

GILAT SATELLITE NETWORKS LTD
Form 20-F/A
December 01, 2005

As filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on December 1 , 2005

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

FORM 20-F /A

AMENDMENT NO. 1

X ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF

THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2004

Commission file number: **0-21218**

GILAT SATELLITE NETWORKS LTD.

(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its charter)

ISRAEL

(Jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

Gilat House, 21 Yegia Kapayim Street, Kiryat Arve, Petah Tikva, 49130 Israel

(Address of principal executive offices)

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

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

Ordinary Shares, par value NIS 0.20 per share

(Title of class)

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 at the close of the period covered by the annual report:

22,312,487 Ordinary Shares, NIS 0.20 par value per share.

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.

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Yes No

Indicate by check mark which financial statement item the Registrant elected to follow:

Item 17 Item 18

EXPLANATORY NOTE

Gilat Satellite Networks Ltd. (the **Company**) is filing this Amendment No. 1 to its Annual Report on Form 20F for the year ended December 31, 2004 (the **2004 20F**), which was originally filed on March 17, 2005, to restate its financial statements as of December 31, 2004 and for the year ended December 31, 2004. This Form 20F/A also includes the restatement of selected financial data included in Item 3.

This Amendment No. 1 is being filed to address comments from the staff (the **Staff**) of the Securities and Exchange Commission (the **SEC**) in connection with the Staff's normal periodic review of the Company's filings. As a result of the review, the Company is restating the accompanying audited financial statements for the year ending December 31, 2004, to reflect the non-cash change in the accounting treatment of accrued interest liability relating to the Bank Hapoalim Loan.

The restatement increases the Company's paid in capital by \$15.5 million, decreases its liabilities by \$13.4 million and increases financial expenses by \$2.1 million. The restatement has no effect on the Company's historical or future revenues, cash flow, total assets or cash. Moreover, these adjustments do not change the Company's liquidity position or business operations in either past periods or going forward. Please refer to Note 1e to the accompanying consolidated financial statements for additional information.

This Amendment No. 1 does not result in a change in the Company's previously reported revenues, cash flow from operations, total assets or total cash shown in its consolidated financial statements. For the convenience of the reader, this Form 20F/A sets forth the complete text of the originally filed 2004 20F rather than just the amended portions thereof. Accordingly and other than as disclosed in Note 16 to the financial statements, this Form 20F/A does not reflect events occurring after the filing of the 2004 20F nor does this filing modify or update those disclosures affected by subsequent events or discoveries. Information not affected by these restatements and reclassifications are unchanged and reflects the disclosures made at the time of the original filing of the 2004 20F on March 17, 2005.

This Form 20F/A should be read in conjunction with the Company's filings made with the SEC subsequent to the filing of the 2004 20F. The following items have been amended as a result of the restatement described above:

Part I Item 3 Key Information

Part I - Item 5 - Operating and Financial Review and Prospects

Part I Item 8 Financial Information

Part III Item 18 Financial Statements

Part III Item 19 Exhibits

INTRODUCTION

We are a leading provider of products and services for satellite-based communications networks. Beginning January 1, 2005, we operate under two business units: (i) Gilat Network Systems, often referred to as GNS, which is a provider of network systems and associated professional services to service providers and operators and (ii) Spacenet, which provides managed services for enterprises and businesses through our U.S. Subsidiary, Spacenet Inc., for consumers through our U.S. subsidiary, StarBand Communications Inc. and for rural communities through Spacenet Rural Communications. In its most recent available report published in September 2003, Comsys, a specialized consulting company that analyzes the satellite communications industry, reported that Gilat is the second-largest manufacturer of very small aperture terminals, referred to in the network communications industry as VSATs. We were incorporated in Israel in 1987 and are subject to the laws of the State of Israel. Gilat's corporate headquarters, executive offices and research and development, engineering and manufacturing facilities are located at Gilat House, 21 Yegia Kapayim Street, Kiryat Arye, Petah Tikva 49130, Israel. Our telephone number is (972) 3-925-2000.

The name Gilat and the names TwoWay, OneWay, FaraWay™, DaillySurfer IP SkyWay, Skydata®, SkyEdge™, Clearlink™, SkyBlaster™, Skystar Advantage® and StarBand appearing in this annual report on Form 20-F are trademarks of Gilat and its subsidiaries. GSAT® is a registered trademark of GTECH Corporation (GTECH). See Item 4: Information on the Company Products and Services. Other trademarks appearing in this annual report on Form 20-F are owned by their respective holders.

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 the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 with respect to our business, financial condition and results of operations. Actual results could differ materially from those anticipated in these forward-looking statements as a result of various

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factors, including all the risks discussed in Item 3: Key Information Risk Factors and elsewhere in this annual report.

We urge you to consider that statements which use the terms believe, do not believe, expect, plan, intend, estimate, anticipate and expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements. These statements reflect our current views with respect to future events and are based on assumptions and are subject to risks and uncertainties. Except as required by applicable law, including the securities laws of the U.S., we do not intend to update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

Our consolidated financial statements appearing in this annual report are prepared in U.S. dollars and in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles, or U.S. GAAP. All references in this annual report to dollars or \$ are to U.S. dollars and all references in this annual report to NIS are to New Israeli Shekels. The representative exchange rate between the NIS and the dollar as published by the Bank of Israel on March 16, 2005 was NIS 4.31 per \$1.00.

As used in this annual report, the terms we, us, Gilat and our mean Gilat Satellite Networks Ltd. and its subsidiaries, unless otherwise indicated.

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

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PART I

ITEM 1: IDENTITY OF DIRECTORS, SENIOR MANAGEMENT AND ADVISORS

Not Applicable.

ITEM 2: OFFER STATISTICS AND EXPECTED TIMETABLE

Not Applicable.

ITEM 3: KEY INFORMATION

Selected Consolidated Financial Data

The selected consolidated statement of operations data set forth below for the years ended December 31, 2002, 2003 and 2004, and the selected consolidated balance sheet data as of December 31, 2003 and 2004 are derived from our audited consolidated financial statements that are included elsewhere in this Report. These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles or U.S. GAAP.

The selected consolidated statement of operations data set forth below for the years ended December 31, 2000 and 2001 and the selected consolidated balance sheet data as of December 31, 2000, 2001 and 2002 are derived from our audited consolidated financial statements that are not included in this Report.

The selected consolidated financial data set forth below should be read in conjunction with Item 5: Operating and Financial Review and Prospects and the Consolidated Financial Statements and notes thereto included in Item 18 in this annual report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2004.

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	Year Ended December 31,				
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS DATA:					
U.S. Dollars in thousands except per share data					
Revenues:					
Products	\$ 398,299	\$ 279,297	\$ 130,011	\$ 120,776	\$ 100,122
Services	106,263	106,732	78,744	69,401	141,376
	<u>504,562</u>	<u>386,029</u>	<u>208,755</u>	<u>190,177</u>	<u>241,498</u>
Cost of revenues:					
Products	265,259	194,374	73,182	75,560	52,184
Services	79,182	94,665	95,846	75,553	110,211
Write-off of inventories	-	59,790	20,107	6,434	2,000
	<u>344,441</u>	<u>348,829</u>	<u>189,135</u>	<u>157,547</u>	<u>164,395</u>
Gross profit	<u>160,121</u>	<u>37,200</u>	<u>19,620</u>	<u>32,630</u>	<u>77,103</u>
Research and development expenses, net	31,272	35,634	25,066	16,949	13,879
Selling, marketing, general and administrative expenses	82,444	121,486	86,227	71,720	69,174
Provision and write-off for doubtful accounts and capital lease receivables	3,654	134,614	34,714	1,383	717
Impairment of goodwill	-	50,580	13,049	5,000	-
Impairment of tangible and intangible assets	-	42,982	50,666	26,912	2,161
Restructuring charges	-	30,284	-	3,905	-
Gain from derecognition of liability	-	-	-	-	(245)
Operating income (loss)	42,751	(378,380)	(190,102)	(93,239)	(8,583)
Financial expenses, net	(1,289)	(21,334)	(21,324)	(3,256)	(266)
Gain from restructuring of debt	-	-	-	244,203	-
Other income (expense)	-	-	-	954	(274)
Write-off of investments in affiliated and other companies	(9,350)	(28,007)	(51,379)	3,300	-
Income (loss) before taxes on income	32,112	(427,721)	(262,805)	151,962	(9,123)
Taxes on income	2,003	974	929	9,690	4,429
Income (loss) after taxes on income	30,109	(428,695)	(263,734)	142,272	(13,552)
Equity in profits (losses) of affiliated companies	(950)	(252)	(29,334)	488	1,242
Acquired in-process research and development of an affiliated company	(10,000)	-	-	-	-
Minority interest in losses of a subsidiaries	276	5,889	3,517	871	164
Income (loss) from continuing operations, before cumulative effect of a change in an accounting principle	19,435	(423,058)	(289,551)	143,631	(12,146)
Gain (loss) from cumulative effect of a change in an accounting principle	-	-	(56,716)	-	611
Loss from discontinued operations	-	(6,054)	(1,937)	-	-
	<u>\$ 19,435</u>	<u>\$ (429,112)</u>	<u>\$ (348,204)</u>	<u>\$ 143,631</u>	<u>\$ (11,535)</u>

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Year Ended December 31,

Net income (loss)					
Net earnings (loss) per share from continued operation:					
Basic	\$ 17.26	\$ (362.21)	\$ (245.59)	\$ 12.09	\$ (0.55)
Diluted	\$ 16.13	\$ (362.21)	\$ (245.59)	\$ 11.31	\$ (0.55)
Basic and diluted net loss per share from cumulative effect of a change in an accounting principle					
	-	-	\$ (48.10)	-	\$ (0.03)
Basic and diluted loss per share from discontinued operation					
	-	\$ (5.18)	\$ (1.64)	-	-
Net earnings (loss) per share:					
Basic	\$ 17.26	\$ (367.39)	\$ (295.33)	\$ 12.09	\$ (0.52)
Diluted	\$ 16.13	\$ (367.4)	\$ (295.33)	\$ 11.31	\$ (0.52)
Weighted average number of shares used in computing net earnings (loss) per share:					
Basic	1,126	1,168	1,179	11,881	22,242
Diluted	1,205	1,168	1,179	12,819	22,242

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As of December 31,

BALANCE SHEET DATA:	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
(U.S. Dollars In thousands)					
Working capital	\$ 542,895	\$ 249,572	\$ 127,527	\$ 74,490	\$ 70,094
Total assets	1,252,332	858,623	474,214	401,956	391,448
Short-term bank credit and current maturities of long-term debt	14,819	29,888	10,023	4,770	13,028
Convertible subordinated notes	350,000	350,000	358,648	15,543	16,171
Other long-term liabilities	138,944	161,970	172,745	190,917	179,453
Shareholders' equity (deficiency)	\$ 608,655	\$ 177,320	\$ (172,915)	\$ 76,401	\$ 81,421

Risk Factors

Risks Related To Our Business

Beginning January 2005, we are operating our business under two business units. It is not yet certain that this change in operation will be efficient or successful.

Beginning January 1, 2005, we began to operate under two business units: Gilat Network Systems and Spacenet. This division was made as part of the Company's new growth strategy aiming to increase sales for solution driven markets as well as the expansion of its operation business. While the intention is to enable and encourage each business unit to enhance its business strategy, it is possible that the division will cause competition within our company and lead to confusion in the market. In addition, as part of the changes to operations structure, we closed our offices in Sunrise, Florida and reduced staff in other offices. We may therefore experience difficulties meeting a high demand for services in the future or encounter problems in dealing with the increased demands of customers.

We have incurred major losses in recent years and may never achieve profitability.

We incurred a loss of approximately \$348.2 million in 2002, a loss of approximately \$100.6 million in 2003 (excluding the gain from restructuring of debt) and a loss of approximately \$11.5 million in 2004. As of December 31, 2004, we had an accumulated deficit of approximately \$648.4 million. We cannot assure you that we can operate profitably in the future. If we do not achieve profitability, the viability of our company will be in question and our share price will likely decline.

If commercial wireless communications markets fail to grow as anticipated, our business could be materially harmed.

A number of the commercial markets for our products in the wireless communications area, including our broadband products, have only in recent years been developed. Because these markets are relatively new, it is difficult to predict the rate at which these markets will grow, if at all. If the markets for commercial wireless communications products fail to grow, or grow more slowly than anticipated, our business could be materially harmed. Conversely, to the extent that growth in these markets results in capacity limitations in the wireless communications area, it could materially harm our business and impair the value of our shares. Specifically, we derive virtually all of our revenues from sales of VSAT communications networks. A significant decline in this market or the replacement of VSAT technology by an alternative technology could materially harm our business and impair the value of our stock.

We have announced the introduction of the SkyEdge family of products and their acceptability in the market cannot be determined as of yet.

In February 2004, we announced the launch of the SkyEdge family of products. The SkyEdge product family includes a series of VSAT products, all able to operate via a single hub, supporting communications services that customers such as enterprises, carriers, service providers and governmental customers require, from interactive data to broadband IP, public telephony and beyond. The unified platform supports a variety of applications and topologies including mesh, star and multi-star.

We cannot guarantee that this family of products will be accepted in the industry or that its performance will be as expected. The SkyEdge family of products have been beta tested by several customers and is commercially available. If the SkyEdge is not accepted by the market, then our business, financial condition and operating results could be adversely affected. In addition, we intend on releasing a DVB-RCS compliant version of the SkyEdge this year. Satlabs, the European organization that is to issue the certification for this standard of compliance is still determining which criterion will be used to base the standard certification. There can be no assurance that once completed, our products will be certified.

We face risks from the global slowdown.

The downturn in the global economy has had significant effects on markets that we serve, particularly satellite communications equipment manufacturers and network operators. This has had a negative effect on our revenues. Although there are indications that the downturn may be ending, we cannot predict whether the markets will fully recover or the downturn will continue for a long period of time. If the markets in which we operate do not fully recover, our ability to increase or maintain our revenues and operating results may be impaired.

Further, because global economic conditions and economies are extremely uncertain, it is difficult to estimate the growth in various parts of the economy, including the markets in which we participate. Because parts of our budgeting and forecasting are reliant on estimates of growth in the markets we serve, the current economic uncertainty renders estimates of future revenues and expenditures even more difficult than usual to formulate. The future direction of the overall domestic and global economies could have a significant impact on our overall financial performance and impair the value of our shares.

Trends and factors affecting the telecommunications industry are beyond our control and may result in reduced demand and pricing pressure on our products.

There are trends and factors affecting the telecommunications industry which are beyond our control and may affect our operations. These trends and factors include:

- adverse changes in the public and private equity and debt markets and our ability, as well as the ability of our customers and suppliers, to obtain financing or to fund working capital and capital expenditures;
- adverse changes in the credit ratings of our customers and suppliers;
- adverse changes in the market conditions in our industry and the specific markets for our products;
- access to, and the actual size and timing of, capital expenditures by our customers;
- inventory practices, including the timing of product and service deployment, of our customers;
- the amount of network capacity and the network capacity utilization rates of our customers, and the amount of sharing and/or acquisition of new and/or existing network capacity by our customers;
- the overall trend toward industry consolidation and rationalization among our customers, competitors, and suppliers;
- increased price reductions by our direct competitors and by competing technologies;
- conditions in the broader market for communications products, including data networking products and computerized information access equipment and services;
- governmental regulation or intervention affecting communications or data networking;
- monetary stability in the countries where we operate; and
- the effects of war and acts of terrorism, such as disruptions in general global economic activity, changes in logistics and security arrangements, and reduced customer demand for our products and services.

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Economic conditions affecting the telecommunications industry, which affect market conditions in the telecommunications and networking industry, in the United States and globally, affect our business. Reduced capital spending and/or negative economic conditions in the North America, Europe, Asia, Latin America and/or other areas of the world could result in reduced demand for or pricing pressure on our products.

Because we compete for large-scale contracts in competitive bidding processes, losing a relatively small number of bids could have a significant adverse impact on our operating results.

A significant portion of our sales revenue is derived from our being selected as the supplier of networks based on VSATs, under large-scale contracts that we are awarded from time to time in a competitive bidding process. These large-scale contracts typically involve the installation of between 2,000 and 10,000 VSATs. The number of major bids for these large-scale contracts for VSAT-based networks in any given year is limited and the competition is intense. Losing or defaulting on a relatively small number of bids each year could have a significant adverse impact on our operating results.

Many of our large-scale contracts are with governments or large enterprises in Latin America and other parts of the world; any instability in the exchange rates or in the political or economic situation or any unexpected unilateral termination, could have a significant adverse impact on our business.

In recent years, a significant portion of our revenues has been from large-scale contracts, including those in Peru, Colombia, and Brazil, China and Tibet. Agreements with the governments in these countries typically include unilateral early termination clauses and other risks such as the imposition of new government regulations and taxation that could pose additional financial burdens on us. In addition, the foreign exchange risks in these countries are often significant due to possible fluctuations in local currencies relative to the U.S. dollar. Any termination of business in any of the aforementioned countries or any instability in the exchange rates could have a significant adverse impact on our business.

In addition, in November 2002, we were awarded two large projects by the Colombian Government, including the installation and operation of 500 telecenters to provide Internet connectivity and telephony services in cities and towns throughout Colombia and a second 3,000-site public rural satellite telephony network. The total value of the contracts is approximately \$65 million. If we do not meet certain minimum equity requirements, this customer may assert that we would be in breach of our contract with them. Any early unilateral termination by the Colombian Government could have a significant adverse impact on our operating results.

If we are unable to develop, introduce and market new products, applications and services on a cost-effective and timely basis, our business could be adversely affected.

The network communications market, to which our services and products are targeted, is characterized by rapid technological changes, new product introductions and evolving industry standards. If we fail to stay abreast of significant technological changes, our existing products and technology could be rendered obsolete. Historically, we have enhanced the applications of our existing products to meet the technological changes and industry standards. For example, our initial product, the OneWay VSAT, which we introduced in 1989, was used primarily to facilitate one-way transmission of information. In 1992, we began marketing our TwoWay VSAT that enabled two-way communication. In 1999, we began marketing our SkyBlaster product that uses advanced technology to provide two-way high speed Internet access and video broadcasting via satellite. In February 2004, we announced the development of the SkyEdge product family. We cannot yet predict or guarantee the success of the SkyEdge family of products in the market.

To remain competitive in the network communications market, we must continue to be able to anticipate changes in technology and industry standards and to develop and introduce new products, applications and services, as well as enhancements to our existing products, applications and services. If we are unable to respond to technological advances on a cost-effective and timely basis, or if our new products or applications are not accepted by the market, then our business, financial condition and operating results could be adversely affected.

A decrease in the selling prices of our products could materially harm our business.

The average selling prices of wireless communications products historically decline over product life cycles. In particular, we expect the average selling prices of our products to decline as a result of competitive pricing pressures and customers who negotiate discounts based on large unit volumes. We also expect that competition in this industry will continue to increase. To offset these price decreases, we intend to rely primarily on obtaining yield improvements and corresponding cost reductions in the manufacturing process of existing products and on the introduction of new products with advanced features. However, we cannot assure you that we will be able to obtain any yield improvements or cost reductions or introduce any new products in the future. To the extent that we do not reduce costs or introduce new products in a timely manner, or our new products do not achieve market acceptance, it could materially harm our business and impair the value of our shares. In addition, our backlog has decreased significantly in 2004. If we are not able to generate a steady rate of long-term contracts in our backlog, our business could be materially adversely affected.

If we are not able to fill our backlog of orders, our business will be adversely affected.

At present, we have a backlog of orders, consisting of network service contracts, generally for three to five years, and of new orders for products and services. As of December 31, 2004 our backlog for equipment sales and for services under service contracts for our VSAT products was \$191 million. If we are unable to satisfy the entire backlog of orders, we will not be able to fully recognize the revenues expected from this backlog and we could lose the contracts from which these backlog of orders arise, either of which could have a material adverse effect on our business. In addition, an inability to supply equipment and services could lead to our default on contracts and the subsequent exercise of performance guarantees by customers.

If we lose existing contracts and orders for our products are not renewed, our ability to generate revenues will be harmed.

Our existing contracts could be terminated due, among others, to any of the following reasons:

- dissatisfaction of our customers with the services we provide or our inability to timely provide or install additional products or requested new applications;
- customers' default on payments due;
- our failure to comply with financial covenants in our contracts;
- customers' lack of confidence in our financial condition; or
- the loss of existing contracts or a decrease in the number of renewals of orders or of new large orders.

The termination or non-renewal of our contracts could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and operating results. A vast majority of our business generated in 2004 was from recurring customers. If we are not able to gain new customers and retain our present customer base, our revenues will decline significantly. In addition, if we have a higher than anticipated subscriber churn for customers from StarBand and from Spacenet Inc., this could materially adversely affect our financial performance.

We are dependent upon a limited number of suppliers for key components to build our VSATs, and maybe significantly harmed if we are unable to obtain the hardware necessary for our VSATs on favorable terms or on a timely basis.

Several of the components required to build our VSATs are manufactured by a limited number of suppliers. In the past, we have not experienced any difficulties with our suppliers with respect to availability of components. However, we cannot assure you of the continuous availability of key components or our ability to forecast our component requirements sufficiently in advance. Our research and development and operations groups are continuously working with our vendors and subcontractors to obtain components for our products on favorable terms in order to reduce the overall price of our products. If we are unable to obtain the necessary volumes of components at desired favorable terms or prices, we may be unable to produce our products at desired favorable terms or prices. As a result, sales of our products may be lower than expected, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and operating results.

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The terms on which we are able to obtain components for our products are also affected by our relationship with our suppliers. In this regard, we entered into a non-exclusive Supply Chain Management agreement with Arrow/Rapac Ltd., or Arrow, a part of Arrow Electronics, Inc., to purchase certain components necessary for the manufacturing of our products as well as to provide comprehensive logistic services. The agreement is intended to ensure JIT (just in time) inventory and to reduce prices currently paid by us for components. In addition, regarding components purchased in bulk by Arrow for other customers, we are entitled to enjoy existing lower prices. Arrow is to purchase components on our behalf based upon rolling forecasts provided by us. While this agreement is intended to guarantee the supply of our products and reduce prices, it also increases our reliance on a single sub-contractor. Any inability on their part to substantively perform under the agreement could have an adverse effect on our operations.

We operate in the highly competitive network communications industry. We may be unsuccessful in competing effectively against many of our competitors who have substantially greater financial resources and experience.

We operate in a highly competitive industry of network communications, both in the sales of our products and our services. As a result of the rapid technological changes that characterize our industry, we face intense worldwide competition to capitalize on new opportunities, to introduce new products and to obtain proprietary and standard technologies that are perceived by the market as being superior to those of our competitors. Some of our competitors have substantially greater financial resources, providing them with greater research and development and marketing capabilities. These competitors may also be experienced in obtaining regulatory approvals for their products and services and in marketing them. Our relative position in the network communications industry may place us at a disadvantage in responding to our competitors pricing strategies, technological advances and other initiatives. At present our SkyEdge family line includes both proprietary and VSATs and a VSAT that is expected to be DVB-RCS compliant. Our principal competitors in the supply of VSAT networks are Hughes Network Systems, Inc., or HNS, ViaSat Inc., iDirect Technologies, EMS Technologies, Inc. and Nera ASA.

There are other manufacturers of products that compete with one or more of our products such as Alcatel Space, NDSatcom, Newtech and Polarsat. Another potential for product standardization in the VSAT industry is known as DOCSIS (Data Over Cable Service Interface Specification) for satellite communications. This concept is embedded in a product produced and sold by ViaSat directly in the international markets. In the United States, it has been reported that ViaSat delivers the same technology to the WildBlue consumer program that is reported to launch in 2004. This product is designed to be a low cost VSAT. If deployed, this standardization could pose a threat to the acceptance in the market of our current and future non-DOCSIS for satellite products and could have an adverse effect on the market price for VSATs industry-wide.

HNS introduced its own standard called IPoS (IP over Satellite) which relies on the installed base of their DirecWay System. If accepted by other companies in the industry, this could have an adverse affect on the acceptance of our products. HNS is also expected to launch their SpaceWay Ka satellite and program in the United States in two years which, if successful, could increase our competition in the enterprise market segment.

We also compete with various mobile satellite communications companies such as Iridium, Globalstar, Asia Cellular Satellite (known as ACeS) and Thuraya Satellite Communications Company and companies that offer communication network systems based on other non-satellite technologies such as terrestrial lines (including cable, DSL, fixed wireless, ISDN lines, cellular GPRS and fiber optics), frame relay, radio and microwave transmissions. These technologies can often be cheaper than VSAT technology in some applications while still providing a sufficient variety of the features required by customers.

Our actions to protect our proprietary VSAT technology may be insufficient to prevent others from developing products similar to our products.

Our business is based mainly on our proprietary VSAT technology and related products and services. We establish and protect proprietary rights and technology used in our products by the use of patents, trade secrets, copyrights and trademarks. We also utilize non-disclosure and intellectual property assignment agreements. Because of the rapid technological changes and innovation that characterize the network communications industry, our success will depend in large part on our ability to protect and defend our intellectual property rights. Our actions to protect our proprietary rights in our VSAT technology and related products may be insufficient to prevent others from developing products similar to our products. In addition, the laws of many foreign countries do not protect our intellectual property rights to the same extent as the laws of the United States. If we are unable to protect our intellectual property, our ability to operate our business and generate revenues as expected may be harmed.

We depend on a single facility in Israel and are susceptible to any event that would adversely affect its condition.

Most of our laboratory capacity, our principal offices and principal research and development facilities are concentrated in a single location in Israel. Fire, natural disaster or any other cause of material disruption in our operation in this location could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and operating results. As discussed above, to remain competitive in the network communications industry, we must respond quickly to technological developments. Damage to our facility in Israel could cause serious delays in the development of new products and services and, therefore, could adversely affect our business. In addition, the particular risks relating to our location in Israel are described below.

Our international sales expose us to changes in foreign regulations and tariffs, political instability and other risks inherent to international business, any of which could adversely affect our operations.

We sell and distribute our products and provide our services internationally, particularly in the United States, Asia, Africa, Europe and Latin America. A component of our strategy is to continue to expand into new international markets. Our operations can be limited or disrupted by various factors known to affect international trade. These factors include the following:

imposition of governmental controls, regulations and taxation which might include a government's decision to raise import tariffs or license fees in countries in which we do business;

government regulations that may prevent us from choosing our business partners or restrict our activities. For example, a particular Latin American country may decide that high-speed data networks used to provide access to the Internet should be made available generally to Internet service providers and may require us to provide our wholesale service to any Internet service providers that request it, including entities that compete with us. If we become subject to any additional obligations such as these, we would be forced to comply with potentially costly requirements and limitations on our business activities. This could result in a substantial reduction in our revenue;

political instability in countries in which we do or desire to do business. For example, economic instability in Indonesia has led to a decrease in the value of the Indonesian Rupiah. If such decrease continues, this could adversely affect the ability of the Indonesian market to finance VSAT projects. We also face similar risks from potential or current political and economic instability in countries such as Russia, Kazakhstan, Angola, India and Kenya;

trade restrictions and changes in tariffs which could lead to an increase in costs associated with doing business in foreign countries;

difficulties in staffing and managing foreign operations that might mandate employing staff in the United States and Israel to manage foreign operations. This change could have an adverse effect on the profitability of certain projects;

longer payment cycles and difficulties in collecting accounts receivable;

seasonal reductions in business activities;

foreign exchange risks due to fluctuations in local currencies relative to the dollar; and

relevant zoning ordinances that may restrict the installation of satellite antennas that might also reduce market demand for our service. Additionally, authorities may increase regulation regarding the potential radiation hazard posed by transmitting earth station satellite antennas' emissions of radio frequency energy that may negatively impact our business plan and revenues.

Any decline in commercial business in any country can have an adverse effect on our business as these trends often lead to a decline in technology purchases or upgrades by private companies. We expect that in difficult economic periods, countries in which we do business will find it more difficult to raise financing from investors for the further development of the telecommunications industry. Any such changes could adversely affect our business in these and other countries.

We may face difficulties in obtaining regulatory approvals for our telecommunication services, which could adversely affect our operations.

Our telecommunication services require licenses and approvals by the Federal Communications Commission, or FCC, in the United States, and by regulatory bodies in other countries. In the United States, the operation of satellite earth station facilities and VSAT systems such as ours are prohibited except under licenses issued by the FCC. We must also obtain approval of the regulatory authority in each country in which we propose to provide network services or operate VSATs.

The approval process can often take a substantial amount of time and require substantial resources. For instance, Spacenet Services License Sub, Inc., our indirect wholly owned subsidiary, obtained authorization from the FCC to provide two-way data communications services on a specific frequency band six months after Spacenet Services License Sub filed the required regulatory application. Moreover, the license for Spacenet Services License Sub required approximately four months of technical and legal preparation to complete the application.

In addition, any approvals that are granted may be subject to conditions that may restrict our activities or otherwise adversely affect our operations. Also, after obtaining the required approvals, the regulating agencies may, at any time, impose additional requirements on our operations. We cannot assure you that we will be able to comply with any new requirements or conditions imposed by such regulating agencies on a timely or economic basis.

Our lengthy sales cycles could harm our results of operations if forecasted sales are delayed or do not occur.

The length of time between the date of initial contact with a potential customer or sponsor and the execution of a contract with the potential customer or sponsor may be lengthy and vary significantly depending on the nature of the arrangement. During any given sales cycle, we may expend substantial funds and management resources and not obtain significant revenue, resulting in a negative impact on our operating results.

Possible need for additional funds.

We are currently very thinly capitalized. As such, we may be required to raise additional funds to finance our business. Our cash and cash equivalents at December 31, 2004 were approximately \$75.8 million. If we are unable to raise additional funds, we may fail and our inability to obtain adequate capital would limit our ability to continue our operations. There can be no assurance that we will be able to raise necessary funds or that we will be able to do so on terms acceptable to us. Any such additional funding may result in significant dilution to existing shareholders.

Our operating results may vary significantly from quarter to quarter and these quarterly variations in operating results, as well as other factors, may contribute to the volatility of the market price of our shares.

Our operating results may vary significantly from quarter to quarter. The causes of fluctuations include, among other things:

- the timing, size and composition of orders from customers;
- our timing of introducing new products and product enhancements and the level of their market acceptance;
- the mix of products and services we offer; and
- the changes in the competitive environment in which we operate.

The quarterly variation of our operating results, may, in turn, create volatility in the market price for our shares. Other factors that may contribute to wide fluctuations in our market price, many of which are beyond our control, include, but are not limited to:

- announcements of technological innovations;
- customer orders or new products or contracts;

competitors' positions in the market;
changes in financial estimates by securities analysts;
conditions and trends in the VSAT and other technology industries;
our earnings releases and the earnings releases of our competitors; and
the general state of the securities markets (with particular emphasis on the technology and Israeli sectors thereof).

In addition to the volatility of the market price of our shares, the stock market in general and the market for technology companies in particular have been highly volatile and at times, thinly traded. Investors may not be able to resell their shares following periods of volatility.

We may at times be subject to claims by third parties alleging that we are infringing their intellectual property rights. We may be required to commence litigation to protect our intellectual property rights. Any intellectual property litigation may continue for an extended period and may materially adversely affect our business, financial condition and operating results.

There are numerous patents, both pending and issued, in the network communications industry. We may unknowingly infringe a patent. We may from time to time be notified of claims that we are infringing on the patents, copyrights or other intellectual property rights owned by third parties. While we do not believe that we have in the past or are at present infringed on any intellectual property rights of third parties, we cannot assure you that we will not, be subject to such claims.

In addition, we may be required to commence litigation to protect our intellectual property rights and trade secrets, to determine the validity of and scope of the proprietary rights of others or to defend against third-party claims of invalidity. An adverse result in any litigation could force us to pay substantial damages, stop designing or manufacturing, using and selling the infringing products, spend significant resources to develop non-infringing technology, discontinue using certain processes or obtain licenses to use the infringing technology. In addition, we may not be able to develop non-infringing technology, nor might we be able to find appropriate licenses on reasonably satisfactory terms. Any such litigation could result in substantial costs and diversion of resources and could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and operating results.

Potential product liability claims relating to our products could have a material adverse effect on our business.

We may be subject to product liability claims relating to the products we sell. Potential product liability claims could include those for exposure to electromagnetic radiation from the antennas we provide. Our agreements with our business customers generally contain provisions designed to limit our exposure to potential product liability claims. We also maintain a product liability insurance policy. However, our insurance may not cover all relevant claims or may not provide sufficient coverage. To date, we have not experienced any material product liability claims. Our business, financial condition and operating results could be materially adversely affected if costs resulting from future claims are not covered by our insurance or exceed our coverage.

Our insurance coverage may not be sufficient for every aspect or risk related to our business.

Our business includes many risks, only some of which are covered by our insurance. For example, in many of our satellite capacity agreements, we do not have a back up for satellite capacity, nor do we have indemnification or insurance in the event that our supplier's satellite malfunctions or is lost. In addition, we are not covered by our insurance for acts of fraud or theft. Our business, financial condition and operating results could be materially adversely affected if significant costs resulting from these exposures are incurred.

We are involved in litigation alleging violations of the federal securities laws that may have an adverse effect on our business.

On May 13, 2003, a complaint was filed with the United States District Court for the Eastern District of New York against the Company and certain of its officers and directors asserting claims under Section 10(b) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. The complaint was the result of the court-ordered consolidation of nine separate similar actions filed in March 2002 in the United States District Courts. In addition, a request was made to file a class action lawsuit in the Tel Aviv, Israel, District Court, but this action was stayed pending the outcome of the class action proceedings in the United States. The Complaint asserts the claims of purchasers of our securities from February 9, 2000 and through May 29, 2002, and alleges violations of the federal securities laws and claims that we issued material misrepresentations to the market. We have filed a motion to dismiss the complaint which is pending. We believe that the allegations against us and certain of our current and former officers and directors are without merit and intend to contest them vigorously. However, these legal proceedings are in the preliminary stages and we cannot predict their outcome. The litigation process is inherently uncertain. If we are not successful in defending these legal proceedings, we could incur substantial monetary judgments or penalties in excess of available insurance coverage or result in damage to our reputation, and whether or not we are successful, the proceedings could result in substantial costs and may occupy a significant amount of time and attention of our senior management.

Our senior management and board of directors have made changes to our business plan and business strategy, which may not prove successful for us.

Our senior management and board of directors conducted a review of our company and our business. This review included various factors that may affect our economic viability and profitability, such as our business model, our corporate structure, our cost structure, the inter-company relationships and organization of our subsidiaries, and other business considerations relevant to our business plan and business strategy. The results of this review have caused management to make certain business strategy decisions regarding our products and services and the way in which we compete in the market. There can be no assurance given that our management team will be able to successfully implement our business plan.

In the past twelve months we have lost key management, directors and technical personnel. The loss of these employees may have an ongoing adverse effect on the business of the Company.

During 2004, we lost certain key management, including the CEO and President of our Company. The changes in management could materially adversely affect our business, financial condition and operating results.

We face competition for personnel, particularly for employees with technical expertise. Our business, financial condition and operating results could be materially adversely affected if we cannot hire and retain suitable personnel.

The implementation of SFAS No. 123R, which required us to record compensation expense in connection with equity share based compensation, would reduce our profitability significantly.

On December 16, 2004, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued Statement No. 123 (revised 2004), Share-Based Payment (SFAS No. 123R), which is a revision of SFAS No. 123. Generally, the approach in SFAS 123(R) is similar to the approach described in Statement 123. However, SFAS No. 123 permitted, but not required, share-based payments to employees to be recognized based on their fair values while SFAS No. 123(R) requires, as of the third quarter of 2005, all share-based payments to employees to be recognized based on their fair values. SFAS No. 123R also revises, clarifies and expands guidance in several areas, including measuring fair value, classifying an award as equity or as a liability and attributing compensation cost to reporting periods. The adoption of SFAS No. 123R may have a significant effect on our results of operations. In addition, such adoption could also limit our ability to continue to use stock options as an incentive and retention tool, which could, in turn, hurt our ability to recruit employees and retain existing employees.

Risks Related To The Shares And Our Capital Structure

Our share price has been highly volatile, has experienced a significant decline, and may continue to be volatile and decline.

The trading price of our shares has fluctuated widely in the past and may continue to do so in the future as a result of a number of factors, many of which are outside our control. In addition, the stock market has experienced extreme price and volume fluctuations that have affected the market prices of many technology companies, particularly telecommunication and Internet-related companies, and that have often been unrelated or disproportionate to the operating performance of these companies. These broad market fluctuations could adversely affect the market price of our shares. In the past, following periods of volatility in the market price of a particular company's securities, securities class action litigation has often been brought against that company. Securities class action litigation could result in substantial costs and a diversion of our management's attention and resources.

We have never paid cash dividends and have no intention to pay dividends in the foreseeable future.

We have never paid cash dividends on our shares and do not anticipate paying any cash dividends in the foreseeable future. We intend to continue retaining earnings for use in our business, in particular to fund our research and development, which are important to capitalize on technological changes and develop new products and applications. In addition, the terms of some of our financing arrangements restrict us from paying dividends to our shareholders.

Our principal shareholder is also a major creditor of the Company.

Our principal shareholder, Bank Hapoalim B.M., has provided us with a substantial loan. The bank agreed to amend the terms of such loan in April 2004. Bank Hapoalim B.M. has a representative on our board of directors and has a right (as do any of our shareholders that meet the shareholding threshold) to appoint one director to our board of directors at every annual general meeting of our shareholders, as long as its holdings of our shares does not fall below the threshold set forth in our amended articles of association. The interests of Bank Hapoalim as a major creditor of our company may conflict at times with the interests of our other shareholders.

Our ordinary shares are traded on more than one market and this may result in price variations.

Our ordinary shares are traded primarily on the Nasdaq National Market and on the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange. Trading in our ordinary shares on these markets is made in different currencies (US dollars on the Nasdaq National Market, and New Israeli Shekels on the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange), and at different times (resulting from different time zones, different trading days and different public holidays in the United States and Israel). Consequently, the trading prices of our ordinary shares on these two markets often differ. Any decrease in the trading price of our ordinary shares on one of these markets could cause a decrease in the trading price of our ordinary shares on the other market.

Risks Related To Regulatory Matters

We may be subject to Israeli tax payments that we had not anticipated or taken into account.

In 2003 and 2004, we received initial tax assessments for the tax years 1998-2001 for approximately \$45 million plus \$7 million in penalties based on various claims of the Israeli Tax Authorities. In January 2005, we received a final tax assessment for the tax year 1998 for approximately \$0.5 million including penalties reduced from \$10.5 million in the initial assessment. We intend to vigorously defend ourselves in this action, but we cannot be certain as to the outcome of these claims. In addition, the claims made by the tax authorities may also be made for the years 2002-2004. Any such claims, if substantiated and proven, could have a significant adverse effect on our financial condition. In addition, the Israeli Tax Authorities and the tax authorities in the jurisdictions in which we operate might raise additional claims, which might result in payment of additional taxes.

We have historically relied, and in the future intend to rely, upon tax benefits from the state of Israel on our taxable income. The termination or reduction of these tax benefits would significantly increase our costs and could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

Under the Israeli Law for Encouragement of Capital Investments, 1959, some of our Israeli facilities qualify as Approved Enterprises. As a result, we have been eligible for tax benefits for the first several years in which we generated taxable income. Our historical operating results reflect substantial tax benefits, including tax exemptions and decreased tax rates up to December 31, 2000. In 2002, 2003 and 2004, we recorded substantial losses for tax purposes and a decrease in revenues and therefore could not realize any tax benefits. The Israeli government has shortened the period for which tax exemptions are applicable to Approved Enterprises from four to two years. This change only applies to our last four Approved Enterprises and to any future Approved Enterprises, if any. Our financial condition and results of operations could suffer if the Israeli government terminated or reduced the current tax benefits available to us.

In addition, in order to receive these tax benefits, we must comply with two material conditions. We must invest specified amount in property and equipment in Israel, and finance a portion of these investments with the proceeds of equity capital we raise. We believe we have complied with these conditions, but we have not received confirmation of our compliance from the government with respect to some of the approved enterprises. If we have failed or fail in the future to comply in whole or in part with these conditions, we may be required to pay additional taxes and would likely be denied these tax benefits in the future, if and when we are profitable, which could harm our financial condition and results of operations. We are currently negotiating the approval of our Tenth Approved Enterprise with the Israeli government. If we fail to receive such approval, we will be required to pay substantial additional taxes, which may negatively affect our results of operations and financial condition.

We benefit from Israeli Government grants. The termination or reduction of these grants could have a material adverse effect on our ability to develop new products and applications.

Research and development grants from the Office of the Chief Scientist of the Israeli Ministry of Industry and Commerce, or the Chief Scientist during 2002, 2003 and 2004 amounted to approximately \$3.6 million, \$3.5 million and \$2.2 million, respectively. These grants enable us to develop new technologies to use in new products and applications. However, they also impose certain restrictions on us, as discussed below. Israeli authorities have indicated that the grant program may be reduced in the future. The termination or reduction of these grants to us could have a material adverse effect on our ability to develop new products and applications, which could harm our business.

The transfer and use of some of our technology and its production is limited because of the research and development grants we received from the Israeli Government to develop such technology. Such limitations may restrict our business growth and profitability.

Our research and development efforts associated with the development of our OneWay VSAT product and our DialAw@y IP product and our SkyBlaster product have been partially financed through grants from the Chief Scientist. We are subject to certain restrictions under the terms of the Chief Scientist grants. Specifically, the products developed with the funding provided by these grants may not be manufactured, nor may the technology which is embodied in our products be transferred outside of Israel without appropriate governmental approvals and/or fines. These restrictions do not apply to the sale or export from Israel of our products developed with this technology. These restrictions could limit or prevent our growth and profitability.

Compliance with changing regulation of corporate governance and public disclosure may result in additional expenses.

Changing laws, regulations and standards relating to corporate governance and public disclosure, including the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, new Securities and Exchange Commission regulations and Nasdaq Stock Market rules, are creating uncertainty for companies such as ours. We are committed to maintaining high standards of corporate governance and public disclosure. As a result, we intend to invest reasonably necessary resources to comply with evolving standards, and this investment may result in increased general and administrative expenses and a diversion of management time and attention from revenue-generating activities to compliance activities, which could harm our operating results and business prospects.

Risks Related To Doing Business In Israel

Political and economic conditions in Israel may limit our ability to produce and sell our products. This could result in a material adverse effect on our operations and business.

We are incorporated under the laws of the State of Israel, where we also maintain our headquarters and most of our research and development and manufacturing facilities. Political, economic and security conditions in Israel directly influence us. Since the establishment of the State of Israel in 1948, Israel and its Arab neighbors have engaged in a number of armed conflicts. A state of hostility, varying in degree and intensity, has led to security and economic problems for Israel. Major hostilities between Israel and its neighbors may hinder Israel's international trade and lead to economic downturn. This, in turn, could have a material adverse effect on our operations and business.

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Since October 2000, there has been substantial deterioration in the relationship between Israel and the Palestinian Authority that has resulted in increased violence. The future effect of this deterioration and violence on the Israeli economy and our operations is unclear. Ongoing violence between Israel and the Palestinians as well as tension between Israel and the neighboring Syria and Lebanon may have a material adverse effect on our business, financial conditions or results of operations.

Generally, male adult citizens and permanent residents of Israel under the age of 51 are obligated to perform up to 36 days of military reserve duty annually. Additionally, these residents may be called to active duty at any time under emergency circumstances. The full impact on our workforce or business if some of our officers and employees are called upon to perform military reserve service is difficult to predict.

In addition, in recent years Israel has been going through a period of recession in economic activity, resulting in low growth rates and growing unemployment. Our operations could be adversely affected if the economic conditions in Israel continue to deteriorate. In addition, due to significant economic measures proposed by the Israeli Government, there have been several general strikes and work stoppages in 2003 and 2004, affecting all banks, airports and ports. These strikes have had an adverse effect on the Israeli economy and on business, including our ability to deliver products to our customers. Following the passage by the Israeli Parliament of laws to implement the economic measures, the Israeli trade unions have threatened further strikes or work-stoppages, and these may have a material adverse effect on the Israeli economy and on us.

You may not be able to enforce civil liabilities in the United States against our officers and directors.

Most of our executive officers are non-residents of the United States. A significant portion of our assets and the personal assets of most of our directors and executive officers are located outside the United States. Therefore, it may be difficult to effect service of process upon any of these persons within the United States. In addition, a judgment obtained in the United States against us, and most of our directors and executive officers, including but not limited to judgments based on the civil liability provisions of the U.S. federal securities laws, may not be collectible in the United States.

Generally, it may also be difficult to bring an original action in an Israeli court to enforce liabilities based upon the U.S. federal securities laws against us and most of our directors and executive officers. Subject to particular time limitations, executory judgments of a United States court for liquidated damages in civil matters may be enforced by an Israeli court, provided that:

- the judgment was obtained after due process before a court of competent jurisdiction, that recognizes and enforces similar judgments of Israeli courts, and according to the rules of private international law currently prevailing in Israel;
- adequate service of process was effected and the defendant had a reasonable opportunity to be heard;
- the judgment and its enforcement are not contrary to the law, public policy, security or sovereignty of the State of Israel;
- the judgment was not obtained by fraud and does not conflict with any other valid judgment in the same matter between the same parties;
- the judgment is no longer appealable; and
- an action between the same parties in the same matter is not pending in any Israeli court at the time the lawsuit is instituted in the foreign court.

Furthermore, if a foreign judgment is enforced by an Israeli court, it will be payable in Israeli currency.

Current terrorist attacks in Israel and globally may have a material adverse effect on our operating results.

Terrorist attacks, such as the attacks that occurred in New York and Washington, D.C. on September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks in Israel and other acts of violence or war may affect the markets on which our shares trade, the markets in which we operate, and our operations and profitability. We cannot assure you that there will not be further terrorist attacks against the United States or Israel, or against American or Israeli businesses. These attacks or subsequent armed conflicts resulting from or connected to them may directly impact our physical facilities or those of our suppliers or customers. Furthermore, these terrorist attacks may make travel and the transportation of our supplies and products more difficult and more expensive and ultimately affect the sales of our products in the United States and overseas. Also, the ongoing armed conflicts around the world such as in Iraq could have a further impact on our sales, our profitability, our supply chain, our production capability and our ability to deliver product and services to our customers.

Our operating results would be adversely affected if inflation in Israel is not offset on a timely basis by a devaluation of the new Israeli shekel (NIS) against the U.S. dollar.

Our international sales expose us to fluctuations in foreign currencies. Most of our sales are denominated in U.S. dollars. When the Israeli inflation rate exceeds the rate of the NIS devaluation against foreign currencies, our NIS expenses increase to the extent of the difference between the rates. A significant disparity of this kind may have a material adverse effect on our operating results.

The rights and responsibilities of our shareholders are governed by Israeli law and differ in some respects from the rights and responsibilities of shareholders under U.S. law.

We are incorporated under Israeli law. The rights and responsibilities of holders of our ordinary shares are governed by our articles of association and by Israeli law. These rights and responsibilities differ in some respects from the rights and responsibilities of shareholders in typical U.S. corporations. In particular, a shareholder of an Israeli company has a duty to act in good faith toward the company and other shareholders and to refrain from abusing his power in the company, including, among other things, in voting at the general meeting of shareholders on certain matters. Israeli law provides that these duties are applicable in shareholder votes on, among other things, amendments to a company's articles of association, increases in a company's authorized share capital, mergers and interested party transactions requiring shareholder approval. In addition, a shareholder who knows that it possesses the power to determine the outcome of a shareholder vote or to appoint or prevent the appointment of a director or executive officer in the company has a duty of fairness toward the company. However, Israeli law does not define the substance of this duty of fairness. Because Israeli corporate law has undergone extensive revision in recent years, there is little case law available to assist in understanding the implications of these provisions that govern shareholder behavior.

Israeli law may delay, prevent or make difficult a merger with or an acquisition of us, which could prevent a change of control and therefore depress the price of our shares.

Provisions of Israeli law may delay, prevent or make undesirable a merger or an acquisition of all or a significant portion of our shares or assets. Israeli corporate law regulates acquisitions of shares through tender offers and mergers, requires special approvals for transactions involving significant shareholders and regulates other matters that may be relevant to these types of transactions. These provisions of Israeli law could have the effect of delaying or preventing a change in control and may make it more difficult for a third party to acquire us, even if doing so would be beneficial to our shareholders. These provisions may limit the price that investors may be willing to pay in the future for our ordinary shares. Furthermore, Israeli tax considerations may make potential transactions undesirable to us or to some of our shareholders.

Under current Israeli law, we may not be able to enforce covenants not to compete and therefore maybe unable to prevent our competitors from benefiting from the expertise of some of our former employees.

We currently have non-competition clauses in the employment agreements of nearly all of our employees. The provisions of such clauses prohibit our employees, if they cease working for us, from directly competing with us or working for our competitors. Recently, Israeli courts have required employers, seeking to enforce non-compete undertakings against former employees, to demonstrate that the competitive activities of the former employee will cause harm to one of a limited number of material interests of the employer recognized by the courts (e.g. the confidentiality of certain commercial information or a company's intellectual property). In the event that any of our employees chooses to go and work for one of our competitors, we may be unable to prevent our competitors from benefiting from the expertise of our former employees obtained from us, if we cannot demonstrate to the court that harm would be caused to us.

Assistance from the United States.

Israel receives significant amounts of economic assistance from the United States, averaging approximately \$3 billion annually over the last several years. We cannot assure you that U.S. economic assistance will continue at or near amounts received in the past. If U.S. economic assistance is eliminated or reduced significantly, the Israeli economy could suffer material adverse consequences which could have a material adverse impact on our financial condition and results of operations.

ITEM 4: INFORMATION ON THE COMPANY

History and Development of the Company

We are a leading provider of products and services for satellite-based communications networks. Beginning January 1, 2005, we operate under two business units: (i) Gilat Network Systems, which is a provider of network systems and associated professional services to service providers and operators and (ii) Spacenet, which provides managed services for enterprises and businesses through our U.S. Subsidiary, Spacenet Inc., for consumers through our U.S. subsidiary, StarBand Communications Inc. and for rural communities through Spacenet Rural Communications. In its most recent available report published in September 2003, Comsys, a specialized consulting company that analyzes the satellite communications industry, reported that Gilat is the second-largest manufacturer of very small aperture terminals, referred to in the network communications industry as VSATs. We were incorporated in Israel in 1987 and are subject to the laws of the State of Israel. Gilat's corporate headquarters, executive offices and research and development, engineering and manufacturing facilities are located at Gilat House, 21 Yegia Kapayim Street, Kiryat Arye, Petah Tikva 49130, Israel. Our telephone number is (972) 3-925-2000.

Gilat shipped its initial product, a first generation OneWay VSAT, in 1989. Since that time, we have devoted significant resources to developing and enhancing our VSAT applications and establishing strategic alliances primarily with major telecommunications companies and equipment suppliers. We have also broadened our marketing strategy by providing a full range of VSAT services and by emphasizing sales to customers directly and through new distribution channels.

In 1991, we began marketing our second generation OneWay VSAT. In 1992, we began marketing our TwoWay VSAT with Spacenet Inc. as part of Spacenet's Skystar Advantage VSAT service offering and we began marketing our TwoWay VSATs to GTECH as part of GTECH's GSAT lottery networks. Over the years, we experienced significant growth in orders, sales and earnings including from our OneWay and Skystar Advantage products. By an agreement in 1992, COMSAT RSI, Inc. became our joint venture partner to develop, manufacture and market two-way rural telephone VSAT products. We began marketing the FaraWay VSAT in 1994. We began marketing the DialAw@y IP VSAT, another rural telephony product outside of the scope of that joint venture, at the end of 1996. Additionally, we began marketing the SkySurfer VSAT in 1997 and the SkyBlaster VSAT in 1999.

In 1999, we began marketing our SkyBlaster VSAT product. The SkyBlaster product is a two-way IP-based product with which broadband Internet services via satellite are provided. One of the first SkyBlaster products developed was the 360 model, designed for consumers and home offices and small business users. In 2001, we completed development of the SkyBlaster 360E, a two-way satellite-based communication geared toward the enterprise, small business, SME and SoHo markets, that enables broadband networking between a central hub and up to thousands of locations. The SkyBlaster 360E was launched in 2002 and then renamed the SkyStar 360E. Approximately 119,000 units of the SkyStar 360E have shipped to date.

In February 2004, we introduced our SkyEdge family of products which offer a comprehensive satellite communications platform to deliver data, voice and video services over a single, powerful system. The SkyEdge family of products was beta tested in the third quarter of 2004 and became available for commercial distribution in the last quarter of 2004.

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The SkyEdge product family consists of the *SkyEdge System* (the hub), and five VSAT products including:

SkyEdge Pro *Multi-service VSAT*, supporting interactive data, mesh telephony, broadband IP and video, with plug-in card architecture expanding the VSAT capabilities.

SkyEdge IP *IP Router VSAT*, supporting interactive, broadband IP, VoIP and multicasting applications.

SkyEdge Call *Telephony VSAT*, supporting thin-route telephony applications.

SkyEdge Gateway *Trunking Solutions VSAT*, providing mesh trunking solutions supporting digital telephony and IP data on demand trunking applications.

SkyEdge DVB-RCS *Enhanced Standard VSAT*, fully supporting the DVB-RCS standard. Being much more than only a return link standard, this dual mode VSAT provides an end-to-end standard solution for a satellite network operator with an arsenal of additional access schemes, embedded software and enhanced IP acceleration features for full flexibility and support in a complex IP environment. This VSAT has dual-mode capability to operate with the SkyEdge proprietary hub or the SkyEdge DVB-RCS hub.

In addition to our VSAT product line, in 2004 we released an integrated solution to support global systems for mobile communications, also known in the industry as GSM. This solution, called the SkyAbis, enables transmission communication between GSM cellular base stations and the base-station controller.

In October 2002, to permit completion of a detailed restructuring arrangement and the submission to holders of our 4.25% Convertible Subordinated Notes due 2005, or the old notes, and certain other creditors, we filed with the Israeli Court a petition under Section 350 of the Israeli Companies Law 1999 (known as the Companies Law) for a stay of proceedings on actions by holders of the old notes and our bank lenders. In March 2003, after negotiating with both the holders of the old notes and our major creditors, we received the approval of the Israeli courts, and completed a plan of arrangement, or the arrangement with our bank lenders, holders of the old notes and certain other creditors. Pursuant to the arrangement, our old notes were cancelled and the holders of the old notes were issued a combination of 4.00% Convertible Notes due 2012, referred to herein as the new notes, and ordinary shares. Additional new notes and ordinary shares were also issued in exchange for a portion of our bank debt and debt to another financing creditor. The arrangement reduced our debt by approximately \$309 million, secured new agreements with our banking creditors, and significantly reduced overall financing costs. As part of the arrangement, we entered into a new agreement with SES Americom, our major supplier of satellite transponder capacity.

In October 2003, we distributed an offering circular to the holders of our new notes and offered to exchange the new notes for our ordinary shares at a conversion rate of \$8 per share. In November 2003, we accepted approximately \$73.7 million of the new notes for exchange and issued an additional 9,208,270 ordinary shares.

As of December 31, 2004, 22,312,487 of our ordinary shares were outstanding.

Financing Transactions. In February 2000, we completed a private offering of \$350 million of convertible subordinated notes due 2005. The notes were convertible into ordinary shares at a conversion price of \$3,723.6 per share. In March 2003, pursuant to the arrangement, we cancelled these notes and issued to the holders of these notes an aggregate of (i) 10,104,195 ordinary shares; and (ii) \$83.3 million in principal amount of 4.00% convertible notes due 2012 or, the new notes. In November 2003, we offered holders of the new notes the opportunity to exchange the Notes for ordinary shares at a rate of \$8 per share. More than \$73 million of the new notes were exchanged for 9,208,270 of our ordinary shares, including new notes held by Bank Hapoalim as described below. See Item 5: Operating and Financial Review and Prospects Commitments and Contingencies.

In December 2000, we entered into a facility agreement with Bank Hapoalim, under which we borrowed \$108 million to finance our general corporate activities including our working capital. The loan bore interest at LIBOR plus 0.8% per annum and the principal was repayable in six semi-annual payments commencing June 2002. In June 2002, we paid part of the initial payment due of \$6 million in principal. In March 2003, as part of the Arrangement, we amended our agreement with Bank Hapoalim. The loan was again amended in April 2004. Please see Item 5: Operating and Financial Review and Prospects Commitments and Contingencies.

In September 2001, Bank Leumi lent us \$30 million to be repaid in a single installment on April 5, 2003. The loan is secured by a lien on our buildings in Petah Tikvah, Israel. In March 2003, as part of the arrangement, the terms of the loan made by Bank Leumi were revised. For more details on the arrangement, see Item 5: Operating and Financial Review and Prospects – Commitments and Contingencies.

Capital Expenditures and Divestitures. In 2002, 2003 and 2004, Gilat's property and equipment purchases amounted to approximately \$9.7 million, \$14.7 million and \$6.2 million respectively. These amounts do not include classification of inventory to property and equipment made during 2002, 2003 and 2004 in the amount of approximately \$3.8 million, \$6.8 million and \$21.7 million respectively. For more details, see Item 4 – Property and Equipment. In 2004, we completed the sale of our Argentina subsidiary, Servicio Satelital S.A. to a third party.

VSAT Industry Background

A VSAT network consists of:

several dozen to several thousand VSAT remote sites with small antennas;

a large central earth station called a hub, which includes a large antenna and base band equipment which enables the connection of all the VSATs in the network; and

the capability to communicate with a specified satellite.

A VSAT includes an indoor unit and an outdoor unit (see figure below). The indoor unit usually fits on a desktop (much like a modem) and contains the technology that enables communication between the user's equipment and the satellite. The outdoor unit includes a small antenna, usually two to six feet in diameter, that can be mounted on a user's roof, ground or wall and electronic equipment that transmits and receives signals to and from a satellite transponder. A transponder is the technical term for the space on a satellite designated to communicate with a specific user's equipment.

The control station or hub, which enables the connection of all VSATs into a VSAT network, consists of a large dish antenna (4.5 to 11 meters) and radio frequency electronics equipment to allow signals to be transmitted between the hub and the satellite transponder. A hub also includes electronic equipment to provide for satellite communications, protocol support and network management functions. Protocol is a technical term, which refers to the standards and methods by which computers communicate with one another.

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Satellite transponder capacity is available on existing satellites positioned in geostationary orbit (at 35,800 km above the equator). Once in orbit, a satellite beam can cover a geographic area the size of the continental United States or Western Europe. This coverage area is known as the satellite's footprint. The satellite receives information from a VSAT, amplifies it and transmits it back to earth on a different frequency. A single satellite transponder has a capacity of approximately 100 million bits/second, or Mbps. This means that if the transponder is accessed for only 90 seconds per day, more than one billion bytes of data, the equivalent of 865,000 double-spaced pages, would be transmitted.

The current generation of high power satellites is known as Ku-band satellites, because they use the Ku-band frequencies. This type of frequency band together with the sophisticated VSAT earth stations is particularly well suited to provide high-speed business communications services as well as broadband web-based services. The use of the Ku-band frequencies (as opposed to the C-band used by older generations of satellites) offers reduced interference with ground communications. This enables satellites to use the higher broadcasting power necessary to support VSAT earth stations and makes it cost-effective to transmit to or among numerous locations. With increasing satellite power and the latest generation of VSAT software, VSAT earth stations are becoming smaller and less expensive, reducing overall network costs. Our technology is compatible with both Ku-band and C-band satellites. In addition, special extended C-band and extended Ku-band satellites are also supported by our technology, where needed.

Our Market

The networks we establish are primarily used for:

internet-based networking applications such as networks within corporations (known as corporate intranets), corporate training and other corporate applications which enable the transmission of audio and video by high-speed Internet connections (known as broadband), as well as consumer broadband Internet uses;

on-line data delivery and transaction-oriented applications including point-of-sale (for example, credit and debit card authorization), inventory control and real time stock exchange trading; and

bundled telephone and internet access service in areas that are underserved by the existing telecommunications services or in remote locations without service, some of which are maintained by us.

Satellite-based communications networks such as those Gilat has developed offer several advantages over ground-based communication facilities. Among these advantages are the following:

ubiquitous reach, providing equal access to users in urban and remote areas under a single tier network;

fixed transmission costs, insensitive to distance or the number of receiving stations;

a persistent "always on" connection to the Internet without the need to dial up to an internet service provider;

cost savings over competing technologies such as ground telephone lines and digital subscriber lines (commonly known as DSLs) in remote areas and suburbs;

independence from telecommunication companies and other network providers;

less terrestrial infrastructure thus making satellite-based technology less susceptible to local disasters such as fires and earthquakes that adversely affect ground-based communication;

consistent and rapid response time in comparison to dial-up lines;

Internet acceleration technologies, enhancing user experience and improving satellite communication effectiveness;

rapid installment of networks and flexibility in their configuration, integration and location; and

a versatile platform, which allows for the provision of multiple applications solutions and services.

Gilat Networks Systems (GNS)

We provide VSAT communication solutions to service providers in each of the following three markets, as detailed herein:

VSAT-Based Products for Large Corporations and Government Entities

VSAT and other satellite technology is particularly well suited to data networks which need to (i) reach many locations over vast distances simultaneously; (ii) solve a last mile or congestion problem, allowing high bandwidth access in areas currently limited to slow connections like copper wire; (iii) transmit to remote locations and to emerging markets where the terrestrial telecommunications infrastructure is not well developed; (iv) rapidly provide services across a large geographic area served by multiple terrestrial providers; and (v) provide private, controlled and secured networks for a wide range of centrally-controlled applications. Due to the above advantages, corporate and government users are increasingly realizing the benefits of VSAT networks. Additional uses of the VSAT-based data networks for businesses include lottery card transactions (whereby chosen lottery numbers of consumers are transmitted via VSATs located in various stores and stations to a control hub), retailer and manufacturer inventory control and utilities monitoring and control systems for power lines and pipe lines. Other uses include hybrid solutions that combine our VSAT technology with other communication technologies, either wireless or land, producing added solutions to a customer. Some applications include back-up services, broadcasting and multicasting, and transportable and mobile solutions.

VSAT-Based Bundled Telephony and Internet-access Products

In a large number of remote, rural and urban areas, primarily in developing countries, there is limited or no telephone or Internet service due to inadequate ground telecommunications infrastructure. In these areas, VSAT networks are able to utilize existing satellites to rapidly provide high quality cost-effective telecommunications solutions. In contrast to ground-based networks, VSAT networks are simple to reconfigure or expand, relatively immune to difficulties of topography and can be located almost anywhere. Additionally, VSATs can be installed and connected to a network in a matter of hours without the need to rely on local infrastructure and seldom require maintenance.

As a result of the above advantages, the market for VSAT-based bundled services of fixed telephony and Internet access products is growing. This market consists of public telephone operators that need to fulfill service obligations worldwide, large companies that require private networks to provide inter-office communications between branch offices and corporate headquarters, and service providers targeting rural and residential areas in developing countries that do not have a ground-based telecommunications infrastructure. A new solution that we introduced into this market is a cost effective transmission product for global system mobile (GSM) cellular operators that deploy cellular base-station infrastructures to remote areas.

VSAT-Based Broadband and Internet Products for Small Businesses, SMEs, SoHos and Consumers

The term broadband services refers to networks that provide high-capacity, high-speed transmission of data. Satellite broadband networks allow for multimedia transmissions and can provide high-speed always on accelerated Internet connectivity. A multimedia transmission (also known as multimedia streaming) is a distribution process that allows simultaneous broadcasting and playback of video and audio content. The terrestrial Internet infrastructure was not designed to support the traffic load created by broadcasting full motion video or high-fidelity audio. Currently, there are three terrestrial means of providing broadband services to consumers: cable, DSL and fixed wireless.

Our Products and Services

We currently offer VSATs to the three markets described above, each of which is generally incorporated into a VSAT network consisting of a remote terminal linked to a central hub or gateways or via a satellite. In the year 2004, we offered the following satellite networks, VSATs and services, as described below.

SkyEdge Product Family

In February 2004, we introduced our new SkyEdge product family. The family consists of the SkyEdge system which is the hub, and five VSAT products including SkyEdge Pro, SkyEdge IP, SkyEdge Call, SkyEdge Gateway and SkyEdge DVB-RCS. These enhanced VSAT platforms support the same markets as our existing products and also cover new areas, such as the DVB-RCS standard and applications and solutions based on the SkyEdge products, such as the SkyAbis. Unlike our previous products, the SkyEdge products all operate on a single hub.

The SkyEdge's modular and flexible hardware enables customers to expand the capabilities of their system as the need arises, using embedded software and hardware architecture with plug-in cards architecture that enable a large range of applications and solutions. The unified platform supports a variety of topologies, including mesh, star and multi-star, which empower operators and service providers with a true competitive advantage. From carrier-grade native voice to VoIP and video conferencing, the system's flexible architecture enables superior performance and heightened user satisfaction. SkyEdge's centralized NMS features hub partitioning for shared hubs, allowing for efficient allocation of resources. Unique NMS utilities facilitate administrators' tasks while guiding them through common processes and better preparing them for system and VSAT modifications. Since all software is embedded into the VSATs, there is no need for external boxes. All software can be fully managed, easily controlled and updated remotely from the NMS.

SkyEdge Highlights

- Unites data and telephony applications over a single VSAT platform
- Universal service platform
- Standard DVB-RCS and Gilat's multi-service technologies on one system
- Provides customer-oriented service diversity
- Flexible, modular, scalable
- Cost-effective, lower maintenance, operation and support costs
- Saves resources/space segment optimization
- Secure, redundant and centrally-controlled
- Advanced, simple-to-operate NMS

Key Features

Data Support. SkyEdge features a wide-ranging solution with extensive IP capabilities for full flexibility and support in a complex IP environment. It also supports all data and IP multicast applications, interactive broadband IP, and legacy protocols.

Full Telephony and managed VoIP Capabilities. SkyEdge contains all of Gilat's satellite telephony innovations: toll quality voice, fax and in-band data support; mesh call routing, payphone support; advanced signaling support allowing for supplementary features; numbering schemes that conform with PSTN conventions; highly efficient space segment utilization; and fully-managed, low cost public telephony.

Embedded VPN. Gilat's VPN Inside processor is an integral part of the VSAT, enabling accelerated VPN and is easily managed from the NMS. Everything is onboard - no external box is necessary.

Embedded IP & HTTP Acceleration. The network receives a dramatic improvement in IP application performance and Web browsing. Moreover, all software conveniently resides inside the VSAT, not on the client's PC.

Enhanced DVB-RCS Support. Standard DVB-RCS and multi-service VSATs can operate on the same network providing unparalleled advantages including flexible and tailored services for supporting diverse markets and applications. In addition to the DVB-RCS standard access scheme, operators receive an arsenal of additional access schemes, embedded software and enhanced IP acceleration features. SkyEdge utilizes highly efficient outbound supporting additional modulation and coding technologies. A scaleable outbound range provides a major advantage for small-scale networks wanting a minimal initial investment and seamlessly growing to accommodate large networks.

Architecture

Members of SkyEdge Family

The family consists of the *SkyEdge System* and five VSAT products currently under development including:

SkyEdge Pro Multi-service VSAT, supporting interactive data, mesh telephony, broadband IP and video, with plug-in card architecture, expanding the VSAT capabilities.

SkyEdge IP IP Router VSAT, supporting interactive, broadband IP, VoIP and multicasting applications.

SkyEdge Call Telephony VSAT, supporting thin-route telephony applications.

SkyEdge Gateway Trunking Solutions VSAT, providing mesh trunking solutions supporting digital telephony and IP data on demand trunking applications.

SkyEdge DVB-RCS Enhanced Standard VSAT, fully supporting the DVB-RCS standard. Being much more than only a return link standard, this dual mode VSAT provides a unique real end-to-end standard solution for a satellite network operator with an arsenal of additional access schemes, embedded software and enhanced IP acceleration features for full flexibility and support in a complex IP environment. This VSAT has a dual-mode capability, to operate with the SkyEdge proprietary hub and the SkyEdge DVB-RCS hub.

Our Legacy Products**Legacy Products by VSAT Market Type**

Type	Products/Application	
Data Network Applications for Enterprises	Skystar Advantage - Interactive Data Multiple Protocols	Skystar 360E- Two-way Internet Access for Small Offices and Home Offices Enterprises
Bundled telephony and Internet Applications	FaraWay - Corporate Telephony	DialAw@y IP - Rural Telephony and Internet Solution
Broadband SME, SoHo & Consumer Applications		SkyBlaster 360 - Two-way Internet Access for Consumers

Data Delivery VSATs for Enterprises

Skystar Advantage is a private VSAT network designed for data, multimedia and voice applications, providing highly reliable communication between a central hub and almost any number tens or thousands of geographically dispersed sites. Skystar Advantage integrates the features of several different applications into a single platform. The same network can be used for interactive data and voice, as well as for multicasting multimedia over an Internet service provider. Its modular 3-slot plug-in card enables a service operator to customize for each remote site according to their specific and changing needs.

Gilat's Skystar Advantage is already implemented in numerous markets, such as: Internet access, banking, multimedia, Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition, or SCADA a technical term for computer systems that collect and summarize data from up to thousands of computers into reports for operators and management, retail and gas stations. The applications currently served by the Skystar Advantage include credit and debit card authorization for retail sales, point-of-sale information and ATM networks, on-line recording and validation of lottery tickets, prescription verification, review of customers profiles, inventory control and delivery scheduling at the manufacturing level, supervisory control and data acquisition networks for oil and gas pipelines, on-line remote stock exchange trading for brokers, distance learning and Internet access. Additional voice channel add-ons are available, as are video and audio broadcasting applications.

Skystar Advantage Network Architecture

Architecture. As illustrated above, our Skystar Advantage VSAT product consists of remote terminals, hub equipment and related software. Our remote terminal consists of a small outdoor antenna (typically 0.55 to 1.2 meters in diameter for the Ku-band frequency and 1.8 to 2.4 meters in diameter for the C-band frequency), an outdoor electronics unit and an indoor electronics unit. The outdoor unit receives signals from a satellite transponder using a Low Noise Block frequency down-converter that converts between the higher frequency a satellite uses and the lower frequency used by the antenna and the indoor unit. The outdoor unit then transmits signals to the satellite transponder using our proprietary frequency up-converter that converts the low frequency into the high frequency used by the satellite and power amplifier. The indoor unit incorporates a satellite modem utilizing digital signal processing technology and a powerful central processing unit. The central processing unit controls communications through the satellite (including the satellite access scheme) and provides the platform for interface to the end-user's remote terminal equipment. The small antenna typically is supplied by a third-party vendor or purchased directly by our customer. We design and manufacture the indoor unit, design and integrate the outdoor unit and supply that part of the software that, among other things, controls the satellite access scheme and the end-user interfaces.

The Skystar Advantage's modular configuration includes intrinsic flexibility with three indoor unit slots for plug-in cards. This architecture enables field upgradability by the addition of plug-and-play cards, which are able to support a variety of interfaces and applications such as LAN (local area networks), Universal Serial Bus port (USB port), a standard port used in PCs to connect a computer with external applications such as modems, VSATs and digital cameras, serial ports that are used as standard interface to many devices, such as ATM's and lottery machines, and video and voice cards.

The hub for the network incorporating our Skystar Advantage VSAT products consists of a radio frequency terminal and baseband equipment. The radio frequency terminal incorporates a large dish antenna (typically 4.5 to 11 meters) and radio frequency electronics equipment (up and down frequency converters, low noise amplifiers and high power amplifiers). The baseband equipment is comprised of the hub satellite processor, hub protocol processor and network management system, or NMS. The hub satellite processor hardware provides the communication connectivity to the remote terminals and the hub protocol processor provides the interface between the hub satellite processor and the customer host computer running end-user applications. The NMS monitors and controls all the remote terminals and the hub equipment. We design and manufacture the hub satellite processor, hub protocol processor and NMS software and hardware. Third-party vendors typically provide the radio frequency terminal.

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Our Skystar Advantage VSAT product utilizes a patented technology that enables us to use low-cost outdoor unit hardware and allows the VSAT network to handle momentary peak traffic loads without any significant degradation of response time.

Features. The Skystar Advantage VSAT now offers a feature enabling Internet connectivity and additional voice channel capability, enabling voice communication between the hub site and a remote location. A VSAT network incorporating our Skystar Advantage VSAT product can offer features including: low-cost terminal equipment; rapid response time; high network availability; small antenna size which allows for easy installation and maintenance; very low transmission error rate; high hardware reliability; a variety of customer interfaces such as local area networks, or LAN (e.g., Token-Ring and Ethernet); support for commonly used data communications protocols, including and, if required, simultaneously X.25, SDLC, TCP/IP IP routing, MPEG1, MPEG2 and video; easy integration of additional value-added services such as data, audio and video broadcasting, and modular design that enables easy and staged network expansion.

Skystar 360E VSAT. The Skystar 360E VSAT offers two-way satellite based communication-enabling broadband and digital video broadcast applications. The Skystar 360E is designed for networking between a central hub and tens of thousands of locations across wide geographical areas. The Skystar 360E is to be used by companies that control their own dedicated hub or that work with shared hub operators. Applications for companies using the Skystar 360E include the following:

Enterprises Two-way interactive Internet Protocol communications, reliable software distribution, Internet and Intranet access, which means communicating between and among VSATs, video conferencing, corporate training and voice over IP enabling an integrated telephony and data solution over the same platform;

Retail Businesses credit, debit and check authorizations, point-of-sale transactions, inventory management and check authorizations, point-of-sale transactions, inventory management and hotel and airlines or other reservations systems;

Banking and Financial Services stock market and financial transactions, ATM s, financial data broadcasts and a electronic or floorless stock exchange; and

Government Uses education networks for schools, lottery transactions, long-distance training and SCADA line monitoring.

Skystar 360E Network Architecture

Architecture. The Skystar 360E star network consists of a central hub, many VSAT terminals based in remote locations, and a satellite channel. The hub consists of base band equipment and a radio frequency terminal. Each remote terminal is composed of a small outdoor antenna, an outdoor unit and an indoor unit. The indoor unit is a stand-alone box that connects to the user's PC via an Ethernet LAN.

At the hub, the base band equipment controls the satellite transmission and interfaces with the customer's data equipment. An advanced, user friendly NMS provides centralized monitoring and control, using statistics, alarms, network configuration and report generation. Corporate content is sent from the company's headquarters to the hub where it is uploaded and distributed to remote locations via satellite. Information can be sent to a single location, a group of locations or all locations. Delivery confirmation and other data, including file uploads, are sent back to headquarters via the satellite return channel.

Key Features

Star Topology The Skystar 360E is designed to support connectivity from a central hub to many remote locations.

DVB Outbound The Skystar 360E outbound carrier complies with DVB standards.

Superior Inbound Coding Intelligent coding algorithms and modulation techniques enable efficient usage of satellite bandwidth.

Stand Alone Remote Unit Client software is already embedded in the box. There is no need for external software for terminal operation.

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Extensive Internet Protocol Capabilities The Skystar 360E can function in a variety of Internet Protocol environments and supports a wide range of Protocols and applications.

Centralized Network Management Network management is carried out from the hub. Remote terminals can be monitored from a central location.

Rapid Deployment Terminals can be set up easily across multiple locations.

Proven Technology Gilat's interactive VSAT terminals have already been installed and are operating successfully in thousands of locations worldwide.

VSATs as Telephony Products

FaraWay VSAT. Gilat and COMSAT RSI were parties to a joint venture for the development of the FaraWay VSAT, a satellite telephony VSAT, which provides voice and data services via satellite to remote locations and other areas that lack adequate telecommunications infrastructure. FaraWay VSATs provide:

a reliable telecommunications network (with fax, telephone and data capabilities) for corporate, governmental and business users in developing countries that have minimal or no telecommunications infrastructure;

multi-channel toll-quality telephone or digital trunking service to geographically isolated rural residential areas in developing countries; and

cost-effective telephone and data service that can be installed quickly for remote installations (e.g., oil and gas exploration sites, small rural government agencies, public call offices and new factories).

Architecture. The FaraWay telephony product employs a unique VSAT architecture and satellite access scheme. As illustrated above, the product architecture permits connections to either private telephone equipment, pay telephones, private or public switches connecting the product to a single telephone line or a public switch connecting the product to many lines and data terminals, as well as to any combination of this equipment. High-speed data links can be established on a permanent basis or on demand, in a full mesh configuration.

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The remote terminal of the FaraWay includes a dish antenna (typically 1.8 to 3.7 meters in diameter), an outdoor unit and an indoor unit. The indoor unit connects directly to subscribers' telephone equipment central office or data networks. The FaraWay hub, which may be connected to a public switch telephony network, or PSTN, or data networks, such as Internet access or connection to other servers), includes a large dish antenna (typically 3.7 to 13 meters in diameter), radio frequency electronics, a network resource and call-processing controller, and a Network Management System, or NMS, which includes call accounting files. The network resource controller assigns satellite frequencies to the equipment at both ends of the communication link; the NMS monitors and controls the overall network and also provides data for external network billing; and the traffic terminal provides the hub's interface to the public switch, voice or data network.

Features. The FaraWay VSAT offers a cost-effective, flexible solution for connecting multiple telephone and data lines from a public switch or ISP connection to a local switch or directly to subscribers' premises via satellite and to support voice, fax and high data rate applications. The product features include: Ku-band and C-band and extended Ku-band and C-band frequency operation; flexible interfaces and telephony signaling support; support of up to 330,000 calls per hour; ITU-approved 16 and 8 kilobit per second voice encoding and bit pipe data links up to 5Mbps (via High Rate Module).

DialAw@y IP VSAT. Our DialAw@y IP VSAT product is intended to provide inexpensive, toll quality telephone service including voice and fax communication bundled simultaneously with high speed Internet access. This product is targeted for small businesses and villages in remote or urban areas lacking an adequate telephone infrastructure. The product has many applications:

Public Telecommunications - offering telecommunication services to remote locations such as: public call offices, pay phones, pre-paid services and "always-on" internet access;

Private Telephones - offering telephone, fax and Internet access for small offices and home offices, referred to in the industry as small office/home office users, remote businesses, farms and remote tourist sites;

Standalone Phones - for emergency or rescue operations, rural roads and remote highways and as back up for ground-based telephony networks.

C or Ku

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The DialAw@y has been designed to offer subscriber or pay telephone and public call offices with up to six lines. Our rural telephony product can operate in a mesh configuration, in which the remote terminals communicate with one another in single satellite hop (meaning that the connection between the terminals passes only once through the satellite), or multi-star configuration, which involves several interconnection points to the public network. At the same time the DialAw@y IP offers always on high speed two-way Internet access. We believe that the cost benefits of the product meet the telephony needs of the targeted non-urban telephony users, as well as such users' current and future needs for Internet access.

Architecture. As illustrated above, a DialAw@y IP network consists of a central hub, PSTN and ISP gateways, satellite channels and remote terminals. A remote terminal consists of a small outdoor antenna (typically 0.98 to 1.2 meters), an outdoor unit and our indoor unit with one to six telephone lines. The hub consists of a radio frequency terminal and baseband equipment. The radio frequency terminal incorporates a large dish antenna (typically 3.7 to 11 meters) and radio frequency electronics equipment (up and down frequency converters, low noise amplifiers and high power amplifiers). The baseband includes a Hub Satellite Processor handling the satellite communications, a Hub Voice Processor be connected to the PSTN using a digital E1 line, a Hub Internet Processor connected to an internet service provider, and an NMS. The NMS monitors and controls all the remote terminals and the hub equipment. The hub design permits easy incorporation of new features. The hub station is the point of presence for Internet traffic, which means that it is the gateway to the user's connection to the Internet. Telephony traffic can be also routed to regional gateways, which can utilize satellite or terrestrial infrastructure.

Features. Our DialAw@y IP VSAT product offers full support of telephone line services, including flexible adjustment to various payphones, an integrated telephony prepaid platform, high speed Internet access, full mesh architecture, call data processing, low cost, simple installation and operation, high hardware reliability, remote control and monitoring; and low power consumption.

VSATs for Consumers

SkyBlaster 360 VSAT. The SkyBlaster 360 provides two-way connectivity, with both directions of connectivity via satellite. The SkyBlaster 360 is designed for consumers and home offices and small business offices that want high bandwidth services and do not have a terrestrial high-speed infrastructure available to them. Our VSAT technology is ideal in outside metropolitan centers because geographic distances do not hinder our ability to provide the high-speed infrastructure that is unavailable otherwise. The SkyBlaster 360 consists of a DVB receiver and a satellite transmitter as a return channel. The VSAT is in the form of a stand-alone external modem. The external modem is substantially easier to install than the personal computer card used in previous models.

The consumer-friendly external modem (approximately 12 inches x 12 inches x 4 inches wide) sits near a user's personal computer and provides two-way connectivity for Internet access as well as for content delivery and other multicast and interactive applications.

The SkyBlaster 360 features adaptable capacity of up to 52.5 megabits per second, or Mbps, downstream and 307.2 kilobits per second, or Kbps for the return channel. It can be used with either an Ethernet connection or a USB port, and is compatible with Windows 98SE, Windows Me, Windows 2000 and Windows XP.

The SkyBlaster 360 enables reliable, high-speed, bandwidth-intensive content delivery applications including the following:

Consumer Internet access;

High-speed Intranet and Extranet. Extranet enables sources outside an enterprise such as suppliers, access to only select portions of a network and Internet connections;

High-speed Internet access;

Business TV such as conferences, classes and seminars; and

Interactive learning that enables companies to conduct a single class to employees located throughout a single continent.

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Architecture. A SkyBlaster 360 star network consists of a central hub, many VSAT terminals, and a two-way satellite channel. The hub consists of base-band equipment and a radio frequency terminal. Each remote terminal is composed of a small outdoor antenna, an outdoor unit and an indoor unit. The indoor unit is a stand-alone box that connects to the user's PC.

At the hub, the base-band equipment controls the satellite transmission and interfaces with the Internet and various servers. An advanced, user friendly Network Management System provides centralized monitoring and control of the entire system including statistics, alarms, status reports, network configuration and trouble-shooting of all the hub components and remote VSATs. Content from the Internet or from the various servers at the hub is transmitted from the hub to the remote stations. Information can be sent simultaneously to a single location, which is referred to as unicasting, a group of locations, which is referred to as multicasting, or all locations, which is referred to as broadcasting. Delivery confirmation and other data, including file uploads, are sent back to headquarters via the satellite return channel.

Key Features

Star Topology Specially designed to support connectivity from a central hub to thousands of remote locations.

DVB-S Outbound The outbound carrier is DVB-S (MPE) compliant and is scalable from 2.5Mbps to 52.5Mbps. It can also be multiplexed into an existing Direct to Home (DTH) carrier.

Stand Alone VSAT The VSAT houses the transmitter and receiver. A USB or 10 base-T Ethernet interface connects the VSAT to the PC.

Centralized Network Management Network management is carried out from the hub. Remote terminals can be monitored from a central location.

Extensive IP capabilities The VSAT can function in a variety of IP environments and supports a wide range of IP protocols and applications.

Rapid Deployment Any site within the satellite footprint can be immediately connected to the network. The unique design allows a single team to install up to three remote sites per day.

Proven Technology Gilat's VSAT terminals have already been installed and are operating successfully in thousands of locations worldwide.

Host Software Performance enhancing client applications implemented on the PC accelerate traffic at both the TCP and HTTP layers.

Spacenet

Spacenet acts as an operator of communications networks for the provision of telephony, data and Internet services to customers, who are at present primarily in the Americas. The charges to customers for networking services vary with the type of operations provided, the length of the contract, the amount of satellite capacity and the types of technologies and protocols employed. The business is divided as follows:

The enterprise provides satellite-based, enterprise-grade broadband wide-area networking solutions for a broad range of commercial organizations and small business customers, primarily in North America.

The consumer market, which provides broadband Internet access via satellite to residential, SoHo in North America.

The rural market, which provides satellite-based rural telephony and internet access solutions to remote areas in Latin America.

In our two primary geographic markets, North America and Latin America, we provide full network services through our network management centers, or NMC, in addition to product sales. We offer a full spectrum of services, from installation and maintenance services to comprehensive satellite communication service offerings in which we package the VSAT system with installation, network operations, maintenance and access to satellite transponder capacity. Our services include the following, as further detailed below:

- network analysis,
- network implementation,
- shared hub services,
- network operations,
- value-added services,
- managed network services,
- maintenance,
- customer technical services,
- provision of telephony services, and
- access to satellite capacity.

Network Analysis. Network analysis involves designing the system in response to specific customer needs, determining critical system parameters, such as data protocols and network response times, assisting in generating component and subsystem specifications for the network's hardware, hub requirements (private or shared) and satellite capacity.

Network Implementation. The network implementation process covers hub installation and network rollout, which entails installing and connecting all of the remote VSAT locations to the network. Network rollouts are planned and managed by our program management teams. A program manager serves as the customer's single point of contact and is responsible for delivering the network on time, on budget and to specification.

Many of the activities for installing a VSAT network take place at the customer's facilities, such as site survey, site preparation and installation of ground, roof, or wall-supported mounts with lightning protection, connection of the outdoor unit and the indoor unit to the antenna and intra-facility link or cable, powering up the system, pointing the antenna, initializing the VSAT and confirming proper operation with the hub, connecting the VSAT with the customer's local equipment, and providing an orientation to the local customer personnel. A typical installation can be completed in four to six hours.

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Hub installation services vary depending on whether the customer's network involves a private hub or use of one of our shared hub facilities in McLean, Virginia, Chicago, Illinois, Atlanta, Georgia, Colombia or Peru.

We currently use in-house personnel for hub installation and third parties to perform most VSAT installations. The program manager, working with our in-house implementation staff, insures that our third-party installation teams arrive at the customer's site on schedule and are equipped with the necessary equipment to complete the installation. The third-party installers are trained and certified on our hardware platforms.

Shared Hub Services. The hub is the most costly and complex component of a VSAT system. Some customers prefer to outsource the management and operation of the hub, either by leveraging our competency in managing networks or by gaining additional cost efficiencies through sharing the hub hardware and operations costs with multiple customers. We presently staff our primary shared hubs in the United States with a highly specialized technical staff on a 24-hour basis. Our shared hub service typically includes use of hardware, maintenance, ground-based backhaul circuits, satellite uplinking and operations for which the customer pays a monthly fee.

Network Operations. Our network operations services coordinate and manage the operations of customers' networks and monitor the quality of services delivered on a 24-hour basis from one of our two NMCs. Our largest NMC is located in McLean, Virginia, and is staffed by technicians who are trained in network fault isolation, problem resolution and customer service. We also have NMCs in Bogotá, Colombia and Lima, Peru. When customers experience an outage on their network, they call the NMC, where a trained professional, using proprietary monitoring and control technology, works to restore service. In instances in which service cannot be restored through the troubleshooting process, the NMC technician dispatches one of our third-party field service technicians to repair or replace the on-site hardware and restore operations to the site.

Value-Added Services. We provide a wide range of developed and third-party value-added network services for our customers to increase their network connections. Value-added services are applications, managed or coordinated by us, providing added functionality to customers over their Gilat network connection. Our value-added services currently include licensed in-store music delivered to customer sites over their Gilat network connection, unicast/multicast delivery of distance learning/videoconferencing content, and credit/debt transaction processing support via the VSAT link, with more services expected to be added in 2005. Rural operation services include prepaid voice, prepaid IP and voice mail services.

Managed Network Services. We also offer managed network services, which allow customers to outsource their IT functionality to us on a consultant services basis. These services leverage our experience providing enterprise network solutions customized to each customer's specific applications, topology and usage profiles, bringing us into a more consultative professional services role and enabling us to add more value to the customer relationship.

Maintenance. Once an NMC technician determines that a field service dispatch is required to fix a problem, our maintenance and logistics organizations provide service to the customer. We offer a variety of maintenance plans to support our customer networks. All of the plans include toll-free trouble reporting service from one of our NMCs, field service, replacement of equipment, warehousing of spare parts, shipping and repairs. The objective is to provide an on-site response within an average of four hours for most sites. In the United States, we have contracted with a third-party repair service provider, to operate nationwide service centers that are staffed with Gilat-trained and certified field service technicians. Other trained and certified third-party vendors are contracted in our international service markets.

Our maintenance services are supported by our internal logistics and repair organization, which is responsible for stocking parts in warehouses in the United States and Latin America.

Customer Technical Services. Our technical services group includes engineering test and support services during the project implementation phase and on-going telephone and on-site support for complex networking issues. The customer technical services group provides application troubleshooting, network optimization, customer training and documentation services.

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Protocols and Methodologies. The development of new software protocols has resulted in improved use of available network capacity and decreased delays in transmission of information. Our networks support multiple protocols simultaneously, including SDLC, Bisync, X.25, X.3/X.28/X.29 PAD, Token Ring LLC, Ethernet LLC, X.25 Broadcast, TCP/IP and voice services. The performance of these protocols across satellite bandwidth is optimized by techniques such as TCP/IP spoofing, which improves data throughput efficiency. In addition, our VSAT networks have built-in protocol conversion capabilities, including X.25 to Async PAD, SDLC to Token Ring, Bisync to Token Ring, X.25 to Bisync, X.25 to SDLC and TCP/IP over Ethernet to TCP/IP over Token Ring, which allow our VSAT networks to operate with multiple protocols without the purchase of additional equipment.

Spacenet Inc.

Our U.S. subsidiary, Spacenet Inc., provides satellite-based, enterprise-grade broadband wide-area networking solutions for a broad range of commercial organizations throughout North America. These networks are provided to a wide range of business and corporate enterprises that require hundreds or sometimes thousands of VSATs with high-speed Internet access and other communication applications via VSATs. Most service contracts through Spacenet Inc. are for three to five year periods and enterprises pay on a per site, per month basis in addition to upfront installation and hardware and software fees. Major customers of Spacenet Inc. include the United States Postal Service, GTECH, Dollar General, Countrywide, Valero, Rent-Way and Kroger. In 2002, Spacenet Inc. expanded its market to include an off the shelf service known as Connexstar, a satellite network solution product for small to mid-sized enterprises. This business offers standard pre-packaged services, hardware and software for businesses that want business connectivity for as few as one location and up to hundreds of locations. Today, Connexstar off the shelf VSAT services represent the majority of new business generated by Spacenet Inc.. In 2004, Spacenet Inc. broadened its service portfolio to provide hybrid VSAT/terrestrial networks to customers where VSAT technology cannot provide a complete solution. In 2002, 2003 and 2004, Spacenet Inc. s revenues accounted for approximately one-half, one-third and one-quarter of our total revenues respectively.

Spacenet Rural Communications

We provide satellite-based rural telephony and internet access solutions to remote areas in both Colombia and Peru. Outside dense urban areas, telephone and Internet access communications infrastructure is costly and difficult to set up. Gilat s service offering provides governments with an affordable way to bridge the gap between urban and rural areas, providing high-speed Internet connectivity, phone and fax service using our satellite-based technology.

To meet these needs, we have developed the following product portfolio:

Hub operation, which includes handling a network operation and engineering services.

Maintenance of remote sites, technical support, preventive and corrective maintenance, planning and management of network operativeness, creation or improvement of the distribution network for payment means.

BOT (Build, Operate, Transfer) in which we assume full responsibility for the design, construction and operation of a telecommunications project, and then transfer the knowledge of the operation and after a time pass it on to the client.

Rendering of pre-payment and post-payment voice public services, preferably by public telephones or public telephone booths.

Provision of connection to Internet with high velocity services for small and medium companies.

National and international long distance call services.

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These applications enable us to provide the following services:

Isolated Public Telephones with one line and the gradual increase of the number of lines, as needed, feeding options through alternative power sources, pre- and post-payment service. The telephones can be used for general public use as community phones, for emergency or rescue measures and on long highways.

Public Call Offices which typically offer several voice lines in the same premises, enabling telephone, fax and Internet services.

Telecenters which offer both voice and Internet services with multiple telephone lines, personal computers providing communities with Internet, telephones, facsimiles, carrier and scanner and printing of documents.

Through four contracts awarded to us by Peru's National Program for Rural Telecommunications Projects, Fondo de Inversion en Telecomunicaciones del Peru (FITEL), we have deployed fixed satellite telephony and Internet access in Peru's public call office network, serving approximately 6,000 communities, and providing rural satellite telephony and Internet service to twenty percent of Peru's population. The solution includes: (i) bundled service of high-speed Internet access and toll-quality telephony service on a single, low-cost platform; and (ii) VSAT satellite communications equipment that can be deployed without reliance on terrestrial infrastructure, even in the most remote locations. The FITEL telephony network operated by us provides citizens with quality, affordable phone, fax and Internet services.

In Colombia, we have provided telecommunications services since 2000. At present, we operate approximately 11,535 remote locations. The services provided include public telephone services in call offices and isolated telephone booths and telecenters of both voice and Internet services. The services are provided under three government subsidized projects awarded to us in the past five years.

Marketing and Distribution

We use both direct and indirect sales channels to market our products, solutions and services. Our GNS equipment sales division has marketing activities organized geographically, with groups, subsidiaries or affiliates covering all regions of the map. Our sales teams are comprised of account managers and sales engineers, who are the primary account interfaces and work to establish account relationships and determine technical and business requirements for the network. These teams also support the other distribution channels with advanced technical capabilities and application experience. Sales cycles in the VSAT network market are lengthy and it is not unusual for a sale to require 18 months from initial lead through signing of the contract. The sales process includes several network design iterations, network demonstrations, and in some cases special software development, integrations with third party equipment for complete solution offerings, which is completed before contract signing. For VSAT networks sold as a complete service offering, the sale cycle is typically shorter and can be as low as 90 days from the initial lead through the signing of the contract. Some of the larger government bids in Latin America include service provision for up to ten years.

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The following table sets forth our revenues by geographic area for the periods indicated below as a percent of our total sales and includes countries in which revenues exceeded 10% in any of the reporting years:

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2002	2003	2004
United States	52.8% ⁽¹⁾	35.8% ⁽¹⁾	39.1%
South and Central Latin America (except Brazil)	14.9%	22.8%	27.8%
Asia	11.8%	15.4%	13.3%
Brazil	4.5%	11.0%	8.8%
Africa	8.3%	8.4%	5.8%
Europe	7.0% ⁽¹⁾	4.7% ⁽¹⁾	4.8% ⁽¹⁾
Other	0.7%	1.9%	0.4%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

⁽¹⁾ Includes revenues from related parties of 3.2%, 4.0%, and 1.2% for the years ended December 31, 2002, 2003 and 2004, respectively.

Strategic Alliances, Joint Ventures and Acquisitions

We have acquired certain entities and established certain key strategic marketing relationships and joint ventures, including the following:

Spacenet Inc. On December 31, 1998, we completed the acquisition of Spacenet Inc., a company engaged in providing VSAT-based network services, from SES Americom (formerly known as GE Americom) and certain affiliates. Prior to the acquisition, Spacenet Inc. was our single largest customer. Spacenet Inc. purchased our VSAT products in order to incorporate them into its VSAT-based network service offerings.

As part of the Spacenet Inc. acquisition, we entered into several significant agreements with SES Americom. See Item 7: Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions – Related Party Agreements. The acquisition of Spacenet Inc. has enabled Gilat to expand from primarily manufacturing and selling VSAT equipment to becoming a provider of complete end-to-end telecommunications and data networking solutions based on VSAT satellite earth stations.

StarBand. In March 2000, we established a joint venture named StarBand Communications Inc. (formerly known as Gilat-to-Home, Inc.) with MSN, EchoStar and ING, to provide broadband Internet access via satellite to residential, SoHo and small business customers in North America. MSN and EchoStar originally invested \$50 million each and ING has invested \$25 million in cash in StarBand in exchange for both senior convertible preferred and common shares, of the outstanding capital of StarBand. Following an additional investment by EchoStar, Gilat, through Spacenet Inc., owned approximately 35.0% of StarBand's outstanding shares.

On May 31, 2002, StarBand filed a voluntary petition for reorganization under Chapter 11 of the U.S. Bankruptcy Code. Since that time, we provided to StarBand approximately \$14 million of debtor in possession financing, the majority of which has been in the form of transponder capacity, and additional financing of approximately \$11.2 million. In November 2003, StarBand emerged from bankruptcy and we currently hold 49% of StarBand. Upon StarBand's emergence from Chapter 11, and in consideration for the 49% shares issued to Gilat at that time, we forgave approximately \$84 million of debt provided by us to StarBand and we entered into three agreements with StarBand: (i) the restated master agreement for the supply of equipment and services upon the terms described above; (ii) a note and loan agreement providing for repayment of \$14 million of debtor in possession financing supplied by us to StarBand during Chapter 11 proceeding, bearing 3.5% annual interest and with quarterly payments to be made between March 31, 2004 and December 31, 2008 and principal payments to be made between March 31, 2006 and December 31, 2008; and (iii) a financing agreement for the provision of a up to \$7.5 million in revolving financing and trade credit, subject to various restrictions and reductions, through the end of 2009. As of December 31, 2004, StarBand is consolidated into our financial statements. Please see Item 8 Significant Changes.

Deterministic Networks Inc. In July 2000, we acquired all of the shares of Deterministic Networks, Inc. (Deterministic), a privately held company based in California. Deterministic is a supplier of policy-based networking products and toolkits to several major technology companies, providing quality of service, network management and Internet security capabilities that enhance the products and services of its customers. In exchange for Deterministic's stock, the shareholders of Deterministic received 10,921 of our ordinary shares then valued at approximately \$7.8 million. A total of \$7.2 million of this price was attributed to goodwill which was amortized at an annual rate of 20% through December 2001, with the balance impaired in 2002 and recorded as a cumulative effect of change in accounting principle in the first quarter of 2002. Currently, Deterministic has approximately ten employees and continues to develop software-networking products.

rStar. In January 2001, following a tender offer, we became the owners of 51% of the outstanding shares of rStar (a then publicly traded company on NASDAQ) at a cost of approximately \$51 million. In May 2001, rStar issued and delivered to Gilat 19,396,552 shares of rStar Common Stock, in full satisfaction of rStar's outstanding capital lease obligations to Spacenet Inc. in the amount of approximately \$45 million, which resulted in Gilat increasing its share holdings in rStar to approximately 66%. In August 2002, we completed a transaction in which we acquired additional shares of rStar, increasing our ownership interest to approximately 85%. As part of this transaction, we sold to rStar the exclusive rights in certain Latin American countries (i) to implement, operate and market broadband Internet access services and voice services to residential consumers and SoHo subscribers, (ii) to provide a bundled product with direct-to-home television service using a single satellite dish, and (iii) to provide such new technologies and products related to the foregoing as Gilat may in the future develop or make available to StarBand, which shall be offered to rStar upon commercially reasonable terms. Under the acquisition agreement, rStar purchased the outstanding capital stock of StarBand Latin America in exchange for 43,103,448 shares of rStar common stock. StarBand Latin America was created to provide, through local subsidiaries, two-way always on, high-speed Internet access and telephony to residential and SoHo customers in Latin America.

In December 2003, we entered into an agreement with certain rStar stockholders to acquire an additional 9.3% of rStar shares for \$0.60 per share in cash. In April 2004, immediately following such transaction, we effected a short-form merger and acquired the shares held by all other rStar stockholders.

Satlynx S.A. In April 2002, together with SES Global SA (formerly known as SES Finance SA), we announced the formation of a new company that provides two-way satellite broadband communications services to enterprises, consumers and SoHo users throughout Europe. We and SES Global contributed cash and in kind contributions, which included existing facilities, transponder capacity, hubs, terminals, other technology and technical as well as marketing assistance. Gilat transferred six of its European subsidiaries (in Italy, Germany, the Czech Republic, England, Holland and France). As a result, substantially all of the service-providing business of Gilat in Europe was transferred to this joint venture. The transaction between Gilat and SES Global was completed on May 24, 2002. In June 2003, and in March 2004, Alcatel Space and Skybridge (Alcatel subsidiaries) invested in Satlynx cash and in-kind contributions. The future of Satlynx is contingent upon its ability to raise additional financing.

Backlog

The 2004 year-end backlog for equipment sales and revenues from multi-year service contracts for our VSAT products was approximately \$191 million, from approximately \$243 million at the year-end 2003. Approximately \$24 million of the backlog is for equipment sales, and \$167 million for network operations. Backlog is not necessarily indicative of future sales. Many of our contracts can be terminated at the convenience of the customer. In addition, some of our contracts may include product specifications that require us to complete additional product development. Any inability to meet the specifications could lead to a termination of the related contract. In addition, our backlog has decreased significantly in the past year. If our backlog continues to decrease and we do not increase our short-cycle sales, our business could be adversely affected.

Patents and Intellectual Property

We currently rely on a combination of patent, trade secret, copyright and trademark law, together with non-disclosure agreements and technical measures, to establish and protect proprietary rights in our products. Our patent portfolio includes 48 patents issued (22 U.S. and 26 foreign patents), 22 U.S. patent applications pending and nine foreign applications pending. All of the patents and applications that were developed and/or owned by our subsidiaries have been formally transferred to the parent company and are now controlled by us. In addition, we have filed patent applications with respect to our SkyEdge family of products that will be released to the market soon, as well as patents concerning a range of other inventions. As part of our patent program, Gilat intends to file additional patent applications on an ongoing basis.

We believe that our patents are important to our business. We also believe that the improvement of existing products, reliance upon trade secrets and unpatented proprietary know-how as well as the development of new products are generally as important as patent protection in establishing and maintaining a competitive advantage. We believe that the value of our products is dependent upon our proprietary software and hardware remaining trade secrets or subject to copyright protection. Generally, we enter into non-disclosure and invention assignment agreements with our employees, subcontractors and certain customers and other business partners. However, we cannot assure that our proprietary technology will remain a trade secret, or that others will not develop a similar technology or use such technology in products competitive with those offered by us.

While we do not believe we are currently infringing any intellectual property rights of third parties, we cannot assure that other companies will not, in the future, pursue claims against us with respect to the alleged infringement of patents, copyrights or other intellectual property rights owned by third parties. In addition, litigation may be necessary to protect our intellectual property rights and trade secrets, to determine the validity of and scope of the propriety rights of others, or to defend against third-party claims of invalidity. Any litigation could result in substantial costs and diversion of resources and could have a material adverse effect on Gilat's business, financial condition and operating results.

We cannot assure that additional infringement, invalidity, right to use or ownership claims by third parties, or claims for indemnification resulting from infringement claims will not be asserted in the future. If any claims or actions are asserted against us, we may seek to obtain a license under a third party's intellectual property rights. We cannot assure, however, that a license will be available under terms that are acceptable to us, if at all. The failure to obtain a license under a patent or intellectual property right from a third party for technology used by us could cause us to incur substantial liabilities and to suspend the manufacture of the product covered by the patent or intellectual property right. In addition, we may be required to redesign our products to eliminate infringement if a license is not available. Such redesign, if possible, could result in substantial delays in marketing of products and in significant costs. In addition, should we decide to litigate such claims, such litigation could be extremely expensive and time consuming and could materially adversely affect our business, financial condition and operating results, regardless of the outcome of the litigation.

Customers

Gilat's products are purchased by a wide spectrum of customers, including government operators, service providers large retail, small and medium enterprises, small consumer-oriented businesses, including retail and consumer distribution, convenience stores, restaurants and hospitality establishments, gas stations, hotels, brokerage, banking and financial services providers, communications companies, lotteries, automotive and governmental institutions. We sell our products, both equipment and in some instances services, directly to these customers or indirectly through resellers. In general, networks for these customers range from approximately 100 to 10,000 sites, although some customers have satellite data networks considerably smaller and others, considerably larger than this range. For example, GTECH, a lottery provider in the United States, has deployed more than 25,000 Skystar Advantage VSATs around the world. In Peru, Gilat has deployed 6,000 Dialaw@y IP VSATs providing telephony and Internet services. In Brazil, StarOne, the largest satellite ISP from enterprise to consumer customer, is using Skystar Advantage, SkyBlaster 360 and Skystar 360E in more than 10,000 sites. In South Africa, Gilat has been contracted to deploy up to 26,000 Skystar 360E Broadband VSATs over the next five years. In China, the two western provinces, Xinjiang and Tibet, have more than 3,000 Dialaw@y IPs for rural telephony. In Australia, Optus has selected Gilat to supply an additional 2,500 Skystar 360E for broadband applications. In Kenya, the Dialaw@y IP platform will be used to modernize the Kenyan postal offices throughout the country.

Competition

The network communications industry is highly competitive and the level of competition is increasing. As a provider of data network products and services in the United States and internationally, we compete with a large number of telecommunications service providers. Many of these competitors have significant competitive advantages, including long-standing customer relationships, close ties with regulatory and local authorities and control over connections to local telephone networks. This increasingly competitive environment has put pressure on prices and margins and has led to pressures for industry-wide standardization which would enable multi-vendor networks. To compete effectively, we emphasize the price competitiveness of our products as compared to products offered by ground-based and other satellite service providers, the advantages of satellite data networks in general, our network quality, our customization capability, our offering of networks as a turnkey service rather than as an equipment sale and our provision of a single point of contact for products and services.

We have encountered strong competition from major established carriers such as AT&T, , Sprint, British Telecom, France Telecom, Deutsche Telekom and global consortia of PTTs and other major carriers, which provide international telephone, private line and private network services using their national telephone networks and those of other carriers. Such carriers also offer technological solutions for customer networks, including ISDN lines and frame relay networks. Fiber optic cable is increasingly available for wide bandwidth networks in the United States and Western Europe and competitive issues often involve tradeoffs among price, various features and customer needs for specialized services or technologies. We are facing increasing competition from ground-based telecommunications service providers that use frame relay, fiber optic networks and digital network switching to provide competitive network offerings. The increase of cellular coverage and development of General Pocket Radio Service, or GPRS technology is also beginning to prove a competitive technology for low-medium bit rate applications.

Our VSAT networks generally have an advantage over terrestrial networks where the network must reach many locations over large distances, where the customer has a last mile or congestion problem that cannot be solved easily with terrestrial facilities and where there is a need for transmission to remote locations or emerging markets, as discussed more fully above. By comparison, ground-based facilities (e.g., fiber optic cables) often have an advantage for carrying large amounts of bulk traffic between a small number of fixed locations. However, a customer's particular circumstances, the pricing offered by suppliers and the effectiveness of the marketing efforts of the competing suppliers also play a key role in this competitive environment.

The major telecom carriers also serve as resellers of our products and services, and are an increasingly important distribution channel in Asia and Latin America.

Our principal competitor in the supply of VSAT satellite networks is Hughes Network Systems (HNS) which offers a full line of VSAT products and services and which obtains most of its satellite capacity on the satellite system operated by its affiliates Hughes Galaxy and PanAmSat. In competing with HNS, we emphasize particular technological features of our products and services, our ability to customize networks and perform desired development work, the quality of our customer service and our willingness to be flexible in structuring arrangements for the customer. In addition, we face increased competition for all of our product lines from ViaSat, Inc. and iDirect Technologies.

The satellite market is leaning toward a standard technology. Several technologies have emerged as possible candidates. The only open standard at this point in time is DVB-RCS. There are several manufacturers providing and supporting this standard which has been established primarily in Europe. Other companies offer technologies that can be standardized such as DOCSIS by ViaSat and IPoS by HNS.

We may experience increased competition in the future from existing or new competitors in the hardware, services and the consumer broadband spheres that may adversely affect our ability to continue to market our products and services successfully. We believe that we have been able to compete successfully with larger telecommunications companies in part by entering into strategic joint development and marketing relationships with major companies such as SES Global, by developing new products such as the SkyEdge and by emphasizing low-cost product and service features and functions that meet the needs of customers in the markets in which we compete. See Item 4: Information on the Company Patents and Intellectual Property.

We believe that our major competitors have the resources available to develop products with features and functions competitive with those offered by us. In addition, the entry of new companies into the market or the expansion by existing competitors of their product lines could have an adverse effect on us. However, we believe that our primary competitive advantage is our ability to provide products with relatively low overall cost and high functionality. We also compete on the basis of the performance characteristics of our products and our ability to customize certain network functions. We cannot assure that our competitors will not develop such features or functions, that we will be able to maintain a cost advantage for these products or that new companies will not enter these markets.

We also compete with other companies that offer communications networks and services based on other technologies (e.g., ground-based lines and frame relay, radio transmissions, point-to-point microwave) that can be competitive in terms of price and performance with our products. For example, there is a competing technology for a unidirectional VSAT system that uses a lower-cost remote terminal but requires more satellite space segments capacity than our unidirectional VSAT products. See Item 3: Key Information Risk Factors; Competition in the network communications industry.

Government Regulation

Regulatory Overview

The international telecommunications environment is highly regulated. As a provider of communications services in the United States, we are subject to the regulatory authority of the United States, primarily the FCC. We are also subject to regulation by the national communications authorities of other countries in which we provide service. Each of these entities can potentially impose operational restrictions on us. The changing policies and regulations of the United States and other countries will continue to affect the international telecommunications industry. We cannot predict the impact that these changes will have on our business or whether the general deregulatory trend in recent years will continue. We believe that continued deregulation would be beneficial to us, but also could reduce the limitations facing many of our existing competitors and potential new competitors.

We are required to obtain approvals from numerous national and local authorities in the ordinary course of our business in connection with most arrangements for the provision of services. The necessary approvals generally have not been difficult for us to obtain in a timely manner. However, the failure to obtain particular approvals has delayed, and in the future may delay our provision of services. Moreover, it is possible that any approvals that may be granted may be subject to materially adverse conditions.

United States Regulation

All entities that use radio frequencies to provide communications services in the United States are subject to the jurisdiction of the FCC under the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, or the Communications Act. The Communications Act prohibits the operation of satellite earth station facilities and VSAT systems such as those operated by us except under licenses issued by the FCC. Major changes in earth station or VSAT operations require modifications to the FCC licenses, which must also be approved by the FCC. The licenses we hold are granted for ten-year terms. The FCC generally renews satellite earth station and VSAT licenses routinely, but we cannot guarantee that our licenses will be renewed at their expiration dates or that such renewals will be for full terms. In addition, certain aspects of our business may be subject to state and local regulation including, for example, local zoning laws affecting the installation of satellite antennas.

International Regulation

We must comply with the applicable laws and obtain the approval of the regulatory authority of each country in which we propose to provide network services or operate VSATs. The laws and regulatory requirements regulating access to satellite systems vary from country to country. Some countries have substantially deregulated satellite communications, while other countries maintain strict monopoly regimes. The application procedure can be time-consuming and costly, and the terms of licenses vary for different countries. In addition, in some countries there may be restrictions on our ability to interconnect with the local switched telephone network. In certain countries, there are maximum tariffs and fees set by the regulatory authority maximizing the fees that can be charged for use of telephony services we provide.

Political and Economic Conditions in Israel

We are incorporated under the laws of, and our offices and manufacturing facilities are located in, the State of Israel. Accordingly, we are directly affected by political, economic and military conditions in Israel. Our operations would be materially adversely affected if major hostilities involving Israel should occur or if trade between Israel and its present trading partners should be curtailed.

Since the establishment of the State of Israel in 1948, a number of armed conflicts have taken place between Israel and its Arab neighbors and a state of hostility, varying from time to time in intensity and degree, has led to security and economic problems for Israel. However, a peace agreement between Israel and Egypt was signed in 1979 and, a peace agreement between Israel and Jordan was signed in 1994. Since 1993, several agreements between Israel and Palestinian representatives have been signed but since October 2000, there has been substantial deterioration in the relationship between Israel and the Palestinian Authority, which has resulted in increased violence. The future effect of this deterioration and violence on the Israeli economy and our operations is unclear. As of the date hereof, Israel has not entered into any peace agreement with Syria, Lebanon or other Arab countries except those mentioned above, and no prediction can be made as to whether any other agreements will be entered into between Israel and its neighboring countries. The ongoing violence between Israel and the Palestinians and tension between Israel and neighboring Syria and Lebanon may have a material adverse effect on our business, financial conditions or results of operations. Generally, male adult citizens and permanent residents of Israel under the age of 51 are, unless exempt, obligated to perform up to 36 days of military reserve duty annually. Additionally, all such residents are subject to being called to active duty at any time under emergency circumstances. Some of our officers and employees are currently obligated to perform annual reserve duty. While we have operated effectively under these requirements since we began operations, no assessment can be made as to the full impact of such requirements on our workforce or business if conditions should change, and no prediction can be made as to the effect on us of any expansion or reduction of such obligations.

In addition, in the event and to the extent the recent armed conflict entered into by the United States and other countries in Iraq will impact Israel, our operations may adversely affected.

Israel's economy has been subject to numerous destabilizing factors, including a period of rampant inflation in the early to mid-1980s, low foreign exchange reserves, fluctuations in world commodity prices, military conflicts and civil unrest. The Israeli government has, for these and other reasons, intervened in various sectors of the economy employing, among other means, fiscal and monetary policies, import duties, foreign currency restrictions and control of wages, prices and foreign currency exchange rates. The Israeli government has periodically changed its policies in all these areas.

In addition, certain countries, companies and organizations continue to participate in a boycott of Israeli firms. We do not believe that the boycott has had a material adverse effect on us, but there can be no assurance that restrictive law, policies or practices directed toward Israel or Israeli businesses will not have an adverse impact on the expansion of our business.

Trade Agreements

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

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Israel and the European Union concluded a Free Trade Agreement in July 1975 that 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 June 2000, Israel was admitted as an Associate Member of the European Union. In 1985, Israel and the United States entered into an agreement to establish a Free Trade Area that has eliminated all tariff and certain non-tariff barriers on most trade between the two countries. On January 1, 1993, Israel and the European Free Trade Association, or EFTA, entered into an agreement establishing a free-trade zone between Israel and the EFTA nations. In recent years, Israel has established commercial and trade relations with a number of other nations, (including Russia, the People's Republic of China, India and nations in Eastern Europe and Asia), with which Israel had not previously had such relations.

Organizational Structure

We own a number of subsidiaries and affiliated companies that provide marketing and sales support, sell our VSAT products or provide related services. The following table sets forth our significant subsidiaries, as of March 15, 2005:

Company	Place of Incorporation	Ownership Interest
Spacenet Inc.	United States	100%
rStar Corporation	Delaware	100%
Gilat to Home Latin America (Holland) N.V	Holland	100%
Gilat Satellite Networks (Holland) B.V	Holland	100%
StarBand Communications Inc.	Delaware	100%
Satlynx S.A	Luxembourg	41%

Property and Equipment

Our products are primarily designed, assembled, manufactured and tested at our facility in Petah Tikva, Israel. The net book value of the facilities in Petah Tikvah is \$70.6 million. A recent valuation of the land and facilities valued the property at approximately \$46 million. In accordance with SFAS 144, the Company tested the recoverability of its facilities as part of a group of assets and determined that no impairment charge should be recorded as of December 31, 2004. Had the Company put the facilities up for sale, it would have been required to record the difference between the carrying amount and the fair value as an impairment, loss in the statement of operations, all in accordance with SFAS 144.

Our current manufacturing facilities have sufficient capacity to handle current demand. We continuously adjust our capacity based on our production requirements. We also work with third party vendors for the development and manufacture of components integrated into our products, as well as for assembly of components for our products. We have implemented a multifaceted strategy focused on meeting customer demand for our products and reducing production costs. Our operations group, together with our research and development group, is working with our vendors and subcontractors to increase development and production efficiency in order to obtain higher component quantities at reduced prices.

We have network operations centers at McLean, Virginia and shared hub facilities in Chicago, Illinois, Brazil, Peru and Colombia, from which we perform network services and customer support functions 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, 365 days a year. The network operations centers allow us to perform diagnostic procedures on customer networks and to reconfigure networks to alter data speeds, change frequencies and provide additional bandwidth.

Our offices in McLean, Virginia originally comprised approximately 137,000 square feet, portions of which we sublease, such that the current net monthly rental cost is approximately \$223,000. These offices house our personnel and also contain one of our U.S. network operations centers. In June 2000 we purchased the land and building facilities used by Spacenet Inc. for a purchase price of approximately \$24.3 million. In March 2001 we sold these premises for approximately \$31.5 million (net of related costs of approximately \$1.5 million) and entered into a 15-year lease for this space, at an initial annual rent of approximately \$3.7 million. In addition, we lease additional office space in McLean for Spacenet Inc. personnel comprising approximately 60,000 square feet at monthly rental of approximately \$182,000. We also maintain space in Chicago, Illinois and Houston, Texas for sales and operations.

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In 2000 and 2002, we purchased and developed facilities on approximately 140,400 square feet of land in Backnang, Germany, for approximately \$13 million. In June 2001, we entered into a mortgage and loan agreement with a German bank, secured by our Backnang facilities. The mortgage is for approximately Euro 5.7 million, of which (i) approximately one-fifth bears interest at 5.86% and is repayable over 5 years commencing July 2001 and (ii) approximately four-fifths bears interest at 6.3% and is repayable quarterly over 20 years commencing July 2006. As of May 24, 2002, these facilities are leased to Satlynx, one of the six Gilat subsidiaries sold to Satlynx. In addition, Satlynx has been granted an option to purchase the Backnang facility.

We also maintain facilities in Santa Cruz, California; Austin, Texas; Atlanta, Georgia; and in South America in Brazil, Colombia, Mexico, and Peru, along with representative offices in Beijing, Melbourne, Prague, Pretoria, New Delhi, Almaty, Jakarta, Kiev and Moscow and small facilities in other locations throughout the world.

ITEM 5: OPERATING AND FINANCIAL REVIEW AND PROSPECTS

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

Introduction

During the years ended December 31, 2002, 2003 and 2004, we operated under a single reportable business segment. As of January 2005, we changed our business reporting to reflect operation under two business units: Gilat Network Systems (GNS) and Spacenet. The Company's 2004 financial statements reflect this change.

Our reportable segments are differentiated by whether the nature of the transaction is dominated by an equipment sale (a GNS transaction) or by the operation of a network (a Spacenet transaction). Segments are managed separately and can be described as follows:

Gilat Networks Systems. This business segment focuses on sales of solutions to operators by provision of its proprietary and/or DVB-RCS standard VSAT technology and hybrid solutions. The business of GNS reflects the generation of revenue from sales of our satellite-based networking equipment, professional services and applications. The charges to customers for satellite networking products, applications or professional services vary with the number of sites, the location of sites, installation services required and the types of technologies and protocols employed.

Spacenet. Spacenet's business consists of activity as an operator of communications networks for the provision of telephony, data and Internet services to our customers, primarily in the Americas. The charges to customers for networking services vary with the type of operations provided, the length of the contract, the amount of satellite capacity and the types of technologies and protocols employed. The business is divided as follows:

- The enterprise market, through Spacenet Inc., which provides mainly satellite-based, enterprise-grade broadband wide-area networking solutions for a broad range of commercial organizations and small business customers primarily in North America.
- The consumer market, primarily through StarBand, which provides broadband Internet access via satellite to residential and SoHos in North America.
- The rural market, known as Spacenet Rural Communications, which provides satellite-based rural telephony and internet access solutions to remote areas in Latin America.

This discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations is based upon our audited consolidated financial information included in this Form 20-F, and which has been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States.

The currency of the primary economic environment in which most of our operations are conducted is the U.S. dollar and, therefore, we use the U.S. dollar as our functional and reporting currency. Transactions and balances originally denominated in U.S. dollars are presented at their original amounts. Gains and losses arising from non-U.S. dollar transactions and balances are included in the consolidated statements of operations. The financial statements of foreign subsidiaries, whose functional currency has been determined to be their local currency, have been translated into U.S. dollars. Assets and liabilities have been translated using the exchange rates in effect at the balance sheet date. Statements of operations amounts have been translated using the average exchange rate for the period. The resulting translation adjustments are reported as a component of shareholders' equity in accumulated other comprehensive loss.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

We believe the following critical accounting policies affect our more significant judgments and estimates used in the preparation of our audited consolidated financial information included in this Form 20-F.

Use of estimates. The preparation of the financial information in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires us to make estimates and judgments that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses, and related disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities. On an on-going basis, we evaluate our estimates, mainly related to account receivables, inventories, long-lived assets, restructuring charges, revenues and contingencies. We base our estimates on historical experience and on various other assumptions that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis for making judgments about the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions or conditions.

Revenues. We generate revenues mainly from the sale of products and services for satellite-based communications networks. Sale of products includes mainly the sale of VSAT's and hubs and services include access to and communication via satellites, known as space segment, installation of network equipment, telephony services, internet services, consulting, on-line network monitoring, network maintenance and repair services. We sell our products primarily through a direct sales force and indirectly through resellers. Sales consummated by our sales force and sales to resellers are considered sales to end-users.

Revenues from product sales are recognized when delivery has occurred, persuasive evidence of an agreement exists, the vendor's fee is fixed or determinable, no further obligation exists and collectability is probable. We do not grant rights of return. Service revenues are recognized ratably over the contractual period or as services are performed.

We record a significant amount of revenue from arrangements that involve the delivery or performance of multiple products, services and/or rights to use assets. A multiple-element arrangement is separated into more than one unit of accounting if the functionality of the delivered element(s) is not dependent on the undelivered element(s), there is vendor-specific objective evidence (VSOE) of fair value of the undelivered element(s) and delivery of the delivered element(s) represents the culmination of the earnings process for those element(s).

If these criteria are not met, the revenue is deferred until such criteria are met or until the period in which the last undelivered element is delivered. If there is VSOE for all units of accounting in an arrangement, the arrangement consideration is allocated to the separate units of accounting based on each unit's relative VSOE.

Revenues from products under sales-type-lease contracts are recognized upon installation or upon shipment, in cases where the customer obtains its own or others installation services. The net investments in sales-type-leases are discounted at the interest rates implicit in the leases. The present values of payments due under sales-type-lease contracts are recorded as revenues at the time of shipment or installation, as appropriate. Future interest income is deferred and recognized over the related lease term as financial income.

Revenue from products and services under operating leases of equipment are recognized ratably over the lease period.

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Cost of Revenues. Cost of revenues, for both products and services, includes the cost of system design, equipment, satellite capacity, customer service, interconnection charges and third party maintenance and installation. For equipment contracts, cost of revenues is expensed as revenues are recognized. For network service contracts, cost of revenues is expensed as revenues are recognized over the term of the contract. For maintenance contracts, cost of revenues is expensed as the maintenance cost is incurred or over the term of the contract. At each balance sheet date, we evaluate our inventory balance for excess quantities and obsolescence. This evaluation includes an analysis of sales levels by product and projections of future demand. In addition, we write off inventories that are considered obsolete. Remaining inventory balances are adjusted to the lower of cost or market value. If future demand for our old or new products, or market conditions are less favorable than our projections, additional inventory write-offs may be required and would be reflected in cost of revenues for such period.

Accounts Receivable and Allowance for Doubtful Accounts. We are required to estimate our ability to collect our trade receivables. A considerable amount of judgment is required in assessing their ultimate realization. In 2002, 2003, and 2004 we provided allowance for our receivables relating to customers that were specifically identified by our management as having difficulties paying their respective receivables. This provision is in addition to a general allowance which we have provided to cover additional potential exposures. If the financial condition of our customers deteriorates, resulting in their inability to make payments, additional allowances may be required. These estimates are based on historical bad debt experience and other known factors. If the historical data we used to determine these estimates does not properly reflect future realization, additional allowances may be required. See Restructuring Charges, Write-Offs and Other Significant Charges below.

Inventory Valuation. We are required to state our inventories at the lower of cost or market price. In assessing the ultimate realization of inventories, we are required to make judgments as to future demand requirements and compare that with the current or committed inventory levels. We have recorded significant changes in required reserves in recent periods. See Restructuring Charges, Write-Offs and Other Significant Charges below.

Impairment of Goodwill, Intangible Assets, Long-Lived Assets, and Investment in Affiliates. Our business acquisitions resulted in goodwill and other intangible assets. We periodically evaluate our goodwill, intangible assets, long-lived assets and investments in affiliates for potential impairment indicators. Our judgments regarding the existence of impairment indicators are based on legal factors, market conditions and operational performance of our acquired businesses and investments.

Effective January 1, 2002, indefinite life intangible assets and goodwill are not amortized but rather subject to annual impairment testing.

Our long-lived assets are reviewed for impairment annually and whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. Recoverability of assets to be held and used is measured by a comparison of the carrying amount of the assets to the future undiscounted cash flows expected to be generated by the assets. If such assets are considered to be impaired, the impairment to be recognized is measured by the amount by which the carrying amount of the assets exceeds the fair value of the assets. In measuring the recoverability of assets, we are required to make estimates and judgments in assessing our five year forecast and cash flows, which is the estimated useful life of our current primary asset, and compare that with the carrying amount of the assets. Additional significant estimates used by management in the methodologies used to assess the recoverability of our long-lived assets include estimates of future short-term and long-term growth rates, market acceptance of products and services, our success in winning bids and other judgmental assumptions, which are also affected by factors detailed in our risk factors section in this annual report. If these estimates or the related assumptions change in the future, we may be required to record impairment charges for our long-lived assets.

Our investments in other companies are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an investment may not be recoverable.

For all of the above, see Restructuring Charges, Write-Offs and Other Significant Charges below.

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Future events could cause us to conclude that impairment indicators exist and that additional intangible assets associated with our acquired businesses and our long-lived assets are impaired. Any resulting impairment loss could have a material adverse impact on our financial condition and results of operations.

Restructuring and Other Non-Recurring Charges. During fiscal year 2003, we recorded significant charges in connection with our restructuring plans. These restructuring charges include estimates pertaining to contractual obligations, primarily facilities-related operating leases, resulting from our actions. We have estimated facility exit costs for certain under-utilized facilities and have made assumptions regarding a sublessee's future rental rate, as well as the amount of time required to identify a sublessee. Such liabilities were recorded at fair value and are updated for any charges in fair value every period. Our restructuring charge would have been higher had we assumed a lower future rental rate or a longer period of time required to identify a sublessee.

Legal and Other Contingencies. We are currently involved in certain legal and other proceedings and are required to assess the likelihood of any adverse judgments or outcomes of these proceedings as well as potential ranges of probable losses. A determination of the amount of accruals required, if any, for these contingencies is made after careful analysis. It is possible, however, that future results of operations for any particular quarter or annual period could be materially affected by changes in our assumptions, the actual outcome of such proceedings or as a result of the effectiveness of our strategies related to these proceedings.

In January 2003, upon emergence from Chapter 11, we determined that we did not control StarBand since we did not hold the majority of its voting interest and could not gain control in any other way over such company. As such, as of December 31, 2003 StarBand was accounted for under the equity method of accounting in accordance with APB 18 and the excess of losses over the investment in StarBand amounted to approximately \$ 0.2 million. StarBand's board of directors was and is comprised of three members, all of which are from our senior management.

FIN 46, which we adopted in January 2004, requires consideration and estimates of a significant number of possible future outcomes of the Variable Interest Entity as well as the probability that each of the outcomes will occur. The results of each possible outcome are allocated to the parties holding interests in the Variable Interest Entity. Based on the allocation of possible outcomes, a calculation is performed to determine which party, if any, has a majority of potential negative outcome (expected losses) or a majority of the potential positive outcomes (expected residual returns). That party, if any, is the Variable Interest Entity's primary beneficiary and is required to consolidate the Variable Interest Entity. Calculating the expected losses and expected residual returns is highly subjective and requires the use of significant estimates.

As of January 1, 2004, as per FIN 46, we analyzed whether StarBand could finance its activities without additional subordinated financial support from other parties and concluded that the equity investment at risk was not greater than the expected losses of the entity. Accordingly we believe that StarBand is a Variable Interest Entity (VIE). We performed an analysis in which we allocated the expected losses and expected residual returns to ourselves and to the other investors in StarBand using expected cash flows derived by projecting possible cash flows and assigning each projection with a probability weight. Through our analysis, we concluded that we absorb the majority of StarBand's expected losses and we receive the majority of the residual return. Accordingly we believe that we are the primary beneficiary of StarBand, and therefore we determined that StarBand should be consolidated into our consolidated financial statements.

As of December 31, 2003 Satlynx was accounted for under the equity method of accounting in accordance with APB 18 and the excess of losses over the investment in Satlynx amounted to approximately \$2.3 million.

We analyzed whether Satlynx can finance its activities without additional financial support from other parties and concluded that the equity investment at risk was not greater than the expected losses of the entity. Accordingly, we believe that Satlynx is a Variable Interest Entity, as defined in FIN 46. As such, we performed an analysis in which we allocated the expected losses and expected residual returns to our company and to the other investors in Satlynx using expected cash flows derived by projecting possible cash flows and assigning each projection with a probability weight. Through this analysis, we concluded that we do not absorb the majority of Satlynx's expected losses and we do not receive the majority of the residual return. Accordingly we believe that we are not the primary beneficiary of Satlynx, and therefore Satlynx should not be consolidated into our consolidated financial statements.

Restructuring Charges, Write-Offs and Other Significant Changes

Our company has been through significant changes in the past three years. The following disclosure provides in-depth background for each financial year which will enable a better analysis of our financial condition and results of operations.

2002. In the year ended December 31, 2002, the recession in the communications industry which began in 2001 and the resulting slowdown in orders continued. Furthermore, once again certain circumstances such as the global decrease in the financial stability of telecommunication companies and depressed market conditions indicated that the carrying amount of certain assets would not be recoverable. In October 2002, we commenced the arrangement to restructure our debt with holders of our convertible bonds, bank lenders and other creditors, which was successfully completed in March 2003. Prior to and while the arrangement was under negotiation, customers expressed doubts regarding our ability to restructure our debt and our ability to sell products and retain customers declined. As a result of the above, in 2002 we recorded the following charges:

We wrote-off (i) excess inventories in order to adjust the inventory level to the new revenue expectations, in the amount of approximately \$7.0 million; (ii) discontinued products in our inventory in the amount of approximately \$8.8 million; and we marked down inventory that is expected to be sold at a price lower than the carrying value in an amount of approximately \$4.3 million.

We increased our bad debt provision and wrote-off an amount of approximately \$34.7 million.

We recorded an impairment of all of the goodwill relating to our subsidiaries in an amount of \$69.7 million. The impairment was prompted by the continued deterioration in market conditions and the decrease in the projected income of our subsidiaries. The impairment of goodwill recognized at adoption of SFAS No. 142 in the amount of \$56.7 million is presented under cumulative effect of a change in an accounting principle and the impairment of goodwill recognized after adoption in the amount of \$13.0 million is presented in our operating expenses.

Based on our management's periodic review of the carrying value of our long-lived assets, in 2002 we recorded the following impairments:

Intangible assets in the amount of \$7.0 million and other intangible assets relating to technology that we no longer use in an amount of \$1.3 million. The impairment consists of technology purchased by us in 2000 which is no longer in use and intangible assets from the purchase of Spacenet Inc..

We identified the following factors pertaining to property, plant and equipment: (a) decreased levels of cash which curtailed future financing prospects needed in order to finance our business; and (b) a growing weakness in our target markets. We recorded impairment of our property, plant and equipment in an amount of \$42.4 million for adjustments of the carrying value of assets which are not used to generate our revenues to their fair value, and for adjustments of the carrying value of productive assets to their fair value according to the guidance of SFAS No. 144.

In light of our review of the auditors' report of a Brazilian entity in connection with the financial statements as of September 30 and December 31, 2002 which noted that such company may not be able to retain its existence as a going concern if they are unable to raise additional funding or otherwise generate sufficient revenues and other factors, and the fact that such company did not repay our investment at maturity in December 2002, we concluded that these conditions were not temporary and needed to be considered in our financial statements. As a result, we recorded an impairment of our investment in this company in an amount of approximately \$39.4 million; and

We recorded an impairment of our investment in Comunicacion y Telefonía Rural S.A or, CTR, a company in Chile in which we had invested, in an amount of approximately \$11.2 million. The impairment was due to a decrease in revenues of CTR, a devaluation of the Chilean currency and other adverse economic conditions, the inability of CTR to generate cash flow and a decrease in our shareholding in such entity. We also recorded an impairment of other investments in the amount of \$0.8 million.

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2003. In 2003, our financial weakness in the early part of the year continued to impact our orders globally and in particular in the United States. At the end of the first quarter of 2003, we concluded the arrangement to restructure our debt with creditors, bank lenders and note holders. At that time, our management went through significant change, with the resignation of our CEO and President (founders of our company) and the resignation of the CEO of Spacenet Inc. On April 15, 2003, our shareholders elected an almost entirely new board of directors and Chief Executive Officer and President. Also during 2003, our COO, CFO, and other members of senior management resigned. In June 2003, new management imposed an additional set of lay-offs and budget cuts and embarked on an effort to streamline our operations in order to increase efficiency and reduce costs. This effort included a variety of measures including organizational and structural changes and office consolidation as well as involuntary termination of 88 employees worldwide. The reductions have resulted in a decrease in annual expenses of approximately \$16 million. In November 2003, we concluded an exchange offer pursuant to which the majority of the holders of our new notes converted their notes into equity. As a result of all of the above factors, we recorded the following charges:

We wrote-off (i) excess inventories in the amount of approximately \$1.5 million in order to adjust the inventory level to new revenue expectations; (ii) discontinued products in the amount of approximately \$4.0 million; and we marked down inventory of approximately \$0.9 million that is expected to be sold at a price lower than its carrying value.

An additional impairment of goodwill in the amount of approximately \$5.0 million relating to the closing of the rStar acquisition on August 2, 2002.

Restructuring charges of approximately \$3.9 million. The restructuring costs consisted of employee termination benefits associated with involuntary termination and costs associated with termination of lease commitments with respect to premises occupied by Gilat.

Based on our periodic review of the carrying value of our long-lived assets we recorded the following impairments:

We identified the following factors pertaining to long-lived assets: (a) a continued low level of cash has adversely affected future financing prospects which are needed to finance our business; and (b) a growing weakness in our target markets. We recorded an impairment of our property, plant and equipment in an amount of approximately \$18.1 million and intangible assets of approximately \$5.6 million for adjustments of the carrying value of assets not used to generate revenues to their fair value, and for adjustments of the carrying value of productive assets to their fair value according to the specifications of FASB 144.

In light of management's decision to dispose of our subsidiary in Argentina we recorded an impairment of approximately \$3.2 million, which is recorded as an impairment of tangible and intangible assets.

In addition, we reversed \$3.3 million of the impairment of our investment in a Brazilian company due to an option exercise related to our investment in such company.

Details Regarding the Restructuring of Our Debt in 2003. In March 2003, an Israeli court approved an arrangement with our creditors that provided for the restructuring of our debts, which included the following changes to our current commitments and the creation of new commitments:

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Convertible Notes. We exchanged our 4.25% Convertible Subordinated Notes due 2005, or the old notes which had a principal amount of \$350 million for (i) 10,104,195 ordinary shares; and (ii) \$83.254 million in principal amount of new notes.

Bank Hapoalim. Of the \$102 million we owed Bank Hapoalim (i) \$25.5 million was converted into 924,430 Shares; (ii) \$5.1 million was converted into new notes of the same principal amount; and (iii) the remaining debt of \$71.4 million remains as a loan with revised terms. The revised terms of the loan include equal semiannual installments of principal of \$4.5 million beginning on July 2, 2005, with a fixed installment of \$8.9 million on July 2, 2012. The loan bore interest at the six-month LIBOR rate plus 2.5% and was payable semiannually together with the installments of principal. Please see details of the further revision to this loan described in 2004 below.

Bank Leumi Le-Israel B.M. We revised the terms of our loan from Bank Leumi Le-Israel B.M. in the principal amount of \$30 million. The revised terms of the restructured loan include principal payments in the amount of \$1 million annually during each of 2003 and 2004 and principal payments of \$4 million annually during each of the years 2005 through 2011. The loan bears interest at the six-month LIBOR rate plus 2.5%.

Israel Discount Bank Ltd. In March 2003, Israel Discount Bank Ltd. agreed to provide its performance guarantees for our benefit in the amount of up to \$13.3 million for at least one year.

SES Americom. SES Americom agreed to terminate its transponder agreements with Spacenet Inc., which related to StarBand. In addition, SES Americom agreed to defer payments by Spacenet Inc. in connection with other agreements. As part of the arrangement, we issued to SES Americom 713,052 of our shares.

As part of the arrangement approved by the Israeli court, we granted to the banks referred to above, in addition to existing security interests in their favor, a first priority security interest consisting of a floating charge on all of our assets and we pledged for their benefit all of the shares that we own in Spacenet Inc.. We granted a second priority security interest in the same collateral to the holders of the new notes.

In March 2003, we finalized the financial restructuring arrangement described above. As a result, we reduced our principal debt by approximately \$309 million, which included \$12.0 million of accrued interest. The arrangement significantly increased our shareholders' equity, reduced our debt and reduced our financing costs. We recorded an increase in our shareholder capital in the amount of \$55.2 million (net of expenses in the amount of \$2.8 million) and a gain of approximately \$185.6 million (net of related expenses in the amount of approximately \$11.9 million) and \$5.7 million in tax expenses. The related expenses included settlement payments to outgoing management in the amount of \$2.4 million and debenture issuing expenses in the amount of \$4.1 million.

In October 2003, we improved our financial condition by consummating an exchange offer to our holders of new notes and exchanging the majority of the notes for ordinary shares at a rate of 125 of our ordinary shares for each \$1,000 principal amount of our new notes. In November 2003, we closed the exchange offer with the participation of a majority of our note holders, reducing our debt by approximately \$76.0 million, which included \$2.3 million of accrued interest. We recorded an increase in our shareholders' equity in the amount of \$45 million and an additional gain relating to this completed debt restructuring of approximately \$58.6 million.

We accounted for the first debt restructuring included in the arrangement on the basis of a combination of types of restructuring and on the basis of modification of terms as part of a troubled debt restructuring, and for the debt to equity conversion on the basis of equity interest in full settlement in accordance with SFAS 15. As a result of the arrangements, we recorded the shares issued at their fair value in our shareholders' equity at the date of the closing. In addition, we recorded the estimated future interest payments to be made in connection with the repayments of the new notes and the loans in our consolidated balance sheet, and recorded a capital gain from restructuring of debt in our consolidated statements of operations.

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2004. In the first quarter of 2004, we evaluated the applicability of FIN 46 on our investment in StarBand and concluded that we absorb the majority of StarBand's expected losses and receive the majority of the residual return. Accordingly we determined that we are the primary beneficiary of StarBand, and therefore StarBand should be consolidated into our consolidated financial statements.

Also in the first quarter, we recorded a write-off of \$2.0 million of excess inventory as a result of an adjustment to our forecast of revenues for certain products in connection with the introduction of a new product line.

In April 2004, we revised the terms of our loan from Bank Hapoalim, to whom we owe a principal debt amount of \$71.4 million. The new loan terms reduced the principal installments due on July 1, 2005 and January 1, 2006 from \$4.5 million to \$1 million and \$1.5 million respectively, with the remainder due for payment in 2012. Other principal payments for \$4.5 million due semi-annually thereafter remain unchanged and the last installment of \$15.3 million is due on July 2, 2012. In addition, under the revised loan terms, the interest on the loan was reduced from a six-month LIBOR rate plus 2.5% to be paid semi-annually with principal installments to the following new terms: (i) for each interest period commencing from April 1, 2004 until March 31, 2008 interest due shall be six month LIBOR plus 2% per annum, and (ii) for each interest period commencing from April 1, 2008 until the final maturity date interest due shall be six month LIBOR plus 1.5% per annum. For more details, see [Liquidity and Capital Resources](#) [Financing Activities](#) .

In April of 2004, we also completed the short-form merger of rStar and we recorded a gain of \$ 0.2 million from a derecognition of liabilities (see [Item 4](#) [Strategic Alliances, Joint Ventures and Acquisitions](#) .)

In June 2004, our then CEO and President resigned and was replaced by Mr. Shlomo Rodav who currently serves as CEO and Chairman of the Board of Directors.

In the third quarter of 2004, as a result of decreased future undiscounted cash flow from a certain customer and in accordance with FAS 144, we decreased the carrying value of an asset and recorded an impairment of property and equipment in an amount of approximately \$2.2 million.

In September 2004, we closed an agreement for the sale of Spacenet International Services, Inc. and its only subsidiary, Servicio Satelital S.A., an Argentinean company. The consideration received was \$0.6 million paid upon the closing and an additional amount of \$0.5 million to be paid in installments through September 2006. . We recorded a loss from this transaction in the amount of \$0.2 million.

The following provides information about our business during 2002, 2003 and 2004, as if our business was operating under the new business segments. The financial information was extracted, from a practical prospective, from the consolidated results reported for those years.

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Year Ended December 31, 2004 Compared to Year Ended December 31, 2003

Revenues:

	2004	2003		2004	2003
	USD in thousands		% change	% of revenues	
Spacenet					
Enterprise					
Equipment	13,375	17,879	(25.2)%	5.5%	9.4%
Services	47,081	40,286	16.9%	19.5%	21.2%
	<u>60,456</u>	<u>58,165</u>	<u>3.9%</u>	<u>25.0%</u>	<u>30.6%</u>
Consumer					
Equipment	2,446	-	-	1.0%	-
Services	25,913	-	-	10.7%	-
	<u>28,359</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>11.7%</u>	<u>-</u>
Rural					
Equipment	1,711	9,345	(81.7)%	0.8%	4.9%
Services	50,532	17,435	189.8%	20.9%	9.2%
	<u>52,243</u>	<u>26,780</u>	<u>95.1%</u>	<u>21.7%</u>	<u>14.1%</u>
Total Spacenet	<u>141,058</u>	<u>84,945</u>	<u>66.1%</u>	<u>58.4%</u>	<u>44.7%</u>
GNS					
Equipment	82,590	93,552	(11.7)%	34.2%	49.2%
Services	17,850	11,680	52.8%	7.4%	6.1%
Total GNS	<u>100,440</u>	<u>105,232</u>	<u>(4.6)%</u>	<u>41.6%</u>	<u>55.3%</u>
Total					
Equipment	100,122	120,776	(17.1)%	41.5%	63.5%
Services	141,376	69,401	103.7%	58.5%	36.5%
Total revenues	<u>241,498</u>	<u>190,177</u>	<u>27.0%</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>100.0%</u>

Revenues in 2004 were derived 41.5% from equipment and 58.5% from services. In contrast, in 2003, our revenues were derived 63.5% from equipment and 36.5% from services. The increase in service revenues in 2004 is attributed to the following factors: (i) an increase in our service revenues from our enterprise operation; (ii) the consolidation of StarBand, which increased our service revenues by approximately \$26 million; (iii) a significant increase in our rural operation as a result of the progress in the implementation of the Compartel projects in Colombia, the operation of the GESAC network in Brazil and increased traffic on the networks in both Colombia and Peru; and (iv) an increase in the sale of services in our GNS operation. The decrease in equipment sales is attributed to: (a) a decline in sales to large-scale customers when compared to the prior year in our enterprise operation; (b) the completion of installation of equipment in the Fitel projects in Peru in 2003; and (c) overall industry-wide price reductions and a decline in the number of large-scale sales to customers in our GNS operation. The decrease in equipment sales was offset by the consolidation of StarBand which increased our equipment revenues by approximately \$2.4 million.

Gross profit (loss):

	2004	2003	2004	2003
	USD in thousands		% of revenues	
Spacenet Enterprise				
Equipment	140	428	1.0%	2.4%
Services	4,360	(3,715)	9.3%	(9.2)%
	<u>4,500</u>	<u>(3,287)</u>	<u>7.4%</u>	<u>(5.7)%</u>
Consumer				
Equipment	298	-	12.2%	-
Services	3,632	-	14.0%	-
	<u>3,930</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>13.9%</u>	<u>-</u>
Rural				
Equipment	477	4,028	27.9%	43.1%
Services	1,568	(13,606)	3.1%	(78.0)%
	<u>2,045</u>	<u>(9,578)</u>	<u>3.9%</u>	<u>(35.8)%</u>
Total Spacenet	<u>10,475</u>	<u>(12,865)</u>	<u>7.4%</u>	<u>(15.1)%</u>
GNS				
Equipment	36,077	20,713	43.7%	22.1%
Services	12,938	8,215	72.5%	70.3%
Total GNS	<u>49,015</u>	<u>28,928</u>	<u>48.8%</u>	<u>27.5%</u>
Consolidation	<u>17,613</u>	<u>16,567</u>	<u>7.3%</u>	<u>8.7%</u>
Total Gross Profit	<u>77,103</u>	<u>32,630</u>	<u>31.9%</u>	<u>17.2%</u>

Our gross profit margin increase in 2004 can be attributed to the following factors: (i) an increase in gross profits from our rural operations, primarily due to the implementation of Compartel and the GESAC network in Brazil and better efficiency in the maintenance of our networks operations; (ii) in our GNS segment, higher profit margins than in past years and a decrease in the amount of inventory write-offs from approximately \$6.4 million in 2003 to approximately \$2.0 million in 2004; and (iii) cost reductions attributed to the implementation of our restructuring plan in June 2003 which led to a decrease in personal and other related expenses in all of our segments. When reported by segment, Spacenet's results are presented based upon transfer prices. The consolidation line reflects the intercompany profits that have been realized in order to adjust the transfer price to Gilat's cost.

Our service cost of revenues decreased due to higher levels of business efficiency within the Company. Specifically, while our cost of service revenues increased on an absolute US Dollar basis, the cost decreased as a percentage of service revenues in 2004, due to the following factors: (i) certain significant expenses were reduced as part of restructurings in 2003, such as transponder capacity costs which were reduced due to the renegotiation of the agreement with our major provider; (ii) depreciation expenses were reduced due to an impairment of long-lived assets in 2003 in accordance with FASB 144; (iii) wages and overhead costs decreased due to a reduction in headcount; and (iv) as described above, we had higher profit margins and more revenue streams in 2004.

Research and Development Expenses:

	2004	2003		2004	2003
	USD in thousands		% change	% of revenues	
Spacenet Enterprise:					
Expenses incurred	977	4,203	(76.8)%	1.6%	7.2%
Less - grants	-	-	-	-	-
Total Spacenet	977	4,203	(76.8)%	0.7%	4.9%
GNS					
Expenses incurred	18,157	17,860	1.7%	18.0%	17.0%
Less - grants	5,255	5,114	2.8%	5.2%	4.9%
Total GNS	12,902	12,746	1.2%	12.8%	12.1%
Total	13,879	16,949	(18.1)%	5.7%	8.9%

Net research and development costs decreased in 2004 primarily due to the transfer of research and development operations from Spacenet Inc. to Israel, which resulted in significant decrease in costs in Spacenet Inc. and no relative significant increase in research and development costs in Israel. Grants for research and development received by us remained approximately the same and reflect an increase of approximately \$1.5 million grants receive from SES Global, offset by a decrease of approximately \$1.3 million of Chief Scientist grants.

Selling, Marketing, General and Administrative Expenses

	2004	2003		2004	2003
	USD in thousands		% change	% of revenues	
Spacenet:					
Enterprise	13,773	17,613	(21.8)%	22.8%	30.3%
Consumer	6,809	-	-	24.0%	-
Rural	12,119	16,102	(24.7)%	23.2%	60.1%
Total Spacenet	32,701	33,715	(3.0)%	23.2%	39.7%
GNS	36,473	38,005	(4.0)%	36.3%	36.1%
Total	69,174	71,720	(3.5)%	28.6%	37.7%

Selling, marketing, general and administrative expenses decreased in 2004 by \$2.6 million. The decrease can be attributed mainly to overall staff reductions which led to a decrease in the salaries and related expenses in the amount of approximately \$3.5 million, reduced depreciation and amortization expenses of approximately \$1.4 million, reduced professional fees and legal claims of approximately \$2.5 million and the going-private of rStar which reduced fees associated with being a public company including directors and officers insurance and on-going public filing fees by approximately \$1.0 million. The decrease was offset by the consolidation of StarBand, in the amount of approximately \$5.8

million.

Impairment of Goodwill, Tangible and Intangible Assets. In 2004, as a result of decreased future undiscounted cash flow from a certain customer, we decreased the carrying value of an asset and recorded an impairment of property and equipment in an amount of approximately \$2.2 million. In 2003, our sales decreased as a result of both the continued economic slowdown and due to our focus on the restructuring of our debt and as a result, we recorded an impairment of tangible and intangible assets of approximately \$31.9 million.

Financial Expenses, Net. In 2004, we had financial expenses of approximately \$0.3 million compared to approximately \$3.3 million in 2003. The sharp decrease in our financial expenses is explained primarily by (i) the successful completion of the restructuring of our debt in March and November 2003, which led to a sharp decrease in interest expenses associated with our debt; and (ii) in 2004, we had an increase in our interest income due to the increase in our cash balances.

Taxes on Income. Taxes on income decreased by approximately \$5.3 million to approximately \$4.4 million in 2004 compared to approximately \$9.7 million in 2003 primarily due to the taxes accrued in 2003 in relation to the restructuring of our debts, which were not accrued in 2004.

Equity in Profits (Losses) of Affiliated Companies. Equity in profits of affiliated companies was approximately \$1.2 million in 2004, compared to approximately \$0.5 million in 2003. The 2003 amount includes both Satlynx and StarBand while in 2004, due to the consolidation of StarBand, only Satlynx is included.

Minority Interest in Losses of a Subsidiary. Minority interest in losses of a subsidiary was approximately \$0.2 million in 2004, compared to approximately \$0.9 million in 2003. The 2004 figure reflects the minority share of rStar until April 2004, at which time we effected the short-form merger and as such, became the 100% owners of rStar.

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Year Ended December 31, 2003 Compared to Year Ended December 31, 2002

Revenues:

	2003	2002		2003	2002
	USD in thousands		% increase	% of revenues	
Spacenet					
Enterprise					
Equipment	17,879	44,254	(59.6)%	9.4%	21.2%
Services	40,286	63,824	(36.9)%	21.2%	30.6%
	<u>58,165</u>	<u>108,078</u>	<u>(46.2)%</u>	<u>30.6%</u>	<u>51.8%</u>
Consumer					
Equipment	-	-	-	-	-
Services	-	-	-	-	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Rural					
Equipment	9,345	11,101	(15.8)%	4.9%	5.3%
Services	17,435	7,988	118.3%	9.2%	3.8%
	<u>26,780</u>	<u>19,089</u>	<u>40.3%</u>	<u>14.1%</u>	<u>9.1%</u>
Total Spacenet	<u>84,945</u>	<u>127,167</u>	<u>(33.2)%</u>	<u>44.7%</u>	<u>60.9%</u>
GNS					
Equipment	93,552	74,656	25.3%	49.2%	35.8%
Services	11,680	6,932	68.5%	6.1%	3.3%
Total GNS	<u>105,232</u>	<u>81,588</u>	<u>29.0%</u>	<u>55.3%</u>	<u>39.1%</u>
Total					
Equipment	120,776	130,011	(7.1)%	63.5%	62.3%
Services	69,401	78,744	(11.9)%	36.5%	37.7%
Total revenues	<u>190,177</u>	<u>208,755</u>	<u>(8.9)%</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>100.0%</u>

Revenues in 2003 were derived of 63.5% equipment sales and 36.5% from services. In 2002, our revenues were derived of 62.3% equipment and 37.7% services. The decrease in our revenues can be attributed to the following factors: (i) in our enterprise operations the revenues decreased significantly in 2003, primarily due to a decrease in our equipment revenues from two major customers and a decrease in our services revenues due to the termination of contracts by two other major service customers and increased competition. An additional factor for this decrease was our sale of six European entities in the second quarter of 2002 to our joint venture, Satlynx S.A.; (ii) in our rural operations, service revenues increased due to the beginning of the implementation of the GESAC network in Brazil and increased revenues from traffic on our networks in Peru and Colombia. Our equipment revenues in our rural operations decreased mainly due to the completion of installation of equipment in the Fitel projects in Peru in 2003; and (iii) in 2003, GNS increased its equipment and service revenues due to the sale of equipment to two major customers.

Gross profit (loss):

	2003	2002	2003	2002
	USD in thousands		% of revenues	
Spacenet				
Enterprise				
Equipment	428	1,950	2.4%	4.4%
Services	(3,715)	(6,837)	(9.2)%	(10.7)%
	<u>(3,287)</u>	<u>(4,887)</u>	<u>(5.7)%</u>	<u>(4.5)%</u>
Consumer				
Equipment	-	-	-	-
Services	-	-	-	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Rural				
Equipment	4,028	8,034	43.1%	79.4%
Services	(13,606)	(17,257)	(78.0)%	(216.0)%
	<u>(9,578)</u>	<u>(9,223)</u>	<u>(35.8)%</u>	<u>(48.3)%</u>
Total Spacenet	<u>(12,865)</u>	<u>(14,110)</u>	<u>(15.1)%</u>	<u>(11.1)%</u>
GNS				
Equipment	20,713	(6,973)	22.1%	(9.3)%
Services	8,215	3,145	70.3%	45.4%
Total GNS	<u>28,928</u>	<u>(3,828)</u>	<u>27.5%</u>	<u>(4.7)%</u>
Consolidation	<u>16,567</u>	<u>37,558</u>	<u>8.7%</u>	<u>18.0%</u>
Total Gross Profit	<u>32,630</u>	<u>19,620</u>	<u>17.2%</u>	<u>9.4%</u>

Our gross profit increase in 2003 can be attributed to the following factors: (i) in our enterprise operations, the gross loss decreased primarily due to the decrease in the depreciation expenses of approximately \$6.0 million, resulting from the impairment of long-lived assets that was recorded at the end of 2002 and in June 2003 and \$2.5 million in inventory write-offs only in 2002. The decrease in the gross loss was offset by the decrease in revenues; (ii) in our rural operations, our gross loss increased, primarily due to the increase in maintenance expenses of our networks in Latin America. This increase was offset by \$1.3 million related to inventory write-offs in 2002 and an increase in our revenues; and (iii) in our GNS operation, our gross profit increased significantly, mainly due to increased revenues and reduced inventory write offs from \$18.3 million in 2002 to \$6.4 million in 2003; and (iv) the implementation of our restructuring plan in June 2003 which led to a decrease in personnel and other related expenses. When reported by segment, Spacenet's results are presented based upon transfer prices. The consolidation line reflects the intercompany profits that have been realized in order to adjust the transfer price to Gilat's cost. Given that Spacenet revenues were lower in 2003 compared to 2002, purchases of equipment by Spacenet from GNS were also reduced significantly. As such, the unrealized profits also decreased.

Research and Development Expenses

	2003	2002		2003	2002
	USD in thousands		% change	% of revenues	
Spacenet Enterprise:					
Expenses incurred	4,203	7,885	(46.7)%	7.2%	7.3%
Less - grants	-	-	-	-	-
Total Spacenet	4,203	7,885	(46.7)%	4.9%	6.2%
GNS					
Expenses incurred	17,860	21,127	(15.5)%	17.0%	25.9%
Less - grants	5,114	3,946	29.6%	4.9%	4.8%
Total GNS	12,746	17,181	(25.8)%	12.1%	21.1%
Total	16,949	25,066	(32.4)%	8.9%	12.0%

Net research and development expenses decreased in 2003 primarily due to (i) the implementation of restructuring plans within our company which led to a decrease in research and development personnel and overhead from \$18.0 million in 2002 to approximately \$14.4 million in 2003, (ii) a decrease in our depreciation expenses due to the impairment of long-lived assets that was made at the end of the year 2002 and in June 2003 from approximately \$6.3 million in 2002 to approximately \$3.5 million in 2003 and (iii) an increase in research and development grants attributable to payments made by SES Global, a related party, in connection with the development agreement signed with them. See Research and Development .

Selling, Marketing, General and Administrative Expenses

	2003	2002		2003	2002
	USD in thousands		% change	% of revenues	
Spacenet:					
Enterprise	17,613	28,212	(37.6)%	30.3%	26.1%
Consumer	-	-	-	-	-
Rural	16,102	20,037	(19.6)%	60.1%	105.0%
Total Spacenet	33,715	48,249	(30.1)%	39.7%	37.9%
GNS	38,005	37,978	0.1%	36.1%	46.5%
Total	71,720	86,227	(16.8)%	37.7%	41.3%

Selling, marketing, general and administrative expenses decreased in 2003 compared to 2002. The decrease in such expenses was attributed mainly to (i) the decrease in our depreciation expenses due to the impairment of long-lived assets that was made at the end of the year 2002 in accordance with SFAS No. 144 from approximately \$15.7 million in 2002 to \$6.1 million in 2003; (ii) implementation of restructuring plans within our company which led to a decrease in our payroll expenses offset by compensation expenses and a bonus provision to employees and a consultant; and (iii) the sale of six European entities to our joint venture, Satlynx S.A., resulting in a reduction of expenses in the amount of

approximately \$5.2 million.

Provision and write-off of doubtful accounts and capital lease receivables. Provision and write-off of doubtful accounts and capital lease receivables decreased to \$1.4 million in 2003 from approximately \$34.7 million in 2002. See Restructuring Charges, Write-offs and Other Significant Changes .

Impairment of Goodwill, Tangible and Intangible Assets. As discussed above, in 2003, our sales continued to decrease as a result of both the continued economic slowdown and due to our focus on the restructuring of our debt. As a result, we recorded an impairment of tangible and intangible assets of approximately \$31.9 million in 2003 and approximately \$63.7 million in 2002.

Restructuring Charges. In 2003, we recorded restructuring charges of approximately \$3.9 million. The restructuring cost consists of employee termination benefits associated with involuntary terminations of employees and other costs associated with termination of lease commitments in respect of premises occupied by us and our affiliates.

Financial Expenses, Net. Our net financial expenses, decreased in 2003 to approximately \$3.3 million from approximately \$21.3 million in 2002. The decrease was attributed mainly to the (i) successful completion of the restructuring of our debt in March and November 2003, which led to a sharp decrease in the interest expenses associated with our debt and (ii) the fact that the future interest payments relating to the restructured debt was recorded in accrued interest relating to restructured debt and decreased the gain from restructuring of debt. As a result, after the restructuring, no such interest expenses are recorded as an expense.

Gain from Restructuring of Debt. In March and November 2003, we completed the restructuring of our debt and converted debt to equity, which resulted in a capital gain of approximately \$244.2 million. See Details Regarding Restructuring of Our Debt in 2003.

Write-off of Investments in Companies. During 2003, we entered into a Second Amendment to the G.V.T. Note. The original note granted by us was for \$40 million, \$39.4 million of which was impaired in 2002. According to the amendment to the note, G.V.T Holdings was granted an option, which was exercised by G.V.T. in December 2003, pursuant to which we received \$4.3 million in cash and 2% of the outstanding shares in G.V.T Holdings. As a result, we recorded income of approximately \$3.3 million.

Taxes on Income. Taxes on income were approximately \$9.7 million in 2003 compared to approximately \$0.9 million in 2002. Taxes on income in 2003 include a decrease in our deferred income taxes in the amount of \$4.7 million (including \$4.6 million relating to the restructuring of debts), provision for income taxes relating to previous years of approximately \$1.9million, \$1.1 million tax expenses relating to the restructuring of debt and current taxes of approximately \$2.0 million. Taxes on income in 2002 included provision for income taxes relating to current taxes in the amount of \$0.9 million.

Equity in Profits (Losses) of Affiliated Companies. Equity in profits of affiliated companies was approximately \$0.5 million in 2003, compared to equity in losses of approximately \$29.3 million in 2002. The sharp change is attributed mainly to the equity losses in StarBand resulting from the estimated cost of a settlement with SES Americom relating to transponders used by StarBand and losses associated with the debtor in possession financing and other financing provided to StarBand which existed only in 2002. In 2003, we recorded equity losses in the amount of \$1.8 million mainly relating to our investment in Satlynx offset by a reduction in the fair market value of the shares issued to SES Americom under the first debt restructuring in March 2003 in the amount of \$2.3 million.

Minority Interest in Losses of a Subsidiary. Minority interest in losses of a subsidiary was approximately \$0.9 million in 2003, compared to approximately \$3.5 million in 2002. The decrease was due to the decrease in the losses of rStar.

Variability of Quarterly Operating Results

Our revenues and profitability may vary from quarter to quarter and in any given year, depending primarily on the sales mix of our family of products and the mix of the various components of the products (i.e., the volume of sales of remote terminals versus hub equipment and software and add-on enhancements), sale prices, and production costs, as well as entry into new service contracts, the termination of existing service contracts, or different profitability levels between different service contracts. Sales of our products to a customer typically consist of numerous remote terminals and related hub equipment and software, which carry different sales prices and margins.

Annual and quarterly fluctuations in our results of operations may be caused by the timing and composition of orders by our customers and the timing of our ability to recognize revenues. Our future results also may be affected by a number of factors, including our ability to continue to develop, introduce and deliver enhanced products on a timely basis and expand into new product offerings at competitive prices, to anticipate effectively customer demands and to manage future inventory levels in line with anticipated demand. These results may also be affected by currency exchange rate fluctuations and economic conditions in the geographical areas in which we operate. In addition, our revenues may vary significantly from quarter to quarter as a result of, among other factors, the timing of new product announcements and releases by our competitors and us. We can not be certain that revenues, gross profit and net income (or loss) in any particular quarter will not be lower (or higher with respect to net loss) than those of the preceding quarters, including comparable quarters. Our expense levels are based, in part, on expectations as to future revenues. If revenues are below expectations, operating results are likely to be adversely affected. In addition, a substantial portion of our expenses is fixed (i.e. space segment, lease payments, personnel) and adjusting the expenses in cases where revenues drop unexpectedly often takes considerable time. As a result, we believe that period-to-period comparisons of our results of operations are not necessarily meaningful and should not be relied upon as indications of future performance. Due to all of the foregoing factors, it is likely that in some future quarters our revenues or operating results will be below the expectations of public market analysts or investors. In such event, the market price of our shares would likely be materially adversely affected.

Our business historically has not been affected by seasonal variations.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Since inception, our financing requirements have been met through cash generated by funds generated by private equity investments, public offerings, issuances of convertible notes, bank loans, operations, as well as funding from research and development grants. In addition, we also financed our operations through available credit facilities as discussed below. We have used available funds primarily for working capital, capital expenditures and strategic investments. While we are likely to seek additional sources of funding for our operations through bank lenders or equity financing, we believe that we have sufficient funds to operate our business in 2005 and 2006. Thereafter, if we do not have available sufficient cash to finance our operations, we may be required to obtain additional debt or equity financing. We cannot be certain that we will be able to obtain, if required, additional financing on acceptable terms, or at all. If we are to raise additional funding through an equity investment, any such transaction will dilute the holdings of our present shareholders.

As of December 31, 2004, we had cash and cash equivalents of \$75.8 million, short-term and long-term restricted cash of \$21.7 million, short-term and long-term restricted cash held in trustees' accounts of \$29.6 million and short-term bank credit of \$4.2 million. As of December 31, 2003, we had cash and cash equivalents of \$51.8 million, short-term and long-term restricted cash of \$20.2 million, restricted cash held in trustees' accounts of \$26.7 million and short-term bank credits of \$1.8 million.

Our cash and cash equivalents increased in 2004 by \$24.0 million as a result of the following:

Operating activities. In 2004, cash provided by operating activities was approximately \$30.5 million, and comprised of amounts provided by (i) an increase in advances from customers held by trustees in the amount of \$14.2 million (relating to our contracts in Colombia), (ii) a decrease in other accounts receivable and prepaid expenses, including long-term receivables in the amount of \$12.4 million (iii) a decrease in our trade receivables in the amount of \$8.0 million; and (iv) net cash provided by other operating activities in the amount of \$23.1 million, net of (a) a decrease in trade payables, accrued expenses, other accounts payable and other long-term liabilities in the amount of \$18.4 million; and (b) an increase in inventories in the amount of \$8.8 million.

Investing activities. In 2004, cash used in investing activities was approximately \$6.5 million, and comprised of (i) investments in restricted cash held by trustees in the amount of \$23.5 million, net of \$22.5 million cash that has been released from the trust account; (ii) purchase of property and equipment and other assets in the amount of \$6.2 million, (iii) net investment in short-term and long-term restricted cash in the amount of \$1.3 million and (iv) purchase of minority shares of rStar in the amount of \$1.1 million; net of (a) cash provided from the consolidation of StarBand in the amount of \$2.6 million and (b) cash provided from the sale of subsidiaries in the amount of \$0.6 million.

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Financing activities. In 2004, cash used in financing activities was approximately \$0.1 million, and comprised mainly from principal payments on loans in the amount of \$2.0 million, net of (i) proceeds from short term bank credit in the amount of \$2.4 million; and (ii) proceeds from the exercise of options in the amount of \$0.4 million.

The \$29.6 million of restricted cash held in a trustees' account relates to funds collected from our largest project in Colombia. The release of these funds is dependent both on a schedule of payments and on operational milestones, many of which relate to the installation of project sites. In 2004, we released from the trustee account approximately \$22.5 million (irrespective of the \$29.6 million currently held in the trust). Based on the milestones and scheduling of payment set forth in the project, we expect that to collect from restricted cash approximately \$10.6 million in 2005. However, if we do not meet certain milestones, or if the bids are terminated unilaterally by the government of Colombia, we may be unable to receive this restricted cash.

Our inventory levels have decreased significantly in the past three years due to our efforts to decrease these levels and adjust to our current levels of revenues. In 2005, we expect to continue to utilize our existing inventory but given our reduced levels of inventory, will need to make additional purchases for our products.

We repaid \$1.0 million in principal to Bank Leumi in 2004. The loan is scheduled to be repaid by principal payments of \$4 million annually during each of the years 2005 through 2011.

The deed of pledge securing our obligations to Bank Leumi and an additional Israeli bank sets forth events which entitle the banks to declare their respective outstanding amounts due and payable. Our obligations include a loan from Bank Leumi for \$28 million and a credit facility for guarantees of an aggregate of \$12.6 million from the banks, expected to expand to \$22.5 million upon completion of agreement between the Israeli banks.

In April 2004, we revised the terms of our loan from Bank Hapoalim, to whom we owe a principal debt amount of \$71.4 million. The new loan terms reduced the principal installments due on July 1, 2005 and January 1, 2006 from \$4.5 million to \$1 million and \$1.5 million respectively, with the remainder due for payment in 2012. Other principal payments for \$4.5 million due semi-annually thereafter remain unchanged and the last installment of \$15.3 million is due on July 2, 2012. In addition, under the revised loan terms, the interest on the loan was reduced from a six-month LIBOR rate plus 2.5% to be paid semi-annually with principal installments to the following new terms: (i) for each interest period commencing from April 1, 2004 until March 31, 2008 interest due shall be six month LIBOR plus 2% per annum, and (ii) for each interest period commencing from April 1, 2008 until the final maturity date interest due shall be six month LIBOR plus 1.5% per annum.

In consideration for the bank's agreement to amend the interest rates, defer principal payments and modify certain covenants, the bank is entitled to provide us with written instructions to issue a warrant or warrants for the purchase of our ordinary shares, or the Warrant. The Warrant shall be issued to the bank or to third parties as designated by the bank, each a Holder. The maximum exercise amount that may be paid under the Warrant shall be equal to the then outstanding balance on the loan due by us to the bank. The Warrant can be issued at any time at the request of Bank Hapoalim between July 1, 2004 and June 30, 2007.

The exercise price of the ordinary shares underlying the Warrant shall be equal to the average closing sale price of our shares, as published by the NASDAQ Stock Market over the thirty (30) consecutive trading days immediately preceding the day of the notice of exercise by the Warrant holder plus 1%, however, in no event shall the per share price be less than \$7.50 or in excess of \$21.00 if exercised between July 1, 2004 and June 30, 2005, \$30.00 if exercised between July 1, 2005 and June 30, 2006 and \$40.00 if exercised between July 1, 2006 and June 30, 2007. In addition, in the event that in the three-year period in which the bank can request the issuance of the Warrant, we complete a private placement investment by a third party in Gilat for an amount which exceeds \$20 million, Gilat shall enable the Holder to exercise such warrant based on the same price offered in the private placement. Once issued to a Holder, the Warrant is exercisable for a thirty-day period only.

The proceeds paid to Gilat from the exercise of a warrant shall be applied to reduce all future installments of the principal due to Bank Hapoalim, on a pro-rata basis.

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As of December 31, 2004, our short and long term obligations were as follows:

Contractual Obligations	Payments due by period (in thousands)				
	Total	2005	2006-2007	2008-2009	2010 and after
Long-term debt	\$ 117,051	\$ 8,869	\$ 29,681	\$ 26,992	\$ 51,509
Convertible subordinated notes	16,171	-	-	-	16,171
Accrued interest related to restructured debt (including \$718 as short term accrued expenses)	5,538	718	1,510	1,308	2,002
Capital lease obligations	2,212	2,102	110	-	-
Operating lease	164,330	25,897	44,833	28,807	64,793
Other long-term debt	7,770	2,427	2,669	1,175	1,499
Total contractual cash obligations	\$ 313,072	\$ 40,013	\$ 78,803	\$ 58,282	\$ 135,974

Off Balance Sheet Arrangements

At December 31 2004, we have guaranteed the performance of our work to some of our customers (primarily government entities). Guarantees are often required for our performance during the installation and operational periods of long-term rural telephony projects such as in Latin America, and for the performance of other projects (government and corporate) throughout the rest of the world. The guarantees typically expire when certain operational milestones are met.

Our maximum potential amount of future payments that we could be required to make under its guarantees at December 31, 2004 is approximately \$112.3 million. This amount includes the following guarantees:

The aggregate amount of bank guarantees provided in order to secure our performance obligations is approximately \$16.5 million, comprised mainly of performance guarantees provided on behalf of our subsidiary in Peru in an amount of approximately \$11.5 million. We have restricted cash as collateral for these guarantees in an amount of approximately \$9.5 million.

The aggregate amount of corporate guarantees provided in order to secure performance obligations is \$69.0 million, comprised mainly of guarantees for three projects in Colombia for an aggregate of \$67.0 million.

In addition, we have provided corporate and bank guarantees for certain leases throughout the world, lines of credit and capital lease agreements for an aggregate amount of approximately \$26.8 million. We have restricted cash as collateral for these guarantees in an amount of approximately \$7.8 million.

We have not recorded any liability for the above amounts, as we expect that our performance will be acceptable. To date, no guarantees have ever been exercised against us.

Impact of Inflation and Currency Fluctuations

While most of our sales and service contracts are in U.S. dollars and most of our expenses are in U.S. dollars and NIS, portions of our projects in Latin America are linked to their respective local currencies. The foreign exchange risks are often significant due to fluctuations in local currencies relative to the U.S. dollar.

The U.S. dollar cost of our operations in Israel is influenced by the extent to which any increase in the rate of inflation in Israel is not offset (or is offset on a lagging basis) by a devaluation of the NIS in relation to the U.S. dollar. The influence on the U.S. dollar cost of our operations in Israel relates primarily to the cost of salaries in Israel, which are paid in NIS and constitute a substantial portion of our expenses in NIS. In 2004, there was inflation in Israel of 1.2% while the NIS appreciated in relation to the U.S. dollar at a rate of 1.6%, from NIS 4.4 per \$1 on December 31, 2003 to NIS 4.3 per \$1 on December 31, 2004. In 2003 deflation in Israel was 1.9% while the NIS appreciated in relation to the U.S. dollar at a rate of 7.6%. In 2002, the rate of inflation in Israel was 6.5% while the NIS depreciated in relation to the U.S. dollar at a rate of 7.3%. If future inflation in Israel exceeds the devaluation of the NIS against the U.S. dollar or if the timing of such devaluation lags behind increases in inflation in Israel, our results of operations may be materially adversely affected.

Regarding the changes in the value of other foreign currencies in relation to the U.S. dollar, our monetary balances that are not linked to the U.S. dollar, adversely impacted our financial expenses during the twelve-month periods ended December 31, 2004 and 2003. This is due to heavy fluctuations in currencies in certain regions of Latin America in which we do business. There can be no assurance that in the future our results of operations may not be materially adversely affected by other currency fluctuations. See Item 11: Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk.

We do not engage in hedging transactions to manage our exposure to interest rate and currency fluctuations.

Effective Corporate Tax Rate

Israeli companies are generally subject to income tax at the rate of 35% of taxable income. However, most of our production facilities in Israel have been granted Approved Enterprise status under Israeli law for Encouragement of Capital Investments, 1959, and consequently are eligible for certain tax benefits for the first several years in which they generate taxable income. We currently have nine Approved Enterprises, and have applied for approval for a tenth enterprise. Income derived from the nine Approved Enterprises is entitled to tax benefits for periods of seven years (in the case of two of the enterprises) or ten years (for the remaining seven enterprises), from the first year in which we generate income from the respective Approved Enterprise, on the basis of the nature of the incentives selected by us. Investments related to the tenth enterprise are expected to be considered as a replacement of previously approved equipment. The main tax benefits are a tax exemption for two or four years and a reduced tax rate of 15% to 25% for the remainder of the benefits period depending upon the level of foreign ownership of us.

In 2002, we had a loss mainly due to the decrease in revenues and write-offs of our assets. In 2003, we had a loss for tax purposes mainly due to recognition of StarBand bad debts and a ruling we obtained from the Israeli tax authorities regarding the gain from restructuring of debts. We anticipate that we will not have to pay taxes relating to 2005 tax year for most of our entities due to current and/or carry forward tax losses. Cash outlays for income taxes in the future might be different from tax expenses mainly due to cash tax payments for previous years that might be triggered by tax audits in the various tax jurisdictions, deferred tax expenses and payments usually made in arrear for annual taxes in profitable years.

On January 1, 2003, a comprehensive tax reform took effect in Israel. Pursuant to the tax reform, resident companies are subject to Israeli tax income accrued or derived in Israel or abroad. In addition, the concept of a controlled foreign corporation was introduced, according to which an Israeli company may become subject to Israeli taxes on certain income of a non-Israeli subsidiary if the subsidiary's primary source of income is passive income (such as interest, dividends, royalties, rental income or capital gains). The tax reform also substantially changed the system of taxation of capital gains. Following the reform, the capital gains tax rate applicable to us was decreased from 36% to 25%, while the allocation of the gain between the two periods is proportional to the holding periods until December 31, 2002, and after December 31, 2002. In 2004, the tax reform did not have any material effect on our liquidity, financial condition and results of operations.

Research and Development

We devote significant resources to research and development projects designed to enhance our VSAT products, to expand the applications for which they can be used and to develop new products. We intend to continue to devote research and development resources to complete development of certain features, to improve functionality, including supporting higher throughput, to improve space segment utilization, and to reduce the cost of our products.

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We devoted significant research and development resources in 2003 and 2004 to the development of our new line of products – the SkyEdge family of products. We develop our own network software and software for our VSATs. We generally license our software to customers as part of the sale of our network products and services. We also license certain third party software for use in our products.

Our software and our internally developed hardware are proprietary and we have implemented protective measures both of a legal and practical nature. We have obtained and registered patents in the United States and in various other countries in which we offer our products and services. We rely upon the copyright laws to protect against unauthorized copying of the object code of our software and upon copyright and trade secret laws for the protection of the source code of our software. We derive additional protection for our software by licensing only the object code to customers and keeping the source code confidential. In addition, we enter into confidentiality agreements with our customers and other business partners to protect our software technology and trade secrets. We have also made copyright, trademark and service mark registrations in the United States and abroad for additional protection of our intellectual property. Despite all of these measures, it is possible that competitors could copy certain aspects of our software or hardware or obtain information that we regard as a trade secret in violation of our legal rights.

Third-Party Funding

In 2001, we entered into an agreement with the Chief Scientist for the early payment of all royalties arising from future sales with respect to previous Scientist grants we received. The Company recorded a one-time operating charge of \$3.4 million. This amount, of which we still owe approximately \$2.2 million, is payable in semi-annual installments over a four-year period and bears an interest rate equal to the Accountant General's Index and limited to the change in the CPI. This agreement enables us to participate in a program under which we are eligible to receive future research and development grants for generic research and development projects without any royalty repayment obligations.

In June 2003, we entered into two development agreements with SES Global which entitle us to an aggregate of up to \$6 million for the development of certain ODU (outdoor unit) technology. Thus far, we have received approximately \$4.4 million under these agreements. In addition, we are required to pay SES a royalty of 10% calculated on the purchase price for each Ka-band transmitter contained within each VSAT sold and 10% of the purchase price for each Ka-band antenna and feed contained within each VSAT sold by Gilat up to a total recoupment by SES of its investment and thereafter, the royalties decrease to 5% per unit. Royalties will be payable for some of the sales of product units which include components developed under the agreements. As of December 31, 2004 we have not finalized the development and, as such, no royalties have been paid or accrued.

The following table sets forth, for the years indicated, our gross research and development expenditures, the portion of such expenditures which was funded by royalty-bearing and non-royalty bearing grants and the net cost of our research and development activities:

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2002	2003	2004
	(In thousands)		
Gross research and development costs	\$ 29,012	\$ 22,063	\$ 19,134
Less:			
Royalty-bearing grants	-	(1,450)*	(2,917)*
Non-royalty-bearing grants	(3,946)	(3,664)	(2,338)
	\$ 25,066	\$ 16,949	\$ 13,879
Research and development costs-- net	\$ 25,066	\$ 16,949	\$ 13,879

* Consists of funding from SES Global.

Trend Information

In the past year and at present, the satellite communications market has experienced increasing competition both from within its sector and from competing satellite communication technologies. Specifically, the expansion of cellular coverage in rural areas worldwide, increased terrestrial infrastructures as well as the advancement of wireless technologies, increases the options for our potential and existing customers. In addition, the number of satellite communications providers in the market has increased and prices of technologies continue to decline. Further, many of the VSAT manufacturers have adopted certain standards for products, such as that known as DVB-RCS. As these standards become more accepted in the industry, it is likely that non-conforming products will be less attractive in the market. Another development in our industry is the increasing demand for complete solutions which encompass far more than a single platform of a communications solution.

In 2005, our inventory levels will be lower than in past years. We also see an increasing demand by our customers for long-term financing alternatives. Both of these factors are likely to place pressure on our needs for additional working capital, whether through third party financing, creditors or otherwise. In addition, we estimate that the political environment in Israel could prevent certain countries from doing business with Gilat and this, in addition to the increased competition and reduced prices in the telecommunications industry overall, may have adverse effects on our business. Given all of the above, we cannot guarantee or predict what our sales will be, what trends will develop and if any changes in our business and marketing strategy will be implemented.

IMPACT OF RECENTLY ISSUED ACCOUNTING STANDARDS:

In November 2004, the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standard No. 151, Inventory Costs, an amendment of ARB No. 43, Chapter 4. (SFAS 151). SFAS 151 amends Accounting Research Bulletin (ARB) No. 43, Chapter 4, to clarify that abnormal amounts of idle facility expense, freight handling costs and wasted materials (spoilage) should be recognized as current-period charges. In addition, SFAS 151 requires that allocation of fixed production overheads to inventory based on the normal capacity of the production facilities. SFAS 151 is effective for inventory costs incurred during fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2005. We do not expect that the adoption of SFAS 151 will have a material effect on its financial position or results of operations.

In December 2004, the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standard No. 153, Exchanges of Nonmonetary Assets, an amendment of APB Opinion No. 29 (SFAS 153). The guidance in APB Opinion No. 29, Accounting for Nonmonetary Transactions (APB 29), is based on the principle that exchanges of nonmonetary assets should be measure based on fair value of the assets exchanged. APB 29 included certain exceptions to that principle. SFAS 153 amends APB 29 to eliminate the exception for nonmonetary exchanges of similar productive assets and replaces it with a general exception for exchanges of nonmonetary assets that do not have commercial substance. A nonmonetary exchange has commercial substance if the future cash flows of the entity are expected to change significantly as a result of the exchange. SFAS 153 is effective for nonmonetary assets exchanges occurring in fiscal periods beginning after June 15, 2005. We do not expect that the adoption of SFAS 153 will have a material effect on our financial position or results of operations.

On December 16, 2004, the FASB issued FASB Statement No. 123 (Revised), Share Based Payment, which is revision of FASB Statement No. 123, Accounting for Stock Based Compensation. SFAS 123R supersedes APB Opinion No. 25, Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees, and amends FASB Statement No. 95, Statement of Cash Flow. Generally, the approach in SFAS 123R is similar to the approach described in Statement 123. However, SFAS 123R requires all share-based payments to employees, including grants of employee stock options, to be recognized in the income statement based on their fair value. Pro forma disclosure is no longer an alternative.

SFAS 123R must be adopted no longer than July 1, 2005. Early adoption is permitted in periods in which financial statement have not yet been issued. We expect to adopt SFAS 123R on July 1, 2005.

SFAS 123R permits companies to adopt its requirement using one of the two methods:

1. A modified prospective method in which compensation cost is recognized beginning with the effective date (a) based on the requirements of SFAS 123R for all share-based payments granted after the effective date and (b) based on the requirements of SFAS 123 for all awards granted to employees prior to the effective date of SFAS 123R that remain unvested in the effective date.

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2. A modified retrospective method which includes the requirements of the modified prospective method described above, but also permits entities to restate based in the amounts previously recognized under SFAS 123 for purposes of pro forma disclosures either: (a) all prior periods presented or (b) prior interim period of the year of adoption.

We plan to adopt SFAS 123R using the modified prospective method. As permitted by SFAS 123, we currently account for share based payments to employees using APB 25's intrinsic value method and, as such, generally recognize no compensation cost for employees stock options. Accordingly, the adoption of SFAS 123R fair value method will have a significant impact in our result of operations, although it will have no impact on our overall financial position. The impact of adoption of SFAS 123R cannot be predicted at this time because it will depend on levels of share based payments granted in the future. However, had we adopted SFAS 123R in prior periods, the impact of that standard would have approximated the impact of SFAS 123 as described in the disclosure of pro forma net income and earnings per share.

ITEM 6: DIRECTORS, SENIOR MANAGEMENT AND EMPLOYEES

Directors

Name	Age	Position
Shlomo Rodav	56	Chairman of the Board of Directors and Chief Executive Officer
Robert Bednarek	59	Director
Haim Benjamini ^{(1) (2)}	66	External Director
Pinchas Buchris ⁽²⁾	49	Director
Gideon Chitayat ⁽²⁾	66	Director
Linda E. Harnevo ⁽³⁾	50	External Director
Abraham Neyman ⁽¹⁾	55	Director

(1) Member of our Compensation and Stock Option Committee.

(2) Member of the Audit Committee.

(3) Ms. Harnevo serves as chairman of our Audit Committee, Compensation Committee and Stock Option Committee.

Shlomo Rodav has served as chairman of our board of directors since April 2003. He has also served as our chief executive officer since July 1, 2004. He provides services to our company as a consultant and as chairman of the board of directors through a consulting agreement between Gilat and Israel Literage & Supply Company Ltd. Mr. Rodav is the indirect owner, director, chairman and/or chief executive officer of numerous companies engaged in the investment, environment, infrastructure, food, hi-tech and other fields. Mr. Rodav has served as a director since 1996 of Israel Coldstorage & Supply Co. Ltd., a public company, and in an array of private companies including Torrel Investments Ltd. and Torrel-Crown (Israel) Ltd., Metzad Ateret Ltd., Waste Management (W.M.) Israel Ltd., Nymphaea A.A. Ltd., Tapoogan Industries Ltd., Jaf-Ora Ltd., Jafora-Tabori Ltd. and others. Mr. Rodav served in the past as a director of numerous other companies, including, among others, Extent and Cellonet for which a receiver was appointed in May 2000 and January 2001, respectively. Mr. Rodav holds an M.B.A. from Columbia University and a B.A. from Tel Aviv University.

Robert Bednarek was appointed as a director in June 2003 and had served on Gilat's board in the past. Mr. Bednarek is the Executive Vice President Corporate Development and a member of the Executive Committee of SES-GLOBAL. Previously he was the Executive Vice-President and Chief Technology Officer of PanAmSat Corporation. Mr. Bednarek holds a B.Sc. degree in engineering from the University of Florida.

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Haim Benjamini was appointed as a director in February 2005. He served as the Corporate Vice President of Human Resources of Teva Pharmaceutical Industries Ltd. since 1988 and until December 31, 2004. Mr. Benjamini currently serves as an advisor to Teva's CEO, board and management. From 1982 to 1988, Mr. Benjamini served as the Corporate Vice President of Human Resources at Scitex Corporation. Mr. Benjamini served as a guest lecturer at Tel Aviv University from 1997 to 2003 as part of the Masters of Arts program in Labor Studies. Mr. Benjamini holds a M.A. (Organizational Behavior) from the University of Chicago and a B.A (Social Sciences, Sociology and Political Science) from the Hebrew University. Mr. Benjamini is a Brigadier General (Ret) in the Israel Defense Force and served in various command staff and training roles from 1957 until 1982.

Pinchas Buchris joined the Gilat board in November 2003. Since January 2003, Mr. Buchris has been a Venture Partner in Apex Israel, a venture capital firm, and acts as a special advisor to several technology start-ups and companies. As Brigadier General (Res.), for the past 15 years, he has headed an array of technology units within the Israeli Defense Corps, culminating with his being appointed head of the main intelligence technology unit. Mr. Buchris completed the Advanced Management Program at Harvard Business School. He holds an M.B.A. and a B.Sc. in computer science from the Technion Technology Institute in Haifa. In 1993, Mr. Buchris was awarded the Israel Security Award, a most prestigious national award given in Israel.

Gideon Chitayat was appointed to our board of directors in April 2003. He served as the President and Chief Executive Officer of General Management and Business Strategy Consultant (GMBS) Ltd. from 1985 until 2004. At present he is the chairman of GMBS. Mr. Chitayat serves and served in the past as a consultant to chief executive officers and to chairmen of boards of directors of several leading Israeli companies and entities in diversified fields in Israel. His main area of consultancy is competitive strategy. Among those companies and entities are Teva Pharmaceutical Industries Ltd., Amdocs Israel, Bank Mizrahi Ltd., Pele-Phone Cellular Communication Ltd., Ackerstein Ltd., Israel Railways, El-Op Electro Optics Industries Ltd., Israel Electric Corporation Ltd., Bank Leumi Le-Israel B.M., Osem Food Corporation Ltd. and Israel Chemicals Ltd.

Mr. Chitayat currently serves on the board of directors of Bank Hapoalim B.M., a public company. Mr. Chitayat served in the past on the boards of directors of many leading public and private companies and entities, including Cellcom Israel Ltd., Africa-Israel Investment Company and its subsidiaries, Oil Refineries Ltd., Mishkan Mortgages Bank, Israel Aircraft Industries, Ihud Insurance Ltd., Tadiran Consumer and Electric Products Ltd., Migdal Insurance Company, Bezeq Israel Telephone Corporation and others.

Mr. Chitayat holds a Ph.D. and an M.A. in Business and Applied Economics from the Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania, and a M.B.A. (with honors) and B.A. (in Economics) from the Hebrew University in Jerusalem. Mr. Chitayat was Senior Adjunct Professor at the Recanati Graduate School of Business Administration in the Tel Aviv University and held numerous academic positions in the past, including at the Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania, at the Jerusalem School of Business Administration of the Hebrew University in Jerusalem and at Harvard Business School. Mr. Chitayat has published numerous articles and a book on corporate, boards of directors and business issues.

Mr. Chitayat currently serves on the board of directors of Bank Hapoalim B.M.. Bank Hapoalim B.M. is a principal shareholder and a creditor of Gilat. Pursuant to our Articles of Association, Bank Hapoalim B.M. has the right to appoint a director to our board of directors. Mr. Chitayat was nominated at the request of Bank Hapoalim B.M.

Linda E. Harnevo was appointed to our board of directors in April 2003. She is the founder and General Manager of the technology solutions company RedZebra Ltd. and has served on its board of directors since 2001. Ms. Harnevo has also recently founded Global Medical Networks, which is engaged in the field of mobile medical information, and serves on its board of directors. From 1998 until 2000, Ms. Harnevo worked as a manager and director of Team Works Technology, an Israeli hi-tech company. Ms. Harnevo has recently been appointed as a director of Lipman Electronics Engineering Ltd., a public company in the field of electronics. Ms. Harnevo holds a Ph.D. and an M.Sc. from the Weizmann Institute and a B.Sc. from Bar-Ilan University.

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Abraham Neyman was appointed a director of Gilat in May 2004. Professor Neyman has taught as a Professor of Mathematics at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem since 1982. Over the past three decades, he has also taught at the University of California, Berkeley, Stanford University, Harvard University, Ohio State University and SUNY at Stony Brook. In 1999, Professor Neyman founded Bidorbuy.com, an online auction website and served as its chief executive officer and chairman of the board of directors until 2001. Professor Neyman was awarded the Aaron Katzir prize. Professor Neyman holds a Ph. D. in Mathematics from the Hebrew University of Jerusalem.

Senior Management

The executive officers and key executives of our Company and our subsidiaries as of March 15, 2005, are as follows:

Name	Age	Position
Shlomo Rodav ⁽¹⁾	56	Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of the Board of Directors
Avihu Bergman	48	Executive Vice President, Sales
Rocio del Campo	42	President, Spacenet Rural Communications
Yossi Gal	44	Vice President, Research and Development
Bill Gerety	46	President, Spacenet Inc.
Arik Keshet	45	Vice President, Chief Technology Officer
Tal Meirzon	38	Vice President, Marketing and Business Development
Tal Payne	33	Vice President, Finance
Yaron Suher	39	Vice President Financial Planning, Treasury and Administration

⁽¹⁾ Please see biography under Directors above.

Avihu Bergman joined Gilat in 2003 as Executive Vice President of Sales with more than 20 years of sales and marketing management experience in the hi-tech field. Prior to joining our company, he most recently served as Vice President at Ascend Technology Ventures. Prior to this position, Mr. Bergman held senior executive positions at ECI Telecom, Teledata, ArelNet and VocalTec. Mr. Bergman holds a M.B.A. and B.Sc. in Electrical Engineering from Tel Aviv University.

Rocio del Carmen del Campo joined Gilat to Home Peru S.A in 2000 as its General Manager. In June 2003, Ms. Del Campo was appointed General Manager of Gilat Colombia as well. Since January 2005, Ms. del Campo is the president of our rural operations business, Spacenet Rural Communications.. Before coming to Gilat, Ms. del Campo served as General Manager of Acer Peru, S.A. Ms. Del Campo holds a B.Sc. degree in Industrial Engineering from the University of Lima.

Yossi Gal re-joined Gilat in December of 2003 and now serves as our Vice President for Research and Development. Prior to this position, Mr. Gal served as Vice President of Engineering and Operations for StarBand Communications Inc, an affiliate of Gilat. As of December 2004, he also serves as a director in StarBand. Before moving to the United States in 1999, Mr. Gal worked at Gilat as the Director of Software Development for communications. Mr. Gal began his career in telecommunications with the Adacom Group in Israel where he managed data communications development projects. Mr. Gal holds a B.Sc. degree in Computer Engineering from the Technion Israel Institute of Technology.

Bill Gerety joined Spacenet Inc. as its President in July 2003. Prior to joining to Spacenet Inc., Mr. Gerety served as acting Chief Executive Officer and Chief Operating Officer of Astrolink International, a broadband satellite venture headed by Liberty Media, Lockheed Martin, TRW and Telespazio. His experience also includes holding the COO position at telecom service provider World Access/Facilicom International and leading international network sales efforts for GTE and Sprint Communications. In addition to his telecommunications industry experience, Mr. Gerety has had a distinguished career as a senior officer in the U.S. Army, and continues to serve as a colonel in the U.S. Army Reserve. Mr. Gerety holds a B.S. in Engineering from the U.S. Military Academy at West Point, an M.S. in Strategic Studies from the U.S. Army War College, an M.S. in Contracts and Acquisition Management and an M.B.A. from the Florida Institute of Technology. As of September 2004, Mr. Gerety serves as a director of StarBand Communications Inc. and Satlynx S.A.

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Arik Keshet joined Gilat in 1989, and currently serves as our Vice President and Chief Technology Officer. Prior to that, Mr. Keshet served in various positions in Gilat's research and development department. Before joining Gilat, Mr. Keshet served in various positions at the Electronics Development Labs of Israel's Ministry of Defense. Mr. Keshet holds a B.Sc. and M.Sc. in Electrical Engineering, both from the Technion - Israel Institute of Technology.

Tal Meirzon joined Gilat in 1995 and currently serves as our Vice President of Marketing and Business Development. Prior to this, Mr. Meirzon was the Director of Product Management (1998-2001) and Project Manager for telephony products within Gilat's research and development department (1995-1997). Before joining Gilat, Mr. Meirzon was a Captain in the Israeli Air Force specializing in Electronic Warfare. Mr. Meirzon holds an M.B.A. in Business Administration and a B.Sc. in Electrical Engineering, both from Tel-Aviv University.

Tal Payne was appointed VP Finance in January 2004. Prior to holding this position, Ms. Payne served as Gilat's Financial Director. Prior to joining Gilat in July 1999, Ms. Payne, a CPA, was employed as a Manager for Kesselman & Kesselman, PriceWaterhouseCooper's Israel office from 1994 to 1999. She holds a B.A. in Economics and Accounting, as well as advanced studies in accounting from Tel Aviv University.

Yaron Suher was appointed VP Financial Planning, Treasury and Administration in January 2004. Prior to that, he served as Gilat's Director, Financial Planning and Analysis. Prior to joining Gilat in 1999, Mr. Suher worked as a senior economist for Teva Pharmaceuticals and as an analyst for Poalim Trust Funds. Mr. Suher holds an M.B.A. in Finance and a B.A. in Economics, both from Bar-Ilan University.

Compensation of Directors and Officers

The following table sets forth the aggregate compensation paid to or accrued on behalf of all of our directors and officers as a group for the year ended December 31, 2004:

	Salaries, Fees, Directors' Fees, Commissions and Bonuses	Pension, Retirement and Similar Benefits
All directors and officers as a group (21 persons*)	\$3,793,738	\$552,202

* Includes settlement agreements to our former chief executive officer. Also includes bonuses and stock option compensation accrued in 2004.

Management Employment Agreements

In 2003, we entered into a consulting agreement with Israel Litrage & Supply Co. Ltd., a company under the ownership and control of Shlomo Rodav, the Chairman of our board of directors. The agreement specifies management services to be provided to us through Mr. Rodav. Pursuant to the agreement, Mr. Rodav's company receives: (i) \$25,000 per month; (ii) an annual bonus of 2.5% of the net after tax profits for each fiscal year beginning in 2003; and (iii) participation in our employee stock option and bonus plans. In addition, Mr. Rodav was granted 150,000 options exercisable at \$5.00 per share over a three-year vesting period. He is also entitled to a bonus upon the sale or merger of our company, based upon the price of such transaction. In February 2004, our shareholders approved an additional payment to be made to Israel Litrage & Supply Co. Ltd. for services rendered to us by Mr. Shlomo Rodav in his capacity as our chief executive officer from July 1, 2004 through December 31, 2004. The compensation approved was an additional monthly payment of \$25,000 plus V.A.T. for the six-month period beginning July 1, 2004 and a \$300,000 bonus for 2004 plus V.A.T.

Board Compensation

By resolutions adopted by our shareholders, the directors of Gilat who are not employees are entitled to receive annual compensation of \$20,000 for each year of service on the board of directors and an additional \$300 for each board or committee meeting attended for up to four hours, and an additional \$300 for each board or committee meeting which extends beyond four hours. In addition, board members are compensated for telephone participation in board and committee meetings in an amount of 50% of what is received for physical attendance, provided that the board member is a member of such committee. Each current and future non-employee director receives options to purchase 6,066 of our ordinary shares, which options vest over a two-year period, for so long as such optionee remains a director of Gilat. In addition, 10,000 options are to be granted to each of the non-employee directors serving on the board during 2005 with the same vesting terms set forth above.

Board Composition and Practices

Our Articles of Association as adopted at a shareholders meeting on April 15, 2003, provide that our board of directors shall consist of not less than five and not more than nine directors as shall be determined from time to time by a majority vote at the general meeting of our shareholders. Unless resolved otherwise by our shareholders, our board of directors will be comprised of (i) nine directors, if four directors are appointed by beneficial owners of 7% or more of our issued and outstanding ordinary shares (as set forth below), or (ii) seven directors, if fewer than four directors are so appointed by beneficial owners of 7% or more of our ordinary shares.

Pursuant to our Articles of Association, each beneficial owner of 7% or more of our issued and outstanding ordinary shares is entitled to appoint, at each annual general meeting of our shareholders, one member to our board of directors, provided that a total of not more than four directors are so appointed. In the event that more than four qualifying beneficial owners notify us that they desire to appoint a member to our board of directors, only the four shareholders beneficially owning the greatest number of shares shall each be entitled to appoint a member to our board of directors. So long as our ordinary shares are listed for trading on Nasdaq, we may require that any such appointed director qualify as an independent director as provided for in the Nasdaq rules then in effect. Our board of directors has the right to remove any such appointed director when the beneficial ownership of the shareholder who appointed such director falls below 7% of our ordinary shares.

Our Articles of Association provide that a majority of the voting power at the annual general meeting of our shareholders will elect the remaining members of the board of directors, including external directors as required under the Companies Law. At any annual general meeting at which directors are appointed pursuant to the preceding paragraph, the calculation of the vote of any beneficial owner who appointed a director pursuant to the preceding paragraph shall not take into consideration, for the purpose of electing the remaining directors, ordinary shares constituting 7% of our issued and outstanding ordinary shares held by such appointing beneficial owner.

Each of our directors (except external directors) serve, subject to early resignation or vacation of office in certain circumstances as set forth in our Articles of Association, until the adjournment of the next annual general meeting of our shareholders next following the general meeting in which such director was elected. The holders of a majority of the voting power represented at a general meeting of our shareholders in person or by proxy will be entitled to (i) remove any director(s), other than external directors and directors appointed by beneficial holders of 7% or more of our issued and outstanding ordinary shares as set forth above, (ii) elect directors instead of directors so removed, or (iii) fill any vacancy, however created, in the board of directors. Our board of directors may also appoint additional directors, whether to fill a vacancy or to expand the board of directors, who will serve until the next general meeting of our shareholders following such appointment.

Our Articles of Association further provide that the board of directors may delegate all of its powers to committees of the board of directors as it deems appropriate, subject to the provisions of applicable law.

Alternate Directors

Our Articles of Association provide that a director may appoint, by written notice to us and subject to the consent of the board of directors, any person qualified to serve as a director to serve as an alternate director (provided such person does not already serve as a director or an alternate director). An alternate director shall have all of the rights and obligations of the director appointing him or her, except the power to appoint an alternate (unless otherwise specifically provided for in the appointment of such alternate). An alternate director may not act at any meeting at which the director appointing him or her is present. Unless the time period or scope of any such appointment is limited by the appointing director, such appointment is effective for all purposes and for an indefinite time, but will expire upon the expiration of term or vacation of office of the appointing director. Currently, no alternate directors have been appointed.

External Directors

Under the Companies Law, public companies are required to elect two external directors who must meet specified standards of independence. Companies that are registered under the laws of Israel and whose shares are listed for trading on a stock exchange outside of Israel, such as Gilat, are treated as public companies with respect to the external directors requirement. External directors may not have during the 2 years preceding their appointment, directly or indirectly through a relative, partner, employer or controlled entity, any affiliation with (i) the public company, (ii) those of its shareholders who are controlling shareholders at the time of appointment, or (iii) any entity controlled by the company or by its controlling shareholders. The term "affiliation" includes an employment relationship, a business or professional relationship maintained on a regular basis, control and services as an office holder. No person can serve as an external director if the person's other positions or business creates or may create conflicts of interest with the person's responsibilities as an external director. Until the lapse of two years from termination of office, a company may not engage an external director as an employee or otherwise.

External directors serve for a three-year term, which may be renewed for only one additional three-year term. External directors can be removed from office only by the court or by the same special percentage of shareholders that can elect them, and then only if the external directors cease to meet the statutory qualifications with respect to their appointment or if they violate their fiduciary duty to the company. The court may additionally remove external directors from office if they were convicted of certain offenses by a non-Israeli court or are permanently unable to fulfill their position. If, when an external director is elected, all members of the board of directors of a company are of one gender, the external director to be elected must be of the other gender.

If delegated any authority of the board of directors, any committee of the board of directors must include at least one external director. An external director is entitled to compensation as provided in regulations adopted under the Companies Law and is otherwise prohibited from receiving any other compensation, directly or indirectly, in connection with such service.

The Companies Law requires external directors to submit to the company, prior to the date of the notice of the general meeting convened to elect the external directors, a declaration stating their compliance with the requirements imposed by Companies Law for the office of external director.

The election of external directors requires the affirmative vote of a majority of our ordinary shares voted on in person or by proxy at a meeting of the shareholders, provided that such majority includes at least one-third of the votes of the non-controlling shareholders of the company who are voting on this matter at the meeting. This approval requirement need not be met if the aggregate shareholdings of those non-controlling shareholders who vote against the election of the external directors represent one percent or less of all the voting power of the company. "Controlling" for the purpose of this provision means the ability to direct the acts of the company. Any person holding one half or more of the voting power of the company or of the right to appoint directors or the chief executive officer is presumed to have control of the company.

Our external directors are Ms. Linda Harnevo and Mr. Haim Benjamini. Ms. Harnevo was elected at the Annual General Meeting held on April 15, 2003, and Mr. Benjamini was elected at the Special General Meeting held on February 10, 2005.

Audit Committee

The Companies Law provides that publicly traded companies must appoint an audit committee. The responsibilities of the audit committee include identifying irregularities in the management of the company's business and approving related party transactions as required by law. An audit committee must consist of at least three members, and include all of the company's external directors. However, the chairman of the board of directors, any director employed by the company or providing services to the company on a regular basis, any controlling shareholder and any relative of a controlling shareholder may not be a member of the audit committee. An audit committee may not approve an action or a transaction with an officer or director, a transaction in which an officer or director has a personal interest, a transaction with a controlling shareholder and certain other transactions specified in the Companies Law, unless at the time of approval two external directors are serving as members of the audit committee and at least one of the external directors was present at the meeting in which an approval was granted.

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Pursuant to the current listing requirements of the Nasdaq National Market, we are required to establish an audit committee whose members are independent of management. Pursuant to the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, the Securities and Exchange Commission, or the SEC, has issued new rules which would, among other things, require Nasdaq to impose independence requirements on each member of the audit committee. Nasdaq has proposed rules that would comply with the SEC's requirements and which are expected to be applicable to us as of July 31, 2005.

The proposed requirements would implement two basic criteria for determining independence: (i) audit committee members would be barred from accepting any consulting, advisory or other compensatory fee from the issuer or an affiliate of the issuer, other than in the member's capacity as a member of the board of directors and any board committee, and (ii) audit committee members of an issuer that is not an investment company may not be an affiliated person of the issuer or any subsidiary of the issuer apart from his or her capacity as a member of the board and any board committee.

The SEC has proposed to define affiliate for non-investment companies as a person that directly, or indirectly through one or more intermediaries, controls, or is controlled by, or is under common control with, the person specified. The term control is proposed to be consistent with the other definitions of this term under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as the possession, direct or indirect, of the power to direct or cause the direction of the management and policies of a person, whether through the ownership of voting securities, by contract, or otherwise. A safe harbor has been proposed by the SEC, under which a person who is not an executive officer, director or 10% shareholder of the issuer would be deemed not to have control of the issuer.

Under the final rules adopted by the SEC, an issuer is required to disclose in its annual report, beginning with the annual report for 2003, whether or not such issuer has at least one audit committee financial expert. If it does, the issuer must disclose the name of the expert. If not, the issuer must disclose why it does not have an audit committee financial expert.

Presently, our audit committee consists of Mr. Buchris, Ms. Harnevo, Mr. Benjamini and Mr. Chitayat. We believe that these appointments comply with the requirements of the Companies Law and with the SEC and Nasdaq rules, and that Mr. Chitayat qualifies to serve as the audit committee's financial expert, as required by the SEC and Nasdaq.

Independent Directors

Pursuant to the current listing requirements of the Nasdaq National Market, we are required to have at least two independent directors on our board of directors. Under Nasdaq rules, the majority of the members of the board directors need to be independent as of July 31, 2005. Effective March 3, 2005, Nasdaq revised the rules so that a foreign private issuer (such as our company) may follow home country practice in lieu of complying with this rule.

Based on representations from our current directors, we believe that all of our directors except Mr. Rodav and Mr. Bednarek comply with the independence standards set forth above.

Employees

As of December 31, 2004, we had approximately 980 full-time, including 159 employees in engineering, research and development, 363 employees in manufacturing, operations and technical support, 116 employees in marketing and sales, 109 employees in administration and finance and 95 in other departments. This figure also includes 130 employees from StarBand. Of these employees, 366 employees were based in our facilities in Israel, 183 were employed in the United States, 230 were employed in Latin America and 63 in Asia, the Far East and other parts of the world. We also utilize temporary employees, as necessary, to supplement our manufacturing and other capabilities. We believe that our relations with our employees are satisfactory.

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We and our employees are not parties to any collective bargaining agreements. However, certain provisions of the collective bargaining agreements between the Histadrut (General Federation of Labor in Israel) and the Coordination Bureau of Economic Organizations (including the Manufacturers Association of Israel) are applicable to all Israeli employees by order of the Israeli Ministry of Labor and Welfare. These provisions principally concern the length of the work day and the work week, minimum wages for workers, contributions to a pension fund, insurance for work-related accidents, procedures for dismissing employees, determination of severance pay and other conditions of employment. Furthermore, pursuant to such provisions, the wages of most of our employees are automatically adjusted based on changes in the Israeli CPI. The amount and frequency of these adjustments are modified from time to time.

Israeli law generally requires severance pay upon the retirement or death of an employee or termination of employment without due cause. Our ongoing severance obligations are partially funded by making quarterly payments to approved severance funds or insurance policies, with the remainder accrued as a long-term liability in our consolidated financial statements. In addition, Israeli employees and employers are required to pay specified sums to the National Insurance Institute, which is similar to the U.S. Social Security Administration. Since January 1, 1995, such amounts also include payments for national health insurance. The payments to the National Insurance Institute are approximately 16.31% of wages (up to a specified amount), of which the employee contributes approximately 64% and the employer contributes approximately 36%. The majority of our permanent employees are covered by life and pension insurance policies providing customary benefits to employees, including retirement and severance benefits. For Israeli employees, we contribute 13.33% to 15.83% (depending on the employee) of base wages to such plans and the permanent employees contribute 5% of base wages.

We have a number of savings plans in the United States that qualify under Section 401(k) of the Internal Revenue Code. Our U.S. employees may contribute up to 15% or 100% of their pretax salary, but not more than statutory limits. We contribute either a) one dollar for each dollar a participant contributes in this plan, in an amount of up to 3% of a participant's earnings and in addition, we contribute fifty cents for each dollar a participant contributes in this plan, for an additional 3% of a participant's earnings or b) 25% of the first 6% a participant contributes in this plan. Matching contributions in 2002, 2003 and 2004 for all the plans were \$ 0.9 million, \$ 0.5 million and \$ 0.7 million, respectively. Matching contributions are invested in proportion to each participant's voluntary contributions in the investment options provided under the plan.

In January 2005, we provided certain Israeli employees with interest-free three-year loans in amounts equal to thirty or one-hundred percent (30-100%) of the amount of the severance compensation owing to them upon separation by us if their service is terminated without cause. The loans were provided as a benefit to certain employees and are secured by a contractual pledge over each respective employee's severance payment. Loans were granted to approximately 250 employees, none of whom are executive officers. The aggregate amount of loans granted to was approximately \$4 million and the highest amount loaned to any single employee is approximately \$120,000.

Share Ownership

See table under Item 7: Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions below.

Stock Option Plans

In January 1993, we adopted the Stock Option Plan (Incentive and Restricted Stock Options), or the 1993 ISO/RSO Plan and Section 102 Option/Restricted Stock Purchase Plan, or the 1993 Section 102 Plan (collectively, the 1993 Plans). The 1993 Plans provided for the granting of options and/or rights to purchase (in the case of the 1993 Section 102 Plan) up to an aggregate of 15,925 ordinary shares to our officers, directors, key employees or consultants. These plans expired in January 2003.

In June 1995, we adopted the 1995 Stock Option Plan (Incentive and Restricted Stock Options), or the 1995 ISO/RSO Plan, which currently provides for the granting of incentive and restricted stock options for the purchase of up to 197,000 ordinary shares; the 1995 Section 102 Stock Option/Stock Purchase Plan, or the 1995 Section 102 Plan, which provides for the granting of options to purchase up to 296,000 ordinary shares; and the 1995 Advisory Board Stock Option Plan, or the 1995 Advisory Board Plan, which provides for the granting of options to purchase up to 7,500 ordinary shares and collectively, the 1995 Plans. The 1995 Plans will expire on June 29, 2005, unless terminated earlier by our board of directors.

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As of December 31, 2004, we had granted options to purchase a total of 13,391 ordinary shares under the 1993 Plans and 172,222 ordinary shares under the 1995 Plans. The exercise prices for such options vary from \$7.8 to \$3,197.5 and all such options expire at various times from November 2003 to February 2013. As of December 31, 2004, a total of 69,643 options have been exercised under the 1993 Plans and the 1995 Plans.

In April 2001, Gilat initiated a voluntary stock option exchange program for its employees, or the Option Exchange Program. Under the program, employees of Gilat and its subsidiaries who were granted options under Gilat's stock option plans were given the opportunity to cancel outstanding stock options previously granted to them in exchange for an equal number of new options to be granted at a future date pursuant to the terms of Gilat's Plans. The exercise price of these new options is \$77.2, the fair market value of Gilat's ordinary shares as reported by Nasdaq on the date the options were granted. In November 2001, we granted the new options under the Option Exchange Program. Options for a total of 322,183 ordinary shares were tendered for cancellation and were cancelled as of May 24, 2001.

In September 2003, we adopted the 2003 Stock Option Plan (Incentive and Restricted Stock Options), or the 2003 ISO/RSO Plan and the Section 102 Stock Option Plan 2003, or the 2003 Section 102 Plan and collectively, the 2003 Plans. In February 2005, our shareholders increased the pool for the 2003 Plans by 1,135,000 shares such that the 2003 Plans provide for the granting of options of up to an aggregate of 2,635,000 ordinary shares to our officers, directors, employees or service providers or any of the employees of service providers of our subsidiaries. As of March 15, 2005, options to purchase a total of 2,240,009 ordinary shares under the 2003 Plans were outstanding.

The purpose of the 2003 Plans is to enable us to attract and retain qualified persons as employees, officers, directors, consultants and advisors and to motivate such persons by providing them with an equity participation in Gilat. In addition, the 2003 ISO/RSO Plan is designed to afford qualified optionees certain tax benefits available under the United States Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the Code). The 2003 Section 102 Plan is designed to afford qualified optionees certain tax benefits under the Israel Income Tax Ordinance.

The 2003 Plans are administered by a Stock Option Committee appointed by our board of directors. The Stock Option Committee, comprised of Mr. Neyman, Mr. Benjamini and Ms. Harnevo, has broad discretion, subject to certain limitations, to determine the persons entitled to receive options, the terms and conditions on which options or rights to purchase are granted and the number of shares subject thereto. The Stock Option Committee also has discretion to determine the nature of the consideration to be paid upon the exercise of an option and/or right to purchase granted under the 2003 Plans. Such consideration generally may consist of cash or, at the discretion of the Board, cash and a recourse promissory note. All grants of options pursuant to the 2003 Section 102 Plan are subject to the approval of the board of directors.

Stock options issued as incentive stock options pursuant to the 2003 ISO/RSO Plan will only be granted to the employees of Gilat or its subsidiaries. The exercise price of incentive stock options issued pursuant to the 2003 ISO/RSO Plan must be at least equal to the fair market value of the ordinary shares as of the date of the grant (and, in the case of optionees who own more than 10% of the voting stock, the exercise price must equal at least 110% of the fair market value of the ordinary shares as of the date of the grant). Unless otherwise provided in an option agreement, the exercise price per share under options awarded pursuant to the 2003 Plans shall be the higher of (i) \$5.00 per share; and (ii) the fair market value of the shares, as of the date of the option grant.

Options are exercisable and restrictions on disposition of shares lapse according to the terms of the individual agreements under which such options were granted or shares issued.

In addition, as part of a consulting agreement entered into between us and Israel Litrage & Supply Co. Ltd., Mr. Shlomo Rodav, our Chairman of the board of directors, was granted options to purchase 150,000 shares. The options vest over a three-year period beginning March 2, 2003, and the shares can be purchased at \$5.00 per share. The options expire three years following vesting. We also granted options to Mr. Most, our former CEO and President, for the purchase of up to 225,000 ordinary shares at a purchase price of \$5.00 per share exercisable over a three-year period. All such options vested upon his separation from our company in July 2004. The options shall all expire by July 14, 2007.

ITEM 7: MAJOR SHAREHOLDERS AND RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The following table sets forth certain information with respect to the beneficial ownership of our ordinary shares as of March 15, 2004 (including options exercisable within 60 days of March 15, 2004) with respect to: (i) each person who is believed by us to be the beneficial owner of more than 5% of the ordinary shares; (ii) each director or officer who holds more than 1% of the ordinary shares, and (iii) all directors and officers as a group. Except where otherwise indicated, we believe, based on information furnished by the owners, that the beneficial owners of the ordinary shares listed below have sole investment and voting power with respect to such shares, subject to any applicable community property laws. The shareholders listed below do not have any different voting rights from any other shareholders of Gilat, except to the extent that they hold more than 7% and as such, they will have a right to appoint a director, subject to certain conditions in our Articles of Association. None of the directors, officers or key executives listed in the Directors and Senior Management table appearing in Item 6 above, owns 1% or more of Gilat's outstanding share capital.

	Number of Ordinary Shares Beneficially Owned	Percent of Ordinary Shares Outstanding
Bank Hapoalim B.M (1)(2)	3,302,428	14.80%
Eliezer Fishman (1)(3)	2,112,523	9.46%
All officers and directors as a group (21 persons)(4)	590,511	2.65%

- (1) Based on a Schedule 13D filing made with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission and representations of such shareholders.
- (2) We have an outstanding loan to Bank Hapoalim B.M. in the approximate principal amount of \$71.4 million.
- (3) Mr. Fishman, directly and through members of the Fishman family, beneficially owns Gilat ordinary shares through the following entities (which hold Gilat ordinary shares directly or indirectly through other companies): Fishman Family Properties Management (1988) Ltd., Fishman Chains Ltd., Fishman Mifalei Kerur Ltd., E.T. Fishman Properties (1998) Ltd., Hashkaot Kedaiot Ltd., and Fish Et Ltd., all of whom are incorporated in Israel. Mr. Fishman, directly and through members of the Fishman family, is the sole shareholder of all of such entities except Fishman Chains Ltd. (97.5%) and Fishman Mifalei Kerur Ltd. (98%).
- (4) Includes seven officers and directors in 2004 who are no longer serving in such capacity, only two of whom still hold options.

Related Party Transactions**Amendment to Loan Agreement with Bank Hapoalim**

In April 2004, we revised the terms of our loan from Bank Hapoalim, to whom we owe a principal debt amount of \$71.4 million. Please see Item 5: Liquidity and Capital Resources – Financing Activities .

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The proceeds paid to Gilat from the exercise of a warrant shall be applied to reduce all future installments of the principal due to the bank, on a pro-rata basis.

Agreement with SES Americom

In March 2003, SES Americom agreed to terminate its transponder agreements with Spacenet Inc. that relate to StarBand (which is partially held by Spacenet Inc.) and to enter into a new transponder capacity agreement directly with StarBand. SES Americom also agreed to allow Spacenet Inc. to defer an outstanding debt of \$3.5 million to 2003, and to defer payment of certain transponder capacity charges due in 2003 and 2004 with payment of those deferred charges to commence in 2005. The agreement reduced the aggregate amount payable to SES Americom in 2003 from \$26.9 million to \$16.5 million (including the \$3.5 million which was deferred from 2002 to 2003 and paid by Spacenet Inc. in full in 2003).

In addition, we have entered into two development agreements with SES Global S.A. Please see Item 5: Third Party Funding . Mr. Bednarek who serves on our Board of Directors is an executive officer of SES Global S.A., an affiliate of SES Americom.

Consulting Agreement with Israel Literage & Supply Co. Ltd.

In 2003, we entered into a consulting agreement with Israel Literage & Supply Co. Ltd., a company under the ownership and control of Shlomo Rodav, the Chairman of our board of directors. For more information, please see Item 6: Directors, Senior Management and Employees Management Employment Agreements.

StarBand Agreements

In 2003, we entered into a master supply services agreement, a note agreement and a financing agreement with StarBand. For more information, please see Item 4: Strategic Alliances, Joint Ventures and Acquisitions and Item 8 Significant Changes .

Satlynx Agreement

We are party to an investment agreement pursuant to which we are a shareholder in Satlynx S.A. For additional information, please see Item 4: Strategic Alliances, Joint Ventures and Acquisitions.

ITEM 8: FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Consolidated Statements

See Item 18: Financial Statements.

Export Sales

Gilat's manufacturing facilities are based in Israel. Most of our products are exported out of Israel. For information on Gilat's revenues breakdown by geographic market for the past three years, see Item 5: Operating and Financial Review and Prospects.

Legal Proceedings

We are a party to various legal proceedings incident to our business. Except as noted below, there are no material legal proceedings pending or, to our knowledge, threatened against us or our subsidiaries, and we are not involved in any legal proceedings that our management believes, individually or in the aggregate, would have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition or operating results.

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In the first half of 2002, a number of securities class action lawsuits were filed against us and certain of our officers and directors in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of New York and in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia, and a request to file a class action lawsuit was filed in the Tel-Aviv, Israel District Court. The class action suits allege violations of the federal securities laws and claim that we issued material misrepresentations to the market. The class action suits in the U.S. have been consolidated into a single action in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of New York and an amended complaint has been filed. During September, 2004 the plaintiffs filed a motion to further amend the claim. Gilat has filed a motion to dismiss the amended complaint, which is pending hearing by the court. The Israeli court granted a motion to stay the proceedings of the Israeli action pending the outcome of the U.S. class action proceeding. We believe the allegations against us and our officers and directors in the class action suits are without merit and are contesting them vigorously.

In September 2003, Nova Mobilcom S.A., or Mobilcom filed a lawsuit against Gilat do Brasil for specific performance of a Memorandum of Understanding which provided for the sale of Gilat do Brasil, and specifically the GESAC project, to Mobilcom for an unspecified amount. Gilat is vigorously defending itself against the claims presented therein.

The Brazilian tax authority has filed a claim against a subsidiary of Spacenet Inc. in Brazil, for alleged taxes due of approximately \$4 million. In January 2004, SPC received notice of a lower administrative ruling against it in this regard, and the subsidiary filed an appeal of such ruling. The Brazilian authorities are also checking into possible criminal allegations with respect to this matter. The subsidiary denies such claim and is vigorously defending against it.

In December 2003 and October 2004, we received tax assessment for the tax years 1998 and 1999-2001, respectively for approximately \$45 million plus \$7 million in penalties mainly based on various claim of the Israeli Tax Authorities. In January 2005, we received a final tax assessment for the tax year 1998 for approximately \$0.5 million including penalties, reduced from the \$10.5 million in the initial assessment. We intend to vigorously defend ourselves.

In 2004 we received a notice from the Israeli Stamp Tax authorities requiring that Gilat disclose all documentation which may be subject to Stamp Tax duties from June 2003 to date. The authorities right to demand Stamp Tax duty is pending deliberation by Israel's High Court. We intend to challenge any demands for payments received from the Stamp Tax authorities should such demands be received.

In addition, during 2004, we settled a claim from 2002 in which a third party issued a letter to us claiming that it had rights to a portion of one of our subsidiaries based upon a document and certain partial payments made. The matter was settled for approximately \$1.15 million.

From time to time, we are notified of claims that we may be infringing patents, copyrights or other intellectual property rights owned by third parties. While we do not believe we are currently infringing any intellectual property rights of third parties, we cannot assure that other companies will not, in the future, pursue claims against us with respect to the alleged infringement of patents, copyrights or other intellectual property rights owned by third parties. In addition, litigation may be necessary to protect our intellectual property rights and trade secrets, to determine the validity of and scope of the propriety rights of others or to defend against third-party claims of invalidity. Any litigation could result in substantial costs and diversion of resources and could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and operating results.

If any claims or actions are asserted against us, we may seek to obtain a license under a third party's intellectual property rights. We cannot assure, however, that a license will be available under terms that are acceptable to us, if at all. The failure to obtain a license under a patent or intellectual property right from a third party for technology used by us could cause us to incur substantial liabilities and to suspend the manufacture of the product covered by the patent or intellectual property right. In addition, we may be required to redesign our products to eliminate infringement if a license is not available. Such redesign, if possible, could result in substantial delays in marketing of products and in significant costs. In addition, should we decide to litigate such claims, such litigation could be extremely expensive and time consuming and could materially adversely affect our business, financial condition and operating results, regardless of the outcome of the litigation.

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We are also a party to various regulatory proceedings incident to our business. To the knowledge of our management, none of such proceedings is material to us or to our subsidiaries.

Dividend Policy

We have never paid cash dividends on our ordinary shares and cannot anticipate paying any cash dividends in the foreseeable future. We have decided to reinvest permanently the amount of tax-exempt income derived from our Approved Enterprises and not to distribute such income as dividends. See notes 12 and 14 of the notes to consolidated financial statements included in this annual report on Form 20-F. We may only pay cash dividends in any fiscal year out of profits, as determined under Israeli law. In addition, the terms of some of our financing arrangements restrict us from paying dividends to our shareholders.

In the event we declare dividends in the future, we will pay those dividends in NIS. Because exchange rates between NIS and the dollar fluctuate continuously, a U.S. shareholder will be subject to currency fluctuation between the date when the dividends are declared and the date the dividends are paid.

Significant Changes

In March 2005, we completed the purchase of all of the remaining StarBand shares not held by us that were held by various Israeli banks. In addition to the initial payment, Spacenet Inc. was committed to pay the banks an additional consideration equal to 50% of consideration, should such consideration be received by Spacenet Inc. in the event of, among other things, the sale of the StarBand shares by Spacenet Inc. to a third party, merger of StarBand with a third party, transfer or sale of substantially all of StarBand's assets or activities to a third party, or liquidation of StarBand, on condition that any of these events occur prior to December 31, 2007.

ITEM 9: THE OFFER AND LISTING

Our ordinary shares are quoted on the Nasdaq National Market under the symbol GILTF. The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, the range of high and low closing sale price for the ordinary shares, as reported by Nasdaq. All of the reported prices have been adjusted to reflect a twenty for one share reverse stock split which became effective April 16, 2003.

	Price		Average Daily Trading Volume
	High	Low	
Year Ended December 31, 2000:	\$ 3,630.00	\$ 507.60	19,406
Year Ended December 31, 2001:	\$ 875.00	\$ 40.00	25,720
Year Ended December 31, 2002	\$ 125.2	\$ 6.6	9,520
Year Ended December 31, 2003:			
First Quarter	\$ 9.40	\$ 3.80	34,700
Second Quarter	\$ 5.55	\$ 3.30	91,643
Third Quarter	\$ 6.82	\$ 4.14	62,408
Fourth Quarter	\$ 6.05	\$ 4.15	130,531

	Price		Average Daily Trading Volume
	High	Low	
Year Ended December 31, 2004:			
First Quarter	\$ 9.45	\$ 4.75	420,371
Second Quarter	\$ 9.86	\$ 4.94	248,755
Third Quarter	\$ 6.03	\$ 3.95	108,539
Fourth Quarter	\$ 6.72	\$ 5.25	107,480
Most Recent Six Months:			
August 2004	\$ 4.69	\$ 3.95	85,127
September 2004	\$ 6.03	\$ 4.59	86,281
October 2004	\$ 6.28	\$ 5.64	61,924
November 2004	\$ 6.72	\$ 5.48	146,281
December 2004	\$ 6.45	\$ 5.25	113,927
January 2005	\$ 7.45	\$ 5.73	146,805
February	\$ 7.62	\$ 6.67	87,758
March (through March 16)	\$ 7.62	\$ 6.89	45,642

As of December 30, 2004, there were 22,312,487 ordinary shares outstanding, and 27 record holders of ordinary shares, of which 13 represented U.S. record holders owning an aggregate of approximately 92% of our outstanding ordinary shares.

ITEM 10: ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Memorandum and Articles of Association

Registration and Purposes

Gilat Satellite Networks Ltd. is an Israeli company registered with the Israel companies register, registration No. 52-003893-6.

Under the Companies Law, a company may define its purposes as to engage in any lawful business and may broaden the scope of its purposes to the grant of reasonable donations for any proper charitable cause, even if the basis for any such donation is not dependent upon business considerations. Article 3A of our Articles of Association provides that Gilat's purpose is to engage in any business permitted by law and that Gilat can also grant reasonable donations for any proper charitable cause.

Amendment of the Articles of Association

Under the Companies Law, a company may amend its articles of association by the affirmative vote of a majority of the shares voting and present at the general meeting of shareholders or by a different voting if so provided by the company's articles of association. Article 3 of our Articles of Association provides that the Articles of Association may be amended by a resolution approved by holders of a majority of the shares represented at a general meeting and voting on such resolution, if such amendment is recommended by the board of directors; in any other case, by a resolution approved by holders of at least 75% of the shares represented at a general meeting and voting on such resolution.

Israeli law further provides that any amendment to the articles of association of a company that obligates a shareholder to acquire additional shares or to increase the extent of his liability shall not obligate the shareholder without his prior consent.

Amendment of the Memorandum

Companies that were incorporated prior to the effective date of the Companies Law, such as Gilat, may amend their memorandum of association to authorize future amendments to the memorandum of association by any required voting. On November 9, 2000, Gilat's shareholders approved an amendment to Gilat's Memorandum of Association, by adding a provision that will authorize Gilat to amend its Memorandum of Association by the affirmative vote of a majority of the ordinary shares present and voting at the meeting.

Record Date for Notices of General Meeting and Other Action

Under the Companies Law, for the purpose of a shareholder vote, the record date for companies traded outside of Israel, such as Gilat, can be set between four and forty days before the date of the meeting. Article 20 of our Articles of Association therefore provides that the board of directors may set in advance a record date, which shall not be more than forty nor less than four days before the date of such meeting (or any longer or shorter period permitted by law).

Notice of General Meetings; Omission to Give Notice

The Companies Law provides that a company whose shares are traded on an exchange must give notice of a general meeting to its shareholders of record at least twenty-one days prior to the meeting, unless the company's articles provide that a notice need not be sent. Accordingly, Article 25(a) of our Articles of Association provides that not less than 21 days' prior notice shall be given to shareholders of record of every General Meeting (i.e. Annual General Meetings and Special General Meetings). It further provides that notice of a General Meeting shall be given in accordance with any law and otherwise as the board of directors may determine. In addition, Article 25(c) of our Articles of Association provides that no shareholder present, in person or by proxy, at the commencement of a General Meeting shall be entitled to seek the revocation of any proceedings or resolutions adopted at such General Meeting on grounds of any defect in the notice of such meeting relating to the time or the place thereof.

Annual General Meetings and Special General Meetings

Under the Companies Law, an annual meeting of the shareholders should be held once in every calendar year and not more than fifteen months from the last annual meeting. The Companies Law Israeli provides that a special meeting of shareholders must be called by the board of directors upon the written request of (i) two directors, (ii) one-fourth of the serving directors, (iii) one or more shareholders who hold(s) at least five percent of the issued share capital and at least one percent of the voting power of the company, or (iv) one or more shareholders who have at least five percent of the voting power of the company. Within twenty one days of receipt of such demand, the board of directors is required to convene the special meeting for a time not later than thirty five days after notice has been given to the shareholders. Article 24 of our Articles of Association provide that our board of directors may call a special meeting of the shareholders at any time and shall be obligated to call a special meeting as specified above.

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In 2003, we had two shareholders meetings. At the meeting held in April 2003, the following resolutions were among those adopted: the nomination of a new slate of directors, approval of an amendment to the Articles of Association, an increase of our authorized share capital and the implementation of a 20:1 reverse stock split. In September 2003, we held an additional shareholders meeting and the following resolutions were among those adopted: election of a board member to fill a vacancy, approval of directors and officers insurance, approval of the 2003 Stock Option Plans, approval of remuneration for non-employee directors, approval of consulting agreement with a company controlled by our Chairman of the board and approval of a settlement agreement with past executives of our company.

Quorum at General Meetings

Under Article 6(b) of our Articles of Association, the required quorum for any general meeting of shareholders and for any class meeting is two or more shareholders present in person or by proxy and holding at least thirty-three and one-third percent ($33\frac{1}{3}\%$) of the issued shares (or of the issued shares of such class in the event of a class meeting). The required quorum in a meeting that was adjourned because a quorum was not present, shall be two shareholders present in person or by proxy. Under Article 26(c) of our Articles of Association, if the adjourned meeting was called by a shareholder(s), the quorum in the adjourned meeting shall be one or more shareholders, present in person or by proxy and holding the number of shares required to call a meeting.

Adoption of Resolutions at General Meetings

Article 28(b) of our Articles of Association provides for voting by a written ballot only. In addition, Article 28(c), in accordance with the Companies Law, provides that the declaration of the Chairman of the Meeting as to the results of a vote are not considered to be conclusive, but rather prima facie evidence of the fact.

Under our Articles of Association, any resolution of the shareholders, except a resolution for a voluntary liquidation of the company and, in certain circumstances, a resolution to amend our Articles of Association, shall be deemed adopted if approved by the vote of the holders of a majority of the voting power represented at such meeting in person or by proxy.

Voting Power

Article 31 of our Articles of Association provides that every shareholder shall have one vote for each share held by him of record or, in accordance with the definition of "shareholder" in the Companies Law, in his name with an "exchange member" and held of record by a "nominee company", as such terms are defined in the Companies Law.

We do not have cumulative voting provisions for the election of directors or for any other matter.

Election and Removal of Directors

Under our Articles of Association, the ordinary shares do not have cumulative voting rights in the election of directors. A director is not required to retire at a certain age and need not be a shareholder of Gilat. Under the Companies Law, a person cannot serve as a director if convicted of certain offenses or been declared bankrupt.

Under our Articles of Association, our board of directors shall consist of not less than five and not more than nine directors as shall be determined from time to time by a majority vote at the general meeting of our shareholders. Unless resolved otherwise, our board of directors is comprised of nine directors, if four directors are appointed by beneficial owners of seven percent or more of our issued and outstanding ordinary shares as set forth below, or seven directors, if fewer than four directors are appointed by beneficial owners of seven percent or more of our issued and outstanding ordinary shares as set forth below.

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Our Articles further provide that each beneficial owner of seven percent or more of our issued and outstanding ordinary shares shall be entitled to appoint, at each annual general meeting of our shareholders, one member to our board of directors (an Appointed Director), provided that a total of not more than four Appointed Directors are so appointed. In the event more than four such qualifying beneficial owners notify us that they desire to appoint an Appointed Director, only the four shareholders beneficially owning the greatest number of shares shall each be entitled to appoint an Appointed Director.

For the purposes of the preceding paragraph, a beneficial owner of ordinary shares means any person or entity who, directly or indirectly, has the power to vote, or to direct the voting of, such ordinary shares. All ordinary shares beneficially owned by a person or entity, regardless of the form which such beneficial ownership takes, shall be aggregated in calculating the number of ordinary shares beneficially owned by such person or entity. All persons and entities that are affiliates (as defined below) of each other shall be deemed to be one person or entity for the purposes of this definition. For the purposes of the preceding paragraph, an affiliate means, with respect to any person or entity, any other person or entity controlling, controlled by, or under common control with such person or entity. Control shall have the meaning ascribed to it in the Israeli Securities Law 1968, i.e. the ability to direct the acts of a company. Any person holding one half or more of the voting power of a company of the right to appoint directors or to appoint the Chief Executive Officer is presumed to have control of the company.

The Articles further stipulate that as a condition to the appointment of an Appointed Director, any appointing shareholder that delivers to the Company a letter of appointment shall, prior to such delivery, be required to file with the SEC a Schedule 13D, or an amendment to its Schedule 13D if there is any change in the facts set forth in its Schedule 13D already on file with the SEC which discloses any such change in its holdings of ordinary shares, regardless of whether any filing or amendment is required to be filed under the rules of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and the rules and regulations promulgated thereunder. In addition, any Appointing Shareholder shall be obligated to notify the Company in writing of any sale, transfer, assignment or other disposition of any kind of ordinary shares by such appointing shareholder that results in the reduction of its beneficial own