

IDT CORP
Form 424B3
October 07, 2004
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Filed Pursuant to Rule 424(b)(3)

Registration No. 333-119190

PROSPECTUS

205,924 Shares

IDT Corporation

Class B Common Stock

This prospectus covers 205,924 shares of IDT Corporation's Class B common stock which the selling stockholder identified in this prospectus under "Selling Stockholder" may offer and sell from time to time.

Our Class B common stock currently trades on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol "IDT". The last reported sales price of our Class B common stock on the New York Stock Exchange on October 6, 2004 was \$15.39.

Investing in our Class B common stock involves risks which are described under "Risk Factors" beginning on page 2.

Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission nor any state securities commission has approved or disapproved of these securities or determined if this prospectus is truthful or complete. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

The date of this prospectus is October 7, 2004.

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WHERE YOU CAN FIND MORE INFORMATION

We have filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, or SEC, a registration statement on Form S-3 under the Securities Act of 1933 with respect to our Class B common stock covered by this prospectus. This prospectus, which is part of the registration statement, does not contain all of the information contained in the registration statement or in the exhibits to the registration statement. For further information with respect to us and our Class B common stock, you should review the registration statement, including the exhibits to the registration statement. We also file annual, quarterly and special reports, proxy statements and other information with the SEC. The registration statement, as well as the periodic reports and other information we have filed with the SEC, may be inspected and copied at the SEC's Public Reference Room at Room 1024, Judiciary Plaza, 450 Fifth Street, NW, Washington, DC 20549. You may obtain information as to the operation of the Public Reference Room by calling the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330. The SEC also maintains a Web site that contains reports, proxy statements and other information about issuers, like IDT, who file electronically with the SEC. The address of that site is www.sec.gov. You can also inspect reports, proxy statements and other information about IDT at the offices of the New York Stock Exchange, 20 Broad Street, New York, New York 10005.

INCORPORATION OF CERTAIN DOCUMENTS BY REFERENCE

The SEC allows us to incorporate by reference the information we file with them, which means that we can disclose important information to you about us by referring you to those documents. Statements contained in this prospectus as to the contents of any contract or other document filed as an exhibit to the registration statement are not necessarily complete, and in each instance we refer you to the copy of the contract or document filed as an exhibit to the registration statement, each statement being qualified in all respects by this reference. The information incorporated by reference is considered to be part of this prospectus, and information that we file later with the SEC will automatically update and supersede this information. We incorporate by reference the documents listed below as well as any future filings made by us with the SEC under Sections 13(a), 13(c), 14 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, until the offering is terminated:

our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended July 31, 2003, filed on October 29, 2003, as amended and restated in its entirety by Amendment No. 2 on Form 10-K/A, filed on February 10, 2004;

our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended October 31, 2003, filed on December 15, 2003, as amended by Amendment No. 1 on Form 10-Q/A, filed on February 10, 2004;

our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended January 31, 2004, filed on March 16, 2004;

our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended April 30, 2004, filed on June 14, 2004;

our Proxy Statement on Schedule 14A for the 2003 Annual Meeting of Stockholders of IDT Corporation, filed on November 4, 2003; and

our Information Statement on Schedule 14C, which contains the description of our Class B common stock, filed on June 12, 2000.

You may request a copy of these filings or any filings subsequently incorporated by reference into this prospectus at no cost, by writing or telephoning Joyce J. Mason, Esq., our General Counsel, at IDT Corporation, 520 Broad Street, Newark, NJ 07102, telephone number (973) 438-1000.

THE COMPANY

We are a multinational telecommunications and entertainment company. Our primary telecommunications offerings are prepaid debit and rechargeable calling cards (which accounted for 58.9% of our total revenues for the fiscal year ended July 31, 2003), wholesale carrier services (where we transmit all or a portion of another telecom carrier's traffic) and consumer and business local and long distance phone services. Our entertainment business is comprised of complementary operations and investments that enable us to acquire, develop, finance, produce and distribute animated and other entertainment content. We also operate various media-related businesses including brochure distribution, radio operations and new video technologies.

We were incorporated in New York in 1990 as International Discount Telecommunications Corp. We were renamed IDT Corporation and reincorporated in Delaware in December 1995. Our main offices are located at 520 Broad Street, Newark, New Jersey 07102. Our headquarters telephone number is (973) 438-1000 and our Internet address is www.idt.net. Our Web site and information contained therein or incorporated therein are not intended to be a part of this prospectus and are not incorporated into this prospectus or our other filings with the SEC.

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RISK FACTORS

Our business, operating results or financial condition could be materially adversely affected by any of the following risks. The trading price of our Class B common stock could decline due to any of these risks, and you may lose all or part of your investment. You should carefully consider these risks before investing in shares of our Class B common stock.

Risks Related to Our Telecommunications Businesses

Each of our telecommunications business lines is highly sensitive to declining prices, which may adversely affect our revenues and margins.

The worldwide telecommunications industry has been characterized in recent years by intense price competition, which has resulted in a significant decline in both our average per-minute price realizations and our average per-minute termination costs. Many of our competitors in both the retail telecommunications services (including prepaid calling cards, private label calling cards and consumer phone services) and wholesale carrier businesses have begun to aggressively price their services. This has led to continued erosion on pricing power, both in our retail and wholesale markets, and we have generally had to pass along our per minute cost savings to our customers, in the form of lower prices. Therefore, our telecommunications revenues have increased at a much slower rate. If this trend continues or increases, it could have a material adverse effect on the revenues and margins generated by our telecommunications business lines.

Because our prepaid calling cards generate the bulk of our revenue, our growth is substantially dependent upon continuing growth in that area, and we face significant competition.

During the fiscal year ended July 31, 2003, prepaid calling cards accounted for 64.5% of our IDT Telecom subsidiary's total consolidated revenues, and we sold more than 267 million prepaid calling cards. We compete in the prepaid calling card market with many of the established facilities-based carriers, such as AT&T, MCI and Sprint. These companies are substantially larger and have greater technical, engineering, personnel and marketing resources, longer operating histories, greater name recognition and larger customer bases than we do. The resources of these competitors could significantly impact our ability to compete successfully.

We may not be able to obtain sufficient or cost-effective termination capacity to particular destinations to keep up with our growth.

Most of our telecommunications traffic is terminated through third-party providers. In order to keep pace with our growth of minutes of use, we may need to obtain additional termination capacity. We may not be able to obtain sufficient termination capacity from high-quality carriers to particular destinations or may have to pay significant amounts to obtain such capacity. This could result in our not being able to sustain growth in minutes of use or in higher costs per minute to particular destinations, which could adversely affect our revenues and margins.

Our customers, particularly our wholesale carrier customers, could experience financial difficulties which could adversely affect our revenues and profitability if we experience difficulties in collecting our receivables.

As a wholesale provider of international long distance services, we depend upon traffic from other long distance providers, and the collection of receivables from these customers. If continued weakness in the telecommunications industry reduces our ability to collect our accounts receivable from our major customers, particularly our wholesale carrier customers, our revenues may be substantially reduced. While our most significant customers vary from quarter to quarter, our five largest wholesale carrier customers accounted for 4.8% of our total consolidated revenues in the fiscal year ended July 31, 2003 compared with 3.7% in the fiscal year ended July 31, 2002. This concentration of revenues increases the risk of non-payment by customers, and we may experience significant write-offs related to the provision of wholesale carrier services if any of our large customers fail to pay their outstanding balances.

The termination of our carrier agreements with foreign partners or our inability to enter into carrier agreements in the future could materially and adversely affect our ability to compete in foreign countries, which could reduce our revenues and profits.

We rely upon our carrier agreements with foreign partners in order to provide our telecommunication services to our customers. These carrier agreements are for finite terms and, therefore, there can be no guarantee that these agreements will be renewed. Our ability to compete in foreign countries would be adversely affected if our carrier agreements with foreign partners were terminated or we were unable to enter into carrier agreements in the future to provide our telecommunications services to our customers, which could result in a reduction of our revenues and profits.

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Our revenues and our growth will suffer if our distributors and sales representatives, particularly Union Telecard Alliance, LLC, fail to effectively market and distribute our prepaid calling card products and other services.

We rely on our distributors and representatives for marketing and distribution of our prepaid calling card products and other services. We hold a 51% ownership interest in Union Telecard Alliance, LLC, or UTA, which utilizes a network of more than 1,000 sub-distributors (ranging from large companies to sole proprietors) that sell to over 250,000 retail outlets throughout the United States to distribute our prepaid calling cards. In foreign countries, we are dependent upon our distributors and independent sales representatives, many of which also sell services or products of other companies. As a result, we cannot control whether these foreign distributors and sales representatives will devote sufficient efforts to selling our services. In addition, we may not succeed in finding capable retailers and sales representatives in new markets which we may enter. If our distributors or sales representatives fail to effectively market or distribute our prepaid calling card products and other services, our ability to generate revenues and grow our customer base could be substantially impaired.

Increased competition in the consumer and business telephone market, particularly from the regional bell operating companies, or RBOCs, and cable operators, could limit or reverse our growth in that area.

We offer long distance phone service to residential and business subscribers throughout the United States and we offer local service, bundled with long distance service, to residential subscribers in fifteen states. The U.S. consumer phone service industry is characterized by numerous entities competing for a relatively static number of customers, leading to a high churn rate because customers frequently change service providers in response to offers of lower rates or promotional incentives. Competition in the United States to provide phone services is intense. Our primary competitors include the Regional Bell Operating Companies, or RBOCs, as well as the major long distance carriers such as AT&T, MCI and Sprint. The four RBOCs are (i) BellSouth, (ii) SBC Communications (including former Ameritech, Pacific Bell, Southwestern Bell and Southern New England Telephone), (iii) Qwest (including former US West) and (iv) Verizon (including former NYNEX, Bell Atlantic and GTE). These are all substantial companies, and competing against them is extremely challenging. Each of the RBOCs continues to enjoy a virtual monopoly as the Incumbent Local Exchange Carrier, or ILEC, in its respective territory and the RBOCs are well funded. Verizon surpassed Sprint as the third largest consumer carrier some time ago. In a battle for market share, the RBOCs have considerable resources. As the RBOCs and major long distance carriers bundled service offerings began to gain noticeable market share in spring 2003, we introduced our own bundled service offering. However, some of our competitors offer products and services available as part of their bundled service offerings, such as wireless services and high speed Internet access, that IDT does not presently offer. IDT's ability to compete in the bundled service market is dependent on our ability to have reasonably-priced access to the facilities necessary to provide service at rates equal to or lower than those of our competitors. As of the date of this prospectus, the right of IDT and similarly situated companies to continue to receive reasonably-priced access to necessary facilities is being addressed at the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit, the Federal Communications Commission and at various state public utility commissions. See **Regulatory Risks** below. If we do not receive favorable decisions in these fora, our ability to offer competitive bundled service offerings could be materially adversely affected.

We also compete in the consumer phone service market with cable operators. Cable operators present a significant and ever-increasing challenge to IDT, as well as other providers of consumer phone services, because (i) many cable operators market their cable telephony product as a Voice over Internet Protocol, or VoIP, service, so they do not charge certain telecommunications fees, such as the Subscriber Line Charge and the Federal Excise Tax, to subscribers, thus permitting the cable operators to provide their service at highly competitive rates, and (ii) cable operators offer television and high-speed internet access along with their telephony product, providing a one stop shopping service. In addition, IDT and other phone services providers which are not ILECs are at a disadvantage vis-à-vis cable operators because cable operators have their own network and are not reliant on ILEC facilities to provide service and are not affected by regulatory uncertainty facing access to and the cost of ILEC facilities. IDT in particular faces an additional competitive challenge because Cablevision and Time Warner two cable operators that have been particularly aggressive in rolling out a cable telephony product have clusters of cable franchises that overlap areas where a high percentage of IDT's subscribers are located.

Risks Related to Net2Phone

Net2Phone has never been profitable.

Net2Phone has never generated profits from operations, except for the fiscal year ended July 31, 2003, which would not have been profitable if not for a litigation settlement. Net2Phone's aggregate revenues from inception to July 31, 2003 were approximately \$500.2 million, and its accumulated deficit was approximately \$760.5 million as of that date. Net2Phone will need to generate significant additional revenue to achieve profitability. Net2Phone may not be able to do so. Even if it does achieve profitability, we cannot assure you that Net2Phone will be able to sustain or increase profitability on a quarterly or annual basis in the future.

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Net2Phone intends to pursue new streams of revenue, including from its cable telephony business, which it has not attempted to generate before and which may not be profitable.

In addition to its current revenue, Net2Phone is pursuing new revenue opportunities, particularly from its cable telephony business. In the fiscal year ended July 31, 2004, Net2Phone devoted, and will continue to devote, significant capital and resources to the development of its cable telephony business, and we cannot ensure when or if this investment will be profitable. Net2Phone's business models for its cable telephony business have not been tested on a broad basis.

Net2Phone has not tested its cable telephony service on a large scale or with multiple operators in multiple jurisdictions. We cannot be sure that its service offering will be scalable to the extent necessary to serve a large customer base or that its services will deliver sufficient reliability or quality on a large scale basis, or at all. We cannot assure you that Net2Phone will obtain additional customers for its cable telephony business or that this business will be profitable.

Pricing pressures and increasing use of VoIP technology may lessen Net2Phone's competitive pricing advantage.

Net2Phone's success is based partly on its ability to provide discounted voice services by taking advantage of cost savings achieved by carrying voice traffic employing VoIP packet switched technologies, as compared to carrying calls over traditional circuit switched networks. In recent years, the price of telephone service has generally fallen. The price of telephone service may continue to fall for various reasons, including the adoption of VoIP technology by other communications carriers. Many carriers have adopted pricing plans such that the rates that they charge are not always substantially higher than the rates that Net2Phone charges for similar service. In addition, other providers of long distance services are offering unlimited or nearly unlimited use of some of their services for an attractive monthly rate. The overall effect of these developments may be to reduce the price of local and long distance calls to a point where VoIP providers such as Net2Phone no longer have a price advantage. Net2Phone would then have to rely on factors other than price to differentiate its product and service offerings, which it may not be able to do. If it is not able to do so, Net2Phone's business, financial condition and results of operations may be materially and adversely affected.

Net2Phone has and plans to increasingly depend on its international operations, which subject it to unpredictable regulatory, economic and political situations.

Net2Phone's customers based outside of the United States currently generate a majority of its revenue. A significant component of Net2Phone's strategy is to continue to expand internationally. Net2Phone may not be successful in expanding into additional international markets. In addition to the uncertainty regarding Net2Phone's ability to generate revenue from foreign operations and expand its international presence, there are certain risks inherent in doing business on an international basis, including:

changing regulatory requirements, which vary widely from country to country;

action by foreign governments or foreign telecommunications companies to limit access to Net2Phone's services;

increased bad debt and subscription fraud;

legal uncertainty regarding liability, tariffs and other trade barriers;

economic and political instability; and

potentially adverse tax consequences.

For example, several of Net2Phone's largest customers are based in the Middle East, Asia and Latin America and other areas of the world where there is the potential for significant political and economic instability. Net2Phone has experienced power supply problems, difficulty maintaining local customer support and difficulties dealing with local companies and governments in some of these regions. Moreover, developments in the Middle East, such as the continuation of hostilities involving the United States or others, could result in the disruption of Net2Phone's business in the regions affected by the hostilities. These difficulties could materially and adversely affect Net2Phone's business, financial condition and results of operations.

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Risk Related to Our Financial Performance and Growth Strategy

We have incurred significant losses since our inception, which could cause the trading price of our stock to decline.

We have incurred significant losses since inception. During the fiscal year ended July 31, 2003, we had a consolidated net loss of \$17.5 million and a consolidated net loss of \$303.3 million during the fiscal year ended July 31, 2002. If we are not able to achieve overall profitability or maintain any profitability that we do achieve, the trading price of our stock could be negatively affected.

Our growth strategy depends, in part, on our acquiring complementary businesses and assets and expanding our existing operations, which we may be unable to do.

Our growth strategy is based, in part, on our ability to acquire other telecommunications and complimentary businesses and assets. We are also seeking to acquire other businesses within our IDT Entertainment segment. The success of this acquisition strategy will depend, in part, on our ability to accomplish the following:

identify suitable businesses or assets to buy;

complete the purchase of those businesses on terms acceptable to us;

complete the acquisition in the time frame we expect;

improve the results of operations of the businesses that we buy and successfully integrate their operations into our own; and

avoid or overcome any concerns expressed by regulators, including antitrust concerns.

There can be no assurance that we will be successful in pursuing any or all of these steps. Our failure to implement our acquisition strategy could have an adverse effect on other aspects of our business strategy and our business in general. We may not be able to find appropriate acquisition candidates, acquire those candidates that we find or integrate acquired businesses effectively or profitably.

We have in the past used, and may continue to use, our capital stock as payment for all or a portion of the purchase price for acquisitions. If we issue significant amounts of our capital stock for such acquisitions, this could result in substantial dilution of the equity interests of our stockholders.

Regulatory Risks

Federal, state, local and international government regulations may reduce our ability to provide services or make our business less profitable.

As a multinational enterprise, we are subject to varying degrees of regulation by federal, state, local and foreign regulators. The implementation, modification, interpretation and enforcement of these laws and regulations vary and can limit our ability to provide many of our services. Our ability to compete in our target markets depends, in part, upon favorable regulatory conditions and the favorable interpretations of existing laws and regulations. For example, on March 2, 2004, the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit (DC Circuit Court) vacated several Federal Communications Commission (FCC) rules. These rules preserved access to the unbundled network element platform (UNE-P), which allowed competitors, like us, to lease local switches and lines from the ILECs at discounted rates for the small business and residential markets. In response to the DC Circuit Court's vacatur, on August 20, 2004, the FCC released an Order that preserved the status quo through February 2005 and implemented modest rate increases for the six months thereafter. However, this Order has been appealed to the DC Circuit Court, where it remains as of the date of this prospectus. In response to this cloud of regulatory uncertainty, as well as the FCC's recommendation that ILECs and CLECs negotiate rates and terms for access to the ILEC network, we have engaged in commercial negotiations with the ILECs so that we may continue to provide local exchange service. These negotiations are continuing and we cannot predict their outcome. However, we believe that any changes to the current environment—whether imposed by a court, regulator or as a result of commercial negotiation—will result in a higher wholesale rate and/or reduced access to the ILECs' network facilities and may impair our ability to offer local phone service by leasing local switches and lines through the UNE-P method.

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We may become subject to increased price competition from other carriers due to federal regulatory changes in determining international settlement rates.

Revenues from international service reflect payments under agreements between us and foreign telecommunications administrations or private carriers, which are influenced by the guidelines of the international tariff and trade regulations and cover virtually all international calls to and from the United States. Various factors, including declining settlement rates, could affect the amount of net settlement payments from carriers to us in future years. These include increases in the proportion of outgoing as opposed to incoming calls. On March 30, 2004 and again on August 31, 2004, the FCC released Orders which removed FCC oversight of rates and settlements for numerous international routes. As a result, traffic we send or receive over these routes will be subject to rate competition, as opposed to the FCC's rate and settlement policies. These Orders, as with any federal regulatory change to international telecommunications policy and/or settlement rates, may adversely affect our revenues.

Federal and state regulations may be passed that could harm our business.

Net2Phone's ability to provide voice services at attractive rates arises in part from the fact that VoIP services are not currently subject to the same regulation as traditional telephony. Because their services are not currently regulated to the same extent as traditional telephony, VoIP providers can currently avoid paying certain charges that traditional telephone companies must pay.

Pending at the FCC is a Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (NPRM), which seeks to address the appropriate regulatory treatment for VoIP services in general. The FCC may determine that at least some forms of voice communications which are presently treated as VoIP will be characterized as telecommunications, and thus be subject to the fees, charges, taxes and regulations as traditional telecommunications services. These surcharges could include access charges payable to local exchange carriers to carry and terminate traffic, contributions to the universal service fund and other charges. Another significant issue that may be determined as a result of the NPRM is the role of the states in regulating VoIP. Certain state utility commissions, such as New York's, have held that another provider's in-state broadband VoIP service is a telecommunications service and, as such, is subject to the fees, charges, taxes and regulations as traditional in-state telecommunications services. It is unknown whether the FCC will preempt states from regulating in-state VoIP services. However, if the FCC determines that any of the VoIP services provided by Net2Phone should be treated as telecommunications, or if it does not preempt states from regulating in-state VoIP services our business, financial condition and results of operations could be materially and adversely affected.

In addition to the aforementioned proceedings, the FCC has a separate proceeding to consider whether, or to what degree, VoIP services should comply with the Communications Assistance for Law Enforcement Act (CALEA). If the FCC mandates technical changes to VoIP services to accommodate CALEA or other telecommunications rules and regulations, the requirements could also place a significant financial and/or technical burden on Net2Phone, to the degree IT provides affected services. There are also several legislative proposals bills pending at the federal and state levels to change the regulatory status of VoIP. These legislative proposals and bills vary from maintaining VoIP free of traditional telecommunications regulation to regulating VoIP no differently than existing telecommunications services. We cannot predict which bills or legislative proposals will be adopted by federal and state legislatures. Ultimately, the imposition of any such additional fees, charges, taxes and regulations on VoIP services could materially increase our costs and may limit or eliminate the competitive pricing advantage VoIP currently enjoys.

Net2Phone's ability to offer services outside the U.S. is subject to the local regulatory environment, which may be complicated and often uncertain.

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Regulatory treatment of Internet telephony outside the United States varies from country to country. Net2Phone Global Services distributes its products and services through resellers that may be subject to telecommunications regulations in their home countries. The failure of these resellers to comply with these laws and regulations could reduce our revenue and profitability. Because of Net2Phone's relationship with the resellers, some countries may assert that it is required to register as a telecommunications carrier in that country. In such case, Net2Phone's failure to do so could subject it to fines, penalties, or service shut-downs. In addition, some countries are considering subjecting VoIP services to the regulations applied to traditional telephone companies. Regulatory developments such as these could have a material adverse effect on Net2Phone's extensive international operations, from which it derived more than half of its revenue in fiscal 2003.

In many countries in which Net2Phone operates or its services are sold, the status of the laws that may relate to its services is unclear. Net2Phone cannot be certain that its customers, resellers, or other affiliates are currently in compliance with regulatory or other legal requirements in their respective countries, that they or we will be able to comply with existing or future requirements, and/or that they or we will continue in compliance with any requirements. Net2Phone's failure or the failure of those with whom it transacts business to comply with these requirements could materially adversely affect its business, financial condition and results of operations.

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Risk Related to Our Capital Structure

Holders of our Class B common stock have significantly less voting power than holders of our Class A common stock and our common stock.

Holders of our Class B common stock are entitled to one-tenth of a vote per share on all matters on which our stockholders are entitled to vote, while holders of our Class A common stock are entitled to three votes per share and holders of our common stock are entitled to one vote per share. As a result, the ability of holders of our Class B common stock to influence the management of our Company is limited.

IDT is controlled by its principal stockholder, which limits the ability of other stockholders to affect the management of IDT.

Howard S. Jonas, our Chairman of the Board and founder, has voting power over 11,642,130 shares of our common stock (which includes 9,816,988 shares of our Class A common stock, which are convertible into shares of our common stock on a 1-for-1 basis) and 2,498,562 shares of our Class B common stock, representing 57.0% of the combined voting power of our outstanding capital stock, as of July 31, 2004. Mr. Jonas is able to control matters requiring approval by our stockholders, including the election of all of the directors and the approval of significant corporate matters, including any merger, consolidation or sale of all or substantially all of our assets. As a result, the ability of any of our other stockholders to influence the management of our company is limited.

CAUTION ABOUT FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This prospectus contains and incorporates by reference forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933 and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, including statements that contain the words believes, anticipates, expects, plans, intends, foresees and similar words and phrases. Actual results could differ from those projected in any forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are based on management's current views and assumptions and involve known and unknown risks that could cause actual results, performance or events to differ materially from those expressed or implied in those statements. These risks include, but are not limited to, the risks that are described under Risk Factors beginning on page 3. The forward-looking statements are made as of the date of this prospectus, and we assume no obligation to update the forward-looking statements, or to update the reasons why actual results could differ from those projected in the forward-looking statements. Investors should consult all of the information set forth or incorporated herein from our reports filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission pursuant to the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, including our reports on Forms 10-K, 10-Q and 8-K.

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We will not receive any proceeds from the sale of Class B common stock by the selling stockholder. All net proceeds from the sale of Class B common stock will go to the selling stockholder.

SELLING STOCKHOLDER

The following table sets forth information about the beneficial ownership of the selling stockholder as to:

the number of shares of Class B common stock that are beneficially held by the selling stockholder and

the maximum number of shares that may be offered by the selling stockholder in this prospectus.

We cannot estimate the number of shares of Class B common stock that will be beneficially owned by the selling stockholder after completion of this offering because the selling stockholder may offer all, some or none of the shares of our Class B common stock beneficially owned by it prior to this offering, and may subsequently acquire beneficial ownership of other shares.

The shares of Class B common stock covered by this prospectus include 205,924 shares issued to PT-1 Communications, Inc. pursuant to a settlement agreement which settled a lawsuit between us (and certain of our subsidiaries) and PT-1 that had been pending in the U.S. Bankruptcy Court for the Eastern District of New York. An additional 754,617 shares of our Class B common stock issued to PT-1 under the settlement agreement were previously included in the prospectus, dated May 20, 2004, covering the resale by the selling stockholders identified therein of an aggregate of 3,675,391 shares of our Class B common stock. Under the terms of the settlement agreement, we agreed that we would file a registration statement covering the resale of the shares of Class B common stock owned by PT-1.

The information included below is based upon information provided by the selling stockholder. Except as described above, the selling stockholder has not had any position, office or other material relationship with us or our predecessors or affiliates within the past three years.

NAME OF SELLING STOCKHOLDER	SHARES BENEFICIALLY OWNED PRIOR TO THE OFFERING	PERCENTAGE OF OUTSTANDING SHARES OF CLASS B COMMON STOCK	NUMBER OF SHARES OFFERED HEREBY
PT-1 Communications, Inc.	205,924	*	205,924

* Represents beneficial ownership of less than one percent.

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PLAN OF DISTRIBUTION

We are registering the shares offered hereby on behalf of the selling stockholder. As used in this prospectus, *selling stockholder* includes donees, pledgees, transferees or other successors-in-interest selling shares received after the date of this prospectus from the selling stockholder as a gift, pledge or other non-sale related transfer. Sales of the shares offered hereby may be effected by the selling stockholder from time to time in one or more types of transactions (which may include block transactions) on the New York Stock Exchange, in the over-the-counter market, in any securities exchange or market in which our Class B common stock may in the future be traded, in privately negotiated transactions, through put or call options transactions relating to the shares offered hereby, through short sales of the shares offered hereby, or a combination of these methods of sale, at market prices prevailing at the time of sale or at negotiated prices. These transactions may or may not involve underwriters, brokers or dealers. The selling stockholder has advised us that it has not entered into any agreements, understandings or arrangements with any underwriters or broker-dealers regarding the sale of its securities, nor is there an underwriter or coordinating broker acting in connection with the proposed sale of the shares offered hereby by the selling stockholder, other than in connection with ordinary brokerage transactions.

The selling stockholder may enter into, and cover, hedging transactions with broker-dealers or other financial institutions. In connection with these transactions, broker-dealers or other financial institutions may engage in short sales of the shares offered hereby or of securities convertible into or exchangeable for such shares in the course of hedging positions they assume with the selling stockholder. The selling stockholder may also enter into options or other transactions with broker-dealers or other financial institutions which require the delivery to such broker-dealers or other financial institutions of the shares offered by this prospectus, which shares such broker-dealer or other financial institution may resell pursuant to this prospectus (as amended or supplemented to reflect such transaction).

The selling stockholder may effect these transactions by selling the shares offered hereby directly to purchasers or to or through underwriters or broker-dealers, which may act as agents or principals. These underwriters or broker-dealers may receive compensation in the form of discounts, concessions or commissions from the selling stockholder and/or the purchasers of the shares offered hereby for whom these broker-dealers may act as agents or to whom they sell as principal, or both (which compensation as to a particular underwriter or broker-dealer might be in excess of customary commissions).

The selling stockholder will be responsible for payment of any brokerage commissions and similar selling expenses, as well as the fees and expenses of its counsel. We will pay any printing costs, SEC filing fees and other fees, expenses and costs incurred by us in connection with the preparation and filing of the registration statement of which this prospectus is a part and in complying with all applicable securities laws.

The selling stockholder and any broker-dealers that act in connection with the sale of the shares offered hereby might be deemed to be *underwriters* within the meaning of Section 2(11) of the Securities Act, and any commissions received by such broker-dealers and any profit on the resale of the shares offered hereby sold by them while acting as principals might be deemed to be underwriting discounts or commissions under the Securities Act. We have agreed to indemnify the selling stockholder against certain liabilities, including liabilities arising under the Securities Act. The selling stockholder may agree to indemnify any agent, dealer or broker-dealer that participates in transactions involving sales of the shares offered hereby against certain liabilities, including liabilities arising under the Securities Act.

Because the selling stockholder may be deemed to be an *underwriter* within the meaning of Section 2(11) of the Securities Act, the selling stockholder will be subject to the prospectus delivery requirements of the Securities Act. We have informed the selling stockholder that the anti-manipulative provisions of Regulation M promulgated under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the *Exchange Act*), may apply to its sales in the market.

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The selling stockholder also may resell all or a portion of the shares offered hereby in an open market transaction in reliance upon Rule 144 under the Securities Act, provided it meets the criteria and conforms to the requirements of Rule 144.

Upon our being notified by the selling stockholder that any material arrangement has been entered into with a broker-dealer for the sale of shares offered hereby through a block trade, special offering, exchange distribution or secondary distribution or a purchase by a broker or dealer, we will file a supplement to this prospectus, if required, pursuant to Rule 424(b) under the Securities Act, disclosing:

the names of the selling stockholder and of the participating broker-dealer(s);

the number of shares involved;

the price at which such shares were sold;

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the commissions paid or discounts or concessions allowed to such broker-dealer(s), where applicable; and

other facts material to the transaction.

In addition, upon our being notified by the selling stockholder that a donee, pledgee, non-sale transferee or other successor-in-interest intends to sell more than 500 shares, we will file a supplement to this prospectus to include information regarding such donee, pledge, non-sale transferee or other successor-in-interest.

VALIDITY OF SHARES

The validity of our Class B common stock offered hereby has been passed upon for IDT Corporation by its General Counsel, Joyce J. Mason, Esq. Ms. Mason is Senior Vice President, General Counsel, Secretary and a director of the Company. As of August 31, 2004, Ms. Mason was the beneficial owner of 16,651 shares of common stock and 322,898 shares of Class B common stock, including 4,640 shares of common stock and 14,335 shares of Class B common stock held by members of her immediate family, 1,675 shares of common stock in Ms. Mason's 401(k) Plan, 13,333 restricted shares of Class B common stock, and 280,932 shares of Class B common stock issuable upon the exercise of employee stock options exercisable within 60 days of August 31, 2004. Ms. Mason is the sister of Howard Jonas, our Chairman.

EXPERTS

The consolidated financial statements and schedule of IDT Corporation appearing in IDT Corporation's Annual Report on Form 10-K/A (Amendment No. 2) for the year ended July 31, 2003, have been audited by Ernst & Young LLP, independent registered auditors, as set forth in their report thereon included therein and incorporated herein by reference. Such consolidated financial statements and schedule are incorporated herein by reference in reliance upon such report given on the authority of such firm as experts in accounting and auditing.

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You should rely only on the information contained in this prospectus or any amendment or supplement to this prospectus. We have not authorized anyone else to provide you with different or additional information. The selling stockholder is not making an offer of these securities in any jurisdiction where the offer is not permitted. You should not assume that the information provided by this prospectus is accurate as of any date other than the date of this prospectus, regardless of the time of delivery of this prospectus or any sale of our Class B common stock.

205,924 Shares

IDT Corporation

Class B Common Stock

Prospectus

October 7, 2004
