES' agreement with Eurocom and ADB for acquisition of yesMaxTotal3 converters	The total cost will be \$10 million per year
January 27, 2014	Approval of Bezeq's vote at the general meeting of YES in favor of YES' agreement with Eurocom and ADB for the acquisition of an additional quantity of yesMaxTotal converters and power supplies for yesMax HD converters, until June 30, 2015.	For converters: a total cost of \$14 million In addition, there is an additional 2.42% of the price for the cost of the hard drive only, if there are changes due to an increase in hard drive prices For power supplies: a total cost of \$197,000
Approved by Bezeq's Board of Directors on February 27, 2013 in accordance with the relief regulations for transactions with interested parties	Approval of the extension of supplier credit terms in accordance with the agreement between YES and Space Communications for lease of space segments, up to December 31, 2014.	NIS 920,000
Approved by Bezeq's Board of Directors on November 27, 2014 in accordance with the relief regulations for transactions with interested parties	Approval of the extension of supplier credit terms in accordance with the agreement between YES and Space Communications for lease of space segments, up to December 31, 2014.	NIS 874,000.
January 14, 2015	Approval of Bezeq's vote at the general meeting of YES in favor of YES' agreement with Eurocom and ADB for the order of an additional quantity of yesMaxTotal converters, until December 31, 2015.	A total cost of \$12 million and an additional price of up to 1.9% for the cost of the hard drive only, if there are changes due to an increase in hard drive prices
March 23, 2015	Acceptance of the terms established by the Commissioner in his approval of the merger on March 26, 2014, both by Bezeq and by YES (in the context of Bezeq's vote in the general meeting of YES) and announcement of the exercise, at no cost, of Bezeq's option for the allotment from Yes of 6,221 shares of Yes, representing 8.6% of the share capital of Yes. Bezeq's engagement in an acquisition agreement with Eurocom DBS was also approved, whereby Bezeq will acquire the entire holdings of Eurocom DBS in YES shares and all the shareholder	The total cost is comprised of: a) total cash of NIS 680 million; b) total cash of up to NIS 200 million, subject to certain conditions; c) total cash of up to NIS 170 million, subject to certain conditions.

loans provided by Eurocom DBS to YES.

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

The Bezeq Group is involved in certain legal and regulatory actions, all of which have arisen in the ordinary course of business, except for the matters described in the following paragraphs. We believe that the ultimate resolution of such matters is unlikely to have a material adverse effect on the Bezeq Group's consolidated results of operations and/or financial condition, except as described below.

Bezeq makes provisions in its consolidated financial statements for certain of the legal proceedings to which it or other Bezeq Group companies is a party. These provisions are aggregated into groups based on the type of activity and claim. As of December 31, 2014, Bezeq has made an aggregate provision of NIS 59 million (approximately \$15 million) for its pending litigation and the additional exposure as at December 31, 2014 for claims filed against the Bezeq Group companies on various matters which are unlikely to be realized, which amounts to NIS 2.1 billion (approximately \$553 million). There is also an additional exposure of NIS 552 million (approximately \$142 million) for claims, the outcomes of which cannot yet be assessed. All amounts are linked to the CPI and are stated net of interest. The foregoing amounts do not include additional potential exposure that Bezeq may have attributable to pending motions to certify lawsuits as class actions that do not state the amount claimed if the motion is approved. Since December 31, 2014, additional claims in the amount of NIS 315 million (approximately \$81 million) were filed against the Bezeq Group and NIS 126 million (approximately \$32 million) against an associate. In addition, claims in the amount of NIS 239 million (approximately \$61 million) against the Bezeq Group and NIS 18 million (approximately \$5 million) against an associate were dismissed.

Our reporting policy is based on Bezeq's reporting policy, which is based on considerations of quality and of amount. Bezeq has determined that the minimum reportable amount deemed to be material would be events affecting net profit by 5% or more of Bezeq's ongoing operations according to its latest annual consolidated financial statements. Accordingly, this section describes (i) pending legal proceedings involving NIS 120 million or more, which meet the 5% of pretax profit standard according to the Bezeq financial results for the year ended December 31, 2014, (ii) legal proceedings in which the amount claimed is not stated in the statement of claim (except for claims that on their face do not reach the above amount), or (iii) claims that Bezeq believes have other aspects and/or implications beyond their monetary amount. The claims described below are updated in accordance with the updates we receive from the Bezeq Group companies and the public filings of Bezeq with respect to such claims.

Bezeq

Bezeq's reporting policy is based on considerations of quality and of amount. Bezeq decided that the bar for determining the amount for materiality would be events affecting Bezeq's net profit by 5% or more according to the latest annual consolidated financial statements. Accordingly, this section describes legal proceedings involving NIS 120 million and more before tax (approximately NIS 90 million of the net profit), and legal proceedings in which the amount claimed is not stated in the statement of claim, except in the case of a claim which prima facie does not reach

the amount of the bar above (or unless Bezeq believes the claim has other aspects or implications beyond its monetary amount). In regards to class actions, it is noted that submission of class actions in Israel does not involve payment of a filing fee as a portion from the amount of the claim. Accordingly, the amount of a claim in claims of this type may be significantly higher than the scope of true exposure for those claims.

Pending proceedings:

Date	Parties*	Instance	Type of proceeding	Description	Original Amount of the Claim (NIS in million)
A. February 2002**	The Histadrut (on behalf of all Bezeq employees) against Bezeq	National Labor Court	Appeal to the sentence of the District Court (Jerusalem) (both by the Histadrut and Bezeq).	<p>Claim to recognize the on-call fee component as part of the hourly fee for calculating overtime and redemption of annual vacation pay.</p> <p>In November 2012, the court approved the claim, and the State and Bezeq appealed the ruling at the National Labor Court. An appeal was also filed by the Histadrut in respect of the limitation period determined.</p> <p>On February 25, 2015, the National Labor Court approved the appeal of Bezeq and the State on the aforementioned ruling, and revoked the decision of the Regional Court that obligated Bezeq to add the on-call component to the calculation of overtime and redemption of vacation pay.</p>	***
B. 1. May 2005	Individuals v. the State of Israel, Israel Broadcast Authority and Bezeq	District Court (Tel Aviv) District Court (Center)	Damages claims - Hillel Station	<p>Claim for damage to property and finances and physical injury, caused, according to the claim, as a result of prohibited radiation from the Hillel broadcasting station.</p>	Approximately 23
2. December 2012	Individuals vs. the State of Israel, Israel Broadcast Authority and Bezeq		Damage to property and finances claim Body injuries claim	<p>The court ruled that the statute of limitations applies to some of the periods included in the claim. In July 2013, the court dismissed in limine (due to the statute of limitations) 21 out of 31 of the claims included in the</p>	***

				claim, but in October 2013 the ruling was appealed.	
				In regards to the two aforementioned claims, it should be noted that at the end of 2013, Bezeq discontinued its broadcasts from the station as requested by the State and the Broadcasting Authority and from that date the site is no longer used for broadcasting.	
C. November 2006	Customer v. Bezeq	District Court (Tel Aviv)	Monetary claim, including a request to recognize it as a class action	The claim was that Bezeq illegally charged money upon disconnection or due to failure to make payments. On May 15, 2014, the court approved the claim as a class action in one of the claims (insofar as it relates to the charge of the fixed payment after the discontinuation of service), and rejected the petition relating to the additional claims (disconnection of the additional line, charge of renewal fees related to the connection, or the collection of the fixed payment for the period until discontinuation of the service). Taking this into consideration, and since the other claims were abandoned even before the decision was made, and in accordance with the details in the possession of Bezeq, the financial impact of the Decision is not material to Bezeq's business.	189
D. February 2012	Claim against Bezeq, Pelephone and two other additional cellular companies	District Court (Jerusalem)	Action and request to approve it as a class action	The plaintiffs alleged that the Respondents do not offer the handicapped members of the public accessible handsets and services in a fitting manner, and that they are therefore in breach of the law and the regulations.	361

In January 2014, a decision was made with the consent of the parties whereby the claim will be discussed together with another claim on the same matter, which was filed against other communications companies.

Date	Parties*	Instance	Type of proceeding	Description	Original Amount of the Claim (NIS in million)
E. July 2012 November 2012 (Two claims that were unified.)	Two shareholders v. Bezeq officers (including those that are no longer in office)	District Court (Tel Aviv, Economic Department)	Derivative claim and request to approve a derivative claim Declarative reliefs	It was argued that members of the Board of Directors were in breach of their duty of care and fiduciary obligations towards Bezeq by approving loans which were not used for Bezeq's benefit and were designated for the distribution of dividends, and were therefore a conflict of interest. Alternatively, the Plaintiff alleges that the resolutions passed by the Board of Directors with respect to the aforementioned loans created a tax exposure for Bezeq due to the fact that the financing expenses are not recognized for tax purposes. Declarative relief was requested for nullification of loans taken by Bezeq from the date of the change of control therein, and restitution of dividends by Bezeq's controlling shareholder. On September 17, 2014, a decision was made rejecting the two claims, since the court found that it was not proven that the respondents (officers) made their decisions in breach of their duty, or that they deviated from their prerogatives, or that they harmed Bezeq. The two plaintiffs have submitted appeals to the decision to the Supreme Court.	900, one claim 2,640 (net) for the other
F. April 2013	Shareholder v. Bezeq and Bezeq's	District Court (Tel Aviv, Economic	Declarative relief claim	The court was asked to declare that the controlling shareholder of Bezeq has a	***

June 2013	<p>Controlling Shareholder, B Communications Ltd. (the same shareholder as above) against Bezeq and the (indirect) controlling shareholder of Bezeq, Eurocom Communications Ltd.</p> <p>Department) (Tel Aviv, Economic Department)</p>	<p>Declarative relief claim</p>	<p>personal interest in the distribution of dividends distributed in 2013 with the approval of the general meeting, and to instruct Bezeq to publish information *** and documents, and to summon economic experts whose opinions were published by Bezeq.</p> <p>Request for a declarative ruling determining that the general meetings of Bezeq's shareholders dated April 24, 2013 and June 13, 2013 were illegally managed, and that the form of remuneration determined and approved in Bezeq's general meeting dated June 13, 2013 relative to the services of four Bezeq directors (as part of the management agreement with Eurocom) is illegal. The hearing on both proceedings was postponed, at this stage, until a final decision is made relative to the appeal to reject the request to approve the derivative claims indicated in Row E 0 above (due to the similarity of the claims in those proceedings).</p>
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Date	Parties*	Instance	Type of proceeding	Description	Original Amount of the Claim (NIS in million)
G. June 2014	Customer v. Bezeq	Regional (Haifa)	Action and request to approve it as a class action	According to the Plaintiff, a subscriber of Bezeq's Internet infrastructure, Bezeq does not allow existing subscribers to connect to its Internet infrastructure at the tariffs it offers to new subscribers for the same service.	144
H. January 2015	Shareholder v. Bezeq and Bezeq Officers	District Court (Tel Aviv, Economic Department)	Request to approve a class action	Claim for compensation of shareholders for losses, which, according to the claim, were caused by "omissions by Bezeq to report to the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange (TASE) and to conceal material information from the investors," relative to two significant and material issues: "Reduction of interconnection fees" and "Reform in the wholesale market." The members of the represented group are divided into two separate groups: In regards to the reduction of interconnect fees - any person that purchased Bezeq shares (except the Respondents and/or their representatives) as of February 28, 2013 and held the shares until May 29, 2014; and in respect of the reform in the wholesale market - any person that acquired Bezeq shares (except the Respondents and/or their representatives) as of June 9, 2013 and held the shares (in whole or in part) until the date of	Approximately NIS 2 billion (based on the Loss of Money method) and, alternatively, approximately NIS 1.1 billion (according to the Approximate Loss of Money) method.

submission of the claim or, alternatively, until January 15 to January 20, 2014. As it emerges from Bezeq's reports to the public (and as indicated in the petition), Bezeq reported on these two matters via immediate reports to the public, as well as via its periodic reports (annual and quarterly reports), which included all the material and relevant information relative to these matters, and all reports were lawful.

Date	Parties*	Instance	Type of proceeding	Description	Original Amount of the Claim (NIS in million)
I. March 2015	Two shareholders v. Bezeq	District Court (Tel Aviv, Economic Department)	Originating summons	Request to order the postponement of the date of the extraordinary general meeting of Bezeq's shareholders convened for March 23, 2015, to approve the acquisition of the remainder of the shares of YES, such that it would enable Bezeq's shareholders sufficient time to evaluate the information necessary to make a decision; to obligate Bezeq to disclose documents and details relative to the transaction; and to instruct that during the vote, the counting of votes would not include the votes of Bezeq shareholders who hold, in parallel, debentures of YES, as well as shareholders that also have shares and/or debentures of B Communications Ltd. and Internet Gold - Golden Lines Ltd. On March 22, 2015 the request to postpone the general meeting was denied.	***

Date	Parties*	Instance	Type of proceeding	Description	Original Amount of the Claim (NIS in million)
J. March 2015	Shareholder	District Court (Tel Aviv, Economic Department)	Petition to approve a derivative claim, with the addition of a derivative statement of claim	<p>Petition against Bezeq, Mr. Shaul Elovitch, and against Bezeq directors who voted for Bezeq entering into the agreement subject of the petition, as indicated below (“the Respondents”).</p> <p>According to the claim, the petition refers to Bezeq’s decision, through the Respondents, to enter into an agreement to acquire the entire holdings and owners’ loans of Eurocom DBS in YES, in consideration for NIS 680 million in cash, and for conditional amounts of an additional NIS 370 million. According to the plaintiff, the consideration that is expected to be paid for the transaction is exaggerated, and the decisions by the Respondents to enter into the agreement caused substantial harm to Bezeq, since they breached their duty of care and expertise towards Bezeq and were negligent. The plaintiff also stated that Bezeq’s controlling shareholder breached his duty of fairness, and that Bezeq breached the disclosure and reporting obligation in respect of the trustee of Eurocom DBS Ltd. holdings in YES to sell the holdings as of the end of March 2015.</p> <p>In view of the aforementioned, the plaintiff requests the court to approve a derivative claim in the</p>	502

K April 2015	Shareholder	District Court (Tel Aviv, Economic Department)	Petition to approve a derivative claim	<p>name of Bezeq against the Respondents, to claim the damages caused, according to the plaintiff, to Bezeq as a result of the decisions by the Respondents in respect of the transaction, in the amount of NIS 502 million.</p> <p>Petition against Bezeq, Eurocom and Shaul Elovitch, the Board members of Bezeq who approved the transaction and three additional Bezeq directors, as claimed, for their effect of the decisions of the Secondary Committee of Bezeq's Board of Directors, and against Bank of America - Merrill Lynch for its professional liability and claimed negligence in estimation of the purchase price ("the Respondents"). The Petitioners are requesting that the Court approve the filing of a derivative claim on behalf of Bezeq within the framework of which it shall obligate Eurocom and Shaul Elovitch to return a total of NIS 518 million, which constitutes, in the opinion of the Petitioners and the economic expert on its behalf, "unfair excess consideration" for purchase of the remainder of Eurocom's shares in D.B.S., to determine the liability of the responding directors and the liability of Bank of America - Merrill Lynch for entering into the transaction and obligate them for the entire sum up to a total of NIS 518 million or at least NIS 477 million, which is the price received, claimed by the Petitioners, on the assumption of achieving only 70% of the value of the</p>	518
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*Part of the proceedings were originally filed also against additional defendants that were removed from the proceedings later. The parties indicated in the table are the current parties.

**Several additional individual claims by employees and former employees are pending against Bezeq, concerning the recognition of various wage components as components for the purpose of calculating various payments, and claims in respect of overtime and other causes (it is noted that some of the causes in these claims are not included in the claim described in Row A).

*** The amount of the claim is not indicated, or the claim is not a financial claim.

Legal proceedings that terminated in 2014-2015:

Date of Filing of the Claim	Parties	Instance	Type of Proceeding	Description	Original Amount of the Claim (NIS in million)
2003	Bezeq v. the Makefet Fund	District Labor Court (Tel Aviv)	Claim for compensation in respect of breach of agreement	Bezeq claims compensation in respect of breach of agreement between Bezeq and the Makefet Fund in the matter of calculation of the cost of early retirement of employees who were transferred to Bezeq from the Ministry of Communications. The claim was rejected on September 22, 2014.	280

Pelephone

Breakdown of proceedings for claims in material amounts and claims which could have material implications for Pelephone's operations:

Date	Parties	Court	Type of Action	Details	Amount of Claim NIS million
A. August 2010	Customer v. Pelephone	District (Central)	A financial claim filed with a motion to certify it as a class action.	The claimant claims that Pelephone should refrain from collecting Value Added Tax from customers who use its services when they are outside Israel. The motion also contains relief for an order instructing Pelephone to cease charging its customers VAT for such services which they use outside Israel, and an order instructing that the moneys collected to date be refunded. In August 2014 the Court dismissed the application for recognition. In October 2014 an appeal of the ruling was filed.	The amount of the claim is not stated, but the application is estimated in the tens of millions of shekels.
B. February 2012	Customer v. Pelephone, the Company, Cellcom and Partner	District (Jerusalem)	A financial claim filed with a motion to certify it as a class action.	The action relates to failure to comply with the provisions of the law with respect to people with disabilities when rendering Bezeq's services.	Approximately 361 for all the defendants, without noting an amount for each of the defendants.
C. May 2012	Customer v. Pelephone	District (Tel Aviv)	A financial claim filed with a motion to certify it as a class action.	The claimant alleges that Pelephone does not inform customers wishing to join its services that using a handset that was not purchased from Pelephone, if the handset does not support the 850 MHz frequency, they will only get partial reception over one frequency rather than two. On March 3, 2014, the court certified the claim as a class action, and this subsequent to Pelephone announcing its agreement (for reasons of efficiency) to conduct the claim as a class action, while retaining its arguments.	124
D. August 2012	Customer v. Pelephone, Partner and Cellcom	District (Central)	A financial claim filed with a motion to certify it as a class action.	The claimants allege that under the repair services provided by the defendants for a fee (payment per repair or a monthly fee for repair service), if a certain part in the handset must be replaced, the defendants do not provide the customer with the	Approximately 120 for each of the defendants, in a total amount of 360.

spare part, and this in contravention of the law. Furthermore, the defendants reuse the replaced parts when providing repair services for other customers, thus ostensibly enriching themselves twice. The action also requests writs of mandamus and declaratory relief.

E. December 2013.	Customer v. Pelephone	District (Tel Aviv)	A financial claim filed with a motion to certify it as a class action.	The claimants allege that Pelephone does not grant the same perks to all its customers, thereby distinguishing between those customers that they allege Pelephone considers to be highly valuable and others, which they claim is in breach of Pelephone's license and the law. They also request as remedy that Pelephone refrain from granting such perks.	300
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Legal proceedings that terminated in 2014:

	Date of filing of the action	Parties	Court	Type of Action	Details	Amount of the original claim NIS million
A.	July 2008	Customer v. Pelephone	District (Tel Aviv)	A financial claim filed with a motion to certify it as a class action.	The action is for the refund of amounts which the claimants allege were over-collected from Pelephone's subscribers for past due interest, rescheduling interest for rescheduling payments, direct debit fees, voucher handling fees and commissions for voucher payment at a service center, all of which are allegedly in violation of Pelephone's license. In August 2014, the Court dismissed the motion to recognize the claim as a class action.	240
B.	May 2010	Customer v. Pelephone, Partner, Cellcom and Mirs Communications Ltd. (at present - HOT Mobile)	District (Central)	A financial claim filed with a motion to certify it as a class action.	The claimants claim that the companies are in violation of their obligations to erect cellular antenna sites of the required scope, proportion and deployment; to test and repair, and notify concerning non-ionizing radiation levels of cellular handsets after repair; and to warn against risks involved in maintaining a cellular handset. The motion contains numerous other declaratory reliefs and petitions for writs of mandamus with respect to the above matter. In January 2013, Pelephone signed a settlement with the claimants to abandon the claim in return for Pelephone verifying and ascertaining certain matters relating to the claim and in return for the sale of earphones to customers at a reduced price for a certain period. In July 2014, the Court approved the settlement including Pelephone verifying and ascertaining certain matters relating to the claim and the sale of earphones to customers at a reduced price for a certain period. In October 2014 an appeal of the ruling was filed. The Plaintiffs are appealing that an investigator was not appointed for approving the settlement	Approximately 3,680 for each of the defendants (the total amount claimed against all four companies is more than 12,000)

agreements between the parties (for the radiation tests that were agreed upon); that under the settlement agreement, the instructions of the Head of Radiation Safety were not enforced with regard to testing of mobile devices after repair and/or damage and/or upgrade, as well as the amount of compensation and legal' fees awarded to the Plaintiffs. It should be noted that the appeal does not reject the basis of the settlement, it rather includes a request to reinforce execution of the arrangement regarding testing, and under these circumstances Pelephone does not face any significant risk.

C. December 2010.	Customer v. Pelephone	District (Central)	A financial claim filed with a motion to certify it as a class action.	The claimant alleges that Pelephone withholds from its subscribers one or more monthly benefits due to the fact that the date of the first invoice is not necessarily the same as the actual date of joining the plan. In May 2012, the court dismissed the motion to certify, and in June 2012 this ruling was appealed in the Supreme Court. In February 2014 the appellants withdrew their appeal.	*
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D.	August 2011	Customer v. Pelephone, Partner and Cellcom	District (Central)	A financial claim filed with a motion to certify it as a class action.	The action addresses the charge for calls made overseas when the call time is rounded up to a whole minute, and this, as alleged by the claimant, is contrary to the provisions of the license and in violation of the law. In September 2012 the court dismissed the claim and the motion for certification as a class action. In November 2012, the applicants filed an appeal against the ruling in the Supreme Court. In January 2015 the Supreme Court dismissed the appeal.	*
E.	March 2012	Customer v. Pelephone	District (Tel Aviv)	A financial claim filed with a motion to certify it as a class action.	The claimants allege that Pelephone makes false representations to the public by asserting that it provides internet browsing via its network at extremely high speeds while in practice the browsing speeds via Pelephone's cellular network are lower than specified. In December 2013 a settlement agreement was signed, which was filed for the Court's approval in January 2014. In June 2014 a ruling was handed approving the settlement reached between Pelephone and the plaintiffs.	242
F.	February 2013	Customer v. Pelephone	District (Jerusalem)	A financial claim filed with a motion to certify it as a class action.	It was alleged that the applicant (and the alleged group) incurred damages as a result of the network failure on February 3, 2013. In January 2014 the Court dismissed the applicant's personal claim and the motion to certify a class action.	160

* The amount of the claim is not indicated.

Bezeq International

Date	Parties	Court	Type of Action	Details	Amount of Claim NIS million
A. 2008	Customer v. Bezeq International and other international operators	District (Central)	A financial claim filed with a motion to certify as a class action.	Four claims, which were consolidated to form one suit relating to the use of international phone cards for dialing to destinations in the Philippines, Thailand and Nepal. The plaintiffs, who are foreign workers, claim that the phone cards provide an average of 50% of the time units indicated to the purchasers of the cards, Bezeq International also deducts call time for time unsuccessfully spent attempting to call someone, contrary to the declaration does not charge for units of round minutes, provides misleading information about the number of units on the card and formed a cartel with other international telecommunication companies regarding raising the prices for phone cards. The plaintiffs seek court recognition to file their claim as a class action on behalf of a group that includes anyone who purchased the relevant type of phone cards during the seven years prior to filing the claim and throughout the duration of the proceedings. The plaintiffs also petitioned the court to order Bezeq International to cease its foregoing conduct. In November 2010, the court recognized the motion to certify a class action on the grounds of deception. Nonetheless, the court dismissed some of the causes of action and determined that the deception ended after the purchase of several phone cards. A leave to appeal filed by Bezeq International was denied in September 2012 due to the settlement agreement signed between the other defendants in the proceedings and the plaintiffs.	1,159
B. December 2011.	Customer v. Bezeq International	District (Central)	A financial claim filed with a motion to	According to the plaintiffs, during October 2011, Bezeq International failed to provide its internet customers with the browsing speed it had undertaken in the contract. The plaintiffs claim refund of	120

			certify it as a class action.	the monthly fees and compensation for mental anguish.	
C.	February 2012	Customer v. Bezeq International and other international operators	District (Tel Aviv)	A financial claim filed with a motion to certify it as a class action.	Similar to the foregoing in Row A above, 2,700 the plaintiffs allege that the defendants misled customers who purchased overseas dialing services by means of pre-paid international phone cards, with respect to the number of minutes on the card.
D.	January 2015	Customer v. Bezeq International	District (Central)	A financial claim filed with a motion to certify it as a class action.	The claim is that the Moreshet content filtering services that Bezeq International provides for its religious and traditional sector customers, for a fee, do not protect members from offensive content and that their exposure to such content caused them harm. It is further claimed that Bezeq International must compensate the customers who purchased content filtering services and who were not offered the basic filtering service which is provided free of charge.

YES

Date	Parties	Court	Type of Action	Details	Amount of Claim
A. March 2013	Customer v. YES	District (Central)	A financial claim filed with a motion to certify it as a class action.	The applicant claims that YES disconnected customers from channel 5+ and reconnected them only after the said customers contacted YES and requested reconnection but continued collecting fees for the channel from those customers who did not contact them and were, therefore, not reconnected. The parties are currently negotiating to end the proceedings by settlement.	The applicant estimates the damage to himself at NIS 1,065 of which NIS 1,000 is non-monetary damage, but did not include a total amount for the suit.
B. June 2014	Customer v. YES	District (Tel Aviv)	A financial claim filed with a motion to certify it as a class action.	It is claimed that YES unlawfully charged residents in apartment buildings (subscribers and non-subscribers of YES) for the electricity consumption for the satellite dishes and/or amplifiers and/or other devices that YES uses, that are located on these apartment buildings. The applicant has petitioned the court to order YES to refund to the members of the group the amount collected for electricity consumption as aforesaid.	NIS 126 million
C. June 2014	Apartment building representatives v. YES	District (Haifa)	A financial claim filed with a motion to certify it as a class action.	The applicants claim that YES installed equipment in the apartment buildings that operate on electricity and that YES connected the outside equipment without the permission and agreement of the apartment buildings in which the shared electricity is installed and uses it without paying. On September 10,	NIS 125 million, of which NIS 80 million is for monetary and non-monetary damages allegedly caused due to the electricity consumption for

				2014, the court instructed that hearing of the action should be moved to the Tel Aviv District Court before which a previous class action on the same matter is pending.	YES systems and NIS 44.6 million for the cost of an injunction ordering YES to install electricity meters for measuring the electricity consumption of YES's systems.
D. September 2014	Customer v. YES	District (Tel Aviv)	A financial claim filed with a motion to certify it as a class action.	A claim regarding electronic advertisements sent by YES to its customers, allegedly in contravention of Section 30A of the Communications Law, in breach of YES' license and in breach of the agreement between YES and its customers. The applicants petitioned the court for relief for the inconvenience caused to the customers of YES, harassment, loss of time, etc. and relief in an amount to be determined at the court's discretion, for enrichment of YES as a result of sending these messages.	NIS 402 million (with additional relief to be determined at the court's discretion).
E. February 2015	Customer v. YES	District (Tel Aviv)	A financial claim filed with a motion to certify it as a class action.	It was claimed that the way subtitles are inserted in YES' television broadcasts detract from the enjoyment of its hearing impaired customers. Thus, it is claimed that YES misleads its customers regarding the quality of the service it provides and unjust enrichment. The applicant seeks, for the represented group, relief of compensation for the alleged damages caused to users due to YES' alleged deception.	NIS 126 million

Legal proceedings which ended during the reporting period or by the date of publication of the report

	Date of filing of the action	Parties	Court	Type of Action	Details	Amount of Claim
A.	July 2013	Customer v. YES	District (Central)	A financial claim filed with a motion to certify it as a class action.	The applicants contend that YES and HOT ("the respondents") violated the provisions of the communications laws by advertising and promoting, over many years, the interests of various commercial entities during their broadcasts. The applicants claim to represent all YES and HOT subscribers during the 7 years prior to filing the suit. On May 22, 2014, a hearing was held on the motion to certify during which the applicants, at the court's recommendation, requested leave to withdraw the motion. On May 29, 2014 the court handed a ruling, approving the leave to withdraw and the motion was dismissed.	Not noted.
B.	October 2013	Customer v. YES	District (Tel Aviv)	A financial claim filed with a motion to certify it as a class action.	It is claimed that YES unlawfully collected moneys from subscribers in arbitrary and varying amounts for services first provided to the subscribers free of charge or at reduced cost, without giving notice or receiving consent from the subscribers. The applicant has petitioned the court to order YES to refund to the members of the group, the full amount collected from them, it claims unlawfully, and to compensate them for violation of freedom of contract and/or mental anguish for forcing the continued engagement with it. On June 9, 2014, the parties filed an agreed application to dismiss the motion. On September 19, 2014 the court handed down a ruling, approving the application to withdraw.	The applicant does not state the amount of the claim, other than estimating monetary damages (only) in the amount of NIS 8.6 million.

Dividend Distribution Policy

We have never paid cash dividends to our shareholders and do not currently have a dividend distribution policy in place.

B Communications declared its first dividend as a public company on November 7, 2013, a dividend of NIS 3.41 per share and NIS 102 million in the aggregate. The record date for the distribution of the dividend was November 18, 2013 and the payment date was December 3, 2013. Dividend amounts paid in U.S. dollars were converted from NIS based upon the representative rate of exchange published by the Bank of Israel on November 18, 2013. Tax was withheld at a rate of up to 25%. B Communications' indirect wholly-owned subsidiary SP2, which directly holds Bezeq's shares and B Communications' principal source of revenues and income, is subject to limitations on the payment of dividends under the terms of the financing agreements entered into in connection with its acquisition of the controlling interest in Bezeq.

According to the Israeli Companies Law, a company may distribute dividends out of its profits (as such term is defined in the Israeli Companies Law), provided that there is no reasonable concern that payment of the dividend will prevent the company from satisfying all its current and foreseeable obligations, as they become due. Notwithstanding the foregoing, dividends may be paid with the approval of a court, at the company's request, provided that there is no reasonable concern that payment of the dividend will prevent the company from satisfying its current and foreseeable obligations, as they become due. In the event cash dividends are declared, such dividends will be paid in NIS.

B. Significant Changes

Except as otherwise disclosed in this annual report, no significant change has occurred since December 31, 2014.

ITEM 9. THE OFFER AND LISTING

A. Offer and Listing Details

Annual Stock Information

The following table sets forth, for each of the years indicated, the high and low market prices of our ordinary shares on the NASDAQ and the TASE.

	NASDAQ		TASE	
	High	Low	High	Low
2010	\$ 33.99	\$ 18.02	NIS 124.40	NIS 69.91
2011	\$ 35.25	\$ 10.42	NIS 124.00	NIS 38.41
2012	\$ 11.71	\$ 1.92	NIS 45.07	NIS 7.79
2013	\$ 14.97	\$ 2.65	NIS 53.00	NIS 9.91
2014	\$ 11.24	\$ 6.37	NIS 39.33	NIS 23.20

Quarterly Stock Information

The following table sets forth, for each of the full financial quarters in the two most recent full financial years and any subsequent period, the high and low market prices of our ordinary shares on the NASDAQ Global Select Market and the TASE:

	NASDAQ		TASE	
	High	Low	High	Low
2013				
First Quarter	\$ 3.54	\$ 2.65	NIS 13.52	NIS 10.13
Second Quarter	\$ 3.80	\$ 2.80	NIS 13.76	NIS 9.91
Third Quarter	\$ 11.24	\$ 3.93	NIS 39.60	NIS 14.43
Fourth Quarter	\$ 14.97	\$ 8.56	NIS 53.00	NIS 30.30
2014				
First Quarter	\$ 10.14	\$ 6.63	NIS 35.51	NIS 23.20
Second Quarter	\$ 11.24	\$ 9.00	NIS 39.33	NIS 31.12
Third Quarter	\$ 10.50	\$ 8.76	NIS 35.46	NIS 31.57
Fourth Quarter	\$ 9.99	\$ 6.37	NIS 37.22	NIS 24.45
2015				
First Quarter	\$ 6.52	\$ 4.02	NIS 26.35	NIS 15.68
Second Quarter (through April 24)	\$ 5.43	\$ 4.92	NIS 21.68	NIS 19.77

Monthly Stock Information

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

	NASDAQ		TASE	
	High	Low	High	Low
November 2014	\$ 9.57	\$ 8.35	NIS 37.22	NIS 31.75
December 2014	\$ 9.00	\$ 6.37	NIS 36.24	NIS 24.45
January 2015	\$ 6.52	\$ 4.04	NIS 26.35	NIS 16.37
February 2015	\$ 4.84	\$ 4.02		

			NIS 18.36	NIS 15.68
March 2015	\$ 5.40	\$ 4.15	NIS 21.57	NIS 16.74
April 2015 (through April 24)	\$ 5.43	\$ 4.92	NIS 21.68	NIS 19.77

B. Plan of Distribution

Not applicable.

C. Markets

Our ordinary shares were listed on the NASDAQ Global Market (symbol: IGLD) from our initial public offering in August, 1999 until July 21, 2001, at which date the listing of our ordinary shares was transferred to the NASDAQ Capital Market. From February 4, 2005 until December 31, 2010, our shares once again were listed on the NASDAQ Global Market and since January 1, 2011 our ordinary shares have been listed on the NASDAQ Global Select Market. Since March 1, 2005, our ordinary shares have also been traded on the TASE.

D. Selling Shareholders

Not applicable.

E. Dilution

Not applicable.

F. Expense of the Issue

Not applicable.

ITEM 10. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

A. Share Capital

Not applicable.

B. Memorandum and Articles of Association

Below is a description of certain provisions of our 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 Articles of Association, of our company which have been filed as an exhibit to this Annual Report and which are incorporated by reference, 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.

The Powers of the Directors

Under the provisions of the Israeli Companies Law and our Articles of Association, a director cannot participate in a meeting nor vote on a proposal, arrangement or contract in which he or she is materially interested 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 compensation committee and, unless exempted under the regulations promulgated under the Israeli Companies Law, our shareholders at a general meeting. If the compensation of our directors is inconsistent with our stated compensation policy, then the approval of our shareholders requires that either:

- at least a majority of the shares held by all shareholders who are not controlling shareholders and do not have a personal interest in such matter, present and voting at such meeting, are voted in favor of the compensation package, excluding abstentions; or

- the total number of shares of non-controlling shareholders and shareholders who do not have a personal interest in such matter voting against the compensation package does not exceed 2% of the aggregate voting rights in the company.

The authority of our directors to enter into borrowing arrangements on our behalf is not limited, except in the same manner as any other transaction by us.

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

Rights Attached to Shares

Our authorized share capital consists of 50,000,000 ordinary shares of a nominal value of NIS 0.1 each. All of our issued and outstanding ordinary shares are duly authorized, validly issued, fully paid and non-assessable. Our ordinary shares are not redeemable and do not have preemptive rights.

Dividend and Liquidation Rights. The holders of the ordinary shares will be entitled to their proportionate share of any cash dividend, share dividend or dividend in kind declared with respect to our ordinary shares. Our board of directors may declare a dividend to be paid to the holders of ordinary shares in proportion to the paid up capital attributable to the shares that they hold. Dividends may only be paid out of our profits and other surplus funds, as defined in the Israeli Companies Law, as of the end of the most recent fiscal year or as accrued over a period of two years, whichever is higher, provided that there is no reasonable concern that a payment of a dividend will prevent us from satisfying our existing and foreseeable obligations as they become due. If we do not meet the profit requirement, we may seek the approval of the court to distribute a dividend. The court may approve our request if it is convinced that there is no reasonable risk that a distribution might prevent us from satisfying our existing and anticipated obligations as they become due.

Under the Israeli Companies Law, a dividend declaration must be approved by the board of directors and does not require the approval of the shareholders of a company unless the company's articles of association provide otherwise. Our articles of association do not require shareholder approval of a dividend distribution.

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 paid up capital attributable to the shares that they hold. Dividend and liquidation rights 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.

Exceptional Holdings; Principal Shareholders. Under the Communications Order, no person may hold, directly or indirectly, "significant influence" over Bezeq or 5% or more of any particular class of means of control in Bezeq, nor may any person, together with any other person, appoint, elect or dismiss the general manager of Bezeq or cause the election, appointment or dismissal of any director of Bezeq, without the prior written consent of the Prime Minister of Israel and the Israeli Minister of Communications. Subject to certain exceptions, prior written approval of such Ministers is also required to increase the holdings or other rights in excess of those determined in the initial approval, including by means of an agreement (including a voting agreement). Furthermore, under the Communications Order, no person may transfer control, "significant influence" or means of control in Bezeq to another, if, as a result of the transfer, the holdings of the transferee would require approval pursuant to the Communications Law or Communications Order and the transferee is not in possession of the requisite approval. Any such unauthorized acquisition is referred to as "Exceptional Holdings." For the foregoing purposes, "significant influence" means the ability to significantly influence the activity of a corporation, whether alone or together with or through others, directly or indirectly, other than as a result of holding "means of control" in that corporation or in another corporation, and including ability derived from the corporation's articles of association, a written, oral or other kind of agreement, or from any other source. In this context, the right to appoint an officer and holding 25% of our "means of control" is presumed to confer significant influence. "Means of control" means the right to vote at a general meeting of the company, to appoint a director or general manager of the company, to participate in the profits of the company or a share of the remaining assets of the company after payment of its debts upon liquidation.

In compliance with the Communications Law and Communications Order following our acquisition of the controlling interest in Bezeq, our Articles of Association provide that Exceptional Holdings will not entitle the holder to any rights in respect of such holdings, unless and to the extent permitted under the Communications Order. Accordingly, Exceptional Holdings will not have any voting rights at a general meeting of shareholders. Each shareholder participating in a general meeting of shareholders will be required to certify to us prior to the vote or, if the shareholder is voting by a proxy or any similar instrument, on such proxy card or similar instrument, as to whether or not his or her holdings in our company or his or her vote require the approval of the Prime Minister of Israel and the Israeli Minister of Communications, pursuant to the Communications Law and Communications Order. In addition, no director may be appointed, elected or removed from office by virtue of the vote of a holder of Exceptional Holdings. If a director is appointed, elected or removed from office by virtue of the vote of a holder of Exceptional Holdings, such appointment, election or removal from office shall have no effect.

Under our Articles of Association, any person holding a number of our shares that requires approval under the Communications Order shall notify us, Bezeq, the Prime Minister of Israel and the Israeli Minister of Communications of such holdings in writing, no later than 48 hours from the date of acquiring such holdings.

Our Articles of Association include reporting requirements applicable to "Principal Shareholders," meaning a holder, directly or indirectly, of 5% of our issued and outstanding share capital. Any person who, after acquiring, directly or indirectly, shares in our company becomes a "Principal Shareholder," is required, no later than 48 hours after becoming a Principal Shareholder, to notify us in writing, specifying the number of our shares held by such shareholder and the date on which such shareholder became a Principal Shareholder. Any person who ceases to be a Principal Shareholder

is required, no later than 14 days thereafter, to notify us in writing of the date on which such person ceased to be a Principal Shareholder. In addition, a Principal Shareholder is required to notify us in writing of any aggregate change in its holdings of our shares in an aggregate amount equal to 1% or more of our outstanding share capital compared to the last notice of holdings submitted by such Principal Shareholder, no later than 48 hours after such change. In the event a Principal Shareholder fails to provide any required notice, as discussed above, then until such Principal Shareholder provides us with the requisite notice, the Principal Shareholder will not be entitled to any rights in respect of such shares and the provisions of the Communications Order with respect to the exercise of rights underlying Exceptional Holdings will apply, and the undisclosed holdings shall also be deemed “dormant shares,” as defined under the Israeli Companies Law.

Under our Articles of Associations, we are required to notify the Prime Minister of Israel and the Israeli Minister of Communications of any Exceptional Holdings immediately upon becoming aware of such event. We are also required to notify such Ministers in the event a shareholder becomes a Principal Shareholder and regarding any change in the holdings of a Principal Shareholder within 48 hours of becoming aware of such change.

Voting Rights. Holders of ordinary shares have one vote for each ordinary share held on all matters submitted to a vote of shareholders, subject to the restrictions described above relating to Exceptional Holdings and Principal Shareholders. Such voting rights may be affected by the grant of any special voting rights to the holders of a class of shares with preferential rights that may be authorized in the future.

Election of Directors

Our ordinary shares do not have cumulative rights for the election of directors. Rather, under our articles of association, our directors (other than the external directors) are elected by a vote of the holders of a majority of the voting power represented and voting at our annual general meetings of shareholders, and hold office until the next annual general meeting of shareholders and until their successors have been elected. See Item 6C. "Directors, Senior Management and Employees - Board Practices - Election of Directors." For information regarding the election of external directors, see Item 6C. "Directors, Senior Management and Employees - Board Practices - External Directors." All the members of our Board of Directors (except the external directors) may be reelected upon completion of their term of office.

Under our Articles of Association, provisions relating to the election and removal of directors who are not external directors, within the meaning of the Israeli Companies Law, may not be modified without the prior written consent of the Israeli Minister of Communications.

Regulations promulgated under the Communications Law require that our chief executive officer, any member of our board of directors holding an executive role, as well as a majority of the members of the board of directors, be citizens and residents of the State of Israel.

Annual and Extraordinary Meetings

Under the Israeli Companies Law and our articles of association, our board of directors must convene an annual meeting of shareholders at least once every calendar year and within 15 months of the last annual meeting. Depending on the matter to be voted upon, and subject to the Israeli Companies Law and regulations thereunder, notice of at least 14 days or 21 days or 35 days prior to the date of the meeting is required. Our articles of association provide that notice of a general meeting of shareholders will be delivered to all eligible shareholders by publication in two daily Hebrew language newspapers in Israel that have a reasonably-sized readership. 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: (a) two of the directors or 25% of the directors in office, (b) 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 (c) one or more shareholders having at least 5% of the voting power in the company. The chairman of the board of directors presides at each of our general meetings. The chairman of the board of directors is not entitled to a vote at a general meeting in his capacity as chairman.

Quorum

The quorum required for any general meeting is the presence, in person or by proxy, of shareholders holding or representing, in the aggregate, at least one third of the voting rights. No business shall be considered or determined at a general meeting, unless the requisite quorum is present within half an hour from the time designated for the general

meeting. If within half an hour from the time designated for the general meeting a quorum is not present, the general meeting shall stand adjourned to the same day in the following week, at the same time and place, or to such other time as designated in the notice of such adjourned meeting. If within half an hour from the time designated for the adjourned meeting a quorum is not present, any number of shareholders present will constitute a quorum. However, if the general meeting was convened on the demand of shareholders, the adjourned meeting shall take place only if there are present at least the number of shareholders required to convene a general meeting under our articles of association (as discussed above).

140

A general meeting in which a quorum is present may resolve to adjourn the meeting, the discussion or the vote on a matter included in the agenda to such other time and place as it may determine. Only matters that were on the agenda and in respect of which no resolution was passed shall be discussed at the adjourned meeting.

Resolutions

An ordinary resolution requires approval by the holders of a simple majority of the voting rights represented at the meeting, in person, by proxy or by written ballot, and voting on the resolution.

Under the Israeli Companies Law, unless otherwise provided in the articles of association or applicable law, all resolutions of the shareholders require a simple majority. A resolution for the voluntary winding up of the company requires approval by holders of 75% of the voting rights represented at the meeting, in person, by proxy or by written ballot and voting on the resolution.

Modification of Class Rights

Under the Israeli Companies Law and our articles of association, any amendment, conversion, cancellation, expansion, addition to or other change in the rights, preferences, privileges, restrictions or provisions attached to any particular class of shares issued to shareholders of our company, shall require the written consent of holders of all issued shares of such particular class, or authorization by an ordinary resolution adopted at an extraordinary meeting of such class.

Limitations on the Rights to Own Ordinary Shares in Our Company

None of our memorandum of association, our articles of association or the laws of the State of Israel restrict in any way the ownership or voting of ordinary shares by non-residents, except that shares held by citizens of countries which are in a state of war with Israel will not confer any rights to their holders unless the Minister of Finance consents otherwise.

In addition, pursuant to the Communications Order, so long as we control Bezeq, any state, government corporation or a corporation controlled by a government corporation cannot control our company. Ownership of our shares, directly or indirectly, by a government corporation requires the prior written approval of the Israeli Prime Minister and Israeli Minister of Communications, provided that the government corporation's total direct and indirect holdings in Bezeq does not exceed more than 5% of any type of "means of control" (as such term is described above) of Bezeq. Ownership by a government corporation, directly or indirectly, of 5% or more of Bezeq's outstanding shares or a "significant influence" (as such term is described above) in Bezeq requires the approval of the Prime Minister of Israel and the Israeli Minister of Communications as well as the consent of the Israeli Minister of Defense. A "Hostile State," as such term is defined in the Communications Order, a citizen or resident of a Hostile State, a corporation incorporated in a Hostile State or controlled by a resident or citizen of a Hostile State is not allowed to hold, directly or indirectly, 5% or more or a "significant influence" (as described above) in Bezeq.

Anti-Takeover Provisions; Mergers and Acquisitions

Full Tender Offer. A person wishing to acquire shares, or any class of shares, of a publicly traded Israeli company and who would as a result hold over 90% of the company's issued and outstanding share capital, or a class of shares which are listed, 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 any class of shares, as the case may be. If (i) less than 5% of the outstanding shares are not tendered in the tender offer and the majority of the offerees who have no personal interest in the acceptance of the tender offer have accepted the offer; or (ii) less than 2% of the outstanding shares are not tendered in the tender offer, all of the shares that the acquirer offered to purchase will be

transferred to the acquirer by operation of law. However, the shareholders may petition the court within six months after receipt of the offer to alter the consideration for the acquisition. The Israeli Companies Law allows an acquirer to determine in the terms of the offer that offerees who accepted the offer will not be entitled to appraisal rights. If the terms described above for the completion of a tender offer are not met, the acquirer may not acquire additional shares of the company from shareholders who accepted the tender offer if following such acquisition the acquirer would then own over 90% of the company's issued and outstanding share capital.

141

Special Tender Offer. The Israeli Companies Law provides that an acquisition of shares of a public company be made by means of a special tender offer if as a result of the acquisition the purchaser would hold 25% or more of the voting rights at the company's general meeting, unless one of the exemptions described in the Israeli Companies Law are met. This rule does not apply if there is already another shareholder who holds 25% or more of the voting rights at the company's general meeting. Similarly, the Israeli Companies Law provides that an acquisition of shares in a public company must be made by means of a tender offer if as a result of the acquisition the purchaser would hold more than 45% of the voting rights of the company, if there is no other shareholder of the company who holds more than 45% of the voting rights in the company. A tender offer is not required in the following circumstances: (i) the purchase was made in a private placement that was approved by the shareholders as a private placement and was meant to grant the purchaser 25% or more of the voting rights of a company in which no other shareholder holds 25% or more of the voting rights, or to grant the purchaser more than 45% of the voting rights of a company in which no other shareholder holds more than 45% of the voting rights, (ii) the purchaser would hold 25% or more of the voting rights after purchasing shares from a person that held 25% or more of the voting rights, or (iii) the purchaser would hold more than 45% of the voting rights after purchasing shares from a person that held more than 45% of the voting rights.

Merger. The Israeli Companies Law permits merger transactions if approved by each party's board of directors and, unless certain requirements described under the Israeli Companies Law are met, the majority of each party's shares voted on the proposed merger at a shareholders' meeting called on at least 35 days' prior notice. 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, in person or by proxy, at a general meeting and voting on the transaction. In determining whether the required majority has approved the merger, if shares of the company are held by the other party to the merger, or by any person holding at least 25% of the outstanding voting shares or 25% of the means of appointing directors of the other party to the merger, then a vote against the merger by holders of the majority of the shares present and voting, excluding shares held by the other party or by such person, or anyone acting on behalf of either of them, is sufficient to reject the merger transaction. If the transaction would have been approved but for the exclusion of the votes of certain shareholders as provided above, a court may still approve the merger upon the request of holders of at least 25% of the voting rights of a company, if the court holds that the merger is fair and reasonable, taking into account the value of the parties to the merger 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 any of the parties to the merger and the court may also provide instructions to assure the rights of creditors. 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 shareholders approval of (i) the target company, if it is a wholly-owned subsidiary of the acquiring company and (ii) the acquiring company, if no changes are required to its articles and memorandum of association and it is not issuing to the shareholders of the target company more than 20% of its voting rights and no person will become, as a result of the issuance, a controlling shareholder of the acquiring company, subject to certain limitations relating to the continuing of the votes, at a meeting of the shareholders of a company that is a party to the merger, of any entity or person that is either the other party to the merger or a control person thereof.

C. Material Contracts

None.

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.

142

Non-residents of Israel who purchase our ordinary shares will be able to convert dividends, if any, thereon, and any amounts payable upon our dissolution, liquidation or winding up, as well as the proceeds of any sale in Israel of our ordinary shares to an Israeli resident, into freely repatriable dollars, at the exchange rate prevailing at the time of conversion, provided that the Israeli income tax has been withheld (or paid) with respect to such amounts or an exemption has been obtained.

E. Taxation

The following is a discussion of Israeli and United States tax consequences material to our shareholders. To the extent that the discussion is based on tax legislation which has not been subject to judicial or administrative interpretation, the views expressed in the discussion might not be accepted by the tax authorities in question or by court. The discussion is not intended, and should not be construed, as legal or professional tax advice and does not exhaust all possible tax considerations.

Israeli Tax Considerations

The following summary describes the current tax structure applicable to companies in Israel, with special reference to its effect on us. The following discussion also summarizes the material Israeli income tax consequences applicable to the purchase, ownership and disposition of our ordinary shares. This discussion does not address all of the tax consequences that may be relevant to purchasers of our ordinary shares in light of their particular circumstances, or certain types of purchasers of our ordinary shares subject to special tax treatment. Examples of this kind of investor include residents of Israel and traders in securities who are subject to special tax regimes not covered in this discussion. Each individual/entity should consult its own tax or legal advisor as to the Israeli tax consequences of the purchase, ownership and disposition of our ordinary shares. To the extent that part of the discussion is based on new tax legislation, which has not been subject to judicial or administrative interpretation, we cannot assure that the tax authorities or the courts will accept the views expressed in this section.

General Corporate Tax Structure

On July 30, 2013, the Knesset passed the Law for the change in the order of National Priorities (Legislative amendments to achieve budget objectives for 2013 and 2014)-2013. As part of the legislation, the corporate tax was increased to 26.5% effective January 1, 2014.

Tax on Capital Gains of Shareholders

Israeli law imposes a capital gains tax on the sale of capital assets by an Israeli resident and on the sale of capital assets located in Israel or the sale of direct or indirect rights to assets located in Israel, including on the sale of our Shares by some of our shareholders (see discussion below). The Israeli Income Tax Ordinance distinguishes between “Real Gain” and “Inflationary Surplus”. Real Gain is the excess of the total capital gain over Inflationary Surplus computed on the basis of the increase in the CPI between the date of purchase and the date of sale. In 2012, the Real Gain accrued on the sale of our Shares is generally taxed at a rate of 25% for corporations (24% in 2011) and a rate of 25% for individuals (20% in 2011). Additionally, if such individual shareholder is considered a “Significant Shareholder” at any time during the 12-month period preceding such sale (i.e. if such individual shareholder holds directly or indirectly, along with others, at least 10% of any means of control in the company), the tax rate will be 30% (25% in 2011). However, the foregoing tax rates will not apply to (i) dealers in securities; and (ii) shareholders who have acquired their shares prior to an initial public offering (that may be subject to a different tax arrangement). Inflationary surplus that accrued after December 31, 1993, is exempt from tax. Generally, a semi-annual detailed return, including a computation of the tax due should be submitted to the Israeli Tax Authorities and a tax advance amounting to the tax liability arising from the capital gain is payable. At the sale of traded securities, the

aforementioned detailed return may not be submitted and the tax advance should not be paid, if all tax due was withheld at the source according to applicable provisions of the Israeli Tax Ordinance and regulations promulgated thereunder. Capital gains are also reportable on annual income tax returns.

Individuals

As of January 1, 2012, a shareholder will generally be subject to tax at 25% rate on realized real capital gain (if the shareholder is a Significant Shareholder, as defined above, the tax rate will be 30%). To the extent that the shareholder claims a deduction of financing expenses, the gain will be subject to tax at a rate of 30% (until otherwise stipulated in bylaws that may be published in the future).

143

Taxation of Non-Israeli Shareholders

Taxation of Non-Israeli Shareholders on Receipt of Dividends

Non-residents of Israel are generally subject to Israeli income tax on the receipt of dividends paid on our ordinary shares at the rate of 25%, which tax will be withheld at source, unless a different rate is provided in a treaty between Israel and the shareholder's country of residence.

However, the tax rate on dividends paid to a "substantial shareholder" (a shareholder who alone, or together with another person, holds, directly or indirectly, at least 10% in one or all of any of the means of control in the corporation) is 30%.

Under the U.S.-Israel Tax Treaty, the maximum rate of tax withheld in Israel on dividends paid to a holder of our ordinary shares who is a U.S. resident (within the meaning of the U.S.-Israel Tax Treaty) is 25%. Furthermore, the maximum rate of withholding tax on dividends that are paid to a U.S. corporation holding 10% or more of our outstanding voting capital during the part of the tax year that precedes the date of the payment of the dividend and during the whole of its prior tax year, is 12.5%. This reduced rate will not apply if more than 25% of the Israeli company's gross income consists of interest or dividends, other than dividends or interest received from a subsidiary corporation 50% or more of the outstanding shares of the voting shares of which are owned by the company. Investors should consult their own tax advisors to determine if they are eligible for benefits under the U.S. Israel Tax Treaty.

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

Upon a distribution of dividend the following withholding tax rates will apply: (i) Israeli resident corporations - 0%, (ii) Israeli resident individuals - 25% and (iii) non-Israeli residents (whether an individual or a corporation) - 25%, subject to a reduced tax rate under the provisions of an applicable double tax treaty, provided that a certificate from the Israeli Tax Authorities allowing for a reduced withholding tax rate is obtained in advance.

Capital Gains Taxes Applicable to Non-Israeli Shareholders

Israeli law imposes a capital gains tax on the sale of capital assets. The law distinguishes between real gain and inflationary surplus. The inflationary surplus is the portion of the total capital gain that is equivalent to the increase of the relevant asset's purchase price (net of depreciation) which is attributable to the increase in the Israeli CPI between the date of purchase and the date of sale. Foreign residents who purchased an asset in foreign currency may request that the inflationary surplus be computed on the basis of the depreciation of the NIS against such foreign currency. The real gain is the excess of the total capital gain over the inflationary surplus. The inflationary surplus accumulated from and after December 31, 1993, is exempt from any capital gains tax in Israel while the real gain is taxed at the applicable rate discussed above.

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

Under the convention between the United States and Israel concerning taxes on income, Israeli capital gains tax will not apply to the sale, exchange or disposition of ordinary shares by a person:

- who qualifies as a resident of the United States within the meaning of the U.S.-Israel tax treaty; and
- who is entitled to claim the benefits available to the person by the U.S.-Israel tax treaty.

However, this exemption does not apply, among other cases, if the gain is attributable to a permanent establishment of such person in Israel, or if the holder is a resident of the United States within the meaning of the U.S.-Israeli tax treaty who holds, directly or indirectly, shares representing 10% or more of our voting power during any part of the 12-month period preceding the sale, exchange or disposition, subject to specified conditions. Under these circumstances, the sale, exchange or disposition would be subject to Israeli tax, to the extent applicable. However, under the U.S.-Israel tax treaty, a U.S. resident generally would be permitted to claim a credit for the Israeli taxes paid against the U.S. federal income tax imposed on the sale, exchange or disposition, subject to the limitations under U.S. law applicable to foreign tax credits. The U.S.-Israel tax treaty does not relate to U.S. state or local taxes.

Under Israeli law, the capital gain from the sale of shares by non-Israeli residents is tax exempt in Israel provided that, in general, both of the following conditions are met: (A) the capital gain is not attributed to the foreign resident's permanent establishment in Israel, (B) if the seller is a corporation, less than 25% of its means of control are held by Israeli residents.

The purchaser of the shares, the stockbrokers who effected the transaction or the financial institution holding the shares through which payment to the seller is made are obligated, subject to the above-referenced exemptions if certain conditions are met, to withhold tax on the Real Gain resulting from a sale of shares at the rate of 25%.

United States Federal Income Taxation

The following is a summary of certain material U.S. federal income tax consequences of the acquisition, ownership and disposition of our ordinary shares. This description addresses only the U.S. federal income tax considerations that are relevant to U.S. Holders (as defined below) who hold our ordinary shares as capital assets. This summary is based on the U.S. 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, or the Treaty, all as in effect on the date hereof and all of which are subject to change either prospectively or retroactively. There can be no assurance that the U.S. Internal Revenue Service, or the IRS, will not take a different position concerning the tax consequences of the acquisition, ownership and disposition of our ordinary shares or that such a position would not be sustained. This description does not address all tax considerations that may be relevant with respect to an investment in our ordinary shares. This summary does not account for the specific circumstances of any particular investor, such as:

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

If a partnership or an entity treated as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes owns ordinary shares, the U.S. federal income tax treatment of a partner in such a partnership will generally depend upon the status of the partner and the activities of the partnership. A partnership that owns ordinary shares and the partners in such partnership should consult their tax advisors about the U.S. federal income tax consequences of holding and disposing of ordinary shares.

This summary does not address the effect of any U.S. federal taxation (such as estate and gift tax) other than U.S. federal income taxation. In addition, this summary does not include any discussion of state, local or foreign taxation. You are urged to consult your tax advisors regarding the foreign and U.S. federal, state and local tax consequences of an investment in ordinary shares.

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

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

Taxation of Distributions

Subject to the discussion, below, under the heading “—Passive Foreign Investment Companies,” the gross amount of any distributions received with respect to our 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. Because we do not expect to maintain calculations of our earnings and profits under U.S. federal income tax principles, it is expected that the entire amount of any distribution will generally be reported as dividend income to you. Dividends are included 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 our ordinary shares and any amount in excess of your tax basis will be treated as capital gain from the sale of ordinary shares. See “—Disposition of Ordinary Shares” below for a discussion of the taxation of capital gains. Our dividends will not qualify for the dividends-received deduction generally available to corporations under section 243 of the Code.

Dividends that we pay in NIS, including the amount of any Israeli taxes withheld therefrom, will be included in your income in a U.S. dollar amount calculated by reference to the exchange rate in effect on the day such dividends are distributed, regardless of whether the payment is in fact converted into U.S. dollars. A U.S. Holder who receives payment in NIS and converts NIS into U.S. dollars at an exchange rate other than the rate in effect on such day may have a foreign currency exchange gain or loss that would generally be treated as U.S.-source 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 and converting NIS into U.S. dollars.

Subject to complex limitations, some of which vary depending upon the U.S. Holder’s circumstances, any Israeli withholding tax imposed on dividends paid with respect to our ordinary shares will be a foreign income tax that is eligible for credit against a U.S. Holder’s U.S. federal income tax liability (or, alternatively, for deduction against U.S. income tax in determining such tax liability). The limitation on foreign income taxes eligible for credit is calculated separately with respect to specific classes of income. Dividends generally are treated as foreign-source passive category income or, in the case of certain U.S. Holders, general category income for purposes of computing the U.S. foreign tax credit. Further, there are special rules for computing the foreign tax credit limitation of a taxpayer who receives dividends subject to a reduced tax rate (see discussion below). The U.S. rules relating to the foreign tax credit are complex, and you should consult with your own tax advisors to determine whether and to what extent you would

be entitled to this credit.

146

Subject to certain limitations, including the PFIC rules discussed below, “qualified dividend income” received by a non-corporate U.S. Holder will be subject to tax at the lower long-term capital gain rates (currently a maximum of 20%). Distributions taxable as dividends paid on our ordinary shares should qualify for a reduced rate provided that either: (i) we are entitled to benefits under the Treaty or (ii) our 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 our ordinary shares currently are readily tradable on an established securities market in the United States. However, no assurance can be given that our ordinary shares will remain readily tradable. The reduced rate 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 reduced rate also does not apply to dividends received from a passive foreign investment company (see discussion below), in respect of certain hedged positions or in certain other situations. The legislation enacting the reduced tax rate on qualified dividend income contains special rules for computing the foreign tax credit limitation of a taxpayer who receives dividends subject to the reduced tax rate. U.S. Holders of our 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 our ordinary shares, you will generally 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 your adjusted tax basis in our 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. Long-term capital gain realized by a non-corporate U.S. Holder is generally eligible for a preferential tax rate (currently a maximum of 20%). In general, any gain that you recognize on the sale or other disposition of ordinary shares will be U.S.-source for purposes of the foreign tax credit limitation; losses will generally be allocated against U.S. source income. Deduction of capital losses is subject to certain limitations under the Code.

In the case of a cash basis U.S. Holder who receives NIS in connection with the sale or other disposition of our 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 sale or other disposition. A cash basis U.S. Holder who receives payment in NIS and converts NIS into U.S. dollars at a conversion rate other than the rate in effect on the settlement date may have a foreign currency exchange gain or loss, which would generally be treated as ordinary income or loss.

An accrual basis U.S. Holder may elect the same treatment required of cash basis taxpayers with respect to foreign currency gain or loss realized on a sale or disposition of our ordinary shares that are traded on an established securities market, provided that the election is applied consistently from year to year. Such election may not be changed without the consent of the IRS. In the event that an accrual basis U.S. Holder does not elect to be treated as a cash basis taxpayer for this purpose (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 foreign currency gain or loss would be treated as ordinary income or loss and would be in addition to the gain or loss, if any, recognized by such U.S. Holder on the sale or other disposition of our ordinary shares. Any foreign currency gain or loss a U.S. Holder realizes will generally be U.S. source ordinary income or loss.

The U.S. rules relating to foreign currency gains and losses are complex, and you should consult with your tax advisor to determine whether and to what extent you would have to recognize such foreign currency gains or losses.

Passive Foreign Investment Companies

If we were to be classified as a “passive foreign investment company”, or a PFIC, in any taxable year, a U.S. Holder would be subject to special rules intended to reduce or eliminate any benefits from the deferral of U.S. federal income tax that a U.S. Holder could otherwise derive from investing in a non-U.S. company that does not distribute all of its earnings on a current basis. We will be treated as a PFIC for any taxable year in which either (i) 75% or more of our gross income is passive income, or (ii) at least 50% of the average value of all of our assets for the taxable year produce or are held for the production of passive income. For this purpose, passive income generally includes dividends, interest, royalties, rents, annuities and the excess of gains over losses from the disposition of assets that produce passive income. Included in the calculation of our income and assets for this purpose is our proportionate share of the income and assets of each corporation in which we own, directly or indirectly, at least a 25% interest, by value. If we were determined to be a PFIC for U.S. federal income tax purposes at any time that you own our ordinary shares, unfavorable and highly complex rules would apply to you, whether you own your ordinary shares directly or indirectly. Accordingly, you are urged to consult your own tax advisors regarding the application of such rules.

Based on our current and projected income, assets and activities, there is a significant risk that we are currently a PFIC. Because the determination of whether we are a PFIC is based upon the composition of our income and assets from time to time and the income and assets of our subsidiaries, even if we are not now a PFIC, we may have been a PFIC in the past or may become a PFIC in the future.

If we are treated as a PFIC for any taxable year, dividends on our ordinary shares would not qualify for the reduced tax rate on qualified dividend income, discussed above, and, unless you elect to “mark to market” your ordinary shares, as described below:

• you would be required to allocate income recognized upon receiving certain dividends or gain recognized upon the disposition of ordinary shares ratably over your holding period for such ordinary shares,

- the amount allocated to the current taxable year, and to any taxable years in your holding period prior to the first day in which we were treated as a PFIC will be treated as ordinary income in the current year, and

• the amount allocated to each prior taxable year during which we are considered a PFIC 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.

If we are a PFIC and any of our non-U.S. subsidiaries is also a PFIC, you will generally be treated as owning a proportionate amount (by value) of the underlying shares of each such subsidiary PFIC.

A U.S. Holder may make a mark-to-market election only if our ordinary shares are “regularly traded” on a “qualified exchange”. In general, our ordinary shares will be treated as “regularly traded” for a given calendar year if more than a de minimis quantity of our ordinary shares is traded on a qualified exchange on at least 15 days during each calendar quarter of such calendar year. Our ordinary shares are listed on the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange and the NASDAQ. However, no assurance can be given that our ordinary shares will be regularly traded for purposes of the mark-to-market election. In addition, because a mark-to-market election cannot be made for a subsidiary PFIC, if you make a mark-to-market election you may continue to be subject to the PFIC rules with respect to your indirect interest in any PFIC we own.

If you elect to mark to market your ordinary shares, you will generally include in income, in each year in which we are considered a PFIC, any excess of the fair market value of your 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. Your adjusted tax basis in your ordinary shares would be increased by the amount of any income inclusion and decreased by the amount of any deductions under the mark-to-market rules. 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 has been made, in a year in which we are classified as a PFIC, would be 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), and the source of such gain or loss will be U.S.-source for purposes of the foreign tax credit limitation. 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 classified as a PFIC, would be capital gain or loss.

If you own our ordinary shares during any year in which we are a PFIC, you may be required file an IRS Form 8621 with respect to our company, typically with your federal income tax return for that year. U.S. Holders should consult

their own tax advisors regarding whether we are a PFIC and the potential application of the PFIC rules to them, including the application of the mark-to-market election.

Net Investment Income Tax

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

Backup Withholding and Information Reporting

Payments in respect of our ordinary shares may be subject to information reporting to the IRS and to U.S. backup withholding tax at the rate (currently) of 28%. Backup withholding will not apply, however, if you (i) are a corporation or fall within certain exempt categories, and demonstrate the fact when so required, or (ii) furnish a correct taxpayer identification number and make any other required certification.

Backup withholding is not an additional tax. Amounts withheld under the backup withholding rules may be credited against your U.S. tax liability. You may obtain a refund of any excess amounts withheld under the backup withholding rules by filing the appropriate claim for refund with the IRS.

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

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 SEC an annual report on Form 20-F containing financial statements audited by an independent accounting firm. We also submit to the SEC reports on Form 6-K containing (among other things) press releases and unaudited financial information. We post our annual report on Form 20-F on our website (www.igld.com) promptly following the filing of our annual report with the SEC. The information on our website is not incorporated by reference into this annual report.

This annual report and the exhibits thereto and any other document we file pursuant to the Exchange Act may be inspected without charge and copied at prescribed rates at the SEC public reference room at 100 F Street, N.E., Room 1580, Washington, D.C. 20549. You may obtain information on the operation of the SEC's public reference room in Washington, D.C. by calling the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330. The Exchange Act file number for our SEC filings is 000-30198.

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

The documents concerning our company referred to in this annual report may also be inspected at our offices located at 2 Dov Friedman Street, Ramat Gan 5250301, Israel. We will provide a copy of this annual report containing our financial statements upon shareholders' request.

I. Subsidiary Information

Not applicable.

ITEM 11. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURE ABOUT MARKET RISKS

We are exposed to a variety of risks, including foreign currency fluctuations and changes in interest rates. We regularly assess currency and interest rate risks to minimize any adverse effects on our business as a result of those factors.

Foreign Currency Exchange Risk

B Communications' net exposure to changes in foreign currency exchange rates (primarily the U.S. dollar) was NIS 223 million (approximately \$57 million) at December 31, 2014. The exposure primarily consists of the outstanding balance of \$800 Senior Secured notes. As at December 31, 2014, B Communications held 5 Cross Currency Swap hedge transaction in the amount of \$725 million that partially hedge its exposure with regards to its Senior Secured Notes and NIS 562 million (approximately \$145 million) of marketable securities denominated in foreign currencies (primarily the U.S. dollar). Each increase or decrease of 1% in the NIS-US\$ exchange rate will result in an increase or decrease in B Communications yearly financial expense of NIS 2 million (\$0.5 million).

The Bezeq Group is exposed to foreign currency risks mainly due to payments for purchases of terminal equipment and property, plant and equipment which are in or linked to the U.S. dollar or the Euro. In addition, the Bezeq Group provides services for customers and receives services from suppliers worldwide for which it is paid and it pays in foreign currency, mainly the U.S. dollar. The Bezeq Group has surplus liabilities over assets in foreign currency. To hedge its exposure, the Bezeq Group makes forward transactions against the U.S. dollar.

Bezeq Group holds derivative financial instruments to hedge its exposure to foreign currency. Hedge accounting is not applied to these derivative instruments that economically hedge financial assets and liabilities. Derivative instruments are recognized initially at fair value; attributable transaction costs are recognized in the statement of income as incurred. Subsequent to initial recognition, derivative financial instruments are measured at fair value and the changes in fair value are recognized in the statement of income as incurred.

Bezeq's total net exposure to changes in foreign currency exchange rates was NIS 289 million (approximately \$74 million) at December 31, 2014. Each increase or decrease of 1% in the NIS-US\$ exchange rate will result in an increase or decrease in Bezeq's yearly financial expense of NIS 4 million (\$1 million).

Effects of Changes in Interest Rates and the Israeli Consumer Price Index

Our total net exposure to changes in the Israeli CPI was NIS 588 million (approximately \$151 million) at December 31, 2014. The exposure relates to NIS 1.1 billion (approximately \$294 million) of our outstanding debentures that are partially hedged by forward contracts on the Israeli CPI in the amount of NIS 510 million (approximately \$131 million) and our investment of NIS 45 million (approximately \$12 million) of CPI linked marketable securities. Each increase or decrease of 1% in the Israeli CPI will result in an increase or decrease in our yearly financial expense of NIS 6 million (approximately \$2 million).

B Communications' total net exposure to changes in the Israeli CPI was NIS 63 million (approximately \$16 million) at December 31, 2014. The exposure primarily consists of a tax liability following a tax assessment agreement with the Israeli Tax Authority, with respect to final tax assessments with respect to tax years 2007-2009 and with respect to the sale of B Communications' legacy communications business in January 2010. As of December 31, 2014, B Communications also hold forward contracts based on the Israeli CPI in the amount of NIS 140 million (approximately \$36 million) and NIS 96 million (approximately \$25 million) of CPI linked marketable securities. Each increase or decrease of 1% in the Israeli CPI will result in an increase or decrease in B Communications yearly financial expense of NIS 1 million (\$0.3 million).

The Bezeq Group's total exposure to changes in the Israeli CPI was NIS 4.1 billion (approximately \$1.0 billion) at December 31, 2014. The exposure primarily consists of Bezeq's debentures which are linked to the CPI. As of December 31, 2014, Bezeq holds forward contracts on the Israeli CPI in the amount of NIS 2.4 billion (approximately \$607 million). Each increase or decrease of 1% in the Israeli CPI will result in an increase or decrease in the Bezeq Group's yearly financial expense of NIS 15 million (\$4 million)

Cash Investments, Marketable Securities and Interest Rate Risk Management

Our cash investment policy seeks to preserve principal and maintain adequate liquidity while maximizing the income we receive from our investments without significantly increasing the risk of loss. To minimize investment risk, we maintain a diversified portfolio across various maturities, types of investments and issuers, which may include, from time to time, money market funds, U.S. government bonds, state debt, bank deposits and certificates of deposit, and investment grade corporate debt. As of December 31, 2014, we had NIS 19 million (approximately \$5 million) in cash and cash equivalents and NIS 304 million (approximately \$78 million) in marketable securities (not including the amounts of B Communications or Bezeq).

The performance of the capital markets affects the values of the funds we hold in marketable securities. These assets are subject to market fluctuations. In such case, the fair value of our investments may decline. We periodically monitor our investments for adverse material holdings related to the underlying financial solvency of the issuers of the marketable securities in our portfolio.

Our exposure to market risk for changes in interest rates relates primarily to our investment in marketable securities. Investments in both fixed rate and floating rate interest bearing securities carry a degree of interest rate risk. The fair market value of fixed rate securities may be adversely impacted due to a rise in interest rates, while floating rate securities may produce less income than predicted if interest rates fall. Due in part to these factors, our future financial results may be negatively affected in the event that interest rates fluctuate.

Bezeq's Exposure to Market Risks

Bezeq is exposed to market risks, mainly as a result of changes in interest rates, exchange rates, inflation, the prices of raw materials and equipment, and the prices of securities. Bezeq seeks to mitigate against such risks in accordance with a financial exposure management policy adopted by its Board of Directors. Pursuant to that policy, Bezeq takes partial hedging actions depending on the circumstances and its own judgment, primarily for reducing its exposure to changes in the Israeli CPI and foreign currency exchange rates. Bezeq monitors and reviews the Bezeq Group's exposure management every month, including, when necessary, making recommendations for change, if required, in the exposure management.

Bezeq has a significant surplus of liabilities for CPI linked assets, and the bulk of its financial exposure from the risk of a rise in inflation. The rate of inflation also affects Bezeq's operating income and operating expenses in the course of the year. In addition, Bezeq's tariff updating mechanism, which is subject to government regulation, is reviewed once a year and is influenced by the CPI. As a result, the annual rate of inflation and its distribution during the year can have a material influence on the erosion of Bezeq's tariffs and its revenues and expenses during the year.

Bezeq's exposure to change in the interest rate largely depends on the character of its financial liabilities and assets as well as future financing needs. Most of Bezeq's debt bears fixed interest, and therefore a change in the interest rate will affect its fair value rather than its carrying value.

Bezeq has investments in negotiable bonds that are stated in its books at their market value. This market value is influenced by changes in the interest rates in the economy. In addition, a change in the NIS exchange rate constitutes economic exposure that can affect Bezeq's future profit and cash flows, mainly the repayment of currency-linked liabilities and payments for currency-linked purchases of equipment and raw materials.

The cash flow generated by Bezeq's operations is used partially for investment in equipment. The prices of the equipment are affected by the indices to which they are linked, including industry price indices, exchange rates and global prices. Bezeq does not hedge against this exposure. Bezeq is also exposed to changes in copper prices that

result in a change in the residual value of its copper cable infrastructure. In deploying its NGN, Bezeq removes copper cables previously used to provide its services and sells the copper from such cables, and the prices received are subject to the volatility of the copper market.

151

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 SEC's rules and forms, and that such information is accumulated and communicated to our chief executive officer and chief financial officer to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. Our management, including our chief executive officer and chief financial officer, conducted an evaluation of our disclosure controls and procedures, as defined under Exchange Act Rule 13a-15(e), as of the end of the period covered by this annual report on Form 20-F. Based upon that evaluation, our chief executive officer and principal financial officer have concluded that, as of such date, our disclosure controls and procedures were effective.

Management's Annual Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Our management, including our chief executive officer and principal financial officer, is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting, as defined under Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f). Our internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States. Internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that: (i) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of our assets, (ii) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that our receipts and expenditures are being made only in accordance with appropriate authorizations; and (iii) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of our assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

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

152

Our management assessed the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2014. In conducting its assessment of internal control over financial reporting, management based its evaluation on the framework in “Internal Control – Integrated Framework” (1992) 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, 2014.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

There were no changes in our internal control over financial reporting during the period covered by this Annual Report on Form 20-F that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

ITEM 16. [RESERVED]

ITEM 16A. AUDIT COMMITTEE FINANCIAL EXPERT

Our board of directors has determined that Ms. Anat Winner, an independent director and Mr. Dudi Ezra and Ms. Shoshana Shidlo, External Directors, meet the definition of an audit committee financial expert, as defined by rules of the SEC. For a brief listing of their relevant experience, see Item 6.A. “Directors, Senior Management and Employees - Directors and Senior Management.”

ITEM 16B. CODE OF ETHICS

We have adopted a code of ethics that applies to our chief executive officer and all senior financial officers of our company, including the chief financial officer, chief accounting officer or controller, or persons performing similar functions. Our code of ethics is available for viewing on our website at www.igld.co.il. Written copies are available upon request. If we make any substantive amendment to the code of ethics or grant any waivers, including any implicit waiver, from a provision of the codes of ethics, we will disclose the nature of such amendment or waiver on our website.

ITEM 16C. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTANT FEES AND SERVICES

Fees Billed by Independent Public Accountants

The following table sets forth, for each of the years indicated, the aggregate fees billed to us, Bezeq, B Communications, Pelephone and Bezeq International by the independent registered public accounting firm that prepares their financial statements. All of such fees were pre-approved by the relevant committee for the examination of the financial statements.

Services Rendered	Year Ended December 31,	
	2013	2014
	NIS	NIS
Audit fees and audit-related fees (1)(2)	6,208,000	5,565,000
	NIS	NIS
Tax fees and all other fees (3)	1,449,000	1,751,000
	NIS	NIS
Total	7,657,000	7,316,000

- (1) Audit fees are for audit services for each of the years shown in the table, including fees associated with the annual audit and audit services provided in connection with other statutory and regulatory filings.
- (2) Audit related fees are the aggregate fees billed for assurance and related services that are not reported under audit fees.
- (3) Tax fees are the aggregate fees billed for professional services rendered for tax compliance and tax advice.

153

Pre-Approval Policies and Procedures

Our audit committee has adopted a policy and procedures for the pre-approval of audit and non-audit services rendered by our independent registered public accounting firm, Somekh Chaikin, a member firm of KPMG International. Somekh Chaikin also acts as Bezeq's independent registered public accounting firm. Pre-approval of an audit or non-audit service may be given as a general pre-approval, as part of the audit committee's approval of the scope of the engagement of our independent auditor, or on an individual basis. Any proposed services exceeding general pre-approved levels also require specific pre-approval by our audit committee. The policy prohibits retention of the independent registered public accountants to perform the prohibited non-audit functions defined in Section 201 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act or the rules of the SEC, and also requires the audit committee to consider whether proposed services are compatible with the independence of the registered public accounting firm.

ITEM 16D. EXEMPTIONS FROM THE LISTING STANDARDS FOR AUDIT COMMITTEES

Not applicable.

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

No ordinary shares of our company were purchased by us or on our behalf or by any affiliated purchaser during 2013.

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 Stock Market Rule 5615(c)(1), since Eurocom Communications holds more than 50% of our voting power. Under NASDAQ Stock Market Rule 5615(c)(2), a controlled company is exempt from the following requirements of NASDAQ Stock Market Rule 5605:

•The requirement that the majority of the company's board of directors qualify as independent directors, as defined under NASDAQ Stock Market Rules. Instead, we follow Israeli law and practice which requires that we appoint at least two external 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 SEC and NASDAQ, on our audit committee. See Item 6C. "Directors, Senior Management and Employees - Board Practices - External 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, any compensation arrangement with an office holder (including an exemption from liability and the insurance and indemnification of an office holder), require the approval of the compensation committee, the board of directors and in certain circumstances, shareholders.

•The requirement that director nominees either be selected or recommended for the board of directors' selection, either by (a) a majority of independent directors or (b) a nominations committee comprised solely of independent directors.

Instead, we follow Israeli law and practice, in accordance with which directors may be recommended by our board of directors for election by our shareholders.

If the “controlled company” exemptions cease to be available to us under NASDAQ Stock Market Rules, we may instead elect to follow Israeli law instead of the foregoing NASDAQ requirements, as described below.

NASDAQ Stock Market Rules and Home Country Practice

Under NASDAQ Stock Market Rule 5615(a)(3), foreign private issuers, such as our company, are permitted to follow certain home country corporate governance practices instead of certain provisions of the NASDAQ Stock Market Rules. As a foreign private issuer listed on the NASDAQ Global Select Market, we may follow home country practice with regard to, among other things, the composition of the board of directors, compensation of officers, director nomination process and quorum at shareholders’ meetings. In addition, we may follow home country practice instead of the NASDAQ requirement to obtain shareholder approval for certain dilutive events (such as for the establishment or amendment of certain equity-based compensation plans, an issuance that will result in a change of control of the company, certain transactions other than a public offering involving issuances of a 20% or more interest in the company and certain acquisitions of the stock or assets of another company). A foreign private issuer that elects to follow a home country practice instead of NASDAQ requirements must submit to NASDAQ in advance a written statement from an independent counsel in such issuer’s home country certifying that the issuer’s practices are not prohibited by the home country’s laws. In addition, a foreign private issuer must disclose in its annual reports filed with the SEC 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.

ITEM 16H. MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURE

Not applicable.

PART III

ITEM 17. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

We have elected to furnish financial statements and related information specified in Item 18.

ITEM 18. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Consolidated Financial Statements of Internet Gold-Golden Lines Ltd.	
Index to Consolidated Financial Statements	F - 1
Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm	F - 2
Consolidated Statements of Financial Position	F - 3
Consolidated Statements of Income	F - 5
Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income	F - 6
Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity	F - 7
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows	F - 10
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements	F - 12
Consolidated Financial Statements of DBS Satellite Service (1998) Ltd.	
Index to Financial Statements	DF - 1
Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm	DF - 2
Statements of Financial Position	DF - 3
Statements of Income	DF - 5
Statements of Comprehensive Income	DF - 6
Statements of Changes in Equity	DF - 7
Statements of Cash Flows	DF - 8
Notes to the Financial Statements	DF - 10

ITEM 19. EXHIBITS

Index to Exhibits

Exhibit	Description
1.1	Memorandum of Association of the Registrant (1)
1.2	Amended and Restated Articles of Association of the Registrant (2)
2.1	Specimen of Share Certificate (1)
2.2	Terms of Convertible Debentures Traded on Tel Aviv Stock Exchange (3)
2.3	Form of B Communications Ltd. Series A Debenture Certificate for Notes issued in March 2007 and May 2007 (4)
4.1	Registration Rights Agreement, dated July 30, 1999, among the Registrant, Euronet Communications Ltd., Shaul Elovitch and Eli Holtzman (1)
4.2	Form of Indenture dated February 19, 2014 between B Communications and Mishmeret Trust Company (5)
4.3	Intercreditor Agreement dated February 19, 2014, between B Communications and Mishmeret Trust Company (6)
4.4	Form of Indenture entered into on February 23, 2013, between the Registrant and Reznik Paz Nevo Trusts Ltd. (7)
4.5	English translation of Bezeq Control Permit issued by the Prime Minister of Israel and Israeli Minister of Communication to members of the Eurocom Group on April 13, 2010 (8)
4.6	English translation of Credit Agreement dated February 11, 2010 between B Communications (SP2) Ltd. and Bank Hapoalim Ltd. (as Lender, Facility Agent and Security Trustee), Bank Leumi le-Israel BM, Amitim (Senior Pension Funds), Israel Discount Bank Ltd., Mizrahi Tefahot Bank Ltd., HSBC Bank PLC, First International Bank of Israel Ltd. and Union Bank of Israel (as Lenders) (8)
4.7	English translation of Loan Agreement dated February 18, 2010, between B Communications (SP1) Ltd. and entities within the Migdal Insurance and Financial Holdings Ltd. group (8)
4.8	English translation of Addendum and Amendment No. 1 the Credit Agreement dated February 11, 2010, dated April 14, 2010, between B Communications (SP2) Ltd. and Bank Hapoalim Ltd. (as Lender, Facility Agent and Security Trustee), Bank Leumi le-Israel BM, Israel Discount Bank Ltd., Mizrahi Tefahot Bank Ltd., HSBC Bank PLC, First International Bank of Israel Ltd., Union Bank of Israel, Central Benefits Fund of Histadrut Employees Ltd. (under special management), Makefet Fund Pension and Provident Center - AS Ltd. Pension Fund, Makefet Fund Pension and Provident Center - AS Ltd. (under special management) – Other-Purpose Funds, Mivtachim The Workers Social Insurance Fund Ltd. (under special management) - Pension Fund, Mivtachim The Workers Social Insurance Fund Ltd. (under special management) Illness and Accident Provident Fund, Hadassa Employees

Pension Fund Ltd. (under special management), “Egged” Members Pension Fund Ltd. (under special management) – Pension Track and “Egged” Members Pension Fund Ltd. (under special management) – Full Pension Track (as Lenders) (8)

- 4.9 English translation of Addendum and Amendment No. 2 the Credit Agreement dated February 11, 2010, dated June 26, 2011, between B Communications (SP2) Ltd. and Bank Hapoalim Ltd. (as Lender, Facility Agent and Security Trustee) and the other Lenders (9)
- 4.10 English translation of Addendum and Amendment No. 1 the Loan Agreement dated February 18, 2010, dated April 14, 2010, between B Communications (SP1) Ltd. and entities within the Migdal Insurance and Financial Holdings Ltd. Group (8)
- 4.11 English translation of Deed of Trust dated August 31, 2010 between the Registrant and Reznik, Paz, Nevo Trustees Ltd. (9)

- 4.12 English translation of Addendum to the Deed of Trust of August 31, 2010 dated September 26, 2010 between the Registrant and Reznik, Paz, Nevo Trustees Ltd. (8)
- 4.13 Officers' Compensation Policy (10)
- 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
- (1) Previously filed as an exhibit to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form F-1 (Registration No. 333-10576), and incorporated herein by reference.
- (2) Previously filed as an exhibit to the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2012, and incorporated herein by reference.
- (3) Previously filed as an exhibit to the Registrant's Report on Form 6-K for the month of April 2005 submitted to Securities and Exchange Commission on April 11, 2005, and incorporated herein by reference.
- (4) Previously filed as an exhibit to the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2006, and incorporated herein by reference.
- (5) Previously filed as Exhibit 99.2 to the Registrant's Report on Form 6-K for the month of February 2014 submitted to Securities and Exchange Commission on February 19, 2014, and incorporated herein by reference.
- (6) Previously filed as Exhibit 99.3 to the Registrant's Report on Form 6-K for the month of February 2014 submitted to Securities and Exchange Commission on February 19, 2014, and incorporated herein by reference.
- (7) Previously filed as Exhibit 99.1 to the Registrant's Report on Form 6-K for the month of March 2014 submitted to Securities and Exchange Commission on March 21, 2014, and incorporated herein by reference.
- (8) Previously filed as an exhibit to the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2009, and incorporated herein by reference.

- (9) Previously filed as an exhibit to the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2010, and incorporated herein by reference.
- (10) Previously filed as Exhibit 99.2 to the Registrant's Report on Form 6-K for the month of September 2013 submitted to Securities and Exchange Commission on September 30, 2013, and incorporated herein by reference.

Consolidated Financial Statements

Contents

Page

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm F-2

Consolidated Statements of Financial Position F-3

Consolidated Statements of Income F-5

Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income F-6

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity F-7

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows F-10

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements F-12

F -1

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of Internet Gold – Golden Lines Ltd.

We have audited the accompanying consolidated statements of financial position of Internet Gold- Golden Lines Ltd. and its subsidiaries (hereinafter - “the Company”) as at December 31, 2013 and 2014 and the related consolidated statements of income, comprehensive income, changes in equity, and cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2014. The Company’s management is responsible for these consolidated financial statements. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audits to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. 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 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 opinion.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2013 and 2014 and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2014 in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (“IASB”).

The accompanying consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended December 31, 2014 have been translated into United States dollars (“dollars”) solely for the convenience of the reader. We have audited the translation and, in our opinion, the consolidated financial statements expressed in New Israeli Shekels have been translated into dollars on the basis set forth in Note 2D to the consolidated financial statements.

/s/ Somekh Chaikin
Somekh Chaikin

Certified Public Accountants (Isr.)
Member Firm of KPMG International

Tel Aviv, Israel

April 26, 2015

Consolidated Statements of Financial Position as at

(In millions)

	Note	December 31 2013 NIS	December 31 2014 NIS	Convenience translation into U.S. dollars (Note 2D) 2014 US\$
Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	5	867	732	188
Restricted cash	12B(1)	-	65	17
Investments including derivatives	6	1,868	3,406	876
Trade receivables, net	7	2,651	2,227	573
Other receivables	7	347	242	62
Inventory		117	96	25
Assets classified as held-for-sale		217	52	13
Total current assets		6,067	6,820	1,754
Investments including derivatives	6	81	271	70
Long-term trade receivables	7	652	566	145
Property, plant and equipment	8	6,541	6,572	1,690
Intangible assets	9	6,613	5,908	1,519
Deferred and other expenses	10	381	364	94
Investments in equity-accounted investee (mainly loans)	11	1,015	1,057	272
Deferred tax assets	18	60	-	-
Total non-current assets		15,343	14,738	3,790
Total assets		21,410	21,558	5,544

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

Consolidated Statements of Financial Position as at (cont'd)

(In millions)

	Note	December 31 2013 NIS	December 31 2014 NIS	Convenience translation into U.S. dollars (Note 2D) 2014 US\$
Liabilities				
Bank loans and credit and debentures	12	1,566	1,561	401
Trade payables	13	721	664	171
Other payables including derivatives	13	776	757	195
Current tax liabilities	18	659	671	173
Provisions	14	125	62	16
Employee benefits	17	257	259	67
Total current liabilities		4,104	3,974	1,023
Bank and institutional loans and debentures	12	12,725	13,419	3,450
Employee benefits	17	234	233	60
Other liabilities including derivatives		94	262	67
Provisions	14	68	69	18
Deferred tax liabilities	18	1,032	835	215
Total non-current liabilities		14,153	14,818	3,810
Total liabilities		18,257	18,792	4,833
Equity				
Total equity attributable to equity holders of the Company	22	(86)	(183)	(46)
Non-controlling interests		3,239	2,949	757
Total Equity		3,153	2,766	711
Total liabilities and equity		21,410	21,558	5,544

* Represent an amount less than NIS 1.

** Represent an amount less than US\$ 1.

Date of approval of the financial statements: April 26, 2015

/s/ Doron
Turgeman
CEO/s/ Ehud
Yahalom
CFO

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

F - 4

Consolidated Statements of Income for the Year Ended December 31

(In millions, except per share data)

	Note	2012 NIS	2013 NIS	2014 NIS	Convenience translation into U.S. dollars (Note 2D) 2014 US\$
Revenues	23	10,278	9,563	9,055	2,328
Cost and expenses					
Depreciation and amortization		2,367	2,014	1,873	482
Salaries	24	1,980	1,874	1,771	455
General and operating expenses	25	3,997	3,586	3,371	867
Other operating expenses (income), net	26	(1)	57	(535)	(138)
		8,343	7,531	6,480	1,666
Operating income		1,935	2,032	2,575	662
Financing (income) expenses	27				
Finance expenses		997	931	1,329	342
Finance income		(582)	(535)	(635)	(163)
Financing expense, net		415	396	694	179
Income after financing expenses, net		1,520	1,636	1,881	483
Share of losses in equity- accounted investees	11	245	252	170	44
Income before income tax		1,275	1,384	1,711	439
Income tax	18	556	524	667	171
Net income for the year		719	860	1,044	268
Income (loss) attributable to:					
Owners of the Company		(37)	26	(103)	(26)
Non-controlling interests		756	834	1,147	294
Net income for the year		719	860	1,044	268
Earnings (loss) per share	29				

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Basic income (loss) per share	(1.94)	1.33	(5.38)	(1.38)
Diluted income (loss) per share	(1.97)	1.26	(5.50)	(1.41)

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

F - 5

Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income for the year ended December 31

(In millions)

	2012 NIS	2013 NIS	2014 NIS	Convenience translation into U.S. dollars (Note 2D) 2014 US\$
Net income for the year	719	860	1,044	268
Items of comprehensive income (loss), net of tax (including hedge transactions and actuarial gains)	(27)	6	(36)	(9)
Total comprehensive income for the year	692	866	1,008	259
Attributable to:				
Owners of the Company	(44)	27	(110)	(28)
Non-controlling interest	736	839	1,118	287
Total comprehensive income for the year	692	866	1,008	259

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

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity

(In millions except share data)

Attributable to equity holders of the Company

	Share capital Number of Shares(1) NIS 0.01 par value	Amount NIS	Share premium NIS	Treasury shares NIS	Other reserves (2) NIS	Accumulated deficit NIS	Non- Total control- ling interest NIS	Total equity NIS	
Balance as at January 1, 2012	19,203,078	*	658	(169)	(156)	(362)	(29)	4,262	4,233
Changes during 2012:									
Share-based compensation in subsidiary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	72	72
Exercise of options in subsidiary	-	-	-	-	*	-	*	8	8
Conversion of convertible debentures	108	*	*	-	-	-	*	*	*
Acquisitions non-controlling interest	-	-	-	-	(15)	-	(15)	(82)	(97)
Transactions with non-controlling interest	-	-	-	-	(4)	-	(4)	11	7
Dividends to non-controlling interests	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,431)	(1,431)
Distribution to non-controlling interests less their investment in a subsidiary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(4)	(4)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	(2)	(5)	(7)	(20)	(27)
Net income (loss) for the year	-	-	-	-	-	(37)	(37)	756	719
	-	*	*	-	(2)	(42)	(44)	736	692

Comprehensive
income (loss) for
the year

Balance as at December 31, 2012	19,203,186	*	658	(169)	(177)	(404)	(92)	3,572	3,480
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(*) Represent an amount less than NIS 1.

(1) Net of treasury shares.

(2) Including reserve from available for sale assets and transaction with non-controlling interests.

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

F - 7

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity (cont'd)

(In millions except share data)

	Attributable to equity holders of the Company						Non-controlling interest	Total equity	
	Share capital		Share premium	Treasury shares	Other reserves	Accumulated deficit			
	Number of Shares(1) NIS 0.01 par value	Amount NIS							Total
		NIS	NIS	NIS	NIS	NIS	NIS	NIS	
Balance as at January 1, 2013	19,203,186	*	658	(169)	(177)	(404)	(92)	3,572	3,480
Changes during 2013:									
Share-based compensation in subsidiary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	29
Exercise of options in subsidiary	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	4	5
Acquisitions non-controlling interest	-	-	-	-	(3)	-	(3)	(10)	(13)
Transactions with non-controlling interest	-	-	-	-	(19)	-	(19)	126	107
Dividends to non-controlling interests	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,321)	(1,321)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	(4)	5	1	5	6
Net income for the year	-	-	-	-	-	26	26	834	860
Comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	(4)	31	27	839	866
Balance as at December 31, 2013	19,203,186	*	658	(169)	(202)	(373)	(86)	3,239	3,153

(*) Represent an amount less than NIS 1.

- (1) Net of treasury shares.
- (2) Including reserve from transaction with non-controlling interests.

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

F - 8

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity (cont'd)

(In millions except share data)

	Attributable to equity holders of the Company							Non-controlling interest	Total equity	Convenience translation into US\$ (Note 2D)
	Share capital		Share premium	Treasury shares	Other reserves	Accumulated deficit	Total			
	Number of Shares (1)	Amount								
	(1,000,000 NIS 0.01 par value)	NIS	NIS	NIS	NIS	NIS	NIS			
Balance as at January 1, 2014	19,203,186	*	658	(169)	(202)	(373)	(86)	3,239	3,153	811
Changes during 2014:										
Share-based compensation in subsidiary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1)	(1)	**
Exercise of options in subsidiary	-	-	-	-	(1)	-	(1)	14	13	3
Transactions with non-controlling interest	-	-	-	-	14	-	14	10	24	6
Dividends to non-controlling interests	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,431)	(1,431)	(368)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	(8)	1	(7)	(29)	(36)	(9)
Net income for the year	-	-	-	-	-	(103)	(103)	1,147	1,044	268
Comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	(8)	(102)	(110)	1,118	1,008	259
Balance as at December 31, 2014	19,203,186	*	658	(169)	(197)	(475)	(183)	2,949	2,766	711

(*) Represent an amount less than NIS 1.

(**) Represent an amount less than US\$ 1.

- (1) Net of treasury shares.
- (2) Including reserve from transaction with non-controlling interests.

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

F - 9

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the Year Ended December 31

(In millions)

	2012	2013	2014	Convenience translation into U.S. dollars (Note 2D) 2014 US\$
	NIS	NIS	NIS	US\$
Cash flows from operating activities				
Net income for the year	719	860	1,044	268
Adjustments:				
Depreciation and amortization	2,367	2,014	1,873	482
Profit from the sale of Coral Tell Ltd. shares	-	-	(582)	(150)
Share of losses of equity accounted investees	245	252	170	44
Finance expenses, net	552	523	791	203
Capital gain, net	(17)	(94)	(124)	(32)
Share-based compensation	72	29	(1)	*
Income tax expenses	556	524	667	171
Other	-	(22)	(7)	(2)
Change in inventory	74	9	28	7
Change in trade and other receivables	506	653	547	141
Change in trade and other payables	(199)	24	(41)	(10)
Changes in provisions	(41)	(19)	(63)	(16)
Changes in employee benefits	(144)	2	3	1
Change in deferred income	(31)	11	4	1
Net income tax paid, net	(662)	(625)	(527)	(136)
Net cash provided by operating activities	3,997	4,141	3,782	972
Cash flows from investing activities				
Investment in intangible assets and deferred expenses	(269)	(186)	(194)	(50)
Proceeds from the sale of property, plant and equipment	305	312	230	59
Change in investments, net	(80)	(182)	(1,485)	(381)
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(1,271)	(1,042)	(1,081)	(278)
Net proceeds from the sale of Coral Tell shares	-	-	596	153
Deposits to restricted cash, net	-	-	(65)	(17)
Proceeds from (acquisition of) non-current investments	100	9	(19)	(5)
Other	55	56	29	7

Net cash used in investing activities (1,160) (1,033) (1,989) (512)

(*) Represent an amount less than US\$ 1.

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

F - 10

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the Year Ended December 31 (cont'd)

(In millions)

	2012	2013	2014	Convenience translation into U.S. dollars (Note 2D) 2014
	NIS	NIS	NIS	US\$
Cash flows from financing activities				
Proceeds from issuance of debentures and loans received	785	1,667	4,330	1,113
Repayment of debentures and loans	(1,347)	(2,048)	(4,054)	(1,042)
Interest paid	(751)	(710)	(755)	(194)
Dividends to non-controlling interests	(2,119)	(1,987)	(1,431)	(368)
Increase of holdings in a subsidiary	(97)	75	-	-
Other	9	(2)	(18)	(5)
Net cash used in financing activities	(3,520)	(3,005)	(1,928)	(496)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(683)	103	(135)	(35)
Cash and cash equivalents as at the beginning of the year	1,447	764	867	223
Cash and cash equivalents as at the end of the year	764	867	732	188

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

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(All amounts are in millions except where otherwise stated)

Note 1 - Reporting Entity

Internet Gold–Golden Lines Ltd. (“the Company”) is an Israeli resident company incorporated in Israel. The address of the Company’s registered office is: 2 Dov Friedman Street, Ramat-Gan, Israel. The consolidated financial statements of the Company as at and for the year ended December 31, 2014, comprise the Company and its subsidiaries (together referred to as the Group). The Company holds the majority of the outstanding shares of B Communications Ltd. (“B Communications”). The Company is a subsidiary of Eurocom Communications Ltd. (“Eurocom” or “the Parent Company”) and its ultimate parent is Eurocom Holdings (1979) Ltd.

On April 14, 2010, B Communications completed the acquisition of 30.44% of the outstanding shares of Bezeq - The Israel Telecommunications Corp. Limited. (“Bezeq”) and became the controlling shareholder of Bezeq. Bezeq’s ordinary shares are registered for trade on the Tel-Aviv stock exchange.

The ordinary shares of the Company are registered for trade on the NASDAQ Global Select Market and on the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange.

Note 2 - Basis of Preparation

A. Statement of compliance

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

The consolidated financial statements were authorized for to be issued by the Company’s Board of Directors on April 26, 2015.

B. Definitions

In these financial statements-

- (1) The Company: Internet Gold – Golden lines Ltd.
- (2) The Group: Internet Gold – Golden lines Ltd. and its subsidiaries, as listed in Note 11 - Investees.
- (3) B Communications: B Communications Ltd. and its subsidiaries, as listed in Note 11 - Investees.
- (4) Bezeq: Bezeq - The Israel Telecommunication Corp. Limited.
- (5) Bezeq Group: Bezeq The Israel Telecommunication Corp. Limited and its subsidiaries, as listed in Note 11- Investees.
- (6) Telephone: Telephone Communications Ltd.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(All amounts are in millions except where otherwise stated)

Note 2 - Basis of Preparation (cont'd)

B. Definitions (cont'd)

- (7)Subsidiaries: Companies whose financial statements are fully consolidated, directly or indirectly, with the financial statements of the Company.
- (8)Associates: Companies in which the Group's investment is included, directly or indirectly, in the consolidated financial statements on the equity basis, including DBS Satellite Services (1998) Ltd ("DBS") and other associates that are immaterial.
- (9) Investees: Subsidiaries or associates.
- (10) Related party: As defined in IAS 24 (2009), Related Party Disclosures.
- (11) Israeli CPI: The consumer price index as published by the Israeli Central Bureau of Statistics.

C. Functional currency and presentation currency

The consolidated financial statements are presented in NIS, which is the Group's functional currency, and have been rounded to the nearest million. The NIS is the currency that represents the principal economic environment in which the Group operates.

D. Convenience translation into U.S. dollars ("dollars" or "\$")

For the convenience of the reader, the reported NIS figures as at December 31, 2014, have been presented in dollars, translated at the representative rate of exchange as at December 31, 2014 (NIS 3.889 = US\$ 1.00). The dollar amounts presented in these financial statements are merely supplementary information and should not be construed as complying with IFRS translation method or as representing amounts that are receivable or payable in dollars or convertible into dollars, unless otherwise indicated.

E. Basis of measurement

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for the following items:

- *Financial instruments, including financial derivative instruments, measured at fair value recognized through profit or loss.
- * Financial assets classified as available-for-sale measured at fair value.
 - * Equity-accounted investments.
 - * Deferred tax assets and liabilities.
 - * Provisions.
 - * Liabilities for employee benefits.
 - * Liabilities for cash-settled share-based payment arrangements.

For further information regarding the measurement of these assets and liabilities see Note 3 regarding significant accounting policies. The methods used to measure fair value are specified in Note 16E.

F - 13

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(All amounts are in millions except where otherwise stated)

Note 2 - Basis of Preparation (cont'd)

F. Use of estimates and judgment

Use of estimates and judgments

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make judgments and use estimates and assumptions that affect application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The preparation of accounting estimates used in the preparation of the Group's financial statements requires management to make assumptions regarding circumstances and events that involve considerable uncertainty. Management of the Company prepares the estimates on the basis of past experience. In exercising its judgment when making the estimates, management relies on past experience, various facts, external circumstances, and reasonable assumptions according to the pertinent circumstances of each estimate.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

Significant estimates and judgments made when applying accounting policies and changes in these estimates and assumptions that could potentially have a material effect on the financial statements are as follows:

Subject	Main assumptions	Possible implications	Reference
Useful life of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	Useful life of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	Change in the value of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets and in depreciation and amortization expenses	Note 8 and Note 9
Deferred taxes	Assumption of projected future realization of the tax asset	Recognition or reversal of deferred tax asset in profit or loss	Note 18
Uncertain tax positions	The Group's uncertain tax positions and the risk of incurring any additional tax and interest expenses. This is based on an analysis of a number of matters including interpretations of tax laws and the Group's past experience	Recognition of additional or open income tax expenses	Note 18
Provisions and contingent liabilities	Assessment of the likelihood of claims against Group	Reversal or creation of a provision for a	Note 14 and

companies and measuring potential liabilities attributable to claims	claim and recognition Note 19 of income/expense, respectively
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Internet Gold – Golden Lines Ltd.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(All amounts are in millions except where otherwise stated)

Note 2 - Basis of Preparation (cont'd)

F. Use of estimates and judgment (cont'd)

Subject	Main assumptions	Possible implications	Reference
Measurement of recoverable amounts of cash-generating units that include goodwill	Assumption of expected cash flows from cash generating units	Recognition of impairment loss	Note 9
Provision for doubtful debts	Assessment of the risk of non-collection of trade receivables	Recognition or reversal of doubtful debt expense and recognition of bad debt expense	Note 17
Post-employment employee benefits	Actuarial assumptions such as discount rate, future salary increases and turnover	Increase or decrease in the post-employment defined benefit obligations	Note 17
Indications of impairment in an associate and with cash-generating units	wherever indications of impairment exist	Recognition of impairment loss in an associate or in a cash-generating unit	Note 11

(1) Changes in estimates

In 2014, it was determined that there is a deep market for high quality corporate debentures in Israel for the purpose of determining the discount rate of a shekel-denominated defined benefit obligation and other long-term benefits in accordance with IAS 19, Employee Benefits. The transition from using the yield of government bonds to using the yield of high quality corporate bonds was applied prospectively. The difference between the interest rates is 1.1%. The effects of the change in the discount rate are a decrease in the defined benefit obligation as at December 31, 2014 in the amount of NIS 33, that were recognized in other comprehensive income; and a decrease in the liability for other long-term benefits as at December 31, 2014 in the amount of NIS 28, that were recognized against profit or loss.

(2) Determination of fair value

When preparing the financial statements, the Group is required to determine the fair value of certain assets and liabilities. Further information about the assumptions made in determining fair values is disclosed in Note 16E regarding fair value.

G. Changes in accounting policies

As of January 1, 2014, the Group applies the amendment to IAS 32 "Financial Instruments: Presentation" with regards to setting-off financial assets and liabilities. The application of the amendment did not have a material effect on the Group's financial statements.

Internet Gold – Golden Lines Ltd.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(All amounts are in millions except where otherwise stated)

Note 3 - Significant Accounting Policies

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently by Group entities for all periods presented in these consolidated financial statements, except as described in the section referring to changes in accounting policy in Notes 2G and 2F(1) above.

A. Consolidation of the financial statements and investments in associates

(1) Business combinations

Business combinations are accounted for by applying the acquisition method. The acquisition date is the date on which the acquirer obtains control over the acquiree. Control exists when the Group is exposed or has rights to variable returns from its involvement with the acquiree and it has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the acquiree. Substantive rights held by the Group and others are taken into account when assessing control.

(2) Transactions eliminated on consolidation

Intra-group balances and income and expense arising from intra-group transactions are eliminated in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements.

(3) Non-controlling interests

Transactions with non-controlling interests, while retaining control, are accounted for as equity transactions. Any difference between the consideration paid or received for change in non-controlling interests is recognized in equity. The Group elected to present the difference under capital reserve for transactions with non-controlling interests.

(4) Associates (accounted for by the equity method)

Associates are those entities in which the Group has significant influence, but not control, over financial and operating policy. In respect of equity-accounted investments, goodwill is included in the carrying amount of the investment. For further information about recognition of impairment loss for these investments, see note 3.J below.

When the Group holds additional long-term interests in the associate (such as loans), which are a part of the Group's net investment in the associate, and when the Group's proportionate share in the additional interests is different from the Group's share in the equity of the associate, the Group recognizes its share in the additional losses of the associate at its proportionate share in the additional interests according to the percentage of the Group's participation in all the levels of the additional interests and according to the order of priority of the additional levels of interests ("the Levels Method"). If, subsequently, the Group recognizes its share in the profits of the associate, the Group will recognize its share in the profits up to the amount of the cumulative losses previously recognized.

Bezeq's investment in long-term loans of DBS is recognized as described above. See Note 11A below.

Internet Gold – Golden Lines Ltd.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(All amounts are in millions except where otherwise stated)

Note 3 - Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)

B. Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currency are translated into the functional currency of the Group at the exchange rate on the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies on the reporting date are retranslated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at that date.

C. Financial instruments

(1) Non-derivative financial assets

Non-derivative financial assets include mainly investments in exchange traded notes, financial funds, exchange traded funds ("ETFs"), deposit certificates, debt instruments, shares, trade and other receivables, and cash and cash equivalents.

The Group initially recognizes loan and receivables when they are originated. All other financial assets are initially recognized at the date that the Group becomes a party to contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets are derecognized when the contractual rights of the Group to the cash flows from the asset expire, or the Group transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows from the financial asset in a transaction in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred.

Regular way sales of financial assets are recognized on the trade date, meaning on the date the Group undertook to sell the asset.

(2) Classification of financial assets and the accounting treatment in each group

The Group classifies its financial assets as follows:

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash comprises cash balances available for immediate use and call deposits. Cash equivalents comprise short-term highly liquid investments (with original maturities of three months or less) that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and are exposed to insignificant risks of change in value.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

A financial asset is classified at fair value through profit or loss if it is held for trading or is designated as such upon initial recognition. Upon initial recognition, attributable transaction costs are recognized in the statement of income as incurred. These financial assets are measured at fair value and changes therein are recognized in the statement of income.

Internet Gold – Golden Lines Ltd.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(All amounts are in millions except where otherwise stated)

Note 3 - Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)

C. Financial instruments (cont'd)

(2) Classification of financial assets and the accounting treatment in each group (cont'd)

Available-for-sale financial assets

The Group's investments in shares (through a venture capital fund) are classified as available-for-sale financial assets. These investments are measured at fair value and changes therein, other than impairment losses, are recognized directly in other comprehensive income. At the date of derecognition of the investment, profits from realization of the investment and profits that were recognized in capital reserve, are recognized in profit or loss. The Group elected to recognize profits or losses from disposal of available-for-sale financial assets under financing income or expenses.

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. Such assets are recognized initially at fair value plus attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, loans and receivables are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, net of impairment losses.

(3) Non-derivative financial liabilities

Non-derivative financial liabilities include debentures issued by the Group, loans and borrowings from banks and other credit providers, and trade and other payables.

The Group initially recognizes debt instruments as they are incurred.

Financial liabilities are initially recognized at fair value plus any attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, these financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

Financial liabilities are derecognized when the obligation of the Group, as specified in the agreement, expires or when it is discharged or canceled.

(4) CPI-linked assets and liabilities that are not measured at fair value

The value of CPI-linked financial assets and liabilities, which are not measured at fair value, is revaluated in each period according to the actual increase in the CPI.

(5) Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the Group currently has a legal right to offset the amounts and intends either to settle on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Internet Gold – Golden Lines Ltd.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(All amounts are in millions except where otherwise stated)

Note 3 - Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)

C. Financial instruments (cont'd)

(6) Change in terms of debt instruments

An exchange of debt instruments having substantially different terms, between an existing borrower and lender is accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability at fair value. Furthermore, a substantial modification of the terms of the existing financial liability or part of it is accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability.

The terms are substantially different if the discounted present value of the cash flows according to the new terms, including any commissions paid, less any commissions received and discounted using the original effective interest rate, is different by at least ten percent from the discounted present value of the remaining cash flows of the original financial liability.

(7) Derivative financial instruments including hedge accounting

a. Hedge accounting

The Group holds derivative financial instruments to hedge cash flows for risks to future changes in the CPI and foreign currency exchange rate risks.

Forward contracts are measured at fair value. Changes in the fair value of the derivative hedging instrument designated as a cash flow hedge are recognized through other comprehensive income, in a hedging reserve under equity, to the extent that the hedge is effective. To the extent that the hedge is ineffective, changes in fair value are recognized in profit or loss. The amount recognized in the hedging reserve is reclassified to profit or loss in the same period as the hedged item affect profit or loss under the same line item in the statement of income as the hedged item.

b. Economic hedges

The Group holds other derivative financial instruments to economically hedge its exposure to foreign currency and the CPI. Hedge accounting is not applied to derivative instruments that economically hedge financial assets and liabilities. Derivative instruments are recognized initially at fair value and attributable transaction costs are recognized in the statement of income as incurred. Subsequent to initial recognition, derivative financial instruments are measured at fair value and the changes in fair value are recognized in the statement of income as incurred.

Internet Gold – Golden Lines Ltd.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(All amounts are in millions except where otherwise stated)

Note 3 - Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)

C.	Financial instruments (cont'd)
(8)	Share capital
a.	Ordinary shares
b.	Treasury shares

Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of ordinary shares are recognized as a deduction from equity.

When share capital recognized as equity is repurchased, the amount of the consideration paid, which includes directly attributable costs, net of any tax effects, is recognized as a deduction from equity. Repurchased shares are classified as treasury shares and are presented as a deduction from total equity. When treasury shares are sold or reissued subsequently, the amount received is recognized as an increase in equity, and the resulting surplus or deficit on the transaction is carried to share premium.

D.	Property, plant and equipment (cont'd)
(1)	Recognition and measurement

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

Cost includes expenditures that are directly attributable to acquisition of the asset. The cost of self-constructed assets includes the cost of materials, direct labor and financing costs as well as any other cost directly attributable to bringing the asset to the condition for its use intended by the management, and the costs of dismantling and removing the items and restoring the site on which they are located when the Group has an obligation to vacate and restore the site. The cost of purchased software that is integral to the functionality of the related equipment is recognized as part of the cost of the equipment.

Spare parts, servicing equipment and stand-by equipment are classified as property, plant and equipment when they meet the definition of property, plant and equipment under IAS 16, otherwise they are classified as inventory.

When major parts of the property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of the property, plant and equipment.

Gains or losses on disposal of property, plant and equipment are determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount of the asset, and are recognized net under “other operating income” in the statement of income.

Internet Gold – Golden Lines Ltd.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(All amounts are in millions except where otherwise stated)

Note 3 - Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)

D. Property, plant and equipment (cont'd)

(2) Subsequent expenditure

The cost of replacing part of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognized in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefit embodied in the replaced item will flow to the Group and its cost can be measured reliably. The costs of day-to-day servicing are recognized in the statement of income as incurred.

(3) Depreciation

Depreciation is recognized in the statement of income on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of each part of an item of property, plant and equipment, since this most closely reflects the expected pattern of consumption of the future economic benefits embodied in the asset. Leased assets under finance lease agreements are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives. An asset is depreciated when it is ready for use, meaning when it reaches the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Leasehold improvements are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term, including the extension option held by the Group and expected to be exercised and the expected life of the improvement.

The estimated useful lives for the current period are as follows:

	Years	Principal depreciation rate (%)
Fixed line and international network equipment (switches, transmission, power)	4-12	12
Network	12-25	6
Subscriber equipment and installations	3-6	21
Vehicles	6-7	15
Office and general equipment	5-14	13
Electronic equipment, computers and internal communication systems	3-7	21
Cellular network	4-10	10
Buildings	25	4
Submarine communications cable	4-25	4

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at least at each reporting year and adjusted as required.

Internet Gold – Golden Lines Ltd.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(All amounts are in millions except where otherwise stated)

Note 3 - Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)

E. Non-current assets held for sale

Non-current assets are classified as held for sale if it is highly probable that they will be recovered primarily through a sale transaction rather than ongoing use. These assets are presented at the lower of the carrying amount and fair value, less selling costs.

F. Intangible assets

(1) Goodwill and brand name

Goodwill and brand names that arise upon the acquisition of subsidiaries are included in intangible assets. Subsequent to initial recognition, goodwill and brand names are measured at cost less accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill and brand names are measured at least once a year to assess impairment as described in section J(2) below.

(2) Software development costs

Software development costs are recognized as an intangible asset only if the development costs can be measured reliably; the software is technically and commercially feasible; and the Group has sufficient resources to complete the development and intends to use the software. The costs recognized as an intangible asset include the cost of the materials, direct labor and overhead expenses directly attributable to preparation of the asset for its intended use. Other development costs are recognized in the statement of income as incurred.

Capitalized development costs are measured at cost less amortization and accumulated impairment losses.

(3) Software

Software that is an integral part of the hardware, which cannot function without the programs installed on it, is classified as property, plant and equipment. However, licenses for stand-alone software, which adds functionality to the hardware, is classified (mainly) as intangible assets. Software depreciation is recognized in the statement of income using the straight-line method over the estimated useful life of the asset.

(4) Frequency rights

Frequencies rights refer to Pelephone's rights to cellular communication frequencies according to a Ministry of Communications tender. Depreciation of the asset is recognized in the statement of income using the straight line method over the license term, which is 13 years and 7 months starting from the use of the frequencies.

(5) Other intangible assets

Other intangible assets acquired by the Group, which have a definite useful life, are measured at cost less amortization and accumulated impairment losses.

Internet Gold – Golden Lines Ltd.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(All amounts are in millions except where otherwise stated)

Note 3 - Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)

F.	Intangible assets (cont'd)
(6)	Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure is recognized as an intangible asset only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates. All other expenditures, including expenditures relating to generated goodwill and brands, are recognized in the statement of income as incurred.

(7)	Amortization
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Amortization, except for goodwill, brand name and customer relationships, is recognized in the statement of income on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the intangible assets, from the date on which the assets are available for use. Goodwill and brand name are not systematically amortized but are tested for impairment at least once a year.

Customer relationships are amortized according to the economic benefit expected from those customers each period, which results in accelerated amortization during the early years of the relationship.

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

Type of asset	Amortization period
Frequency usage rights	Over the term of the license for about 14 years starting from the use of the frequencies
Computer programs and software licenses	3 - 10 years according to the term of the license or the estimated time of use of the program
Customer relationships	8 - 12 years
Other rights	2 - 13 years according to the useful lives

Amortization methods and useful lives are reviewed at least at each reporting year and adjusted if appropriate.

G.	Leased assets
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Leases, including leases of land from the Israel Lands Administration, where the Group assumes substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as finance leases. Upon initial recognition, the leased asset is measured at an amount equal to the lower of its fair value and the present value of the minimum lease payments. Subsequent to initial recognition, the asset is accounted for in accordance with the accounting policy applicable to the asset. Other leases are classified as operating leases and the leased assets are not recognized in the Group's statement of financial position. Payments made under operating leases are recognized in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

Internet Gold – Golden Lines Ltd.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(All amounts are in millions except where otherwise stated)

Note 3 - Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)

G. Leased assets (cont'd)

At inception or upon reassessment of an arrangement, the Group determines whether such an arrangement is or contains a lease. An arrangement is a lease or contains a lease if the following two criteria are met: (1) the fulfillment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets; and (2) the arrangement contains rights to use the asset. If, in accordance with these terms, the Group determines that the agreement does not contain a lease, the agreement is accounted for as a service agreement and payments for the service are recognized in profit or loss on a straight line basis, over the service period.

H. Right of use of capacities

Transactions for acquiring an infeasible right of use of submarine communication cable capacities are mostly accounted for as service transactions. The prepaid expense is amortized on a straight-line basis as stated in the agreement, but for no longer than the expected estimated useful life of those capacities.

Identifiable capacities which serve Bezeq exclusively meet the definition of a finance lease and are recognized in property, plant and equipment. The asset is depreciated on a straight-line basis as stated in the agreement, but for no longer than the expected estimated useful life of those capacities.

I. Inventory

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost or net realizable value. The Group elected to recognize the cost of inventories according to the moving average method.

The inventories of a subsidiary include terminal equipment and accessories intended for sale and service, as well as spare parts used for repairs in the repair service it provides to its customers.

Slow-moving inventory of terminal equipment, accessories and spare parts are stated net of the provision for impairment.

J. Impairment

(1) Non-derivative financial assets

The Group tests a financial asset for impairment when objective evidence indicates that one or more loss events have had a negative effect on the estimated future cash flows of that asset.

Significant financial assets are tested for impairment on an individual basis. The remaining financial assets are assessed for impairment collectively, in groups that share similar credit risk characteristics. The financial statements include specific provisions and Group provisions for doubtful debts, which properly reflect, in the estimation of the management, the loss inherent in debts for which collection is in doubt.

Internet Gold – Golden Lines Ltd.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(All amounts are in millions except where otherwise stated)

Note 3 - Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)

J. Impairment (cont'd)

(2) Non-financial assets

Timing of impairment testing

The carrying amounts of the Group's non-financial assets, other than inventory and deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated.

The Group assesses the recoverable amount of goodwill and brand name once a year, or more frequently if there are indications of impairment.

Measurement of recoverable amount

The recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit is the greater of its value in use and fair value less costs to sell. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset or cash-generating unit, for which the estimated future cash flows from the asset or cash-generating unit were not adjusted.

Determining cash-generating units

For the purpose of impairment testing, the assets are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash from continuing use that are largely independent of other assets or groups of assets ("cash-generating unit").

Allocation of goodwill to cash-generating units

For purposes of goodwill impairment testing, cash-generating units to which goodwill has been allocated are aggregated so that the level at which impairment testing is performed reflects the lowest level at which goodwill is monitored for internal reporting purposes, but in any event is not larger than an operating segment. Goodwill acquired in a business combination is allocated to cash-generating units that are expected to generate benefits from the synergies of the combination.

For purposes of goodwill impairment testing, when the non-controlling interests are initially measured according to their relative share of the acquiree's net identifiable assets, the carrying amount of the goodwill is adjusted according to the share which the Group holds in the cash-generating unit to which the goodwill is allocated.

Recognition of impairment loss

An impairment loss is recognized if the carrying amount of an asset or cash-generating unit exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognized in profit or loss. As regards cash-generating units that include goodwill, an impairment loss is recognized when the carrying amount of the cash-generating unit, after including the balance of goodwill, exceeds its recoverable amount. Impairment losses recognized in respect of cash-generating units are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the units and then to reduce the carrying amounts of the other assets in the cash-generating unit on a pro rata basis.

F - 25

Internet Gold – Golden Lines Ltd.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(All amounts are in millions except where otherwise stated)

Note 3 - Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)

J.	Impairment (cont'd)
(2)	Non-financial assets (cont'd)

Allocation of impairment loss to non-controlling interests

If an impairment loss allocated to non-controlling interest relates to goodwill that was not recognized in the consolidated financial statements, the said impairment is not recognized as an impairment loss on goodwill. In such cases, only an impairment loss relating to goodwill that was allocated to the owners of the Company is recognized as an impairment loss on goodwill.

(3)	Investments in equity-accounted investees
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An investment in an associate is tested for impairment when objective evidence indicates that there has been impairment. Goodwill that forms part of the carrying amount of an investment in an associate is not recognized separately, and therefore is not tested for impairment separately.

K.	Employee benefits
(1)	Post-employment benefits

The Group has a number of post-employment benefit plans. The plans are usually financed by deposits with insurance companies and they are classified as defined contribution plans and defined benefit plans.

a.	Defined contribution plans
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A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which the Group pays fixed contributions into a separate entity and has no legal or constructive obligation to pay further amounts.

The Group's obligations for contributions to defined contribution pension plans are recognized as an employee benefit expense in the statement of income in the periods during which services are rendered by employees.

b.	Defined benefit plans
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The Group's net obligation in respect of defined benefit pension plans is calculated separately for each plan by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in return for their service in the current and prior periods. That benefit is presented at its present value and the fair value of any plan assets is deducted. The calculation is performed annually by a qualified actuary.

The discount rate is the yield at the reporting date on high quality corporate bonds denominated in NIS and linked to the CPI, that have maturity dates similar to the terms of the Group's obligations.

Internet Gold – Golden Lines Ltd.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(All amounts are in millions except where otherwise stated)

Note 3 - Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)

K. Employee benefits (cont'd)

(1) Post-employment benefits (cont'd)

Net interest costs on a defined benefit plan are calculated by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the annual period to the then-net defined benefit liability.

The Group elected to recognize the interest costs that were recognized in the statement of income under financing expenses.

Re-measurement of the net defined benefit liability comprises actuarial gains and losses and the return on plan assets (excluding interest). Re-measurements are recognized immediately directly in retained earnings through other comprehensive income.

When the benefits of a plan are improved or curtailed, the portion of the increased benefit relating to past service by employees or the gain or loss from the reduction are recognized immediately in the statement of income when the plan improvement or curtailment occurs.

(2) Other long-term employee benefits

The Group's net obligation in respect of long-term employee benefits other than pension plans is the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in return for their service in the current and prior periods. The amount of these benefits is stated at its present value. The discount rate is the yield at the reporting date on high quality corporate bonds denominated in NIS and linked to the CPI, that have maturity dates similar to the terms of the Group's obligations. The calculation is performed using the projected unit credit method. Any actuarial gains or losses are recognized in the statement of income in the period in which they arise.

(3) Benefits for early retirement and dismissal

Termination benefits are recognized as an expense when the Group is committed demonstrably, without realistic possibility of withdrawal, to a formal detailed plan to terminate employment before the normal retirement date. Termination benefits for voluntary redundancies are recognized as an expense if the Group has made an offer of voluntary redundancy, it is probable that the offer will be accepted, and the number of acceptances can be estimated reliably.

(4) Short-term benefits

Short-term employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognized for the amount expected to be paid under short-term cash bonus or profit-sharing plans if the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

F - 27

Internet Gold – Golden Lines Ltd.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(All amounts are in millions except where otherwise stated)

Note 3 - Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)

K. Employee benefits (cont'd)

The employee benefits are classified, for measurement purposes, as short-term benefits or as other long-term benefits depending on the date when the benefits are expected to be wholly settled.

In the statement of financial position the employee benefits are classified as current benefits or as non-current benefits according to the time the liability is due to be settled.

(5) Share-based payments

The fair value on the grant date of options for Company shares granted to employees is recognized as a salary expense with a corresponding increase in equity over the period during which the employee becomes entitled to the options. The amount recognized as an expense is adjusted to reflect the actual number of share options that are expected to vest.

The fair value of the amount payable to employees in respect of share-based payments, which are settled in cash, is recognized as an expense with a corresponding increase in liabilities, over the period that the employees become entitled to payment. The liability is re-measured at each reporting date until the settlement date. Any changes in the fair value of the liability are recognized in the statement of income. The Group elected to recognize the changes in fair value of the liabilities under salary expenses.

L. Provisions

A provision is recognized if, as a result of a past event, the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is more likely than not that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation.

(1) Legal claims

Contingent liabilities are accounted for according to IAS 37 and its related provisions. Accordingly, the claims are classified by likelihood of realization of the exposure to risk, as follows:

- a. More likely than not - more than 50% probability
- b. Possible - probability higher than unlikely and less than 50%
- c. Remote - probability of 10% or less

For claims which the Group has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, which are more likely than not to be realized, the financial statements include provisions which, in the opinion of the Group, based, among other things, on the opinions of its legal advisers retained in respect of those claims, are appropriate to the

circumstances of each case, despite the claims being denied by the Group companies. There are also a few recently filed legal proceedings for which the risks cannot be assessed at this stage, therefore no provisions have been made.

F - 28

Internet Gold – Golden Lines Ltd.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(All amounts are in millions except where otherwise stated)

Note 3 - Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)

L. Provisions (cont'd)

(1) Legal claims (cont'd)

Note 19 describes the amount of additional exposure due to contingent liabilities that are likely to be realized.

(2) Site restoration and clearing costs

A provision in respect of an obligation to restore and clear sites is recognized for those rental agreements where the Group has an undertaking to restore the rental property to its original state at the end of the rental period, after dismantling and transferring the site, and restoring it as necessary. The provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows. The carrying amount of the provision is adjusted each period to reflect the time that has passed and is recognized as a financing expense.

(3) Warranty

A subsidiary recognizes a provision for warranty expenses in respect of first-year warranty for cellular handsets. The warranty is limited to technical malfunctions defined by the subsidiary, and does not include warranty as a result of customer damage. However, an asset is recognized in respect of the manufacturer's warranty for those handsets, which is limited to technical malfunctions defined by the manufacturer.

M. Revenues

The Group's revenues are mainly composed of revenues from fixed-line communication services, cellular services, international communication services, customer service centers, communication services for other operators, sales and installation of communication equipment and internet services. Revenues are measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of returns, trade discounts and volume rebates.

(1) Equipment sales

Revenues from sales of terminal equipment are recognized in the statement of income when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred to the buyer, recovery of the consideration is probable, the associated costs and possible return of goods can be estimated reliably and the Group companies have no continuing involvement with the goods.

Revenues from the sale of terminal equipment to subscribers in long-term credit arrangements are recognized upon delivery to the customer at the present value of the future cash flow expected from them, at the appropriate interest rate for transactions of this kind (see Note 7). Financing income in respect of these transactions is recognized in the statement of income over the period of the installments using the effective interest method.

Internet Gold – Golden Lines Ltd.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(All amounts are in millions except where otherwise stated)

Note 3 - Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)

M. Revenues (cont'd)

(2) Revenues from services

Revenues from services rendered are recognized in the statement of income proportionately over the term of the agreement or upon providing the service if the flow of the economic benefits associated with providing the service is probable. Revenues from calls, including revenues from prepaid call cards, are recognized when the call is made by the customer.

(3) Multiple element sales agreements

Most of the transactions of sale of terminal equipment together with receiving cellular communication services do not include commitments for a defined period and a penalty for early termination; therefore there is no legal connection between the components that are sold. The Group recognizes revenues from these transactions according to the selling price of the terminal equipment or service when they are sold separately.

For multiple element component transactions in which terminal equipment is sold together with the customer's undertaking to receive services, the Group applies the relative fair value method. Allocation of revenues to a supplied component is limited to the amount of the consideration that is not contingent upon the supply of additional components.

(4) Reporting gross or net revenues

When the Group acts as an agent or intermediary without bearing the risks and rewards deriving from the transaction, its revenues are recognized on a net basis (as profit or commission). The Group operates as an agent mainly for certain content services provided by other suppliers and payment is collected by the Group. However, when the Group acts as principal and bears the risks and rewards associated with the transaction, its revenues are recognized on a gross basis (such as interconnect fees).

Financing income comprises interest income from deposits, interest and CPI linkage income from loans to an associated company, interest income accrued using the effective interest method in respect of the sale of terminal equipment in installments, gains on the disposal of available-for-sale financial assets, and changes in the fair value of financial assets at fair value through the statement of income.

Financing expense comprises interest and linkage expense on borrowings, debentures issued, changes in the fair value of financial assets at fair value through the statement of income, impairment losses recognized on financial assets (except for a provision for doubtful debts, which is recognized under operating and general expenses), and financing expenses for provisions arising from legal claims.

In the statement of cash flows, interest received and dividends received are presented as part of cash flows from investing activities. The Group elected to present interest and linkage differences paid for loans and debentures under

cash flows used for financing activities.

F - 30

Internet Gold – Golden Lines Ltd.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(All amounts are in millions except where otherwise stated)

Note 3 - Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)

N. Financing income and expense

O. Income tax expense

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax and is recognized in the statement of income, or in other comprehensive income to the extent it relates to items recognized in other comprehensive income.

Current taxes

Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. Current taxes also include taxes in respect of prior years.

Uncertain tax positions

A provision for uncertain tax positions, including additional tax and interest expenses, is recognized when it is more likely than not that the Group will have to use its economic resources to pay the obligation.

Deferred taxes

Deferred tax is recognized in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. The Group does not recognize deferred taxes for the following temporary differences:

- Initial recognition of goodwill.

Initial recognition of assets and liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit.

- Carry-forward losses that are not expected to be utilized in the foreseeable future.

Differences arising from investment in subsidiaries and associates, if it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future and if the Group controls the date of reversal.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

A deferred tax asset is recognized for carry-forward losses, tax benefits and deductible temporary differences, to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be utilized. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized.

Offsetting deferred tax assets and liabilities

The Group sets off deferred tax assets and liabilities if there is a legally enforceable right to offset deferred tax liabilities and assets, and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity, but they intend to settle deferred tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or their tax assets and liabilities will be realized simultaneously.

F - 31

Internet Gold – Golden Lines Ltd.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(All amounts are in millions except where otherwise stated)

Note 3 - Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)

P. Earnings per share

The Group presents basic and diluted earnings per share (EPS) data for its ordinary shares. Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year. Diluted EPS is determined by adjusting the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders and the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding for the effects of all dilutive potential ordinary shares, which comprise warrants and share options granted to employees.

Q. Dividend

An obligation relating to a dividend proposed or declared after the reporting date is recognized only in the period in which the declaration was made (approved by the general shareholders' meeting). In the statement of cash flows, dividend paid is presented as part of cash flows used in financing activities.

R. New standards and interpretations not yet adopted

(1) IFRS 9 (2014), Financial Instruments

The Standard replaces the requirements included in IAS 39 regarding the classification and measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities and for hedge accounting. The Standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018 with early adoption being permitted and will be applied retrospectively with some exemptions. The Group is examining the effects of adopting the Standard on the financial statements.

(2) IFRS 15, Revenue from Contracts with Customers

The Standard replaces the current guidance regarding recognition of revenues and presents a new model for recognizing revenue from contracts with customers. IFRS 15 provides two approaches for recognizing revenue: at a point in time or over time. The model includes five steps for analyzing transactions so as to determine when to recognize revenue and at what amount. Furthermore, IFRS 15 provides new and more extensive disclosure requirements than those that exist under current guidance. IFRS 15 is applicable for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2017 and earlier application is permitted. Companies are entitled to choose one of various alternative transitional provisions that are included in IFRS 15. The Group is examining the effects of adopting the Standard on the financial statements.

F - 32

Internet Gold – Golden Lines Ltd.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(All amounts are in millions except where otherwise stated)

Note 4 - Segment Reporting

The Group operates in various segments in the communications sector and every company in the Group operates in one separate business segment. The primary reporting format, by business segments, is based on the Group's management and internal reporting structure.

Each company provides services in the segment in which it operates, using the property, plant and equipment and the infrastructure it owns. The infrastructure of each company is used only for providing its services. Each of the companies in the Group is exposed to different risks and yield expectations, mainly with respect to the technology and competition in the segment in which it operates. Accordingly, the separable components in the Group are each company in the Group.

Bezeq's investment in DBS is accounted for using the equity method. The Group reports multichannel television as an operating segment without adjustment to ownership percentage.

Based on the above, the business segments of the Group are as follows:

- Bezeq - The Israel Telecommunication Corp. Ltd.: fixed line domestic communications
- Pelephone Communications Ltd.: cellular communications
- Bezeq International Ltd.: international communications, internet services and network end point
- DBS Satellite Services (1998) Ltd.: multichannel television

The other companies in the Group are presented under the "Other" item. Other operations include call service centers (Bezeq Online), portal operations and content sites and online trading sites (Walla!). These operations are not recognized as reporting segments as they do not fulfill the quantitative thresholds. The Group's investment in Stage One Venture Capital Fund is presented under the "adjustments" column.

As a result of the Bezeq acquisition B Communications assigned fair value to the assets acquired and liabilities assumed using the acquisition method. Adjustments to record the allocation of the consideration paid for assets acquired and liabilities assumed for Bezeq had not been reflected in the separate reporting of the segments because they are not being reviewed by the Company's Chief Operating Decision Maker in order to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segments and assess their performance. Thus, the purchase accounting adjustments are presented under the "adjustments" column.

Inter-segment pricing is set at the price determined in a transaction between unrelated parties.

The results, assets and liabilities of a segment include items directly attributable to that segment, as well as those that can be allocated on a reasonable basis.

Segment capital expenditure is the total cost incurred during the period for acquisition of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets.

Internet Gold – Golden Lines Ltd.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(All amounts are in millions except where otherwise stated)

Note 4 - Segment Reporting (cont'd)

A. Operating Segments (cont'd)

	Year ended December 31, 2012						Adjustments NIS	Consolidated NIS
	Domestic fixed-line communications NIS	Cellular communications NIS	International communications and internet services NIS	Multi-channel television NIS	Others NIS			
Revenue from external entities	4,339	4,371	1,286	1,636	256	(1,636)	10,252	
Inter-segment revenues	291	97	54	-	36	(452)	26	
Total revenue	4,630	4,468	1,340	1,636	292	(2,088)	10,278	
Depreciation and amortization	730	531	136	248	25	697	2,367	
Segment results-operating income	1,929	892	219	253	(13)	(1,345)	1,935	
Finance income	312	146	10	2	-	112	582	
Finance expenses	(581)	(101)	(18)	(563)	(7)	273	(997)	
Total finance income (expense), net	(269)	45	(8)	(561)	(7)	385	(415)	
Segment profit (loss) after finance expenses, net	1,660	937	211	(308)	(20)	(960)	1,520	
Share in losses of equity-accounted investee	-	-	1	-	-	(246)	(245)	
Segment profit (loss) before income tax	1,660	937	212	(308)	(20)	(1,206)	1,275	
Income tax	463	239	52	2	(3)	(197)	556	
Segment results - net profit (loss)	1,197	698	160	(310)	(17)	(1,009)	719	

Internet Gold – Golden Lines Ltd.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(All amounts are in millions except where otherwise stated)

Note 4 - Segment Reporting (cont'd)

A. Operating Segments (cont'd)

	Year ended December 31, 2013						Adjustments NIS	Consolidated NIS
	Domestic fixed-line communications NIS	Cellular communications NIS	International communications and internet services NIS	Multi-channel television NIS	Others NIS			
Revenue from external entities	4,198	3,741	1,365	1,633	241	(1,633)	9,545	
Inter-segment revenues	280	68	68	2	21	(421)	18	
Total revenue	4,478	3,809	1,433	1,635	262	(2,054)	9,563	
Depreciation and amortization	683	458	130	263	31	449	2,014	
Segment results-operating income	1,991	608	227	268	(4)	(1,058)	2,032	
Finance income	314	137	9	7	-	68	535	
Finance expenses	(534)	(46)	(23)	(654)	(6)	332	(931)	
Total finance income (expense), net	(220)							